

tobacco is related only to this disease) in the Twentieth Century, and attempts to regulate tobacco through legislative, executive, and judicial actions have been well documented, especially recently (Kluger, 1996; Hilts, 1996; Glantz et al., 1996; Monardi and Glantz, 1996; Whelan, 1980; White, 1988; Gottsegen, 1940; Wagner, 1971; Troyer and Markle, 1983). The story of tobacco as an economic, social, and political phenomenon in Canada is less well known; the first book devoted solely to the topic was only recently published (Cunningham, 1996; see also ). Some single-country political science study of tobacco and smoking regulation as a public policy issue has appeared (Fritschler and Hoeffler, 1996; Pross and Stewart, 1994), but heretofore there has been more comparison of Britain and the United States on this issue than of Canada and the United States (Wilkinson, 1984; Taylor, 1985; Leichter, 1991; Friedman, 1973; Kogan and Vogel, 1993). There are also broader comparative studies of government attempts to control tobacco use (Roemer, 1993; Sasco, 1992; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1992).

In the United States, cigarettes only became the delivery vehicle of choice for tobacco use, replacing cigars and pipes, in the early Twentieth Century after the invention of mechanized means for manufacturing packages of cigarettes. There were attempts at