

INTRODUCTION

Canadian Parliamentary Guide / Guide parlementaire canadien has been published nearly every year for over 150 years, since before Confederation. This 2026 edition is the nineteenth to be published by Grey House Publishing Canada. An indispensable guide to government in Canada, it provides information on both federal and provincial governments and their elected and appointed members. It is largely bilingual, with many records appearing in English and in French.

The *Parliamentary Guide* contains 2,800 biographical sketches. These include members of the **Governor General's Household**, the **Privy Council**, members of Canadian legislatures (**House of Commons** and the **Senate**, provincial and territorial), members of the **Federal Superior Courts** and the senior staff for these institutions. It provides descriptions of each of the institutions, including brief historical information in text and chart format and significant facts (e.g. number of members and their salaries). The *Parliamentary Guide* covers the results of all federal general elections and by-elections from Confederation to the present, including the most recent general election held April 28, 2025, and all provincial/territorial elections, including the most recent general elections in Newfoundland and Labrador (October 14, 2025), Nunavut (October 27, 2025), and Yukon (November 3, 2025).

ARRANGEMENT

Introducing this Grey House Canada edition is a new analysis of the situation in federal politics, including the aftermath of Justin Trudeau's resignation, Prime Minister Mark Carney's ascent, and ongoing trade and diplomatic issues with the increasingly aggressive and often-unpredictable United States. Also updated in this edition are statistics on female and Indigenous representation in government, as well as federal election spending, and **Highlights of Significant Changes**, which details major changes and events that have occurred in Canadian politics since the last edition. Following that is a 26-page, 4-colour section on the **History of Canada**. It includes an essay, maps, a timeline, and images of royal and provincial flags.

Following this history, the *Parliamentary Guide* reflects the structure of Canadian government. It therefore begins with chapters on **His Majesty King Charles III**, Canada's sovereign and head of state, the **Royal Family** and the **Governor General**, His Majesty's representative in Canada.

The next chapters cover the **Federal Government** and include the **Privy Council**, the **Senate** and the **House of Commons**, which together make up the **Parliament**. Next are listings of the **Press Gallery**, **Library of Parliament**, and **Parliamentary Budget Officer**.

The following 13 chapters cover **Provincial and Territorial Legislatures**. The main body of the book concludes with coverage of the **Federal Superior Courts**.

Back matter includes five Appendices: **Table of Precedence**; **Table of Titles**; **Abbreviations**; **Canadian Representatives Abroad**; and **Alma Maters**. Following the Appendices are a **Directory of Registered Political Parties** and a **Directory of Legislators**. An alphabetical **Name Index** is the final element of the *Parliamentary Guide*.

CONTENT

Each chapter in the *Parliamentary Guide* begins with a brief **Description** of each institution covered, i.e., Privy Council, Senate, House of Commons, etc. It includes historical data on the institution, in both text and chart format, and lists of its current members. Member lists are followed by biographical sketches of each of the members.

Biographical Sketches are compiled using data from a variety of sources. All biographies in this edition are current, and include the following information:

- **Personal:** Date and place of birth of the individual, education and family information;
- **Political Career:** Public career of the individual, e.g., service in the House of Commons, Senate or provincial legislatures, as well as service at the municipal level, plus elected positions held in political parties, e.g. National President, Provincial Secretary;
- **Private Career:** Work history outside politics, including military service, association memberships, publications and volunteer work;
- **Address:** Legislative and Constituency Office address, as well as home address/email if available.

General Elections are divided into two sections:

- **General Elections 1867-2021** is arranged alphabetically by province and then alphabetically by riding name. Under each riding name is a riding note containing such information as date of establishment, date of abolition, former divisions, later divisions, etc. This is followed by the election year, name of the successful candidate and number of votes won. By-election information for each riding follows the general election results.
- **General Election 2025** contains the results of the most recent federal general election. Ridings are listed in alphabetical order under province or territory and include all the candidates who ran in each riding, their party affiliation and number of votes won.

Following the election information, the executive and members of the **Parliamentary Press Gallery** are listed, and descriptions of the **Library of Parliament** and **Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer** are given along with brief biographical sketches.

