

As at May 1980 representation in the Senate by political parties was as follows: Liberals, 69; Conservatives, 26; Independents, two; Independent Liberal, one; Social Credit, one; vacancies, five.

A list of senators is published in Appendix 8 of this edition.

### The House of Commons

### 3.3.2

Following the 1971 Census the number of members in the House of Commons was determined by the representation commissioner in accordance with Section 51 of the BNA Act, with the total representation at 264.

The readjustment of the federal electoral districts was carried out during 1972 and 1973 in accordance with the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act. The last of 10 reports was submitted to the Commons in July 1973. After debate it was agreed to suspend the readjustment until January 1, 1975. To this effect, the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Suspension Act was given royal assent on July 27, 1973.

On December 20, 1974 royal assent was given to the Representation Act, 1974 which removed the temporary suspension of the Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act and provided for representation in the Commons under a revised formula awarding provinces the following number of members: Ontario 95, Quebec 75, British Columbia 28, Alberta 21, Manitoba 14, Saskatchewan 14, Nova Scotia 11, New Brunswick 10, Newfoundland seven, Prince Edward Island four, Northwest Territories two and Yukon one. The number of representatives elected at each of the 32 general elections since Confederation is given in Table 3.3.

**Salaries, allowances and pensions.** In 1980 members of the Senate and House of Commons received sessional allowances of \$30,700 and \$30,600 respectively per annum. This rate was subject to an annual adjustment based on the industrial composite index or 7%, whichever was less. For each session of Parliament, they could also be paid such travelling expenses between their home or constituency and Ottawa as required to perform their duties. A senator received an annual expense allowance of \$6,600 and a member of the House of Commons received an expense allowance of \$13,500 to \$17,900 dependent upon the electoral district represented; neither was subject to income tax and was payable monthly. A member of the House of Commons could receive up to \$14,400 annually for the payment of staff in the constituency, and up to \$5,200 annually for rental of premises in the constituency. With the opening of each Parliament and for its duration, a special allowance of \$1,000 is available to the member to purchase furniture and equipment. The member of the Senate occupying the position of opposition leader in the Senate was paid an annual allowance of \$10,100. The deputy leaders of the government and of the opposition in the Senate received additional annual allowances of \$4,900 and \$4,000 respectively. The remuneration of the prime minister was \$37,800 a year and of a cabinet minister and the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons \$22,600 a year in addition to the sessional and expense allowances each received as a member of Parliament. The chief government whip, the chief opposition whip, the opposition house leader and the leader of a party having a recognized membership of 12 or more in the House of Commons, other than the prime minister and the leader of the opposition, each received an annual allowance of \$5,900 in addition to the sessional allowance and expense allowance. In addition to sessional and expense allowances, the speaker of the Senate received a salary of \$15,000 per annum, the speaker of the House of Commons, \$22,600 per annum and the deputy speaker of the House of Commons, \$8,500 per annum. The speakers of the Senate and of the House of Commons were also each entitled to \$3,000 and the deputy speaker of the House of Commons to \$1,500, in lieu of residence; these allowances were not taxable. The deputy chairman of committees received an annual allowance of \$5,900. Parliamentary secretaries to ministers of the Crown received an annual allowance of \$5,900, in addition to their sessional and expense allowances. Motor vehicle allowances of \$2,000 were paid to ministers of the Crown and to the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, and motor vehicle allowances of \$1,000 were paid to the speakers of the Senate and of the House of Commons; these allowances were not taxable. The sessional and expense allowances of a member or senator were subject to a total