

*The Address—Mr. Anderson*

effectiveness of the methods adopted by the mounted police, yet at no time do I remember a man being held without explanation. Essential justice for the individual was maintained during the war. Under this system justice for the individual is not being maintained. The government now can take away a man's livelihood; can make him a pariah amongst his fellows; can destroy his reputation and make him a social outcast; can take away his ability to earn; without ever letting him have an opportunity of answering the unknown charges which are made against him.

In all seriousness I say to this house it is an act of vicious dictatorship, perhaps thoughtless but nevertheless an act of dictatorship. If we are to carry on our fight against communism, we must continue our fight for freedom, justice, security and for the dignity of the individual. If we allow these things to be destroyed through the methods I have mentioned we are in very truth giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

**Mr. R. E. Anderson (Norfolk):** I must apologize, Mr. Speaker, for entering this debate at this late date, but there are a few matters I should like to bring to the attention of the house. I shall not take very long. This is my first attempt to bring my own county of Norfolk to the fore, and to speak for other tobacco growing counties within Canada.

First of all I should like to speak about tobacco growing in my area. The crop is grown on land that was submarginal or non-productive for any other crop. This same submarginal land, and the tobacco growers, have contributed much to Canada's national economy. The hon. member for Fort William (Mr. McIvor), for whom I have great respect, had a resolution on the order paper earlier this year dealing with the evils of cigarette smoking for the very young. His points were well taken, but I am afraid tobacco is here to stay. This product does provide employment for a great number of people.

The business of growing tobacco started a good many years ago in Norfolk. For the first few years the venture was a failure, or nearly so. However, my people determined that they would not be beaten, and we have now one of the best flue-cured tobacco growing districts on the continent. Up to and including those first few years all flue-cured tobaccos were imported. At first sales for processing were carried on in large centres outside the province.

Several years ago this government started the dominion experimental substation at Delhi under Mr. Vickery. I believe this

[Mr. Adamson.]

government should be complimented, because the station has done wonderful work by introducing new varieties that have stepped up the quality and production generally. In 1951 approximately 100 million pounds of tobacco were grown and sold within my own county.

Tobacco growers usually have to borrow money from the banks in order to cover the expense of growing their crops. The entire year's income is determined by one sale that lasts only a few minutes or at most an hour or so, usually with only a few buyers present. These farmers are in the same position as a labourer who works a full year without pay, borrows from the bank in order to live, and then takes whatever he can get at the end of the year, whether or not it is sufficient to repay the bank. Many of our growers find themselves in the position of not having enough to do that.

Today we have large tobacco processing factories in Simcoe and Delhi which employ hundreds of men and women. We have to contend with a short growing season and late spring frosts that sometimes ruin an entire planting. I recall that in 1949 the first planting froze; the second and third plantings dried out, and some farmers made a fourth planting before they got a stand of tobacco. These people would not be beaten. They worked all the daylight hours, not just an eight-hour day. Grandpa and everyone who could carry a plant or use a spade worked. Any touch of frost on tobacco ruins it and makes it unfit to cure. If it does go through the kiln once it has been frozen, it becomes so brittle it cannot be handled. The harvest cannot be hurried, and the crop must be taken as it ripens. A leaf that is too green is no good. Then there is hail and dry weather. All during the summer something was always happening to someone to spoil his crop. Wages are high, running as high as \$13 a day in some instances, but generally \$10 to \$12. When a man employs ten to twenty workers you can see that it takes a lot of cash each day. This year the crop was sold at reasonable prices, even the part grown by the free-lance growers who are not in the Ontario tobacco growers' marketing board. I am thinking about the future.

That brings up the matter of cigarette prices. You can all remember that previous to the last war cigarettes retailed for 20 cents per package of twenty, and for a short time twenty-five for 20 cents. The price is now 42 cents in most of Canada, running as high as 46 to 47 cents in some provinces. The 42 cent price is arrived at by taxation, the manufacturers' part and the trade. There was a manufacturers' increase this year of 3 cents,