Provincial/Territorial chapters provide political information on the provinces and territories. The provinces are arranged in alphabetical order, from **Alberta** to **Saskatchewan**, followed by **Northwest Territories**, **Nunavut** and **Yukon**.

Each chapter includes:

- Statistics, i.e., area, population, date of entry into Confederation, etc.
- Description of the Legislative Assembly
- List of Cabinet members
- List of Constituencies
- Lt. Governor Biography
- Members Biographies
- General election and by-election results

Since the last edition of the *Parliamentary Guide*, there have been provincial elections in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nunavut, and Yukon, and by-elections in a number of provinces. This edition includes all the latest election results.

Courts follow the provincial and territorial profiles: **Supreme Court**; **Federal Court**; **Federal Court of Appeal**; **Court Martial Appeal Court**; and **Tax Court of Canada**. These are similar to previous chapters, with a brief description of the Court, its history, role, and list of judges. All courts except the Court Martial Appeals Court provide biographies of their judges. The Court Martial Appeal Court is largely made up of judges from the Federal Court and other superior courts.

Following the Courts, you'll find a **Table of Precedence**, **Table of Titles**, **List of Abbreviations**, **Canadian Representatives Abroad**, **Alma Maters**, and a **Directory** section that lists all federal and provincial registered political parties and the name, address, constituency, party, phone and fax number and email for each member of the provincial and territorial legislatures, the Senate and the House of Commons. A **Name Index** ends the book.

Information in the *Canadian Parliamentary Guide* can be located in several ways:

- Table of Contents lists the page numbers of 38 chapters and 109 subchapters
- Chapters provide lists of members both alphabetically by name, and alphabetically by constituency
- Biographies appear in alphabetical order, within each section
- Name Index at the back of the book lists all individuals in straight alphabetical order

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information included in this edition of the *Canadian Parliamentary Guide*. Do not hesitate to contact us if revisions are necessary.

The *Canadian Parliamentary Guide* is available in print, by subscription and online via Grey House Publishing Canada at www.greyhouse.ca.

INTRODUCTION

Le *Guide parlementaire canadien / Canadian Parliamentary Guide*, qui paraît depuis plus de 150 années, a été publié la première fois avant même la Confédération. L'édition 2026 est la dix-neuvième à être publiée par Grey House Publishing Canada. Le *Guide parlementaire* est une source indispensable de renseignements sur le gouvernement fédéral et les gouvernements provinciaux ainsi que sur leurs membres, élus ou nommés. Il est en grande partie bilingue, la plupart des entrées étant rédigées en anglais et en français.

Le *Guide parlementaire canadien* contient plus de 2 800 notes biographiques, dont celles des membres du **personnel de la Gouverneure générale**, des membres du **Conseil privé**, des législatures canadiennes (fédérale, tant de la **Chambre des communes** que du **Sénat**, des provinces et des territoires), des **hautes instances juridiques du fédéral** et des hauts fonctionnaires de ces institutions. On y trouve également une description de ces institutions, comprenant un bref historique (textes et tableaux) et les faits saillants s'y rattachant (par exemple, le nombre de membres et leur salaire). Le *Guide parlementaire canadien* couvre également les résultats de toutes les élections fédérales, générales et partielles, depuis la Confédération jusqu'à nos jours, y compris la dernière élection générale tenue le 28 avril 2025. On y trouve également toutes les élections provinciales/territoriales, y compris celles récentes élections générales en Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador (14 octobre 2025), Nunavut (27 octobre 2025) et Yukon (3 novembre 2025).

