

services. We are constantly bringing our problems to the attention of that department, and we are satisfied with their present appliances and methods, and we are getting some action. We are satisfied with the co-operation we are getting. There are no remarks that we have to make other than to say that the department knows our needs and that the department is doing something about it.

Mr. BEECH: Mr. Hinton has told me that he has been fitted with a new type of limb and he is very enthusiastic about it. I wondered if that was the impression throughout your membership with respect to this new type of leg?

Mr. BELL: As you know, an artificial limb is, I guess, one of the most personal things there can be. Everybody has his own idea as to what he wants and what he needs. I have heard from Mr. Hinton and he is very pleased with his leg. I do not know how many are wearing similar types. Mr. Butler might like to elaborate on that score and I am sure he would be glad to be helpful.

The CHAIRMAN: Would you like to follow that up, Mr. Butler?

Mr. KEITH BUTLER (*Kitchener, Ontario*): I am familiar with this particular leg. It has a quadrilateral socket possibly. To the best of my knowledge they are limited to date in their use. It is in a sort of field test stage, and that is about the size of it. Dr. Crawford could speak of the actual number in use, but it is comparatively limited in number. I believe it has been found very successful by those who are using it.

Mr. HERRIDGE: In your brief on page 3 I notice mention of the fact that when war disability compensation was first introduced, it was intended that the basic rate for a 100 per cent pension would be approximately equal to the minimum average earnings of unskilled labour.

Your organization says however that the present maximum war disability compensation is \$150 per month, whereas the present minimum average earnings of unskilled labour is \$250 per month, thus the present maximum pension is equivalent to 60 per cent of the present minimum average earnings of unskilled labour.

Then you go on to say that you do not ask that the total war disability compensation be brought completely into line with the labour rate. You say that you believe your recommendation is more realistic, as it calls for an increase which would only raise the basic rate to the equivalent of 80 per cent of earnings of unskilled labour, and thus mitigate some of the disparity evidenced above.

Would it be correct to say that while you would expect complete justice on the original policy on which pensions were based, that the pension should equal the minimum average earnings of unskilled labour; yet in saying that this is more realistic, your organization is giving some consideration to the circumstances of the country at the present time and the cost of these things, and that you are willing to sacrifice 20 per cent of the pension, because your organization has consideration for the country's welfare in general?

Mr. BELL: I think that is correct. We have examined our present basic rate and given it very careful thought and study. I think the history of our presentations to the governments has been that we only ask for what we really believe we need. We never ask for more than we hope to get, knowing that we are going to get less. We always ask for what we want and what we need. That is why we ask for 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ when we could have asked for 50 per cent or any percentage. But we believe that \$200 per month for a 100 per cent disability case is very vital.

Mr. FORGIE: They do not believe in asking what they are entitled to. The original transaction was that the rates would be predicated on the