

50 per cent of the cost, and that of course includes the cost of the over-night stay in hospital.

May I draw the attention of honourable senators to one important difference between the contribution to be provided by the federal Government in each province and that which is being made by the provinces themselves? The federal Government's contribution in every case is almost 100 per cent new money. That is, it is in its entirety an added charge on the federal exchequer. This is not the case with provincial contributions. In fact, the provincial contributions represent to a considerable extent moneys which are already being paid out for hospitalization by the provincial and municipal governments; consequently, the net amount of new money to be found by each provincial Government is very much less than the provincial share of the costs which I have just given. I have a table which

gives that picture very clearly, and with the consent of the house I would place it also on *Hansard*.

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

Hon. Mr. Connolly (Ottawa West): Would the honourable leader give an example from the table?

Hon. Mr. Macdonald: I will take the first province mentioned, Newfoundland. Under this proposal the cost to the Government of Newfoundland would be \$1,500,000. In 1955, the year given in the table, that province was paying out \$3,300,000. So under this plan Newfoundland would save \$1,800,000. Let me take the figures for Nova Scotia. Its share of the cost would be \$5,400,000. In 1955 it was paying out through the province and municipalities a total of \$3 million, so the amount of new money it would have to find is \$2,400,000.

This is the table:

Province	Provincial share of cost	Now being paid (1955)		New money to be found	
		By province	By municipality	Dollars	% of total costs
Newfoundland.....	\$ 1.5 million	\$ 3.3 million	Nil	Nil	(\$1.8 million saving)
Prince Edward Island...	\$ 0.5 million	\$165,000	\$ 15,000	\$320,000	21.3%
New Brunswick.....	\$ 3.9 million	\$700,000	\$ 1.2 million	\$ 2.0 million	21.1%
Nova Scotia.....	\$ 5.4 million	\$ 1.5 million	\$ 1.5 million	\$ 2.4 million	19.2%
Quebec.....	\$46.1 million	\$13.9 million	\$ 4.8 million	\$27.4 million	28.3%
Ontario.....	\$66.5 million	\$17.0 million	\$13.4 million	\$36.1 million	27.9%
Manitoba.....	\$ 9.3 million	\$ 1.4 million	\$ 2.2 million	\$ 5.7 million	30.2%
Saskatchewan.....	\$12.5 million	\$21.7 million	Nil	Nil	(\$9.2 million saving)
Alberta.....	\$15.8 million	\$12.0 million	\$ 3.0 million	\$ 800,000	0.3%
British Columbia.....	\$21.1 million	\$28.9 million	\$ 1.1 million	Nil	(\$8.9 million saving)

Even this, honourable senators, does not tell the whole story, for while the provinces have to find a certain amount of new money through the levy of premiums, or in other ways, a very much smaller sum has to be obtained by new premiums or taxation than the amounts presently paid under voluntary insurance plans and as direct payments by individuals on account of hospitalization. Almost without exception, the amount of money now being contributed by a part of the provincial population toward voluntary insurance plans is more than enough to provide all the new money required by a

province to make up the provincial share of costs for all the population of the province.

Hon. Mr. Lambert: Does that include the Blue Cross scheme?

Hon. Mr. Macdonald: That includes the Blue Cross plan.

Hon. Mr. Lambert: Will this proposed plan supersede the Blue Cross?

Hon. Mr. Macdonald: I should think it would supersede it.

Hon. Mr. Davies: Does that mean the Blue Cross plan will go out of business?