

a female veteran under the age of 55 must be declared to be permanently unemployable or incapable of maintenance because of physical or mental incapacity or insufficiency combined with economic handicaps. Service eligibility is any one of the following: service in a theatre of war; receipt of a war disability pension or acceptance of a commuted pension or award of a posthumous pension; service in World War I and World War II provided that both discharges were honourable; service in Britain during World War I for at least 365 days prior to Nov. 12, 1918, including sailing time between Canada and Britain prior to that date. The term "veteran" includes a member of the North West Field Force; a Canadian, British or Allied veteran of World War I or World War II; a Canadian or British veteran of the South African war provided he had embarked for South Africa prior to June 1, 1902; and a Canadian veteran of the Korean operation. A British or Allied veteran who possesses the above qualifications must have been domiciled in Canada at the time of his enlistment or have resided in Canada for ten years.

The War Veterans Allowance Act was amended on the eleventh occasion, effective June 1, 1961. The major change provided for an increase of 20 p.c. in rates of allowances payable and in the income ceilings. The present rates are as follows:—

<i>Class of Recipient</i>	<i>Monthly Rate</i>	<i>Annual Income Ceiling</i>
	\$	\$
Single.....	84	1,296
Married.....	144	2,088
One orphan.....	54	900
Two orphans.....	94	1,440
Three or more orphans.....	126	1,800

The annual income ceiling for a blind veteran was increased by an additional \$120 per annum. The rate of orphans allowance was increased by more than 20 p.c. to coincide with the rate for orphans in receipt of a pension under the Pension Act. Another amendment indicates that for the purpose of determining the income of a recipient from interest in real property, the value of any premises in which a veteran resides shall be considered only to the extent that it exceeds \$9,000; the amount was formerly \$8,000. Personal property limits were increased to \$1,250 for a recipient of single status and \$2,500 for a recipient of married status.

Widows and orphans also qualify for an allowance on the basis of entitlement of the veteran. Under certain circumstances, the widow who was prevented from legalizing her irregular union may be deemed to be the widow of a veteran in the event that she had resided with him and been maintained and publicly represented as his wife for seven years immediately prior to his death.

Since Aug. 1, 1960, payment of allowances may be made to recipients who take up residence outside of Canada, provided they were residents in Canada for 12 months immediately prior to their departure. Widows and orphans of veteran recipients who die outside Canada are entitled to allowances without returning to Canada in order to qualify. On Dec. 31, 1961, there were 387 veteran recipients residing in other countries and 300 widow recipients residing in other countries.

Full treatment coverage is provided to all veteran recipients who are residing in Canada but not to those residing outside Canada. Treatment is limited to the veteran and not extended to his dependants.