L'ORGANISATION DE L'OUVRAGE

Cette édition de Grey House Canada présente une nouvelle analyse de la situation politique fédérale, y compris les conséquences de la démission de Justin Trudeau, l'ascension du Premier ministre Mark Carney et les problèmes commerciaux et diplomatiques persistants avec les États-Unis, de plus en plus agressifs et souvent imprévisibles. Cette édition comprend des statistiques sur la représentation des femmes et des Autochtones au sein du gouvernement ainsi que les dépenses relatives aux élections fédérales. On y retrouve également *Faits saillants des changements significatifs* qui expose en détail les changements et événements principaux qui ont eu lieu sur la scène politique canadienne depuis la dernière publication. Vous découvrirez ensuite une section de 26 pages, en 4 couleurs, de l'**Histoire du Canada**, en français et en anglais. Il comprend de l'information détaillée, des cartes, une chronologie d'événements, des pavillons royaux et les drapeaux des provinces.

Par la suite, Le *Guide parlementaire canadien* épouse la structure du gouvernement du Canada. Ainsi, les premiers chapitres sont consacrés à **Sa Majesté le Roi Charles III**, souveraine du Canada et chef d'État, à la **Famille royale** et à la **Gouverneure générale**, représentante de Sa Majesté au Canada.

Les chapitres suivants portent sur le **gouvernement du Canada** et couvrent le **Conseil privé**, le **Sénat**, et la **Chambre des communes** qui ensemble constituent le Parlement. Vient ensuite, la composition de la **Tribune de la presse**, de la **Bibliothèque du Parlement** et le **directeur parlementaire du budget**.

Les treize chapitres suivants traitent des **législatures des provinces et des territoires**. La partie principale de l'ouvrage se termine avec des données sur les **Cours fédérales supérieures**.

Cinq annexes complètent le *Guide parlementaire canadien* : **Tableau de la préséance**; **Tableau des titres**; **Sigles et Abréviations**; **Représentants du Canada à l'Étranger**; et **Alma Maters**. Suivant les annexes est une **Répertoire des partis politiques enregistrés** et une **Répertoire des législateurs**. En toute fin se retrouve un index alphabétique des noms compris dans le guide.

LE CONTENU

Chaque chapitre du *Guide parlementaire canadien* commence par une brève description de l'institution concernée, comme le Conseil Privé, le Sénat, la Chambre des communes, etc., son historique, sous forme de texte et de tableaux, et la liste de ses membres actuels, suivie de la note biographique de chacun d'eux.

Les notes biographiques ont été préparées à l'aide de renseignements obtenus dans plusieurs sources. Toutes les notes biographiques de cette édition contiennent les renseignements fournis les plus récents, et sont toutes présentées sous le même format :

- **Renseignements personnels** : Date et lieu de naissance, formation et situation familiale.
- **Carrière législative** : La carrière en politique de la personne à la Chambre des communes, au Sénat ou sur la scène provinciale ou municipale; les postes électifs tenus au sein de partis politiques, comme ceux de Président national, Secrétaire national, etc.
- **Carrière privée** : Activités professionnelles de la personne autres que politiques, comprenant, si tel est le cas, son service militaire, les associations dont elle fait partie, ses publications et ses activités bénévoles.
- **Adresses** : À cette rubrique figurent l'adresse du bureau législatif, du bureau de la circonscription et de la résidence de la personne ainsi que son adresse courriel.

Les données sur les Élections générales sont présentées en deux sections :

- **Élections générales de 1867 à 2021** est une section agencée par province en ordre alphabétique et les circonscriptions sont également énumérées dans le même ordre sous la province appropriée. Les renseignements suivants apparaissent sous chaque circonscription : date de constitution, date d'abolition, anciennes divisions et divisions postérieures, etc. L'année d'élection, le nom du candidat élu et le nombre de votes obtenus sont également mentionnés. Des renseignements relatifs aux élections partielles pour chaque circonscription apparaissent à la suite des résultats des élections générales.
- **Élection générale de 2025** donne les résultats de la plus récente élection générale fédérale. Les circonscriptions sont énumérées par ordre alphabétique sous leur province ou leur territoire. Sont également cités le nom de chaque candidat de chacune des circonscriptions, le parti auquel il était affilié et le nombre de votes obtenu.

À la suite du chapitre portant sur les élections générales vient la liste de l'exécutif et des membres de la **Tribune de la presse**, ainsi que des descriptions de la **Bibliothèque du parlement** et du **Bureau du directeur parlementaire du budget** accompagnées de brèves notices biographiques.

