

**Rehabilitation Benefits, Korean Force Veterans.**—During the 1953-54 Session of Parliament, the Veterans Benefit Act was amended by including therein the regulations pertaining to benefits for those who served in the Korean theatre of war. Honourably discharged veterans of the Korean Force are eligible for the benefits available to veterans of World War II.

To be eligible for these benefits, a serviceman must have served in, or departed for, the theatre of operations prior to July 27, 1953, which was the date of the "cease fire". The period of entitlement ends when the serviceman next returned to North America, or was posted outside the Korean theatre, or Oct. 31, 1953, whichever is the earlier.

The benefits provided are contained in the following Acts: War Service Grants Act; Veterans Rehabilitation Act; Pension Act; Veterans' Land Act; Veterans Insurance Act; Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act; Civil Service Act; Veterans Business and Professional Loans Act; Public Service Superannuation Act; Unemployment Insurance Act.

The privileges of the War Veterans Allowance Act have also been made available to the Korean veterans on the same basis as for veterans of World Wars I and II.

**The Veterans' Land Act.**—In the year ended Mar. 31, 1954, 4,047 veterans were approved (net) for settlement under the Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 280). Of this number 76 p.c. were small holders and the others were full-time farmers, commercial fishermen and settlers on Crown lands. This has been the settlement trend during recent years. At the end of March 1954, 65,140 veterans had been approved for financial assistance, involving a commitment of public funds amounting to \$312,866,658. Active accounts numbered 58,460, including 1,406 Indians who were assisted to settle on reservations. The difference represents veterans who had terminated their contracts for various reasons, but only 116 of these terminations were a result of foreclosure or, with the consent of the Advisory Board in the province concerned, by rescission of contract.

Included also in the terminations are the first five veterans to fulfil the terms of their contracts and earn their conditional grants. In all five cases, the veterans' contracts were prepaid in full and they received title to both the real estate and chattels which they were assisted to purchase under the Act.

The payment record of the veterans continued to be favourable. Only 2 p.c. of 27,054 settlers paying on an annual or semi-annual basis, mostly farmers and fishermen, had arrears exceeding \$200; and only one-tenth of 1 p.c. of 26,492 on a monthly basis, mainly small holders and a few fishermen, had arrears exceeding \$100.

Approximately 15,800 veterans were meeting their payments by prearranged systems of payment. This number was made up of 1,170 share-of-crop agreements in effect in the spring wheat areas of the Prairie Provinces, 5,466 pension orders and salary assignments, and 9,184 veterans using the post-dated cheque plan, introduced in 1952. In addition, 2,203 veterans had completely prepaid their contract debts.

Supervision activity during the year continued with the objective of assisting the settlers to achieve increased security through the more efficient use of their properties and resources. In this respect much constructive effort was put forth during the year to neutralize, as far as possible, the effect of narrowing margins in those farm enterprises where selling prices for produce continued weak.

Analysis of 11,697 consecutive reports on small-holding properties during the year demonstrated that the majority of these veterans are using their properties as Parliament intended. On the basis of this analysis, 85 p.c. of the 27,757