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THE HISTORY
OF
CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED

1903-1986

by

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an employee in the Scientific Research Department

1937 - 1976

P R E F A C E

This volume is an attempt to record some of the history and a few anecdotes regarding the development of Canadian Cannery Limited, from its inception in 1903 to the present.

A search and study of the company archives revealed much more than could be included here. Our original intention was to record the names and accomplishments of those employees (not otherwise mentioned in this history) who played an important role in the company's development, but space does not permit their inclusion. In any case, such a procedure might have resulted in the unintentional omission of some individuals from the list. It was recognized, too, that each and every employee, regardless of his or her position, has made a significant contribution. So this history is dedicated to all of them.

In preparing this compilation, it was found that 100% accuracy would be impossible to achieve. Many who could have answered our questions are no longer with us; so a number of gaps could not be completed. It is hoped, therefore, that the reader will pardon any errors or omissions.

Grateful acknowledgement is due the following:

to William G. Lister and David W. Munn, who conceived the idea of such a history; to Leslie Peters, a long-time employee (1925-1974) in the Sales Department, who had assembled and prepared valuable historical information on two previous occasions; to present and former employees who recalled and shared their memories of the company's past; to all who helped in the preparation and typing of the manuscript, especially Gisela Smithson, Judy Smith, and Barbara Vance of Scientific Research, and Frances Porritt of Head Office, and to Jerry Dmetrichuk of Head Office who co-ordinated the arrangements for this project.

We acknowledge the permission of Pala Graphics Limited, Purpleville Publishing Division, to quote from "The Canadian Heritage Label Collection" by Ted Herriott, in the section on "Brand Names and Labels."

We learned about the lives and endeavours of two of our "Founding Fathers" from "A History of the Aylmer Cannery" by Kirk Barons of Aylmer, Ontario.

The Research Centre in Burlington is the repository for the company archives, in which I was interested as an employee. Consequently, preparing this history has been a thoroughly enjoyable experience, and I appreciate the opportunity and privilege of participating in the project.

Burlington, Ontario
December 1986

L.E.

Louise Elder

C O N T E N T S

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N O T E

In this history, the following abbreviations are used:

CCCCCL	- Canadian Cannery's Consolidated Companies, Limited	1903
CCL	- Canadian Cannery Limited	1904-1910, 1923-1986
DCL	- Dominion Cannery Limited	1910-1923
DC(BC) Ltd.	- Dominion Cannery (B.C.) Limited	1919-1931
CC(W) Ltd.	- Canadian Cannery (Western) Limited	1931-1959

THE PIONEERS

From at least biblical times, preserving food for the lean winter months has been accomplished by various methods - drying, salting, smoking and pickling. All of these are practised today.

Canning, however, is a relatively recent discovery. It all started in France in 1795, when the country was at war. Her soldiers and sailors, while successful in their campaigns, were fighting a losing battle with malnutrition and its resulting ill-effects, particularly during the winter. The French Directory offered a prize of 12,000 francs - a considerable sum in those days - to anyone who could devise a satisfactory way of preserving food.

Nicolas Appert, a confectioner and baker, won the prize in 1809 after 14 years of experimentation. He placed the foods - meat and gravy, soups, vegetables, etc. - in wide-mouthed glass jars, sealed them with specially prepared corks, and cooked them for several hours in a boiling water bath.

Bacteriology was as yet an unknown science, and Appert himself had little knowledge of chemistry. Yet, by his patient endeavours, his process was developed and thoroughly tested in a relatively short time. Some of his experimental samples were carried around the world in sailing ships and were found edible and wholesome when opened.

Appert's theory is set forth in a book he wrote describing his methods. It was called "The Book for All Households, or The Art of Preserving Animal and Vegetable Substances for Many Years" and was required of him as the winner of the 12,000 franc reward. Although he was unaware of the causes of food spoilage, he knew that food decayed if exposed to air, and he excluded air as much as possible from the jars. He reasoned that any air left in them "had been rendered of no effect by the action of the heat" and regarded heat as the "preserving principle" which destroyed the "natural tendency to decomposition" of food. He recognized the need for cleanliness and for care in sealing the container tightly, a need which is equally well recognized today.

In the same year that Appert's book was published, Peter Durand, in England, took out a patent on a process similar to Appert's, except that it included the use of canisters of tin-plate, made airtight by soldered seams.

Those early tins were fashioned entirely by hand; the tin-plate was cut with shears, then the body of the canister was formed by wrapping it around a cylindrical wooden mould and soldering the lapped edges together. Two circular pieces formed the top and bottom; the top had a 1-1/2" to 2" hole in the middle, through which the food was stuffed into the container. Then a small cap was soldered into place to complete the seal before cooking. An efficient tinsmith could make sixty canisters per day. Partial mechanization speeded the process as time went on, but it would not be considered "mass production" by present standards.

Peter Durand did not use his patent to engage in canning on a commercial scale. Two fellow-Englishmen, Donkin and Hall, were the first to use the canister. Their foods were sent to British garrisons abroad, and by 1818 large quantities were being supplied to the British Admiralty. These were used on various expeditions, including that of Captain Edward Parry to the Northwest Passage. A four-pound tin of roast veal which survived two Arctic voyages, in 1824 and 1826, reposed for many years in the Museum of the Royal United Services Institution. A small label gave directions - "cut round on the top near to the outer edge with a chisel and hammer".

The can was opened in 1938 by scientists of the International Tin Research and Development Council in London. Although the contents had reacted chemically with the metal of the canister, the food was still sound and edible.

An English immigrant named William Underwood established the first food processing factory in North America in Boston in 1819 - a thriving business to this day. The story goes that his book-keepers abbreviated "canisters" to "cans", and so gave birth to a new noun, and a new verb, "to can".

Lacking scientific knowledge of the basic principle of canning, the pioneers no doubt suffered considerable losses due to the spoilage of their products. Many spoilage organisms form gases as they propagate; in sealed cans internal pressure from these gases would cause the cans to bulge and eventually to explode. Sometimes a longer cooking period ensured success; but it was largely a matter of "trial-and-error", and over-cooking affected the quality of many foods.

An important forward step was the invention of the closed steam pressure cooker or retort, by A.K. Shriver of Baltimore, in 1874. This allowed the use of temperatures higher than the boiling point of water, and ensured proper sterilization of the food within the can. Also, the temperature could be controlled at any desired level. This retort, with modern improvements, is in use today.

After the Shriver kettle came into use, the methods used were a closely guarded secret, and the "Processor" somewhat of a despot. "Processing was a profound secret altogether in his keeping, the possession of which made him a despot ... Locked in his room with his kettles and thermometer, none dared approach him in his lair." So said the ex-President of The Canned Goods Exchange in an article published in the 1914 special edition of 'The Canning Trade.' "He was arbitrary, arrogant, domineering, the 'boss'; the proprietor a willing slave."

It was not long before canneries were established in many parts of the United States. It is not known with certainty which was the first one in Canada. There are records which show that two Americans from Maine started factories in the Maritimes - Upman S. Treat of Eastport packed salmon in Saint John, New Brunswick as early as 1839; and D.W. Hoegg of Portland operated a factory in Sheffield, New Brunswick starting in 1844.

In Ontario, the first cannery is believed to have been established near Picton in 1870. But it and others started about that time had a precarious existence, ending in closure due to Canada's sparse population and an unfavourable import tariff. There was keen competition from the United States. In 1879 and again in 1883 the import tariffs were changed to encourage the industry in Canada. Those canneries which prospered found that their output exceeded the consumption possible in Canada, and export to the U.S.A. was impossible due to high duty rates. As a result, some of these factories did not survive. Those canners who did survive maintained the quality of their products; also, the demand for canned foods in Canada was greatly increased at that time by the development of the mining industry in the west.

About 1883 the various canners agreed that it would be wise to form an association. There was a need for just and uniform prices, control of the size of packs of the various foods, standardization of quality and can sizes. In addition, they hoped to have the government regulate import and export duties, so that they could compete with goods packed in other countries. The association was called the Canadian Canners Goods Packers Association, and it served its day well, until about 1901.

But as each company looked after its own interests, it was felt that something stronger than an association was needed to stabilize the industry. So, in 1899, it was proposed to form the Dominion Preserving Company, to acquire the factories of the 39 companies engaged in business in Canada (mostly in Ontario). But there is no evidence that the corporation ever materialized.

Instead, the Dominion Syndicate, a co-operative selling organization, was formed to take over and finance the pack of the companies, and to market it in such a way as to stabilize prices. The Syndicate first met in Hamilton, Ontario on April 17, 1901. Those present were:

W.A. Ferguson, representing	Delhi Canning Co., Delhi
Sam Nesbitt, "	Brighton Canning Co., Brighton
William P. Innes, "	Simcoe Canning Co., Simcoe
David Marshall, "	Aylmer Canning Co., Aylmer
Francis R. Lalor, "	F.R. Lalor Canning Co., Dunnville
David McAuley, "	Miller and Co., Trenton
W.H. Gillard, "	his company was one of six included in the Red Feather Co., Wholesale Grocers
William Lees "	Lees, Hobson and Stephens, lawyers

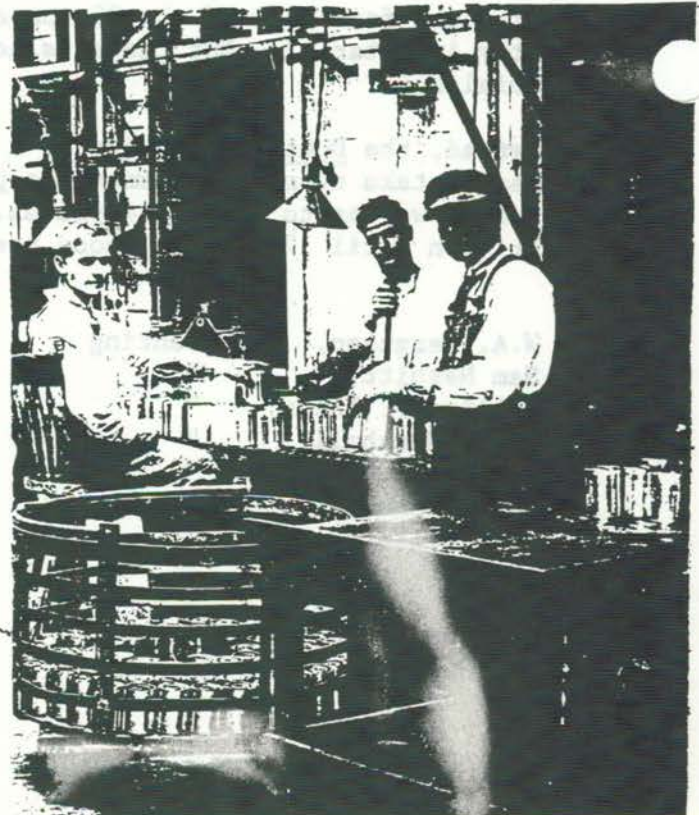
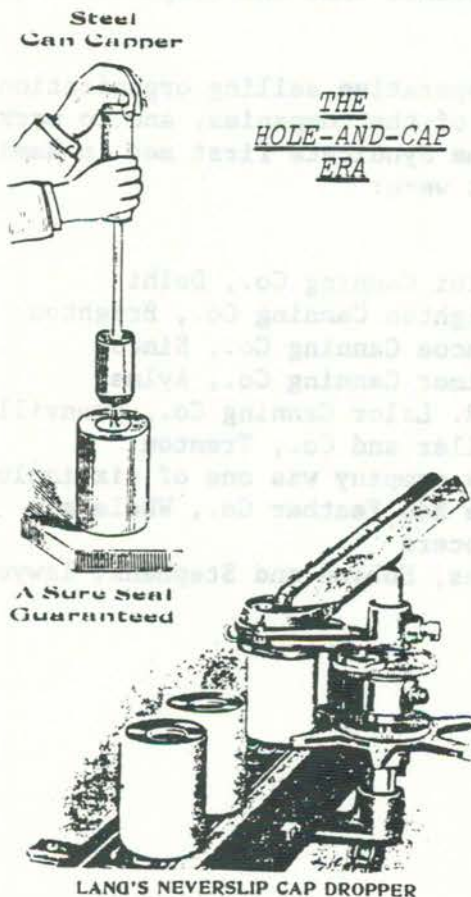
The Syndicate opened an office at 4 Main Street East, Hamilton, in the Kronsbein Building (4, 6, 8 and 10 Main Street East). It was in the building at #6, later in larger quarters at #4, that Hugh Cossart Baker established the first telephone exchange in the British Empire in 1878.

