

Mr. BENIDICKSON: If she started out to work after the death of her husband and had an income different than she had prior to his death.

Mr. O'LEARY: If she had no other income, what would be the maximum she could receive?

Mr. LALONDE: The income ceiling of a widow, without dependents, is \$90 a month; the income ceiling of a married veteran is \$145 a month. So, for a period of a year, her income ceiling is \$145 a month instead of \$90. However, if she has income or other revenues which place her above the \$145 ceiling, she gets nothing.

Mr. BENIDICKSON: Presumably, income changes after the death of her husband. To make any change in her compensation within that year, she has to receive capital that she did not have prior to his death or start to work and get an income that she did not have prior to his death.

Mr. LALONDE: That is the basic difference between the widow of a pensioner and the widow of a war veterans allowance recipient, in that the widow of a pensioner can have other income and assets, which are not taken into account, but the widow of a war veterans allowance recipient is always subject to the means test imposed under the act. That means test is not based on a year automatically; she may be eligible for the first month after the husband's death, and not be eligible for the next eleven months during that year.

Mr. WEICHEL: I would like to ask Mr. Bell why the committee decided on 60 per cent instead of the 50 per cent or more, which included the widow up to \$115 a month?

Mr. BELL (*Saint John-Albert*): The answer is that in the case of the married couple at 50 per cent, on his death, she goes on the widow's pension and actually gets more than they were getting. The 60 per cent gets less. However, this is the only group between 50 and 60 where the widow gains financially on the death of her pensioned husband; the 60 per cent and over do not.

Mr. CARTER: In the case of a widow of a recipient of war veterans allowance who receives the full allowance for one year, is that widow still eligible to apply for assistance, subject to the means test, after that year has expired?

Mr. LALONDE: She can apply in her own right.

Mr. BEECH: Is the age of the widow, after the death of the husband, a factor in these payments?

Mr. LALONDE: It is not for the first year, but it is when she applies in her own right.

The CHAIRMAN: Do Mr. Butler, Judge Crowell or Mr. Agnew wish to say anything?

Mr. JACK AGNEW (*Member, Dominion Council, War Amputations of Canada*): The question of the Syme's amputation is of very great concern to the fellow who has this amputation. Now, if any of you gentlemen here have ever bumped your elbow and experienced that funny feeling that goes with it, you will know that it hurts and stings for a while. A Syme's amputation is the same. A man will be walking along—and, by the way, this is a long stump—and he will experience this constant pound, pound, pound. Consequently, after a while, it becomes irritating.

It is our feeling that the fellow who wears a Syme's amputation appliance needs an increase in his pension because of this condition—more so, I would say, than the fellow with an amputation below the knee. If a fellow has a seven-inch stump he can, to a certain degree, obtain a lot of comfort out of that. However, if you have ever seen the appliance for a Syme's amputation, you will know it is an ugly looking one. The boot has to be modified so that