Les chapitres traitant des **Gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux** fournissent des renseignements concernant les provinces et les territoires. Les provinces sont présentées par ordre alphabétique, de l'**Alberta** à la **Saskatchewan**, suivies par le **Nunavut**, les **Territoires du Nord-Ouest**, et le **Yukon**.

Chaque chapitre comporte :

- Des renseignements généraux; superficie, population, date d'entrée dans la Confédération, etc.
- Une description de l'Assemblée législative
- La liste des membres du Cabinet
- La liste des circonscriptions électorales
- Une note biographique sur le Lieutenant-gouverneur
- Les notes biographiques des membres de l'Assemblée
- Les résultats des élections générales et partielles.

Depuis la publication de la dernière édition du *Guide parlementaire*, des élections provinciales eurent lieu en Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador, Nunavut, et Yukon, et des élections partielles dans un nombre de provinces. La présente édition comprend tous les résultats les plus récents.

Les **Cours** sont présentés immédiatement après les chapitres sur les provinces et des territoires. On y traite de la **Cour suprême du Canada**, de la **Cour fédérale**, de la **Cour d'appel fédérale**, de la **Cour d'appel de la cour martiale** et de la **Cour canadienne de l'impôt**. La structure de ces chapitres est semblable à celle des chapitres précédents. Chacun comporte une brève description de la cour et de son rôle ainsi qu'un historique et une liste des juges. Les chapitres concernant la Cour suprême, la Cour fédérale, la Cour d'appel fédérale et la Cour canadienne de l'impôt comprennent des notes biographiques sur les juges qui y siègent. La Cour d'appel de la cour martiale étant toutefois composée principalement des juges de la Cour fédérale et d'autres cours, ce chapitre ne contient qu'une brève description de la cour et la liste de ses membres.

Le *Guide parlementaire canadien* est complété par le **tableau de la préséance**, le **tableau des titres**, la **liste des sigles et des abréviations** et des **représentants du Canada à l'Étranger**, les **Alma Maters**, et par un **répertoire** des membres des gouvernements provinciaux et des territoires ainsi que de la Chambre des communes et du Sénat. Ce répertoire contient le nom, l'adresse, le parti d'affiliation et la circonscription de chaque membre ainsi que leurs numéros de téléphone et de télécopieur et leur adresse courriel. En toute fin de l'ouvrage se trouve un **index par nom**.

Il existe plusieurs façons de chercher un renseignement dans le *Guide parlementaire canadien* :

- La table des matières énumère la première page de chacun des 38 chapitres et des 109 sections
- Chaque chapitre comporte la liste des membres et des circonscriptions qu'on y traite par ordre alphabétique
- Les notes biographiques de chaque chapitre sont présentées par ordre alphabétique
- L'index complet des noms par ordre alphabétique peut être consulté à la fin de l'ouvrage

Nous avons mis tous les efforts pour nous assurer de l'exactitude de l'information contenue dans cette édition du *Guide parlementaire canadien*. N'hésitez pas à communiquer avec nous si des modifications s'avèrent nécessaires.

Le *Guide parlementaire canadien* est disponible en format imprimé, par souscription, et en ligne sur le site de Grey House Publishing Canada à www.greyhouse.ca.

GOOD OL' (UN)PREDICTABLE CANADA

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Justin Trudeau

Barely more than a year ago, **Justin Trudeau** was still the Prime Minister of Canada. That's right—it's only been one year, one tumultuous year of elections, tariffs, threats, and terribly old-fashioned geopolitical instability. As 2024 was winding down and P.M. Trudeau looked likely to follow his father's footsteps in the snow, Canadians clearly sensed change in the winter air. With **Donald Trump** newly returned to the White House and Conservative Leader **Pierre Poilievre** up 20 points in the polls, then-Finance Minister **Chrystia Freeland** publicly broke with the Prime Minister on the fall fiscal update and resigned, effectively ending his government. But what happened next was beyond the predictions of even the most seasoned political veterans.

