

the Federal Government. In September 1900 he was appointed Deputy Minister of Labor for Canada - the position corresponding to that of Commissioner of Labor in the United States - and held this office until September 1908. During these years he shaped the statistical and other work of the Department along the lines on which it has since been developed. He established and was for eight years the Editor of the Labour Gazette, a monthly publication similar to the journal of that name published by the Government of England, and the Bulletin of Labor at Washington. His inquiries into and reports on the methods by which Government clothing contracts had been carried out, led to the abolition of the sweating system of Government contract work, and to the adoption by the Parliament of Canada of a Fair Wages Resolution which was made applicable to all Government contracts, including contracts for the construction of public works, railway ^{construction and} subsidy contracts, Government clothing and printing contracts, all of which are subject in Canada to the immediate supervision of officers of the Labor Department. Representations made by him as the result of inquiries under royal commission, led to improved conditions for the operatives in the telephone exchanges of the Dominion, and to a modification of the laws respecting textile factory workers in the Province of Quebec. On repeated occasions Mr. King was sent to England by the Government of Canada to confer with the British Government on industrial matters ^{of} that concerned ^{to Canada and Great Britain} the British Empire. In this connection, with the cooperation of Mr. Lloyd George, he secured an amendment to the merchant shipping act in England to protect immigrants against false representations respecting employment in America and elsewhere. This Act, which was supplemented by a similar