

to administer it in a generous manner. You can, of course, think of certain reasons why the exception is required. Certain people by reason of particular habits may not be employable for reasons having nothing to do with their pension disability.

Mr. CARTER: From what Mr. Burns said, if you take a very lenient view you could overcome the unemployable factor by perhaps placing extra importance on the disability?

The CHAIRMAN: May I interject, Mr. Carter? I assure you General Burns did not say in his reply, or imply what you say "by taking a very lenient view". He took the position that in the case he gave it was an obvious reaction, not a generous one.

Mr. CARTER: I would like to know what would happen to a case like this? A man is totally unemployable because he has contracted tuberculosis, and tuberculosis cannot be traced whatever to any war service at all. What happens in a case like that? He may still be a forty-five per cent pensioner because of war wounds, and the machinery takes care of that.

The WITNESS: Could you elaborate your illustration and suggest for what he would be pensioned for in the first place?

Mr. CARTER: Some war wounds, but having been discharged he contracted tuberculosis and became permanently unemployable.

Now, is there anything in the War Veterans Allowance Act or anything in the Veterans Pension Act to take care of people like that? He is a 45 per cent pensioner but he is permanently unemployable because of tuberculosis which cannot be traced whatever to war service.

The WITNESS: It would depend, very largely, on what his pensionable disability is. I think if it was something which would enter into his unemployability he would certainly be eligible for the allowance.

Mr. HERRIDGE: I would like to ask General Burns another question. I am thinking, personally, of several fairly high disability pensions in my constituency. The recipients throughout the years have had small incomes. I am thinking of one man who is a particularly good saw filer. He is able to sit down at a bench and file a cross-cut saw and there are fewer and fewer of those people all the time. He gets on an average \$20 a month for doing the saws for a small lumbering concern.

The second man is one who agrees just to shovel coal into the school furnace in another place and he gets \$15 a month for that. The third is the case of a man who gets \$15 or \$18 a month from the Department of Public Works for reading the water gauge to show the river level. He just goes down once a day and reads the meter. Would those types of income, being earned steadily by the high percentage pensioners disqualify them?

The WITNESS: I would say in each case that you mention it would be considered as casual income or casual earnings.

Mr. McMILLAN: If we had a pensioner with bronchitis drawing a 35 or 40 per cent pension and if the bronchitis became progressively worse because of age would that be considered later as a major factor?

The WITNESS: Yes, he would get an increase in the pension anyway.

The CHAIRMAN: That is a simple one.

Mr. MELVILLE: If his bronchitis, which is the condition for which the pension is paid, increases in extent then his pension would be increased accordingly. He is subject to re-examination from time to time.

The CHAIRMAN: If it increased to where he was unemployable he would be eligible for this supplement.

Mr. MELVILLE: Yes.