Enter **Mark Carney**, a known quantity in Ottawa, renowned for his tenure as Governor of the Bank of Canada during the mortgage crisis of 2009, and his navigation of the initial Brexit crisis in 2016 as Governor of the Bank of England. Rumours had swirled for years that the economist might jump into politics on the Liberal side. After working directly for Justin Trudeau as a

special advisor in the dying days of his third government, Mark Carney had an inside look at the political and economic situation he would soon be inheriting. Launching his leadership campaign from this position, he would go on to defeat Chrystia Freeland for the leadership of the Liberal Party, Mr. Carney immediately became Prime Minister and called an election for April.

Then Trump's "51st state" threats intensified.

Canadians immediately recoiled at anything American. Travel, trade, and cultural consumption of American content became *non grata*, while Canadian pride soared to levels unseen in the modern era. Mr. Carney's reputation as a policy-wonk and financial expert made him the perfect foil for the facts-challenged, six-time-bankrupt Donald Trump. Mr. Poilievre, fairly or unfairly, quickly became tagged as a politician-for-life with a populist bent, chronically dogged by his initial hesitancy to denounce the U.S. President's rhetoric. The race quickly became a measure of who could best stand up to Trump, effectively forcing both candidates to run against him.

This dynamic persisted for the entire election campaign, resulting in the Liberals forming government yet again, although alongside significant Conservative seat gains. Despite the previous Liberal leader's historic unpopularity, despite the Conservatives polling 20 points ahead for 2 years, and despite the last-minute leadership switcheroo, the red team found itself unexpectedly back in charge of the green chamber, albeit still without a majority. The collapse of the third-party vote, particularly the NDP under the direction of thrice-tested leader Jagmeet Singh, owing no doubt to voters' need for stability, contributed significantly to the continuation of the Liberal government.



Prime Minister Mark Carney



Pierre Poilievre

After losing the election and his own seat, many observers thought that Pierre Poilievre might go the way of **Andrew Scheer** and **Erin O'Toole**; ousted after a single kick at the can. Indeed, the pending Conservative leadership review hung over the Conservative party's fortunes all year, although a resounding by-election win in rural Alberta by Mr. Poilievre helped to alleviate some voters' concerns. Further, by securing 87.4% of the membership vote in his review this year, Mr. Poilievre guaranteed that he will lead the Conservatives into a rematch against the Carney Liberals in the next election.

The Liberals aren't the only opponents the Conservative leader will have to deal with. On the heels of the election, Alberta alienation-turned-separatism became a powerful minority view, pulsing in the undercurrent of Alberta politics, forcing Alberta politicians—of which Mr. Poilievre is now one—to come down on one side or the other. Many of these voters

chose blue in the last election, but could very easily park their vote with the People's Party of Canada if the Conservative party doesn't deliver a full-throated endorsement of Alberta sovereignty.



Danielle Smith

Earlier this year, Mr. Poilievre did the opposite. His recent endorsement of federalism shows that he understands there are more voters in favour of keeping Canada together than tearing it apart, but keeping the Conservative coalition together after this will be a monumental task. It may even set up a future confrontation with Alberta premier **Danielle Smith**, who should be a natural ally to the Opposition Leader, but is still cagey about her own views on sovereignty. Even his detractors admit that Pierre Poilievre is a political savant with a dedicated voter base, whose political instincts have helped him travel a considerable distance on the road to the Prime Minister's Office.

Looking further down the opposition benches, the NDP took their lowest share of the vote since 1993, and their lowest seat count in their history, leading to the resignation of long-time leader **Jagmeet Singh**. NDP MP **Don Davies**, known best for his work as Health Critic during the COVID-19 pandemic, became the interim leader, by caucus consent. Although some observers may be tempted to

speculate on the sustainability of the federal NDP, the party has rebounded from this position before. Not to mention, Canadians largely report that their vote was primarily motivated by a need for the stability of an experienced, steady hand, an environment that makes it very hard for smaller parties to stand out. With a leadership race in progress, the NDP could have a new approach very soon, and if the political environment shifts, as it inevitably will, they could build momentum and bounce back sooner than expected.

