

and public utilities by between eighty and ninety per cent in seven years. In 1908 Mr. King resigned the position of Deputy Minister of Labour, and entered Parliament as member for North Waterloo. He was taken into the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as Minister of Labour, the first in Canada to occupy this position as the holder of a separate portfolio in the Government. He remained a member of the Laurier Administration until its defeat in September 1911. As Minister of Labour he instituted several far-reaching and important investigations, including an inquiry into prices and the cost of living, the appointment of a Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, and the enactment of important legislation respecting the control of the opium traffic and the sale of morphine and other habit-forming drugs. He also secured the enactment of the Canadian Combines Investigation Act, of which he is the author, and under which the monopolies, trusts, mergers and combines in Canada are regulated.

A large part of Mr. King's work has had to do with the important question of Oriental immigration. He has served on many Royal Commissions in this connection, having settled on behalf of the Government of Canada claims on the part of the Japanese and Chinese arising out of losses occasioned by the Anti-Asiatic riots in British Columbia some years ago, and having conducted an extensive inquiry into the whole question of immigration from the Orient. He negotiated the agreement between England, India and Canada regarding the immigration from India. ~~He was one of the British delegates at the International Opium Commission at Shanghai.~~ His investigations in Canada were supplemented by personal official visits to the countries concerned, and by direct negotiations with the