

hospital schools of teaching and institutes of technology. From its inception in July 1953 to the end of 1964, expenditures totalled \$1,506,401, of which \$2,224,301 was spent in allowances and \$2,282,100 in fees. By the end of 1964, 3,541 children of Canada's war dead had been approved for training. Of these, 1,203 had successfully completed training—170 had obtained degrees in arts and science, 175 in education, 85 in engineering and applied science, 25 in social work, 15 in medicine, 17 in law, 76 in other university faculties, 336 in nursing, 185 in teaching and 119 in administrative and technological fields. At the same date there were 707 university undergraduates and 208 students in non-university courses receiving assistance.

Returned Soldiers Insurance.—The Returned Soldiers Insurance Act (SC 1920, c. 54 as amended) provided eligibility to contract for life insurance with the Federal Government up to a maximum of \$5,000 to any one veteran of World War I. No policies have been issued since Aug. 31, 1933. There were 48,319 policies issued during the eight years in which the Act was open amounting to \$109,299,500 and of these there were 7,087 in force with a value of \$15,158,286 on Dec. 31, 1964.

Veterans Insurance.—The Veterans Insurance Act (RSC 1952, c. 279 as amended) enabled veterans following their discharge and widows of those who died during service to contract with the Federal Government for a maximum of \$10,000 life insurance. Veterans with active service in Korea were extended eligibility to contract for this insurance by virtue of the Veterans Benefit Act 1954.

The period of eligibility to apply for this insurance will cease Oct. 31, 1968. To Dec. 31, 1964, 52,707 policies in the amount of \$171,390,000 had been issued and of these, 29,028 policies with a value of \$92,088,552 were in force.

Rehabilitation and Welfare.—Welfare officers at Departmental District Offices work closely with other branches of the Department, other public agencies at all levels and private agencies and organizations in assisting veterans and their dependants to deal with problems of social adjustment, particularly those associated with physical disabilities or the disabilities of increasing age. The latter are occurring more frequently, of course, as the age of the veteran population increases. Vocational rehabilitation is assisted through training assistance available to disability pensioners and by close collaboration of departmental welfare officers with officers of the National Employment Service and provincial rehabilitation and re-training facilities. Sheltered workshops operated at Toronto and Montreal and home assembly work in other centres produce poppies and memorial wreaths and crosses associated with Remembrance Day observances. Finished products are sold to the Dominion Command of the Royal Canadian Legion.

Section 3.—Treatment Services

Treatment Activity.—The Treatment Services Branch of the Department of Veterans Affairs provides medical, dental and prosthetic services for entitled veterans throughout Canada. Service is also provided for members of the Armed Forces, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the wards of other governments or departments at the request and expense of the authorities concerned. Prosthetic services are described in detail in the 1961 Year Book, pp. 291-292.

The primary responsibility of the Branch is to provide examination and treatment to disabled pensioners for their pensionable disabilities. Other main groups of veterans receiving treatment are war veterans allowance recipients (but not their dependants), veterans whose service and need make them eligible for domiciliary care, and veterans whose service and financial circumstances render them eligible for free treatment or at a cost adjusted to their ability to pay. If a bed is available, any veteran may receive treatment in a Departmental hospital on a guarantee of payment of the cost of treatment. The pensioner receives treatment regardless of his place of residence but service to other