

and of several countries ⁱⁿ Europe. A important investigation into wholesale and retail prices, and the cost of living, was another inquiry pursued under Mr. King's direction. Of the measures introduced by him in Parliament, and which are at present part of the law of the Dominion, the most important is what is known as the "Combines Investigation Act", which contains the provisions under which monopolies, trusts, mergers and combines are regulated and controlled in Canada. This measure was the subject of keen debate in both the Commons and Senate of the Dominion Parliament at the time of its introduction, but its provisions were passed practically as drafted and have not since been amended. Mr. King was also the author of legislation for the suppression of the opium traffic ^{for the more effective regulation of} and the sale of morphine and other drugs.

In 1895 Mr. King was made "C.M.G." (Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George) by the late King Edward III in recognition of his public services. Later he was selected by the Imperial Government as one of the British delegates to the International Opium Conference which met at Shanghai, China, in 1908, ^{and} presided over by Bishop Brent of the United States. In 1910 he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and in 1911 was made the President of the Ontario Reform Association, which position he still holds. ^{He also organized and is Chairman of the Canadian Association for International Conciliation} Having been a Cabinet Minister in a Canadian Administration, Mr. King remains a member of the Privy Council of Canada for life.