

From the inception of this Act July 1, 1953 to Mar. 31, 1955 applications were approved for 493 children (male 263 and female 230); \$137,963 was paid for fees and an additional \$123,674 for monthly allowances, a total of \$261,637. During the fiscal year 1954-55 applications were approved for 187 children, requiring an expenditure of \$154,855 (fees \$78,360 and allowances \$76,495).

The training provided under this Act is distributed under 46 headings. Nursing, teaching and engineering accounted for 55.15 p.c. of the total in 1954-55; law, medicine, biology, theology, geology and accountancy accounted for 21.13 p.c.; and social work, journalism, laboratory technicians, secretarial, pharmacy and other occupations accounted for 23.72 p.c.

The Veterans' Land Act.—Throughout Canada the Veterans' Land Act Administration has 257 resident Field Supervisors whose responsibility it is to appraise land being considered for settlement and to assist and advise veteran settlers in agricultural matters in a manner that will lead to sound and permanent settlement. There are also 93 Construction Supervisors working in the field giving close supervision and practical advice to veterans on matters relating to home building. In order to ensure that supervisory officials keep abreast of the latest developments and newest techniques in agricultural production and construction methods, staff training conferences are held throughout Canada each year. Also the importance of sound appraisals is stressed and field supervisors are given every encouragement to qualify as Accredited Rural Appraisers.

During the fiscal year 1954-55 net approvals for assistance in land settlement were made on behalf of 3,620 veterans of World War II and the Special Force and, of these, 2,727 were part time farmers (smallholders), 846 full time farmers and 47 were commercial fishermen. At the end of March 1955 a total of \$345,270,219 of public funds had been committed on behalf of 68,810 veterans. At the end of the year 60,708 accounts were active, including those of 1,456 Indian veterans on Indian reserve lands administered by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

By Mar. 31, 1955, of all veterans settled during the previous twelve years, 87 p.c. still had subsisting contracts with the Director and 6 p.c. had acquired title to properties. Only 7 p.c. had relinquished their contracts, most of them voluntarily; in only 126 cases or less than 0.2 p.c. of the total was it necessary to rescind contracts and repossess property. Contract terms had been fulfilled by 103 veterans who thereby earned their Conditional Grants, and in 42 of these cases the contract debt to the Director was paid off and title to both real estate and chattels turned over to the veterans. In addition titles to livestock and farm equipment had been released to 7,843 veterans who became firmly established and acquired substantial financial equities in their properties.

The repayment terms for farmers and most of the fishermen call for annual or semi-annual instalments, while part time farmers make payments on a monthly basis. As of Mar. 31, 1955 only 1.5 p.c. of the veterans were in arrears of \$200 or more in the case of farmers and fishermen or \$100 or more in the case of part time farmers. Prearranged systems of making payments are used by nearly 19,000 veterans and an additional 2,553 have completely prepaid their contract debts. Postdated cheques are used by 11,923 veterans, 5,829 have given orders on pensions or salary assignments and 1,222 share-of-crop agreements are in effect in the spring wheat areas of the Prairie Provinces.

Under the current provisions of the Act there are various alternatives available to veterans who wish to become established. Farmers already settled who now wish to increase the productivity of their farms or promote soil conservation may do so at a cost of up to \$4,500 beyond the original investment by paying one-third of the additional cost. The Director will advance the remaining two-thirds up to a maximum of \$3,000 at 5 p.c. interest. This additional aid places them on equal terms with farmers now being settled who can have up to \$10,500 expended on their behalf by investing \$1,980 of their own funds.

No additional assistance has been made available to established part time farmers and commercial fishermen because Part IV of the National Housing Act makes funds available to them for the purpose of adding to or improving their homes. However both