This environment also led to losses among the Bloc Québécois, who previously stood to gain the most from dissatisfaction with the Liberals in Québec. With the decline of the provincial Coalition Avenir Québec and the rise of the sovereigntist Parti Québécois ahead of elections in the province, the Bloc, much like the Tories, have had to contend with sovereigntist sentiment clouding their political agenda. In past times, a rise in sovereigntist feeling might have been welcomed by the Bloc, but in today's landscape, it is overwhelmingly difficult to appear to support anything that might weaken Canada as a whole. The Bloc will need to find a way to thrive between a local sovereignty movement, and a national environment that prizes Canadian unity.

Although the election was a fascinating moment in Canadian political history, the landscape in the aftermath has been arguably even more significant. The "elbows up" style of Canadian unity in the face of American threats has (mostly) overcome our typical political divisions. Major projects, including potential oil pipelines, are back in political vogue. Cooperation is now on the menu, as calls for freer interprovincial trade and new free trade agreements with former rival nations like India and China have become palatable. Climate change, by contrast, has fallen sharply down the government's and voters' list of priorities, another major change from the Trudeau era.

In this new landscape, managing international trade and the U.S. administration have risen to the top of the agenda in Canada. Prime Minister Carney spent months putting forward a good faith effort to manage the U.S.-Canada relationship before deciding in June that convincing Trump to collaborate was going to be impossible. Since then, Canada has begun to cut its own path internationally, exhorting other middle powers to join together to preserve the rules-based international order, as Mr. Carney put it at the World Economic Forum early this year.

In this fragile environment, with the economic expectations set by Mark Carney's rise to power, a glaring and potentially fatal issue for the government has become clear. It is the same issue currently plaguing every nation on Earth: the rising cost of living. For a man who touts his economic credentials and his global reach, failing to rein in costs of groceries, electricity, rent, and other essentials would cause significant brand damage to the Prime Minister, even if some of the causes are out of the Government of Canada's control. And with long-standing messaging focused on affordability and the cost of living, Pierre Poilievre would be well-placed to benefit from dissatisfaction over the issue, which Canadians rank as the top issue in the country. Pointing to U.S. tariffs as the cause won't fly either; after all, Mark Carney was elected to manage the tariffs too. This all points to a political mood that's even more sensitive to economic conditions and less patient with the machinations of government, leading to a pretty unstable political environment.



Don Davies

The fluctuating seat count in Parliament reflects this uncertainty. The Liberals have actively spent the months since the election inching ever closer to the majority line of 172 seats, mostly at the expense of the Conservatives. As of the writing of this piece, there have been three defections from the Conservative ranks, mostly from swing ridings, and the prevailing view in Ottawa is that more may be coming. The stated reasons for departure are mixed, but polling numbers and the stark difference in personal approval numbers between the Prime Minister and the Opposition Leader could point to reasons why.

At the same time, two Trudeau-era cabinet ministers, Chrystia Freeland and **Bill Blair**, have moved on from their parliamentary duties, finding their place in the foreign service rather than in the government caucus. And in a stunning move, the seat of Terrebonne has been vacated by Elections Canada, leaving the Liberals three short of a majority with three by-elections to call. This has created a rare situation in Parliament, in which Mark Carney may be able to convert his minority government into a majority by winning by-elections. Although earning a majority through floor-crossings and by-elections is not forbidden by our Westminster system, a political debate is emerging about whether a government should. If it happens, expect even more tumult as the political winds shift yet again.

By the time this piece has been published, undoubtedly new events will have upended the landscape yet again; that is simply the pace at which world events move now. A fast-moving environment makes prediction hard, and as unpredictable as 2025 was, we seem to be just getting started.



Bill Blair

About the Author: Tyler Downey has worked in Canadian politics at the federal, provincial, and municipal levels for over a decade, including as a candidate, campaign manager, and consultant. Tyler lives in St. John's, NL, with his partner and their four pet birds, and works for Strategic Steps Inc. as a consultant, supporting the work of municipalities all across Canada.

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