

**Vocational and University Training.**—The vocational training program, authorized under the Veterans' Rehabilitation Act, is dealt with in Chapter XVIII and the university training for veterans program in Chapter VIII.

**Rehabilitation Benefits for Members of the Special Force.**—The Veterans Benefit Act, 1951, provides for the extension of rehabilitation benefits to ex-members of the Special Force. Persons who enlisted in the Special Force, served in a theatre of operations and were discharged on strength of the Special Force, are eligible for benefits similar to those provided for veterans of World War II. This also applies to members of the reserve and regular forces who served with the Special Force in a theatre of operations subject to certain conditions and time limits respecting commencement and termination of the service performed with the Special Force.

**The Veterans' Land Act.**—New settlement under the Veterans' Land Act, designed to assist eligible and qualified veterans to settle on farms, small holdings and commercial fishing properties, continued in 1951-52 at a surprisingly high level, 3,887 new accounts being opened of which 2,600 were for small holdings.

Veterans settled in previous years continued to improve their financial positions and integrate themselves into their respective communities. Their payment record was very good, with the exception of those settled in areas where crop failures were reported, and terminations of unfilled contracts, either voluntary or with the consent of Provincial Advisory Boards, were relatively few in number.

During the year, prices of land and buildings, live stock and equipment continued to rise, resulting in increased emphasis being placed on sound appraisals and supervisory work, particularly on behalf of veterans settled on full-time farms, in order to bridge the gap between the capital available to the veteran and the capital required to-day to set up an economic farm unit.

This supervisory work is carried on continuously with the veterans through personal contact by field staff, by field days, demonstrations, evening meetings and through the dissemination of agricultural information material. In this activity the administration enjoys extensive co-operation from federal and provincial agricultural authorities, experimental farms, schools and colleges, from private organizations and associations, commercial companies and successful farmers.

Supervision activity in connection with small holders stressed the utilization of the land available for enterprises likely to return secondary income, and some outstanding successes in this respect have been reported. These veterans were also encouraged and assisted to maintain or increase the value of their properties by building upkeep and landscaping. Evidence indicates that there is a definite relationship between this supervisory activity and the payment record of the veterans.

Table 3 shows the number of veterans who have qualified for settlement, the number for whom financial assistance has been approved, and the amounts approved in the form of loans and grants to these veterans since the legislation was passed.