Messrs. Innes, Ferguson and Marshall were named as Inspectors and Arbitrators for the Syndicate. The canners were asked for their brands in order of quality, and for samples of their labels.

It is not known how many companies participated in the Syndicate, beside those named above. But sixteen other companies are referred to in the minutes of the Syndicate, and were probably involved. Problems with over-production of corn and some other items led to an agreement being sought, but the canners did not all co-operate.

There was one serious weakness in the Syndicate's plans. Even though they carried out inspections of the various canners' goods, they had no control over the actual production or quality at the individual factories. Again, something more binding was needed. The Syndicate last met on July 22, 1902; the minutes for that date contain no reference to disbanding.

So ends that chapter in the history of canning in Canada, and so begins a new chapter.



Cappers pause to pose for the photographer

THE "FOUNDING FATHERS"

These were the Provisional Directors who met on April 14, 1903 at the Waldorf Hotel in Hamilton.

Most of them became Directors of the Canadian Cannery Consolidated Companies Limited, which was founded that day.

What kind of men were these founders?

They were forward-looking, men of vision. Most of them had already been active in one or several business ventures, willing to invest in what was at that time an infant industry. Their business acumen was sharpened in the school of experience.

They were also public-spirited men, giving generously of their time and energies to serve their respective communities and their churches. Some served as Reeves or Mayors, and all were highly respected men. Two of them became members of Parliament, and one a member of the Provincial Legislature.

There is no information about W.A. Whitside of Balfour, Whitside and Co., Wholesale Grocers. The name "Balfour" appears now and then on some of the "Red Feather" and other labels - such as Balfour, Smye and Co. However, in 1903 he was engaged as a "traveller" for Eastern Ontario as far as Brockville and Kingston.

WELLINGTON BOULTER, (1837 (?) -1927)

Mr. Boulter was born in Sophiasburg Township, in the County of Prince Edward, Ontario, the tenth in a family of 21 children of George Boulter. The latter settled on a farm at Demorestville, on the bay front opposite Big Island. Wellington Boulter built a small canning factory there; his son Ed (G.E.) took charge of the factory at the age of 12.

In 1882 Wellington Boulter built a factory at Picton (W. Boulter and Sons), which was the first such east of Toronto, and the second in Canada. Corn and Tomatoes were processed there. It was the first commercial corn cannery of any lasting importance. This enterprising pioneer became known as "the father of commercial canning in Canada". He, with his two sons George E. and Frank E.N. Boulter, started a factory in Toronto, which was guaranteed freedom from taxes for 10 years. It was on the old Toronto Esplanade at the foot of Cherry Street (no further data on this one).



In the early days of the canning industry he "made many trips across the continent and was largely responsible for the introduction of canned goods" in the West.

Prior to his canning venture he was a Vice-President of the Prince Edward County Mutual Insurance Company.

The Picton Gazette tells that he was a "man of wide public spirit"; he moved to Picton from the Demorestville farm, and was elected Mayor during his residence there.

The Canadian Canned Goods Packers Association was formed about 1883. Mr. Boulter became its first President and served for 12 years, until 1896. According to the 1914 "History of Canning in Canada" by W.P. Innes, he "devoted a great deal of his time and ability to labour in the interests of the Association, without fee or reward other than the esteem and respect of the members of the Association".

He was present at the first meeting of Provisional Directors of CCCCL on April 14, 1903. He served as a Director until 1906.

RUSSELL BOWLBY, (1860- ?)

Mr. Bowlby's great-great-uncle, Thomas Bowlby, was a United Empire Loyalist, arriving from New Jersey in 1795. His grandfather, Adam Bowlby, was a farmer who eventually acquired considerable land in Waterford, Ontario. His son, Dr. Alfred Bowlby, built a palatial stone mansion (east of Main Street, north of Mechanic Street).

The doctor's sons, Russell and Arthur, operated the second fruit canning factory in Canada, and the largest in Ontario, with 150 "hands". It was established in 1881; they built a new one in 1883 on Mechanic Street, near Main Street. Fruit was brought from the USA, especially New Jersey Peaches. In 1897 they also packed dehydrated apples for export to Germany and to Scotland.

J.E.Reynolds, a brother-in-law, learned canning at Simcoe, came back to Waterford, and built a small plant at the rear of the home (Main and College Streets). After his death, the Bowlby brothers took over.

Russell Bowlby was present at the first CCCCL meeting in April 1903 of Provisional Directors, but was not a Director thereafter.



THOMAS NAIRN DUNN

Thomas Nairn Dunn was born in South Dorchester, in Elgin County, Ontario in the early 1840's, the son of Scottish settlers. Little is known of his early days.

In 1892 the industrial area around Strathroy (which had been destroyed by fire) was given a \$10,000 boost for the construction of a canning factory. The factory had formerly manufactured hubs and spokes. Thomas Dunn purchased the factory and established the Strathroy Canning and Preserving Company Limited the same year.

In 1902 he opened a branch plant in Dresden.

He was also involved in the Strathroy Nursery Co., the Cameron-Dunn Manufacturing Co., and the Strathroy Pottery Co. He helped organize various other activities in the town.

Both plants were incorporated into CCCCL in 1903. At that time Mr. Dunn became one of the Directors, serving until 1915.

WILLIAM A. FERGUSON (? - 1905)



Mr. Ferguson of the Delhi Canning Company, served as President of the Canadian Packers Association from 1896-1900.

He was active in the Dominion Syndicate, being appointed President at its first meeting on April 17, 1901. He and two others were to be Inspectors and Arbitrators in the new organization.

Mr. Ferguson, along with Henry Matthews, worked as a trustee for the proposed company which became CCCCL in 1903.

He represented the Delhi Canning Co. at the April 14, 1903 meeting of Provisional Directors. He served on the Board until 1904, and died in 1905.

ARTHUR W. HEPBURN

A. W. Hepburn.
HEAD OFFICE
Bay of Quinte Line of Steamers
TO MONTREAL.
Forwarder Vessel Owner &c

Picton. Ont. *Apl. 9-1903.*

In 1887 Mr. Hepburn bought the canning plants at A.C. Miller and Co. in Picton (#14) and Brighton. By 1898 he and Mr. W.R. Wright were the sole owners.

In 1901, when the Dominion Syndicate was formed, Mr. Hepburn represented the Picton factory and, no doubt, his steamer interest.

When the Syndicate yielded to the more lasting structure on April 14, 1903 (CCCCL) he was one of the Provisional Directors, but did not serve on its Board thereafter. His company, A.C. Miller and Co., was one of those incorporated into CCCCL in 1903.

Mr. Hepburn had agreed to enter CCCCL, provided his arrangement with Mr. Matthews (for the Lakeport factory which the latter owned) in regard to shipping via his steamers, would remain.

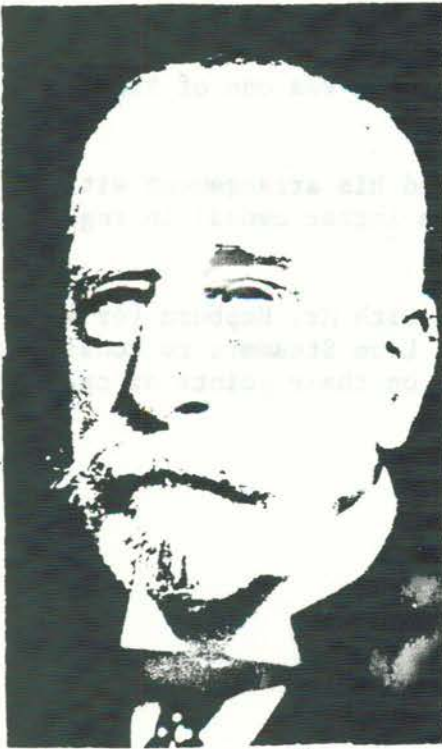
In 1910, DCL entered into a 10-year agreement with Mr. Hepburn (or with Hepburn Bros. - maybe his sons?) of the Hepburn Line Steamers re consigning all freight shipped by water from our factories on their points of call.

WILLIAM PATRICK INNES (1832-1918)

Mr. Innes was a native of Scotland. After a "fair education", he went to work in Glasgow with iron merchants; after a year, he went to the Elmfield Iron Works in Dalkeith, near Edinburgh; first as cashier, then as manager.

In August 1857, he decided to emigrate to Canada. For the next 23 years he engaged in various business enterprises. In Dundas, Ontario, he managed a milling and distilling business for J.M. Kirby of West Flamborough. Then he joined with manufacturers of farm implements; then, in partnership with John Walton, in the distilling business in Chatham. In 1862 he sold out and moved to Fergus, where he was partner in a foundry business for four years. Back in Dundas in 1866, he was General Manager and grain buyer for a grain merchant.

He also owned a paddle steamboat, the "ARGYLE", which plied the old Desjardins canal, carrying up to 350 passengers, and freight, between Hamilton and Dundas, until 1872.



Wm P. Innes

In 1873 he sold his property and moved to Simcoe. He became a partner with a furniture manufacturer; was connected with an American fish-freezing company at Port Ryerse on Lake Erie. The company failed; he purchased the entire fishing interests and continued in that business for four years. He also purchased John Curtis' grocery, taking his nephew into partnership until the nephew came of age in 1881, when Mr. Innes handed it over to him.

Meanwhile, about 1879-80, he and his three brothers-in-law formed a company to can fruits and vegetables. It is said that he saw much produce going to waste, while many people needed it placed within their reach. Presently, due to indifferent success, the three withdrew, leaving Mr. Innes as sole proprietor in 1881. The company was called The Simcoe Canning Company.

By 1893 he had to import produce for his thriving business. Then, by supplying seed and paying enough, he could get the enormous quantities of produce needed from Norfolk County farmers. Since he was known to pack pure and good quality food, the public accepted his products, "as good or better than they could put up at home, and at less cost". Occasionally he made shipments to Great Britain and South America.

Destructive rivalry at home, and competition from abroad, were two major hurdles to success. He tells about this rivalry in his "Concise History of the Canning Industry in Canada", printed in the souvenir book of the 7th Annual Convention of the (USA) National Cannerymen, in 1914.

In 1901, he was present at the formational meeting of the Dominion Syndicate, a short-lived organization of several canning interests. This was succeeded in 1903 by the forerunner of the company (Canadian Cannerymen Consolidated Companies Limited - CCCCL). By this time he had three factories, in Simcoe, St. Catharines, and Hamilton, and was the largest operator of the founders, who were the Provisional Directors of the fledgling company.

In 1904, he became President of the Company for a two-year term; was 2nd Vice President in 1915, then 1st Vice President in 1916. He died in 1918.

A number of Mr. Innes' relatives were also active in the company over the years. They were:

His sons,	William Livingstone Innes
	Robert Livingstone Innes
	Charles Edward Innes

His son-in-law,	William R. Drynan
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His grandsons,	William Innes Drynan
	Charles R. Drynan
	Norman L. Drynan
	Edward Patrick Innes
	Patrick Edward Innes
	Douglas Livingstone Innes
	William C. Innes

FRANCIS RAMSAY LALOR, M.P. (1856-1929)



Mr. Lalor was born in St. Catharines, Ontario; the family moved to Dunnville where he finished his education. He began his business career as a clerk in his uncle's general store in 1872. Six years later he became a partner to Walter Stone in a grocery business.

Prior to 1900, he built and operated an apple evaporator very successfully; railway carloads of dried apples were shipped out regularly, some going for overseas shipment to Germany.

In 1900, the year Dunnville became a town, he applied for concessions from the council for his proposed new canning factory. The council submitted a by-law to the ratepayers, which was carried. It provided an interest-free loan of \$6,000, plus a gift of \$4,000 to build a cannery to cost not less than \$10,000; in return, Mr. Lalor was to employ not less than fifty persons daily for a ten-year period, and was to have the factory operating within six months of the passing of the by-law. The plant was soon built and was in operation that year.

