

Questions

1948, the date the application form was received at the district office of the department in Winnipeg. On October 7, 1948, the veteran commenced employment as barn boss with the Long Lac Pulp and Paper Company, Long Lac, at a gross wage of \$7.35 per day.

As he was thus employed and self-supporting, war veterans allowance was not indicated and was suspended as from the date of commencement of his employment.

War veterans allowance had been paid up to November 30, 1948, thereby creating an overpayment of \$73, which Mr. Gagnon refunded.

His employment with the Long Lac Pulp and Paper Company terminated on February 8, 1949, and he immediately applied for reinstatement to war veterans allowance.

It was computed that his gross earnings during the above period of employment totalled approximately \$900. After paying for his room and board, laundry, etc., during his employment, he had \$600 cash remaining according to his declaration dated February 11, 1949, and this was the amount which the board took into account, as his earnings rather than the gross amount of \$900, when considering his application for reinstatement to war veterans allowance.

Furthermore, from these earnings of \$600 an additional exemption of \$125 was allowed for various incidental expenses, such as transportation, extra essential clothing, etc., and the amount finally taken into account as net earnings was \$475.

On the basis of a veterans allowance year commencing October 7, 1948, the date of commencement of the veteran's employment with the Long Lac Company, his income position was as follows:

Net earnings October 7, 1948 to February 8, 1949, \$475; balance available for W.V.A. \$135; total, \$610; and war veterans allowance was reinstated at the rate of \$18.76 per month, effective March 1, 1949, which, with his earnings, would have provided Mr. Gagnon with the maximum income permissive under the War Veterans Allowance Act during the veterans allowance year commencing October 7, 1948.

Then, under date of June 19, 1949, Mr. Gagnon advised that he had been working since June 1, 1949, but did not know how he would be able to keep it up. He stated that he could not maintain himself on \$18.76 a month and so was obliged to work.

The letter was addressed from a depot of the Marathon Paper Mills, signifying that this company must be his employers.

[Mr. Mutch.]

As he was again employed and self-supporting, payment of war veterans allowance was cancelled effective June 1, 1949, and, in the communication to Mr. Gagnon informing him of the cancellation, he was also informed that if and when his present work ceased he was at liberty to apply through the district office of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Winnipeg for reconsideration.

This letter, which was dated July 18, 1949, was addressed to Mr. Gagnon care of Marathon Paper Mills, Caramat depot, Ontario, but, as he had left the employ of that company in the meantime, it was unclaimed and returned to the war veterans allowance board, and in August, 1949, was forwarded to the district office in Winnipeg with the request that it be forwarded on to Mr. Gagnon at his right address.

Under date of September 8, 1949, the district office in Winnipeg advised that the veteran's correct address was then care of Mrs. Ernest Gagnon, Ste. Amelie, Manitoba, and that the board's letter dated July 18, 1949, had been forwarded to that address.

On December 12, 1949, Mr. Gagnon called at the department's office in Port Arthur requesting immediate payment of war veterans allowance. He was again advised that it would be necessary to reapply, but he wanted to know what he was supposed to do in the meantime, remarked that the government could keep the allowance, and walked out. The war veterans allowance board heard nothing of the case between the time of reforwarding the letter of July 18, 1949, and Mr. Gagnon's visit to the Port Arthur office on February 10, 1950.

6. There have been two cases of assault with shooting. Other minor incidents, due to over-indulgence in alcohol or other causes, have occurred, but no statistical record has been maintained by the department.

CRIMINAL CODE—APPLICATION TO
NEWFOUNDLAND

Mr. Higgins:

What steps are being taken to make the provisions of the Criminal Code applicable to Newfoundland?

Mr. Garson: The Department of Justice and the Department of the Attorney General of Newfoundland are studying the matter in order to decide whether the Criminal Code should be brought into force in Newfoundland by act of parliament or by proclamation, and to decide what statutes of Newfoundland should at the same time be repealed. It is expected to bring it into force in the near future, and before the end of the present session of parliament.