

Department, an eligible veteran may also obtain treatment at the expense of the Department in an outside hospital from a doctor of his choice. Domiciliary care may be provided to eligible veterans in departmental facilities where the need for active or chronic treatment is sufficiently light, provided that excess beds are available.

Under the federal-provincial hospital insurance program, DVA hospitals are recognized for the provision of insured services to veterans. Where treatment is given for a non-pensioned condition at a DVA hospital to a veteran, or elsewhere to a veteran eligible under the veterans treatment regulations, the hospitalization is an insured service under the federal-provincial hospital insurance program and his medical care is an insured service under the federal-provincial medical care insurance program. The Department pays premiums where required on behalf of veterans who are eligible for war veterans allowances.

Hospital facilities. Treatment is provided in six active treatment hospitals located at Halifax, NS; Montreal and Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Que.; London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; and Calgary, Alta.; and in three domiciliary care homes at Ottawa, Ont., Saskatoon, Sask. and Edmonton, Alta. The number of beds set up in these institutions at December 31, 1974 was 3,880. It should also be noted that in Ottawa both acute and chronic cases requiring definitive treatment are admitted to the National Defence Medical Centre. A veterans' pavilion of 82 beds is located at St. John's General Hospital, St. John's, Nfld., 1,200 beds are available at Sunnybrook Hospital in Toronto, 150 beds at the Centre Hospitalier de l'Université Laval in Quebec and 200 beds at West Saint John Community Hospital in Saint John, NB, for the priority use of veterans, as well as some 766 beds in community hospitals located in St. John's, Nfld., Charlottetown, PEI, Kingston and Thunder Bay, Ont., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. and Edmonton, Alta.

Medical staff and training programs. The active and consulting medical staffs of departmental hospitals are usually private practitioners and specialists who also hold teaching appointments on the medical faculties of local universities. Their appointment and selection is normally recommended by the Deans of Medicine of the universities with which the departmental hospitals are affiliated. This affiliation results in approval by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada for postgraduate teaching in resident teaching programs of non-core years in medicine, surgery, psychiatry and other specialties. Some departmental hospitals are also affiliated with technical schools and act as hospital teaching units in technical school programs for paramedical sciences such as laboratory and radiology technicians. In addition, residency training programs are given in psychology, dietetics, physiotherapy and occupational therapy, and in the medical social services at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. A postgraduate residency program in hospital pharmacology and pharmacy methodology is conducted at Westminster Hospital, London, Ont. At Camp Hill Hospital in Halifax, Deer Lodge in Winnipeg and Westminster Hospital in London, the Department is affiliated with the university medical school in the undergraduate clinical teaching program, in addition to participating in graduate residency training.

6.7.3 Land settlement and house construction

The Veterans' Land Act, 1942, as amended, provides financial, technical and supervisory assistance to World War II and Korean Force veterans, to enable them to engage in agriculture or commercial fishing on a full-time basis; to acquire, build or improve homes; and to settle on provincial, federal and Indian reserve land. Loans may be made up to \$40,000 for full-time farmers on economic farm units, to \$18,000 for small family farmers, to \$16,000 for small holders (part-time farmers) and to \$18,000 for veterans building houses on city-sized lots.

From inception of the Act to December 31, 1974, 138,279 veterans were settled under the provisions of the Act; 31,584 were established as full-time farmers, 93,432 as small holders, 5,702 as Crown land settlers, 1,438 as commercial fishermen; 1,783 Indian veterans were established on reservations and 4,340 veterans acted as their own contractors in building homes on city-sized lots. Subsequent to settlement, 20,340 farmers and 22,159 small holders and commercial fishermen were given additional loans. In 1974, loans amounting to over \$75,567,116 were approved on behalf of 4,979 veterans. From inception of operations to the end of 1974, almost \$1.3 billion was spent on repayable loans, advances and non-repayable grants and 72,559 veterans had earned conditional grants of \$128.6 million. By the end of that year, 60,573 of them had successfully completed their settlement contracts — 19,208 farmers,