In 1903, Mr. Lalor and others in the business formed a consolidation of canners, called Canadian Canners Consolidated Companies Limited. He served on the Board of Directors of the infant company and its successors for 23 years, until 1926; also as President from 1912 to 1914.

Mr. Lalor, always enterprising, organized the Monarch Knitting Company in 1903; it had grown to a large concern employing about 1200 people by the time of his death in 1929. He was active in municipal and political affairs, representing Haldimand Co. as a Conservative in the House of Commons for 17 years (1904 to 1921). At one period he was Vice-President of the Dunnville, Wellandport and Beamsville Electric Railway.

The company newsletter, the Green Label, had this to say of him in its obituary notice in 1929: "Possessed of a most attractive personality, he made and kept friends regardless of politics, race or creed. Open-hearted and generous, he had always a broad practical sympathy for those whom fortune had not smiled upon".

HUGH MALCOLMSON (1835-1919)

THE FIRST PRESIDENT

Hugh Malcolmson was born September 1, 1835 in the Orkneys. He emigrated to Canada in 1860, coming to Chatham, Ontario a few years later, where he entered the grocery business.



MALCOLMSON'S GROCERY

The "New York House" was one of several grocery stores on King Street in Chatham. Mostly, Chatham grocers favoured the names of exporting cities; so there was also the Liverpool House, Toronto House, etc. The New York House dated from 1842. In the early 60's it was owned by Alexander G. Mess; Mr. Malcolmson, whether employee or partner, became the sole owner when Mr. Mess left in the later 60's. Mr. Malcolmson was a shrewd, progressive business man. He was a profitable trader in grain, he imported teas, wines and spirits. Later he expanded the business, opening a second store next door. His clientele and his friends described him as warm and gracious.

In 1879, A.R. Everitt had formed the Kent Pickling Company with a plant on St. George Street. Mr. Malcolmson bought the plant about 1880 and added a canning plant, changing the name to Kent Canning and Pickling Company. This was the first cannery in Kent county. By 1885, the plant and its equipment were valued at \$7,000. It employed from ten to fifty people, depending on the season.

The grocery store was taken over by his sons, Herbert and Frank, as Mr. Malcolmson became involved in canning and in various civic-minded projects. He was considered the greatest of the "King Street grocers", who gave generously of their time and money for the welfare of the community.



Hugh Malcolmson

In 1888, a group of Chatham women launched a campaign for a hospital for the town. Again Mr. Malcolmson was actively interested. He was the first Chairman of the new hospital's Board of Trustees in 1890, and presided at the laying of the cornerstone in 1891.

When the twelve Provisional Directors of our company met at the Waldorf Hotel in Hamilton on April 14, 1903, Mr. Malcolmson was Chairman. At the first Directors' meeting in June of that year, he was elected President for a one-year term. He remained a Director until 1909. His canning interest at that time included the plant in Chatham and another in Sandwich.

He died in 1919 after a long and active life of service.

DAVID MARSHALL, M.P. (1846-1920)

David Marshall was born on a farm near Eden Mills in Halton County, Ontario. In 1854 his father purchased a farm in Malahide Township, 3 miles south of Aylmer.

At age 16, in 1862, for \$8 per month, he drove a team delivering sap buckets and pumps. In 1867 he and a partner bought and ran a threshing machine. Five years later he sold out and established a shingle factory, which he ran for 3 years. Then he bought out a grocery business on Talbot Street, and after improving and renovating it, he named it "The Red Star". It became known county-wide, and this name persisted for over 30 years after he sold it in 1886.

Mr. Marshall was the youngest of seven Aylmer businessmen who, in June 1881, registered "The Aylmer Canning and Evaporating Co." as a joint stock company (10,000 shares at \$10 each - he had 300 shares). A loan of \$6,000 from the Town Council was granted, a "bonus" for the local project. However, by 1886 the stock company fell so far behind in its payments that the Town foreclosed. The property was sold to David Marshall for \$5,000 (no doubt from the sale of "The Red Star"). Later in the year he sold a half-interest to Thomas Nairn (one of the original seven men in the stock company). Both were now in complete control.



In 1892, Mr. Marshall encouraged George Allworth of Detroit to build a condensed milk plant, which was believed to be the first operation of its kind in the country. In 1897, he purchased it from Allworth, included under the Aylmer Canning operations.

Mr. Marshall and Mr. Nairn represented their company (which included a plant in Hamilton) at the April 14, 1903 meeting when CCCCL was founded.

In June 1903 he was appointed General Manager of the new company; this included supervision of all the factories ("The highest honour his contemporaries could bestow upon him" according to a newspaper clipping). He was a Director from 1906 until his death in 1920, serving as Vice President and President at times. He resigned as General Manager in 1906 to serve as Conservative M.P. for East Elgin, holding this office until his death.

"It can be truly said that he was a self-made man, having risen from the ranks to the position of one of Canada's Captains of Industry, a representative of his home riding in the Dominion Parliament, and perhaps the wealthiest man in Elgin."

At a meeting of the Directors of CCL on March 24, 1920, they recorded in the minutes as follows "... Not only was his ripe experience in the manufacture of Canned Goods of special value to the Board, but his sound business principles, coupled with an exceptionally genial manner, made him justly beloved by all".

CAPTAIN HENRY ISAAC MATTHEWS (ca 1860-1915)

The family was of English origin. Henry was one of nine children, three of whom were "captains" or "lake sailors" of lake schooners, some built or rebuilt at the village of Lakeport, near Colborne, Ontario. These sailing vessels brought in coal, and loaded out again with grain, lumber, and (after Captain Matthews established his canning factory known as Lakeport Preserving Company in 1887), canned goods which had been hauled by horse and wagon to the wharf. Captain Matthews also operated a plant at Trenton.

Captain Matthews was the last President of the Canadian Packers Association, 1900-1901. He and W.A. Ferguson of Delhi acted jointly as trustees for "a company being formed" (CCCCL) in 1903. He was on hand for that historic meeting on April 14, 1903; at the June 12 meeting he was appointed Assistant Manager, along with Mr. Ferguson. In 1904 he was appointed Assistant General Manager. He served on the Board of Directors continuously until 1909.

From information furnished by a knowledgeable person, "He contributed much to the community of Lakeport, not only in the Church, but financially, to the producer who grew the products, and to the many local people who worked in the factory".



JUNIUS JAMES NAIRN (1857-1930)



Mr. Nairn was born in Aylmer, the son of Thomas McIntyre Nairn, M.P.P. the co-owner with David Marshall of the Aylmer Canning Co., founded in 1885. Junius (also known as "June" or "J.J.") started out on a banking career, first in the Exchange Bank and then in a private bank in the USA. On the death of his father in 1885, he returned to Aylmer, replacing him as Mr. Marshall's partner, and Secretary of the Aylmer Company.

Mr. Nairn served the town of Aylmer as Reeve and Alderman, and was elected Mayor in 1901, serving for five years. He was also a member of the Board of Trade.

At the meeting of the Provisional Directors of CCCCL in April, 1903, Mr. Nairn was present; he was made a Director in the new company. He became Assistant General Manager in 1906, General Manager in 1907, a position he held until 1916 along with that of Vice-President. He served as President from 1917 until his resignation in 1927.

This little verse appeared in "The Green Label", a little CCL publication, indicating the staff feeling for their company President:

Who holds a place in the heart of us all,
Not too short and not too tall,
Gives us orders as to why and when,
No other than our J.J.N.

He was greatly interested in the younger generation; he loved children, and to the best of his knowledge no Aylmer boy or girl ever wanted for shoes or clothing. L.E. Kidder, manager of the plant at Aylmer in 1930 when Mr. Nairn died, said: "He was always ready to extend a helping hand. We believe that the people of Aylmer feel they have lost one of their most standing and generous citizens".

Cold Storage
Capacity 72,000 bbls.

Sam. Nesbitt

EXPORTER OF CHOICE
CANADIAN &
NOVA SCOTIAN

APPLES

Sewer Pipe. Cement. Grain. Hops.
Evaporated Apples. Chops. Skins. Cores Etc.

Brighton, Ont. April 24th 1903.



REFERENCE
STANDARD BANK.

There is little information about Mr. Nesbitt's earlier years. By 1884 he was in the grocery business. He built the Brighton Canning Company in Brighton, Ontario in 1897. He also carried on his business as an exporter apples, to say nothing of the various commodities mentioned on his letterhead.

Mr. Nesbitt was on hand at the first meeting of the Dominion Syndicate in 1901; the Canadian Cannery Consolidated Companies Limited, which succeeded it, found him present at the inaugural meeting of the Provisional Directors, and he served on the Board continuously until he retired in 1925, serving as President and Vice-President for part of that period. With an increase in the number of canneries coming into the company in 1910, he was appointed Eastern District Supervisor for all factories east of Toronto.

Mr. Nesbitt bought a large house located on #2 Highway in 1898. In 1920 he made a number of changes; he extended the tower to make a "widow's watch", enclosed a side verandah to make a sunroom, and added a porte-cochere. It was an imposing mansion, known as the White House. After 1938 it served as a tourist home until 1981. It now houses an antique shop.

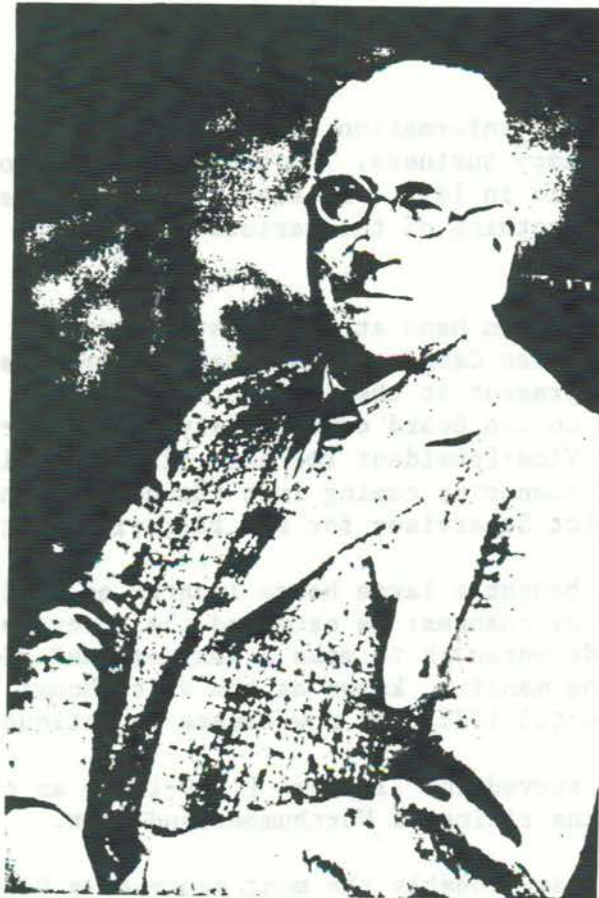
Mr. Nesbitt served for 11 years (1909-1920) as the Conservative M.P.P. representing the riding of Northumberland East.

Mr. Nesbitt was probably the most aggressive Director of the company; he could be frank in his condemnation of inefficient and improper practices, especially those which resulted in financial losses. He was a most active "mover", as can be seen from a perusal of the Board minutes. Often (as happens in any organization) the "mover" was asked to make better arrangements to improve the situation. At one point, he dictated a long memo for the Board in regard to the company's subsidiaries - with scathing criticism of the various people who had been appointed to manage them. One

example: "Mr. ---- was placed in charge and he has proved to be a very incapable manager. At no time did he ever put up a decent pack". The individual referred to later became President of the Company, so he could not have been as bad as Mr. Nesbitt had painted him.

There is no doubt that he made a substantial contribution to the success of the company. He was a thinker, and an astute one. He and H.W. Richardson arranged for the first chemist to be hired about 1911. "He never at any time had the whole-hearted support of any of the Directors save Senator Richardson and myself." Mr. Nesbitt pushed hard a few years later (after the first chemist had left the Company) for the establishment of a laboratory with a competent chemist in charge. The value of a laboratory was soon proven, and it became a permanent institution in the company.

He must have been a colourful character. It would have been an experience to know him.



THE STORY OF THE COMPANY

The demise of the Syndicate paved the way for a truly united group of canners to work together. Options had been issued to the various canning companies for a proposed company.

