

(15) The Patriotic Fund augment the Imperial pension of the widowed mothers of Imperial soldiers who were residing in Canada at the time of the soldier's enlistment and bring same to equal the amount of Canadian pension given in such cases.

(16) After June 1st, 1920, no sympathetic allowance for illness of more than \$50.00 be given to dependents in need of medical or hospital attention unless said medical or hospital care has been arranged for or meets with the approval of the local Patriotic Fund Committee, and that no grant to cover this continued care which amounts to more than \$100.00 be made without the approval of the Advisory Committee.

(17) In confinement cases the Patriotic Fund should make an emergency grant not to exceed \$35.00 in each case where the applicant is in need.

(18) In the event of the breadwinner of a family being ill, unable to follow his occupation and not in receipt of wages or salary during his illness, there may be paid an emergency grant on the same basis and under the same conditions as in the case of a dependent's illness, in addition to the monthly allowance for living purposes.

As a result of these more liberal provisions the monthly expenditure steadily increased from slightly over \$100,000.00 in May, to \$157,000.00 in December of the year 1920.

The consequent encroachment upon capital brought into prominence a problem of great importance. The Post Discharge relief work had fallen naturally into two categories which had come to be known as emergency and continuous. The former was designed to relieve temporary distress, the latter to provide subsistence for families in which a more or less permanent need had arisen. It became obvious that the money available would last but a comparatively short time if both branches of work were continued, and the executive were therefore called upon to decide whether either should be discontinued or the full policy adhered to until the money was exhausted. Partly to decide this question and partly to deal with minor problems, a further Dominion wide conference was held at Calgary on September 6th, 1921. Though opinion was not entirely unanimous, it was then decided that the chief responsibility of the Fund was towards those people whose need would be of long duration and that its resources should be conserved in order that assistance might be rendered to such people for as long a period as possible.

Exactly how much money would be required for this purpose was difficult to estimate in view of the more or less unknown quantities that entered into any calculation. Actuaries could determine with reasonable accuracy the decrease in expenditure through the death of beneficiaries, and the experience of the Board of Pension Commissioners gave some clue as to the percentage of re-marriages that might be anticipated. Beyond this lay mainly a realm of conjecture and even at this date, September 1924, estimates are largely a matter of guess work. Early in 1922, however, it became evident that but little more could be spent in emergency relief, and it was therefore decided to discontinue that branch of work at the end of July.