

twenty per cent at any one time, nor shall such reduction be made at intervals of less than six months; and that the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection shall not apply if the disease manifested itself within a period of three months after enlistment.

(4) No deduction shall be made from the pension of any member of the forces owing to his having undertaken work or perfected himself in some form of industry. 1919, c. 43, s. 25; 1925, c. 49, s. 5.

Furthermore, a pension regulation prohibits the reduction of pension below 50 per cent in cases which have been shown "moderately advanced, clinically active with a positive sputum."

In January, 1938, a regulation was passed providing annual increase in war injury cases, so "that when pensioners who are in receipt of pension at the rates of 50 per cent, 60 per cent or 70 per cent in respect of an amputation or gunshot wounds, reach the age of fifty-five years, an additional ten per cent shall be added to their assessment. Additional increases of ten per cent, where indicated, will be added when the ages of fifty-seven and fifty-nine are reached, until the assessment for amputation or gunshot wounds in each class of case becomes 80 per cent."

Whereas we find that only four degrees of disability pension were paid prior to the Great War, and six degrees in June, 1916 (P.C. 1334), the present Act makes provision for twenty-one classes or degrees, extending from Class 1 (total) 100 per cent, to Class 20, 5 per cent. Class 21 makes provision for pension gratuity of not more than \$100 in cases where the pensionable assessment is less than 5 per cent.

Rates of Pension

From 1907 until the outbreak of the Great War the rate payable for total disability for single man was \$150 per annum. In April 1915 the rate was increased to \$264 per annum. The Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider pensions in 1916, recommended a higher scale for members of the Canadian Naval and Expeditionary Forces but left the scale for the Permanent Force and other units in Canada at the old figure, namely, \$264 for total disability. The new rate for total disability was fixed at \$480. In this way those who had enlisted for overseas service in the C.E.F. were pensionable at one rate and those who belonged to the permanent force at a lower rate. In October, 1917, the rates for members of the C.E.F. were again increased, the amount payable for total disability being made \$600. The rates payable for those serving in Canada were not changed. The Governor in Council decided that after June 22, 1918, the Pension Regulations applicable to the C.E.F. should also be made applicable to all other military forces on pay in Canada after that date. In fact all members of Canadian Forces on pay in Canada were then made members of the C.E.F.

During the Great War and until June, 1916, pension appears to have been paid to widows at the same rate as that paid to soldiers for 100 per cent disability pension. However, in June, 1916, the annual pension for a widow was fixed at \$384. In October, 1917, this amount was raised to \$480, and in June, 1919, the amount was raised as follows: \$720 per annum to an unmarried soldier for total disablement, and \$576 annually for a widow. In 1920 the amount was raised to the present rate, namely, \$900 and \$720 respectively, for unmarried soldiers and widows.

(See page 13 (a) for present scale, immediately following.)

It will be noted that whereas the present rate is the same for all ranks below and including Sub-Lieutenant (Naval) and Lieutenant (Military) the rates in 1907 varied considerably as between a Lieutenant and a Private. Schedule "A" on pages 34 and 35 of the Pension Act shows a complete scale of disability pension rates for all ranks, and Schedule "B" on page 35 gives a complete scale or rate of pension for widows of all ranks.