A meeting of the Provisional Directors was held in the Waldorf Hotel in Hamilton, starting on April 14, 1903. The historic three-day meeting saw by-laws adopted, and a name chosen for the new company. The modest letterhead showed:

**CANADIAN CANNERS'
CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES,
LIMITED**

P. O. BOX 57

HAMILTON, ONTARIO,
CANADA

(referred to in this story as CCCCL)

Those present, who may be called the "FOUNDING FATHERS", were:

Hugh Malcolmson, Chairman	Kent Canning Co. (#3 and #20)
W.A. Whitside	Balfour, Whitside & Co. (Wholesale Grocers)
Wellington Boulter	W. Boulter and Sons (#15)
Russell Bowlby	Bowlby Bros. (#24)
Thomas N. Dunn	Strathroy Canning Co. (#21 and #5)
William A. Ferguson	Delhi Canning Co. (#4 and #13)
A. W. Hepburn	A.C. Miller and Co. (#14)
William P. Innes	Simcoe Canning Co. (#17, #18 and #9)
Francis R. Lalor	F.R. Lalor Canning Co. (#6)
David Marshall }	
Junius J. Nairn }	Aylmer Canning Co. (#1 and #8)
Henry I. Matthews	Lakeport Preserving Co. (#11)
Samuel Nesbitt	Brighton Canning Co. (#2)

The consolidation consisted of the companies listed above, plus five others:

Clark and Clark	#32
Imperial Canning Co.	#10
Riverside Canning Co.	#175
Ontario Pure Food Co.	#19
Trent Valley Canning Works	#23

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the new company was held in offices at 39 James Street South in Hamilton, June 12, 1903.



Public Archives Canada/ C20122

King St. East, near Catharine St. in Hamilton about 1905. The Waldorf Hotel, on the left, was the birthplace of the company in 1903.

Hugh Malcolmson was elected President, Francis Lalor, Vice-President, David Marshall, General Manager, William Ferguson and Henry Matthews, Assistant Managers, and Robert L. Innes (son of W.P. Innes), Secretary-Treasurer. Most of these appointments were for one-year terms. The first local managers of the plants were, in general, the owners of the factories they had founded.

Mr. W.A. Whitside was engaged as a "traveller" for Ontario, as far east as Kingston and Brockville. Brokers for Winnipeg, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Saint John, Halifax, Victoria, Vancouver, Yukon, and Kootenay were appointed. Of these, here recorded is only the name of Mitchell and Whitehead Reg'd of Quebec City, with whom the company had a long and satisfying relationship.

Later that same year, six more factories were taken into the company.

As early as that first year as one company, there was evidence of a fine spirit of co-operation - the reverse of the competition that had no doubt previously existed. There was a generous sharing of ideas between the managers. Surely this was a good omen for the eventual success of the company.



As far as is known, these are the only labels that show the company's first full title.





P.O. DRAWER 30.
TELEPHONE NO. 561.

~~CANADIAN CANNERS' ASSOCIATION~~

LIGHTEN

HEAD OFFICE:

39 JAMES ST. SOUTH.

*Hamilton, Ont.
Canada.*

Mar 21 1904

In 1904, the company's cumbersome name was shortened. (Henceforth, it will be referred to as CCL.) Each factory was assigned a number, each case of goods to be identified by its number. The numbers were assigned alphabetically by location, up to #24.

The Head Office staff that year consisted of 13 people: David Marshall as General Manager, R.L. Innes, G.E.F. Smith, D. White, C.B. Clark, G. Malcolmson (probably Hugh's son), A. Mather, Alice Jenks, William Jenks, Lillian McMillan, and three others who were still on hand in 1937: W.R. Drynan (son-in-law of W.P. Innes), President; Clarence A. Challen, Secretary; and W. Athawes.

It was decided by 1906 to separate the various brand names used by the original companies into groups (perhaps as a measure of quality?)

Group 1

Canada First (Aylmer)
Kent
Log Cabin (Miller and Co.)
Little Chief (A.C. Miller)
Horseshoe (Bowlby)
Auto

Group 2

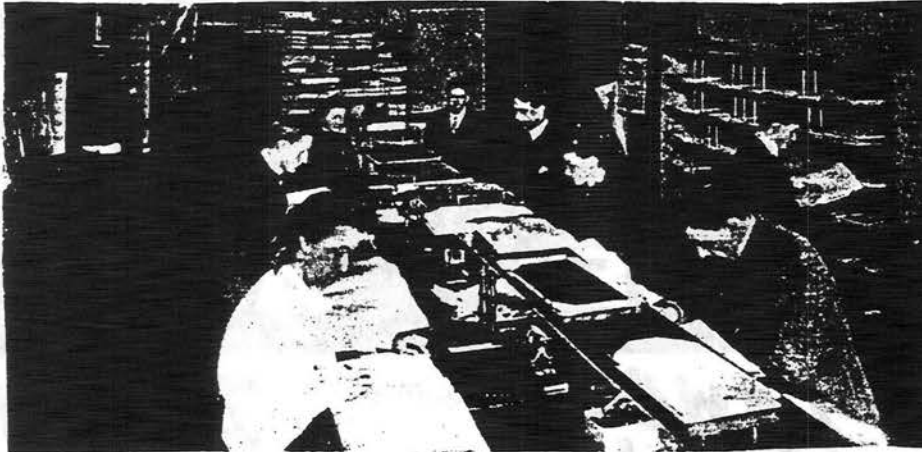
Simcoe
Maple Leaf (Delhi)
Lion (Boulter)
Thistle (Brighton)
Grand River (Lalor)

Group 3

White Rose (Lakeport)

Even though each factory was producing goods under its own brand name, and usually under whatever quality standards had been maintained in the past, by 1907, the directors were concerned about the variations in quality observed on a tour of inspection of each factory. They were also concerned about careless and wasteful use of items such as solder and nails, as well as the

produce. August 1908 saw a sharply worded letter of warning signed by each Director to the managers and to each employee, in this regard. It reminded each one that he was "employed by a Company who are the largest packers of Canned Goods in the world" and added "Competition in our business has become very keen, which necessitates the packing of goods at the lowest possible cost of production, and of a much higher grade than has been put up heretofore ... in future if results are not satisfactory, there will be no opportunity given to him to resign but he will be dismissed."



The Head Office staff about 1904-1909. Styles have changed: no posture chairs, no fluorescent lights, and none of the conveniences taken for granted today.

In 1909, the company acquired the Aylmer Condensed Milk Co., in which Mr. Marshall had an interest. By that time, the Head Office staff had grown to 20 in number.

It is interesting to observe how those entrepreneurs in the budding canning industry were willing to try their hands with products which seem very strange today: Cabbage, Cauliflower, Parsnips, and Turnips; Gooseberries, Black and Red Currants, Grapes. Most of them were packed at #17 Simcoe, where William P. Innes was in charge, from about 1908 to 1916. Rhubarb and Corn-on-the-Cob were two items which had longer lives; they remained on the list until 1958 and 1969 respectively.

In the early years of this century, Simcoe packed Pigs' Feet, Turkey, Goose, Lambs' tongue, Tongue (also Whole Tongue in a 28 oz. can), Corned Beef, Roast Beef, Pork Loin, Duck, Boneless Chicken. This last item was packed continuously into the 1950's.

READY
FOR
USE

DELICIOUS FOR
BREAKFAST, TEA, LUNCH
SUPPER, PICNICS, ETC.

BONELESS
FACTORIES AT
SIMCOE,
HAMILTON,
ST. CATHARINES &
PORT ROYAN.
SIMCOE CANNING CO.

PIGS FEET
AGENTS
IN ALL
PRINCIPAL CITIES
ONTARIO,
CANADA.

DIRECTIONS
TO OPEN THIS
CAN. INSERT THE
TONGUE OR PLACE
SIDE OF CAN IN
KEY, WHICH KEEP
TIGHT AND TURN
CLOCKWISE.

BONELESS
PIGS FEET
THIS DELICIOUS ARTICLE OF FOOD WILL BE
FOUND TO BE A GREAT ACQUISITION TO THE
BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, TEA & SUPPER TABLES.
WARRANTED TO BE
UNCOMPRESSED - QUALITY & REPUTATION.



PRET À SERVIR
Chauffer lentement au
bain-marie en bras-
sant de temps en temps.
Servir sur rôtis beur-
rées chaudes ou dans
des croûtes de pain.
Ingrédients: lait, pou-
let, farine de blé, jau-
nes d'œufs, piments
rouges et verts, cham-
pignons, gras de va-
laille, sel, oignons, glu-
tamate monosodique,
épices.

AYLMER
BRAND



READY-TO-SERVE
Remove from tin and
heat slowly in double
boiler, stirring occa-
sionally. Serve on Hot
Buttered Toast or in
heated patty shells.
Contains: Milk, Chick-
en, Wheat Flour, Egg
Yolks, Red and Green
Peppers, Mushrooms,
Chicken Fat, Salt,
Onions, Monosodium
Glutamate, Spices.

AYLMER
MARQUE



CHICKEN
à la King



POULET
à la King

AYLMER
BRAND

AYLMER
BRAND

*Fancy
Pink*

NET
CONTENTS
15 1/4 OZ.

CANADIAN CANNERS
LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA

*Fancy
Pink*

SALMON

SALMON

In later years, the company ventured into the realm of specialties, although some of them had short lives. Examples are: Chicken à la King, 1935-1958; Irish Stew, 1936-1958; Beef Stew, 1930-1952; Chili con Carne, 1948-1956; Spaghetti with Cheese and Tomato Sauce, 1935-1957; Macaroni Dinner and Rice Dinner (Spanish Style), 1951-1956; Potato Salad, 1937-1941; Pumpkin Pie Filling, 1952-1964; Dog Food (under the name BOW PARK), 1957-1964; and Fruit Cake Mix, 1953-1957.

In 1937, a fish canning company sold Salmon under the name AYLMEER (but not the logo), which was legal, since CCL was not in the fish-canning business; but to prevent a repeat, for a number of years Salmon was packed for the company and sold under the AYLMEER label (a token pack only.)

In the years 1903 to 1986 the company has, at one time or another, packed a total of about 400 different products - Fruits, Vegetables, Pickles, Soups, Baby and Junior Foods, Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Pie Fillers, Juices and Drinks, Fruit Specialties, Foods for Special Diets, Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, Chinese Specialties, Baked Beans, Ketchup, Chili Sauce, etc., etc.



PHONES 1671
1672
3576

Dominion Canners LIMITED

CABLE ADDRESS
"CANNERS" HAMILTON
CODES
ARMSBY'S LATEST EDITION
A.B.G. 5TH EDITION

HEAD OFFICE
7 MAIN ST. EAST

Hamilton, CANADA. Mar. 5, 1915.

In 1910, Dominion Canners Limited (DCL) was incorporated. Garnet P. Grant, President of the Dominion Bond Co. of Toronto and Montreal, and Alfred Bicknell were the prime movers in the formation and organization of the merger. Mr. Grant served as President of the new company for that year only. The company acquired CCL and its factories, and seventeen independent canning companies. By this new consolidation, DCL owned or controlled factories from Napanee to Sandwich in a fertile area which produced many of the raw materials used for the canned goods supply of the country. The bulk of the company's output that year constituted over 80% of the total Canadian output of canned fruits and vegetables. It was hoped to secure greater efficiency in management and to maintain and improve quality; thus the company's position was now firmly established.



DCL moved into new offices at 7 Main St. East sometime between 1910 and 1915. These offices were no doubt upstairs in the handsome building (still standing) at the North East corner of Main and James Streets, which faces on James Street.

In those years, the company purchased three canning factories in Quebec; it also ventured westward and acquired three factories in British Columbia.

In 1914, Simcoe Lithographing Co., incorporated the previous year by J.J. Nairn and W.R. Drynan, became part of DCL, as a subsidiary.

1914 was a difficult year, as recorded by the President (H.W. Richardson) in his report to the Shareholders in March 1915:

"The season we have just passed through has been one of unusual difficulties owing to the financial depression existing in our country and further augmented by the unfortunate war ... we propose to be very conservative until ... trade becomes normal."

