

three cents per pound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Under the New Zealand Trade Agreement, duty on cheese from that country is one cent per pound. In accordance with Article 1 of the Australian Trade Agreement, Cheddar cheese from Australia is also admissible at one cent per pound because of the treatment extended to importations of Cheddar cheese from New Zealand.

6. All cheese was imported by private firms.
7. No prices on imported cheese varieties are published.

MEDICAL CARE FOR INDIANS IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Question No. 235—**Mr. Godin:**

1. Since Quebec Indians are eligible for medical care and hospital services provided by the Health Insurance Plan to the Province of Quebec, how is the federal contribution collected by the Province?

2. Under the agreement, what amounts were paid by the government each year 1970, 1971 and 1972?

Hon. Marc Lalonde (Minister of National Health and Welfare): 1. Canada shares the costs of medical and hospital services provided to residents of Quebec and other provinces, including Indians and other native people. Federal contributions in respect of those costs are made under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act and under the Medical Care Act. The payments are determined as follows: (a) Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act: Quebec has chosen to opt out of this federal program, with the result that the federal contribution to the Quebec Hospital Insurance Program is made through tax abatement calculated by the Department of Finance and not under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. (b) Medical Care Act: In any year that a province participates under the Medical Care Act it receives a contribution based upon the total costs of all participating provinces and territories providing medically required services to Canadian residents. The total federal contribution is equal to 50 per cent of this total cost and is distributed among the provinces in proportion to their insured populations. Approximately 90 per cent of the contribution is made, based on estimates, in equal monthly installments during the fiscal year. The remainder is paid in the following year when the actual audited costs of all the provinces are known.

2. Payments made or payable by the federal government to Quebec under the Hospital Insurance Program, are as follows: (a) 1970, Actual, \$304,219,215. 1971, Estimated*, \$343,694,522. 1972, Estimated* \$384,359,031.

*For the years 1971 and 1972, only estimated contributions are available at this time. The 1971 contributions will be finalized shortly; as far as the 1972 contributions are concerned, the final contributions will not be known before March or April of 1975.

(b) Payments to Quebec under the Medical Care Act: 1970*, \$22,552,600. 1971, \$155,069,064. 1972, \$172,069,531.

*Quebec commenced participation Nov. 1, 1970.

Order Paper Questions

COST OF PROGRAM TO ENCOURAGE IDENTIFICATION OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

Question No. 346—**Mr. Clark (Rocky Mountain):**

1. What was the total cost of all advertising of the program to encourage identification of illegal immigrants?
2. What was (a) the estimated number (b) the estimated dollar value of man-hours of work devoted to all aspects of that program by (i) public servants (ii) other persons, apart from those persons involved exclusively in advertising programs?
3. (a) How many new employees were hired, on a permanent or temporary basis, to give effect to this program (b) what is the estimated total cost of their employment?

Mr. Mark MacGuigan (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Manpower and Immigration): 1. \$1,277,603.

2. From a staff or personnel standpoint, the Status Adjustment Program was operated essentially within the existing resources of the Immigration Division of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. Since almost every member of the staff in Canada would have at one time or another become involved in some aspect of the program, it is impossible to provide even a rough estimate of the number of man-hours devoted to the program by permanent staff or the dollar value attached to those man-hours. During the course of the program, however, the Immigration Division of the Department of Manpower and Immigration did find it necessary to engage outside assistance, primarily in the interpreter and translator fields, and this involved approximately 890 man-hours at an expenditure of approximately \$3,600.

3. While no new employees were hired on a permanent basis as a result of this program, the Immigration Division of the Department of Manpower and Immigration did engage 22 casual workers primarily clerks and stenographers at an approximate cost of \$32,200.

PAYMENT OF TRAVELLING EXPENSES INCURRED BY SPOUSES OF SENIOR PUBLIC SERVANTS

Question No. 393—**Mr. Knight:**

1. When Ministers, Deputy Ministers or senior public servants travel on official business, and are accompanied by their spouses, who pays the travelling expenses of the spouse, including (a) transportation, whether commercial airliner, Armed Forces or Department of Transport (b) hotel (c) food (d) incidentals?

2. If the government pays all or part of the travelling expenses of the spouse, is there a benefit recorded in the T4 slip of the official involved, obliging him to pay taxes on the amount in question?

Hon. C. M. Drury (President of the Treasury Board): 1. The department or agency concerned pays the travelling expenses incurred only when the spouse: accompanies an official representative of Canada on invitation by a foreign government for reasons of protocol, or provides representational support during official visits to Canada by dignitaries from abroad, or assists in the conduct of a government sponsored conference, e.g. performs host or hostess responsibilities. When such travel is authorized, transportation, overnight accommodation and food costs are reimbursed. Incidental expenses are seldom claimed.