

Act and in most of our other legislation, it has developed that there was an early period during which members of the C.W.A.C. did not have this status. Accordingly, it was considered advisable to adopt an order in council making it clear that the period of service for which members of the C.W.A.C. are entitled to gratuity began on August 13th, 1941, which was the date of the real beginning of the Corps, although it did not until nearly a year later acquire the status of part of the forces.

Another amendment is necessary to provide for gratuity to personnel called up under the National Resources Mobilization Act and sent overseas under the authority of the order in council adopted last February at the time of the acute reinforcement problem.

The order in council specifically assigned these men to duty in the United Kingdom and the European and Mediterranean operational theatres. Section 2, sub-section (i) of the War Service Grants Act defines service as "time served on active service in the forces while enlisted or obligated to serve *without territorial limitation.*" It was observed that the mention of a specific theatre of war in the order in council, sending N.R.M.A. personnel to Europe did not bring them within the literal meaning of sub-section (i). Accordingly, an order in council which is now being incorporated as an amendment to the Act, is designed to entitle these men to their gratuities.

Gratuities and credits are calculated on a monthly basis under the Act. In order to deal with broken time and with instances where personnel on home establishment were sent on command into overseas territory, another amendment provides for calculating individual days of overseas service by adding twenty-five cents a day to the gratuity of \$7.50 a month payable for service within the western hemisphere.

The amendments that deal particularly with re-establishment credit are chiefly in the way of broadening or clarifying the purposes for which credit may be used. Thus, "business" has been defined to include the raising of livestock, dairying and fruit growing. The provision that the credit might be used in connection with the repairing or modernization of the home required that the home should be owned by the veteran. This has been broadened to include a home owned jointly with his wife, or by the wife separately.

An early interpretation of the Act prevented a veteran from using his credit in a partnership business. There was merit in this restriction in many cases. But now that we have advisory committees to look into these applications, we feel it is safe to permit the credit to be used in partnership transactions when the investigation shows this to be justified.

The original regulations permitted the credit to be used for the purchase of furniture, household equipment, tools and implements of the veteran's trade or business. Cases have been encountered where a man's re-establishment could be helped by use of his credit in the repair of such equipment. The definitions have been broadened accordingly. At the same time, for the protection of veterans buying furniture and household equipment it has been stipulated that the credit may not be used for this purpose, unless clear title is given free of repossession clauses.

The provision that the credit may be used for the payment of premiums under any insurance scheme established by the government of Canada has been more specifically defined by naming the following insurance schemes:

- The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act
- The Veterans' Insurance Act
- The Civil Service Insurance Act
- The Civil Service Superannuation Act.

In connection with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act and the Militia Pension Act, where there are arrears in pay deductions required to