Early in 1915, it had been agreed that Managers and Directors would take a 25% salary reduction; Head Office staff was to be reduced 50%, and other salaries reduced from 10 - 20%.

By this time, many canners were faced with huge carry-overs from 1914 packs. Domestic consumption had declined, freight rates prevented export to foreign countries, lumber and mining camps were not operating. No war orders were received that year. Some arrangement was necessary to control the 1915 production if the industry was to be maintained on a paying basis. The combined efforts of DCL and about 50 independent companies saved the industry and placed it firmly on its feet, to continue to thrive in Canada.

At this time, British Canadian Canners Limited, having seven factories, was acquired.

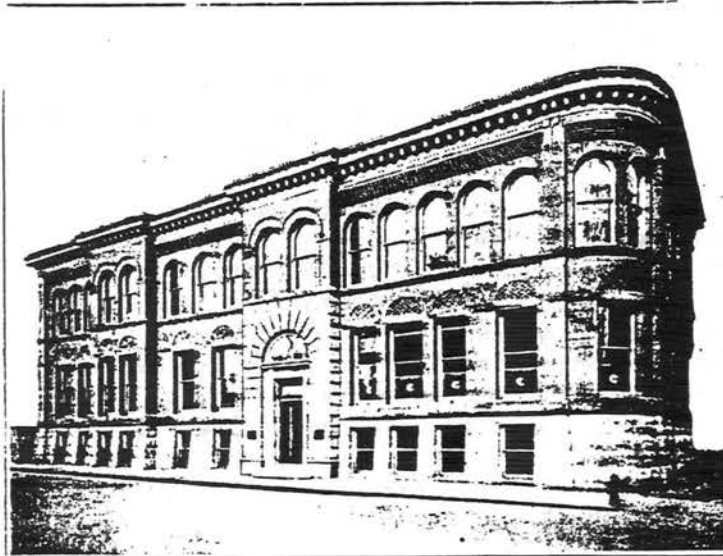


It has been said that by 1916 or thereabouts, customers and the public had been demanding "those peas from Aylmer" so often, that Aylmer was made a brand name. However, the "AYLMER" name had been in continuous use since February 13, 1897. The Directors were careful to preserve its reputation. They made sure that peas under this brand name be shipped only from Aylmer, Strathroy and West Lorne, "unless by consent of Mr. Marshall", who managed the factory at Aylmer.

At this time, the Hole-and-Cap cans were still in use at most of the plants. For the 1916 pack, the Directors authorized the use of the new "sanitary" cans at nine of the factories.

In 1919, Dominion Cannery (B.C.) Limited was established, acquiring several more factories in British Columbia.

Also in 1919, the company purchased from the Bell Telephone Company the building at 44 Hughson Street South in Hamilton for a Head Office, and moved there two years later. It has remained the Head Office headquarters until the present (though expanding business made it necessary to annex the two buildings behind it, on Jackson Street; one in 1953, the second in 1955.)



HEAD OFFICES OF CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED
AT HUGHSON STREET SOUTH, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Advertising had been very limited until about 1921, when AYLMER was promoted to the public. That was also the first of many years in which the company exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition. Promotions of various kinds were utilized. One of the most popular was the AYLMER spoon offer (cash plus three AYLMER Soup labels.)

In Ontario, in 1923, there were a number of independent canners, and they agreed with DCL that an amalgamation would prove of value to all concerned. Such an amalgamation could help to raise the standards of quality for the entire pack in this province and bring it to a uniform standard. (Too many inferior products were on the market, serving to damage the reputation for all Canadian canned foods.)

So, on April 23, 1923, Canadian Canners Limited was incorporated, for the purpose of consolidating and amalgamating a large group of canning operations. The new company included DCL with its fifty canning plants in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec, plus an additional 34 independent plants.

CCL operated fourteen farms and ten subsidiary companies. The latter included machine shops, an electrical and engineering company, a seed house, a cider and vinegar operation, and a macaroni manufacturing company. (See Subsidiary Histories.)

It was in the 1920's that an interesting development occurred - during the winter months, the factory managers helped in the sales end of the business, dealing directly with the grocers in their towns.

One of the first of various benefits made for the company's employees was the provision recognizing and rewarding long service. Originally, sterling silver pins were presented to "Veterans" with 15 years, and watches to those with 25 years of service. The pins were discontinued after a time; the watches have been presented every year since 1928. To date (1986) watches have been presented to 635 long service employees. The list of recipients included Head Office, Sales, Brokers, and Factory employees.



*This is about
twice the actual
size*

The company continued to grow and prosper, so that by 1931 the Financial Post had this to say, in part:

"Canadian Canners Limited has, by natural expansion, purchase and merger, grown to such an extent that it occupies the dominating position among Canners in the British Empire."

A little periodical called the "Green Label" had made its first appearance in September 1926. Its aim, according to the message from the General Manager, Mr. W.R. Drynan, was "to keep each member of our organization in touch with what is going on throughout the Company ... so that each member will feel a personal interest in the success of our business." The Green Label was issued several times a year; the last one was dated Christmas 19

In 1931, the company introduced Strained Foods for Babies - the first to do so in Canada; also Tomato Juice, which was first packed in small glass containers.

The "Special Diet" products were first packed about 1934; they included vegetables without added salt, and fruits packed in water without sugar; both kinds met the need of those who were forced to restrict their intake of salt or sugar.

Pickles were introduced in 1936.

World War II had scarcely begun when it was announced by the President that any employee who volunteered for the Armed Services would receive the difference between his service pay and his current company salary.

Wartime brought special problems: one was the need to conserve tin. The Government, by Order-in-Council dated August 26, 1941, required the use of tin plate with a lighter coating of tin (Tin Conservation Plate, or TCP) for certain specified food products. Some products could not be put into tin-plated containers at all. The Laboratory developed specially dehydrated products to meet this situation, such as apples for Applesauce.

The advertisement is a black and white graphic for Aylmer Dehydrated Apples. It features two identical panels side-by-side. Each panel has the brand name 'AYLMER' in large, bold, serif capital letters at the top. Below the name is a dark, circular image of a dehydrated apple. Underneath the image, the text 'Dehydrated APPLES For Apple Sauce' is written in a mix of bold serif and script fonts. To the right of the apple image, the words 'CHOICE QUALITY' are printed vertically. On the far right of the advertisement, there is a white rectangular box containing 'DIRECTIONS' for use, followed by a paragraph of text and a note about other dessert uses.

AYLMER

Dehydrated
APPLES
For Apple Sauce

CHOICE
QUALITY

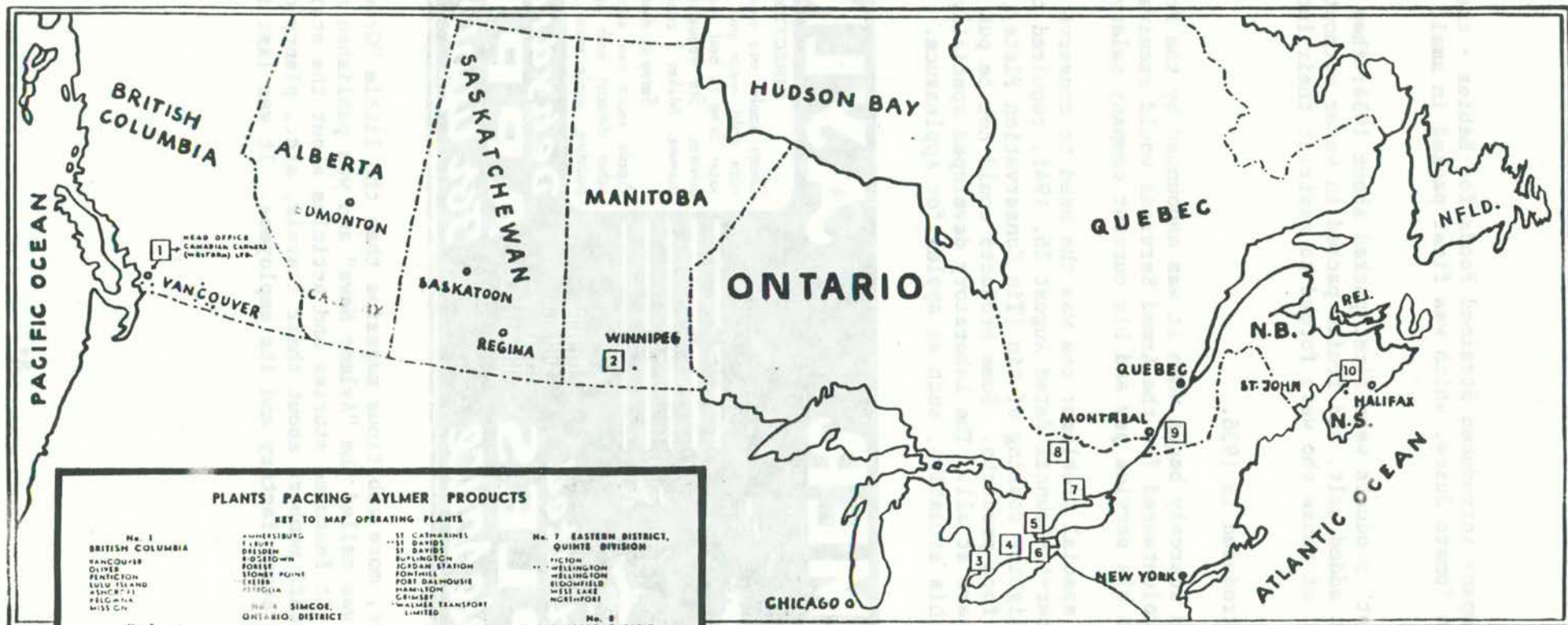
AYLMER

Dehydrated
APPLES
For Apple Sauce

DIRECTIONS
Empty apples into saucepan, add 3 cups cold water and 3 tablespoons sugar. Bring to boil, then simmer three minutes. Stir frequently to prevent burning. Makes 3 cups apple sauce.
Serve as dessert.
Apple sauce can also be used in other desserts such as pies, apple pudding, apple snow, etc.

In 1948, a larger, more ambitious magazine than the little "Green Label" was launched. It was called the "Aylmer News" and was published each year before Christmas. It featured stories and articles about the staff, sometimes by the staff members about their travels, etc., plenty of pictures, and news of almost every factory and its employees. It was last issued in 1961.

Canadian Cannery Limited Coast to Coast



PLANTS PACKING AYLMER PRODUCTS

KEY TO MAP OPERATING PLANTS

No. 1 BRITISH COLUMBIA VANCOUVER OLIVER PLINCOCK SULLY ISLAND ASPECT BELMONT MISSISS	AMHERSTBURG FLORENT BRIDGEMAN FLORENT STONER POINT FLORENT FLORENT FLORENT	ST. CATHARINES ST. CATHARINES ST. CATHARINES ST. CATHARINES ST. CATHARINES ST. CATHARINES ST. CATHARINES ST. CATHARINES	No. 7 EASTERN DISTRICT, QUINCE DIVISION FLORENT FLORENT FLORENT FLORENT FLORENT FLORENT
No. 2 MANITOBA MORDEN	No. 4 SIMCOE, ONTARIO, DISTRICT ATHERTON SIMCOE SIMCOE WATERLOO PORT BURTON	No. 6 EASTERN DISTRICT LAKESHORE PORT HOPE PORT HOPE PORT HOPE PORT HOPE PORT HOPE PORT HOPE	No. 8 PEMBROKE, ONTARIO PEMBROKE
No. 3 WESTERN ONTARIO PORT HOPE PORT HOPE PORT HOPE PORT HOPE PORT HOPE PORT HOPE	No. 5 HAMILTON, ONTARIO, DISTRICT HAMILTON HAMILTON HAMILTON HAMILTON HAMILTON HAMILTON	No. 9 QUEBEC ST. ISIDORE ST. ISIDORE ST. ISIDORE ST. ISIDORE ST. ISIDORE ST. ISIDORE	No. 10 NOVA SCOTIA MOUNTAIN MOUNTAIN MOUNTAIN MOUNTAIN MOUNTAIN MOUNTAIN

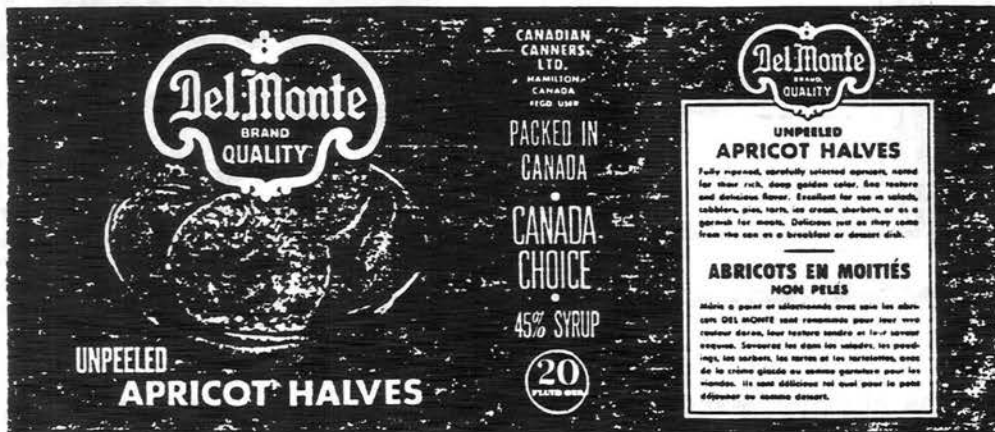
1952

In 1949, the Pension Plan was introduced, giving every employee a proper sense of security for the future. Other benefits were introduced at various times. They included the Disability Wage Plan, Travel Accident Plan, Group Life Insurance Plan, Group Medical, Surgical, and Dental Plans, an Education (Tuition Assistance) Program, and the Provincial Hospitalization Plan (OHIP.)

Since a number of the original factories were small, and operated during a short season - some packed tomatoes only - they were disposed of from time to time. They were no longer economically viable; one factor was the need to treat all waste water before discharging it into streams and lakes. This could not be done economically at a small plant. (Canneries require large volumes of water for washing and transporting produce.) Also, the need to have factories close to the farms no longer existed, with the coming of fast motor transport. Again, with increased mechanization of the canning procedures, operations were better combined in larger plants. About 60 factories were closed prior to 1956.

The company still had plants in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and British Columbia; the latter were controlled by Canadian Cannery (Western) Limited, a subsidiary (formerly DC (BC) Ltd.) In 1958, CC (W) Ltd. was wholly absorbed within the parent company.

In 1956, the California Packing Corporation (later the Del Monte Corporation) acquired a majority share interest in CCL. This merger brought together the resources of the two major food processors in their respective countries. From this time on, Del Monte products packed in the U.S.A. for Canadian consumption were distributed by CCL; many Del Monte products were grown and processed in Canada.



When The Honourable Tom Ross, M.P., saw this painting in Ottawa, his first thought was that "this picture just had to come to Hamilton and be hung in the office of the President." Accordingly, he made the presentation in 1954 to Mr. W.I. Drynan, and it hangs in the President's office yet.

The artist, W.H. Sadd, painted the picture in 1954, at the age of eighty. He has captured the child in a delightful pose. What could be handier than an AYLMER can in which to store his bait?



In the ensuing years, there were further closings of small seasonal operations in Canada, so that by the late 1970's the company produced its requirements in about a dozen plants. These were equipped with the most modern machinery, and with enlarged facilities for packing a wide range of products over many months each year. They produced more volume of canned goods than the forty-five plants which were in operation in 1956.

In 1979, R.J. Reynolds Industries, Inc. of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, purchased the total assets of the Del Monte Corporation, which included CCL. The following year, CCL merged with RJR Foods Ltd. of Montreal, (a subsidiary of R.J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.) which marketed Hawaiian Punch, Chun King, and Coronation brands in Canada. A number of their staff moved to Hamilton at that time.

During 1985, R.J. Reynolds Industries, Inc. (now called RJR-Nabisco Inc.) acquired Nabisco Brands Inc., and early in 1986 combined Del Monte Corporation and Nabisco Brands Inc. to form a world-wide food and beverage company, bearing the name Nabisco Brands Inc. This organization includes three groups: Nabisco Brands USA, International Nabisco Brands, and Nabisco Brands Ltd in Canada. On November 28, 1986, the business of CCL was purchased by Nabisco Brands Ltd. Effective January 1, 1987, CCL will be merged with the Foods Division of Nabisco Brands Ltd to form its Grocery Division.

By early 1987, the business will be moved from Hamilton and relocated in the Head Office of Nabisco Brands Ltd in the Eaton Centre in Toronto.

1 Dundas Street West
Toronto, Ontario M5G 2A9
(416) 598-2600



The AYLMER name with its reputation for quality, maintained since 1897, continues to be an important household name for canned food throughout Canada.

FACTORY HISTORIES

The factories are listed in order of their original numbers.

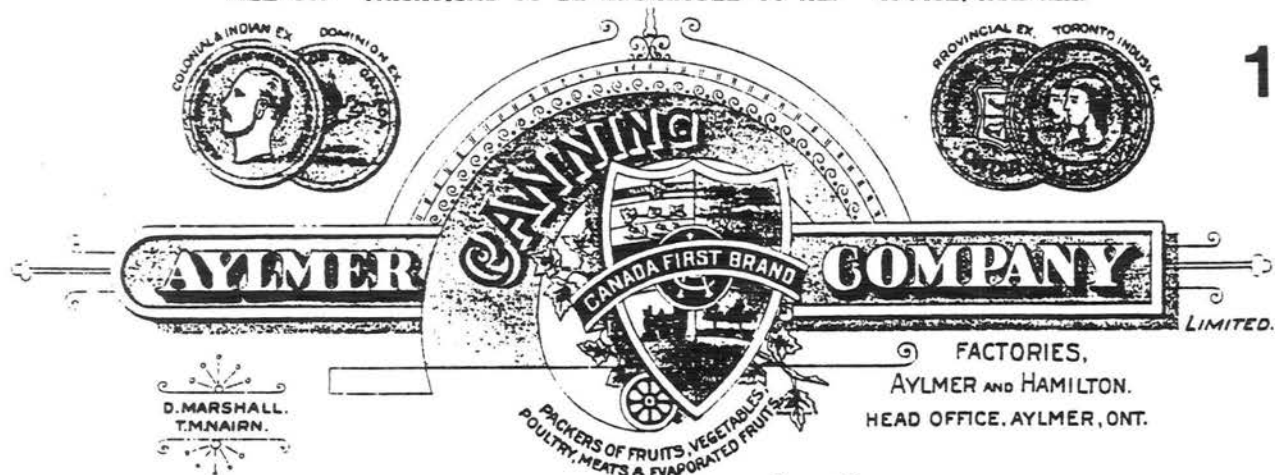
The province is indicated only if the plant is located outside of Ontario.

Some factory numbers were later changed:

<u>Original</u>	<u>Changed to</u>
7	293
47	1
100	51
252	58
330	65

Factories for which little or no data is available are omitted from this section, but are shown on the list of factories and subsidiaries.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO HEAD OFFICE, AYLMER.

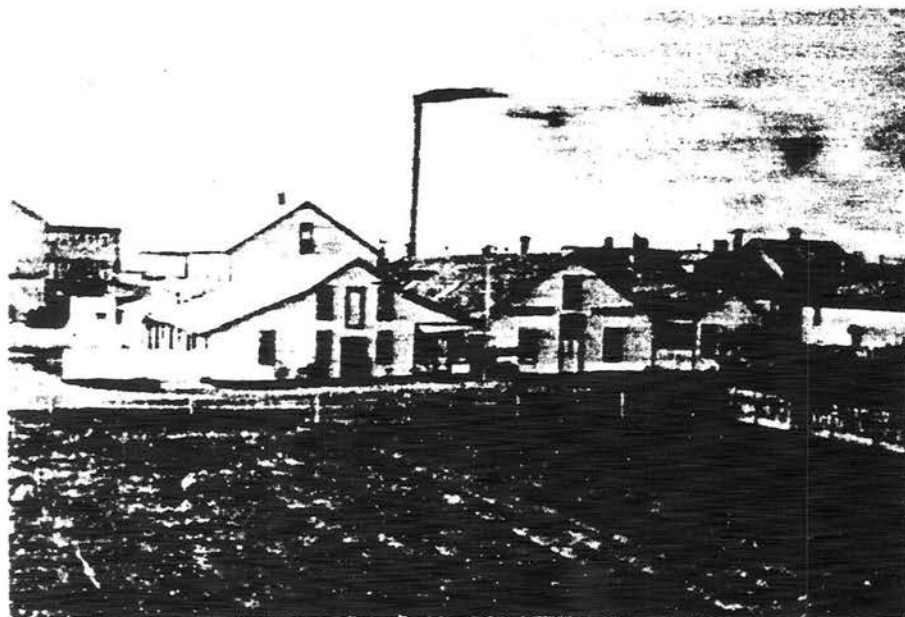


TELEPHONE NO. 10.

7 to 18 FOURTH AVENUE,

Aylmer, Ont Oct. 20, 1900.

The company was registered on June 16, 1881 as a Joint Stock Company, with seven men, including David Marshall and Thomas Nairn, whose names appear on the letterhead above and on the label. Mr. Marshall was the youngest of the group, being 35 at the time. He had 300 shares in the company, the others had lesser amounts. A few years later, the town foreclosed, since the company was behind in its loan payments. The company was sold by auction to Mr. Marshall for \$5,000 in 1887. Later in the year, he sold a half-interest to Mr. Nairn. They adopted the brand name "CANADA FIRST" as their brand. They also used the name "AYLMER". After Mr. Nairn's death in 1888, his son Junius J. Nairn took his place. By 1894 they had opened a branch factory in Hamilton (#8). These two plants entered the consolidation at the founding of CCCCL in April 1903, Marshall and Nairn being two of the founders.



*The very first AYLMER products were packed here in 1897.
Picture taken about 1898*

In 1912 a new plant was built on Myrtle Street, Aylmer costing \$120,000. An addition for cold storage was made in 1954.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (Early days) Poultry, Beef, Pig's feet, Chicken Soup, Mincemeat, Cranberries, Dried Apples; (canned apples and canned meats were exported to England in 1891) Corn, Peas, Pineapple, Cauliflower, Turnips, Sauerkraut, Baked Beans, Plums, Black Cherries, Blueberries, Tomatoes, Rhubarb, Jams and Jellies, Beets, Squash, etc.

(Later) Peas, Corn, Lima Beans, Special Process Peas, Spinach, Whole Kernel Vacuum Pack Corn, Pimientos, String Beans.

During both World Wars (1914-1918 and 1939-1945) Pork and Beans for the Armed Forces and for the public.

During World War II (in 1943) a contract with Birdseye led to the installation of a freezing plant. Peas, Corn, Lima Beans, and Spinach were chiefly packed. (This lasted only a few years.)

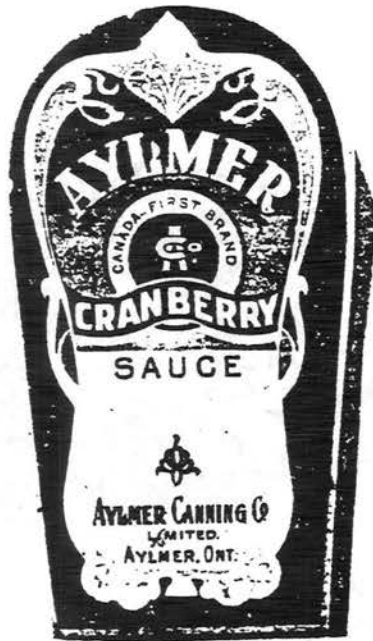
BRAND NAMES: Canada First, Aylmer, White Lily

MANAGERS: David Marshall 1884-1888
Junius J. Nairn 1888-

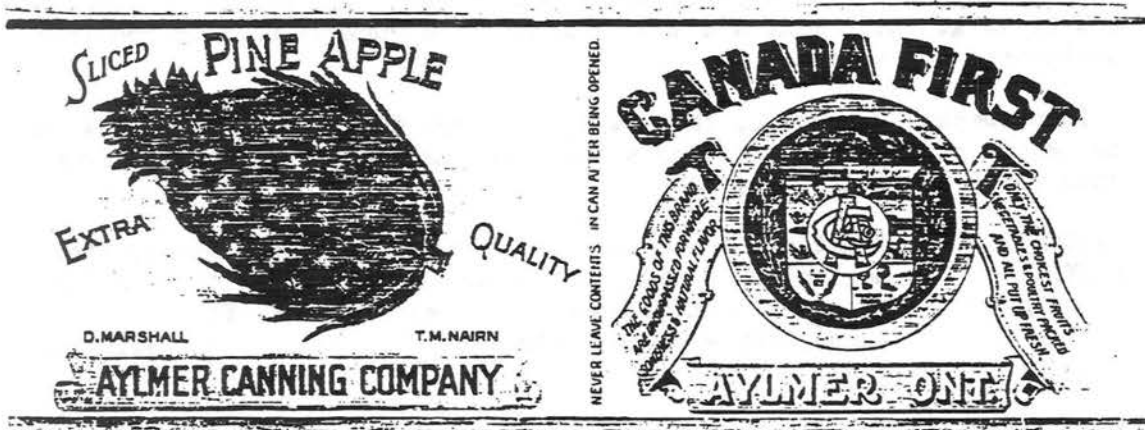
Alex Baillie 1923-1926 (brother-in-law of J.J.Nairn)
L.E. Kidder 1930-
Bev R. Bartow 1940-
Mac Harris 1945-
Ray Creech 1950-1951
Ralph M. Stutt 1956-
Bernard Dolan
Gordon Stonehouse 1959-
Harry Penhale 1960-

The plant ceased operations in 1959; it was then used for storage of olives and white beans. It was sold in 1967 to St. Pierre Construction Co. and demolished, making way for government housing, including that for seniors' residences.

ITEM OF INTEREST: Stock included in the Mortgage Sale in 1887:
In the tin shop: Shears, soldering moulds, cap dies, fire pots, jokers (?), can rollers, solder kettle, etc.
In the canning house: Steam kettles, retorts, hoists, apple parers, five fine large work tables, etc.
In the produce house: Corn cutting machine, tomato scalding boxes, fanning mill, etc.
In the evaporating house: Apple slicers, vinegar generator, cider mill.



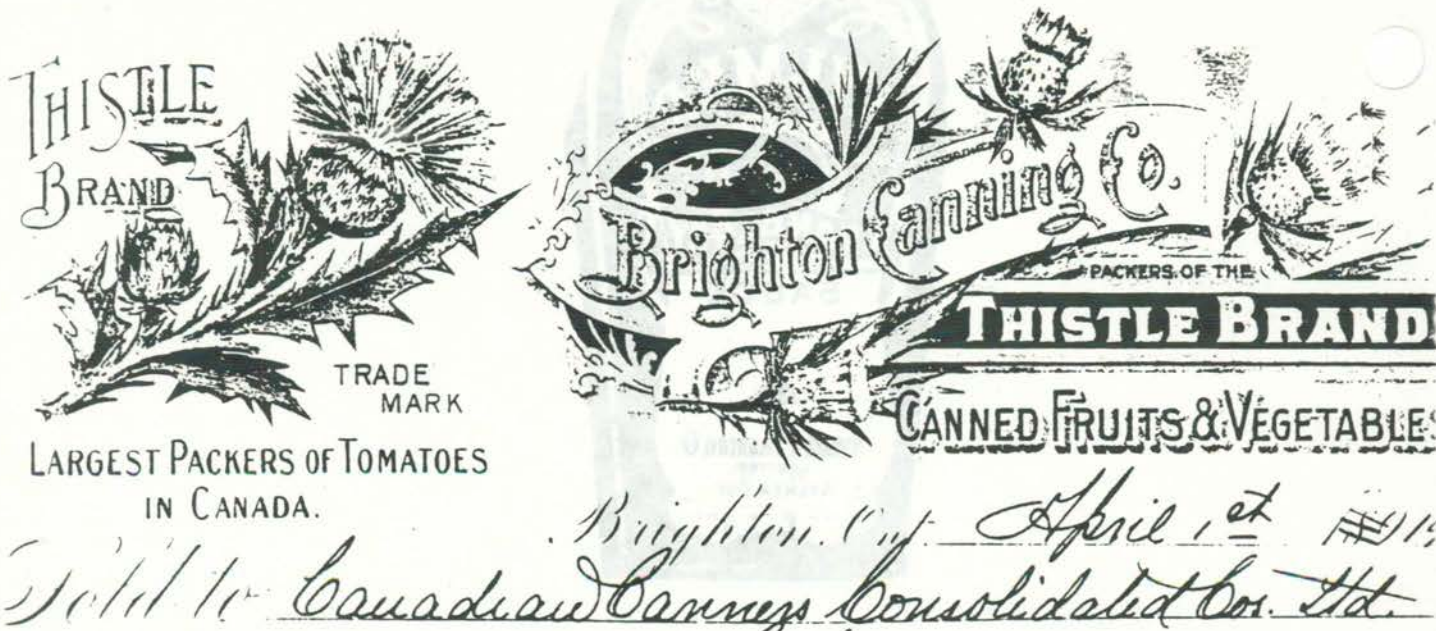
NOTE: "Canada First" brand - date prior to 1903



Note: the founders' names - date, about 1887



An early bilingual label - catering perhaps to the German-speaking residents of the present Kitchener-Waterloo area.



Sam Nesbitt, whose name appears on the letterhead above, established this company in 1897. Mr. Nesbitt was in business as an exporter of apples, and a dealer in grain, cement and sundry items. He appears to have continued both businesses for a time.

This company was one of those which entered CCCCL in 1903, Mr. Nesbitt being one of its founders, and serving on its Board of Directors from the date until he retired in 1925.

PRODUCTS Tomatoes, Beets and probably other vegetables; fruits.
PACKED: Beginning in 1922, Catsup and Chili Sauce in glass (the first of the plants to do so), Vinegar, Pectin (for company use in jams), Apple Juice, which had Vitamin C added beginning in 1942.

BRAND NAME: Thistle

MANAGERS:	Sam Nesbitt	1903-
	Ed Nesbitt	prior to 1922-1926 (many years)
	Vic Chapman	1926-1945
	A.M. (Don) Chapman	1945-1949

A fire destroyed part of the plant about 1945 and the office building was used as the office for the Eastern District Supervisor.

The property was sold in 1960.



The Kent Pickling Factory was built on St. George St. in Chatham in 1879, by A.R. Everitt. The following year it was purchased by Hugh Malcolmson; he added a canning plant and changed the name to "The Kent Canning and Pickling Factory". Note his name on the letterhead, along with that of his son; by 1903 the name had again been changed to what is shown above.

Mr. Malcolmson was one of the Founders of CCCCL in 1903, becoming the company's first President. His two plants at Chatham and Sandwich (#20) were taken into the consolidation. The Sandwich plant was also known as the Sandwich Canning Co.

In 1913, the company (by then Dominion Cannery Limited) entered into an agreement with the City of Chatham whereby the City would provide the land for building a new and more modern plant. It was opened the following year.

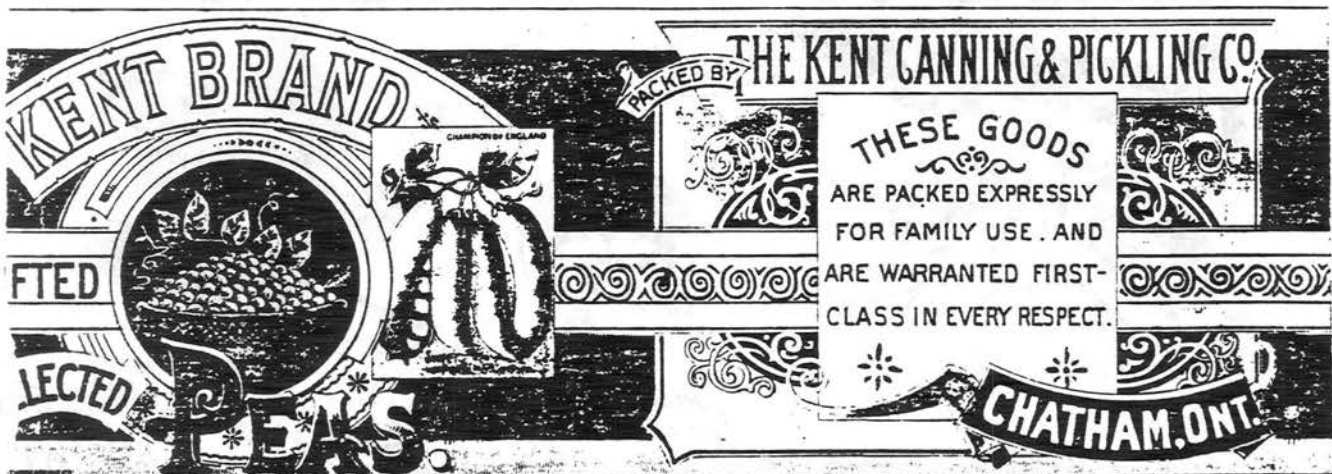
In 1951 the old buildings which had been used for warehousing were demolished.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Peas, Corn, Tomatoes, Chicken Soup, Boned Chicken, Pumpkin.

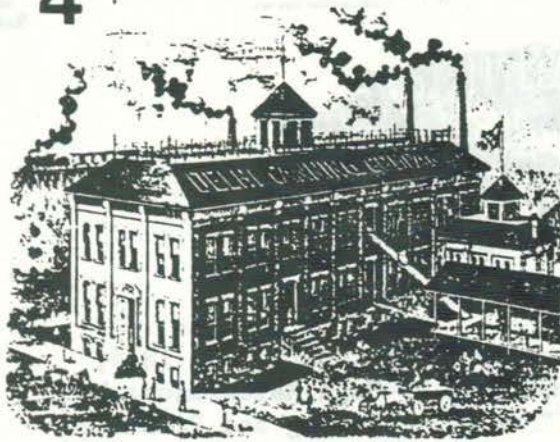
BRAND NAME: Kent

MANAGERS:	James Sterling	1880-1885
	Matthias Moore	1885-
	Hugh Malcolmson	1903-1905?
	J.U. Parkin	1905-1929 or later

The plant ceased packing in the 1920's. The property was leased in 1953 to Canusa Building Products Limited, then sold in 1959.



This label could date back as far as 1880



Office of
Delhi Fruit & Vegetable Canning Co.
Pickers & Preservers
of the Celebrated
Maple Leaf Brand of Canned Goods
Delhi, Ont. Feb. 25th 18.



According to J.U. Parkin, a veteran canner who was Manager of #3 Chatham for a number of years, this was the first canning company in Canada. It was located in a school house in Delhi, and Mr. Parkin started work there at the age of thirteen in 1876. Mr. Matthias Moore was the manager.

A new company was formed in 1878, owned by Jacob Sovereign and William A. Ferguson in partnership; this was the #4 Delhi Fruit and Vegetable Canning Company. They also had a plant at Niagara (now known as Niagara-on-the-Lake) which was #13. The Delhi plant was one of those which entered the consolidation in 1903 to form CCCCL. Mr. Ferguson was one of the Directors of the new company.

PRODUCTS Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Sauerkraut, Jams and Jellies, Tomato
PACKED Juice, Green and Wax Beans, Catsup, Squash, Berries, Red Currants, Poultry Products.

BRAND NAMES: Cottage, Epicure, Maple Leaf

MANAGERS: Jacob Sovereign 1878-1880
 W.A. Ferguson 1880-1903
 Sherman Strout 1903-at least 1929

The plant did not pack after 1951. It was sold in 1959.

MAPLE LEAF BRAND



FIRST
 QUALITY



PACKED BY

REMOVE CONTENTS OF
 CAN AS SOON AS OPENED

THE DELHI FRUIT & VEGETABLE CANNING CO. LIMITED

CRYSTAL WAX BEANS

DELHI, ONTARIO, CANADA.

STRATHROY CANNING AND PRESERVING COMPANY LIMITED (AT DRESDEN)

A predecessor to this plant was the Dresden Canning and Pickling Co., organized by business men in Dresden in 1891. It operated successfully until destroyed by a disastrous fire two years later.

In 1902, the council approached Mr. T.N. Dunn (of Strathroy Canning Co. in Strathroy) offering a \$5,000 tax credit to him if he would build in Dresden. The new plant was one of those taken in to the consolidation when CCCCL was formed in 1903. Mr. Dunn represented his company (both plants) on the Board of the new company.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes, Apples, Pork and Beans, Strawberries, etc.

BRAND NAMES: Middlesex, Ideal

MANAGERS:	Victor Dunn (Mr. Dunn's son)	1902-1910
	A.E. "Bert" Wall	1910-1930
	(shut down)	1930-1937
	A.E. Jeffries	1937-1948
	Dalton Misselbrook	1948-1949
	Ralph Lutz	1949-

The plant was closed about 1947 (when a new plant, #47, was built, to replace it) and then used as a warehouse. It served for dry storage until the 1970's. The building was sold in 1980 to Highgate Construction Co. of Dresden, who tore it down.



1902 - 1903



THE F. R. LALOR CANNING CO. LIMITED

GRAND RIVER BRAND CANNED GOODS.

Dunnville, Ont. April 23-1903

This company was formed in 1900 by Francis R. Lalor, and entered the consolidation of CCCCL in 1903.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (Early years) Tomatoes, Peas, Corn, Beans, Pork and Beans, Tomato Catsup, Poultry meat.
(Later) Tomatoes chiefly.

BRAND NAMES: Monarch
Grand River
Lalor's

MANAGERS:	F.R. Lalor	1900-
	W.J. Nesbitt	1936-1939
	B.R. Bartow	1939-
	Wilfred Reid	-1959

The plant was closed about 1959 and was sold in 1963. It was later occupied by Root's Lumber Co.



1902 - 1903

Cable Address—"GRIMCAN."

The Grimsby Canning Company,

PRESERVERS OF FRUITS,
VEGETABLES AND TABLE DELICACIES.

GRIMSBY, ONTARIO,

May 28th 1903

Sold to *Canadian Packers Consolidated Companies Ltd.*

The predecessor to this factory was built by W.W.Kitchen in 1879. It is said to have been the first cannery in Ontario. It survived for only 2 or 3 years.

In 1882, Mr. Beverley Nelles built the plant at Robinson and Maple Streets. It had several owners, the last being St. Clair Balfour and J. Somerville, who were connected with Balfour, Whitside (later Balfour, Smye) wholesale grocers of Hamilton.

In the same year as the formation of CCCCL, 1903, this plant was taken in to the consolidation.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Peaches, Pears, Plums, Tomatoes, Beets, Fruit pulps for Jam, Jam.

BRAND NAME: Colonial

MANAGERS:	1903-1910
Edward Todd (d.1944)	1910-1944
Norman Todd (Ed's son)	1944-1947
Bruce Todd (Norman's son)	1947-1953

The plant was closed in 1953. Then it was sold to Wagstaffe Ltd. (subsidiary, #262) for storage - used until 1967, when it was sold to the Ontario Housing Corporation, who built a residence for seniors there a few years later.

Bruce Todd says that the plant was situated near a 30-foot drop in the land; peach pits and ashes from the coal-fired boiler were dumped over the edge, eventually providing more land space on the same level as the plant. The Ontario Housing Corporation's magazine put it this way:

"Peach pits are not the best base for a six-story building ... a soil test taken on OHC's property ... revealed 18 feet of peach pits near the Robinson St. side ... it was necessary to purchase land designated as a road (Todd Avenue) in the early days of the township, but never opened up".

The name Todd Avenue is obvious, as is the fact that the factory was known around town as Todd's Factory (being managed by a Todd for 43 years consecutively).

In 1927 there was some talk of closing the plant, and Ed Todd planned to operate it himself under the name "Supreme Canners Ltd." if this occurred. He had even made contracts with the growers. He had probably registered it with the Department of Agriculture, who assigned it the number #293. This was its number from then on.

The Supreme Canners name is now used by the company for "off-brand" labels, such as

Burford	(#163)
Frankford	(#252)
Garden City	(#249)
King-Beach	(#116)



prior to 1903

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"PURITY. HAMILTON"

CODES USED
A. B. C. 4TH AND 5TH EDITION

TELEPHONES | 2165
| 2166

CANNERS
PACKERS OF
FISH, VEGETABLES
MEATS, SOUPS
JAMS,
RELISHES, PRESERVES
MARMALADES
CATSUPS, SAUCES
OTHER KITCHEN L.I.C.

Aylmer Canning & Preserving Co. Limited

PACKERS OF PURE FOOD PRODUCTS

ANYTHING THAT'S
Aylmer's
BRAND

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE

ANSWERING YOURS OF

**HAMILTON,
CANADA**

AUGUST 6th, 1916.

This factory was opened in 1894 as a branch of the plant established by D. Marshall and T.M. Nairn in Aylmer (#1). It was located at 329 Mary Street, in downtown Hamilton. It became part of CCCCL in 1903. In 1907 the company purchased property at 353 Mary Street (assumed adjacent to 329), to enlarge its facilities.

As can be seen from the date, 1926, on the above letterhead, some factories were in no hurry to change to "Canadian Cannors Ltd."

PRODUCTS PACKED: Jam, Catsup, Pie Filler

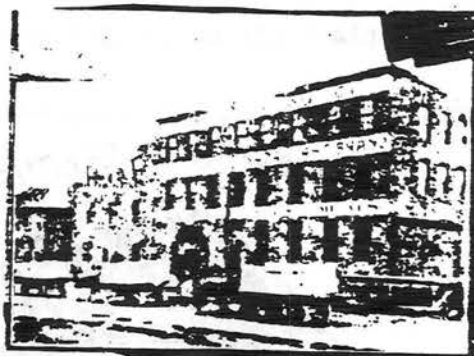
BRAND NAMES: Canada First, Silver

MANAGERS: J.H. Boyle -1926

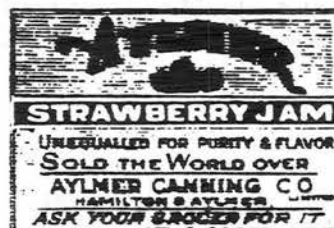
The factory was closed in 1926 and used as a warehouse until it was sold (date not known, probably 1950-1960).



probably prior to 1903



Latterly the building was used as a warehouse



could be as early as 1897

"Imperial" Brand

Corn.
Tomatoes.
Peaches.
Apples.
Pumpkin.

The **Imperial Canning Co.**

Kingsville, Ont. May 7th 1903.

The records indicate that the land on which this factory was built was purchased from Darius Wigle, a farmer, and his wife Ellen, for \$10,800 in 1901, by the Imperial Canning Co. Mr. Wigle, along with George Jasperson and Bonzano Jasperson, may have formed the company. They were the vendors when the company was incorporated into CCCCL in June 1903, soon after its founding.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (Early days) Corn, Tomatoes, Peaches, Apples, Pumpkin, Tomato Paste.
(Later): White Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Chili Sauce.

BRAND NAMES: Imperial, San Giorgio (for Tomato Paste, packed mostly in lithographed cans)

MANAGERS:

H.B. Taggart	1942
Jack S. Bailey	1947-1953 or later
Harry Brewer	1956-1959
Fred Nunnamaker	1960-1966 or later

The plant closed in 1968 and was sold four years later.

CRAWFORD PEACHES



IN HEAVY SYRUP

NEVER LEAVE CONTENTS IN CAN
AFTER BEING OPENED.

IMPERIAL BRAND



THE FLAVOR AND QUALITY OF OUR GOODS CANNOT BE
EXCELLED, ON ACCOUNT OF BEING GROWN IN -
THE MOST SOUTHERN PART OF CANADA.

PACKED BY **THE IMPERIAL CANNING CO., KINGSVILLE, ONT.**

Label printed prior to 1903

The "Crawford" was a very popular variety of peach until well into the 1930's. Housewives asked for them by name.

OFFICE OF

WHITE ROSE
BRAND.

Lakeport Preserving Co.
Packers of Choice Fruits & Vegetables.

FACTORIES AT
LAKEPORT & TRENTON,
CANADA.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO HEAD OFFICE AT

Lakeport, Ont. 28th April 1903

The letterhead indicates factories at Lakeport and Trenton. Both were probably started in 1887. The one at Lakeport (#11) was started by Henry Matthews and A. Campbell in an old flour and feed mill. Cans were made by Thomas Flynn, the can maker, in the upper part of the factory. Mrs. A. Miller was the "Processor". Peas were shelled at the plant for 2 cents per quart of shelled peas.

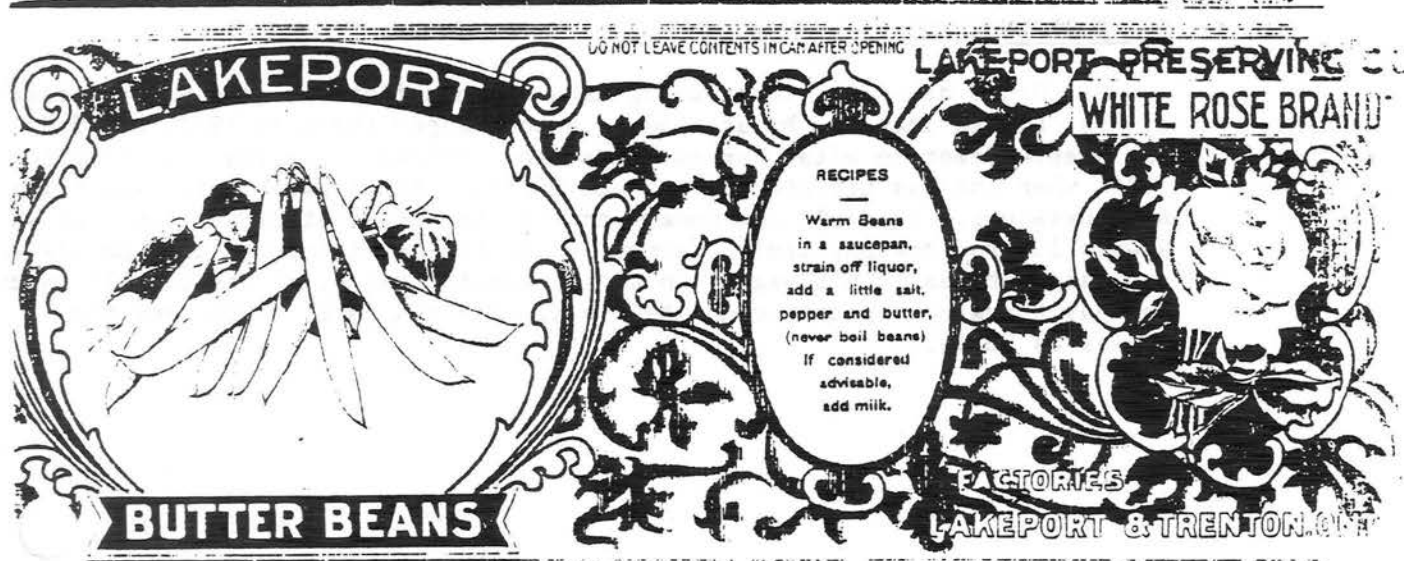
The Lakeport factory was taken into the consolidation of 1903.

PRODUCTS PACKED: In 1887, Peas, Corn, Tomatoes, Apples, Green & Wax Beans, Baked Beans.
Later, Asparagus, Pumpkin, Strawberries, Raspberries, Pears.
Finally, Tomatoes only.

BRAND NAME: White Rose

MANAGERS: Henry I. Matthews (d.1915) 1903-1915
W.N. McDougall (Henry's son-in-law) 1915-1926 or later
E.E. Archard 1952-1954

The plant was sold in 1954.



prior to 1903

DELHI FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING CO. LTD. (AT NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE)

The factory was built in 1895. It was owned jointly by Jacob Sovero W.R. Kent, Ezra Crysler, Wilbur Whitside, in partnership with William A. Ferguson. In 1902, Mr. Ferguson bought the plant himself. A few months later he sold it to the Delhi Fruit and Vegetable Canning Co.

The records show that it was incorporated into CCCCL in 1903, but on a lease basis. This old plant was sold and a new one was built at the corner of King and John Streets in 1912. The old plant was later used as a basket factory, and was eventually destroyed by fire. The new plant was bought by Dominion Cannors Limited in 1912.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (early days) Fruits
1940-1948 Tomato Juice, Tomato Soup, Beets
1949- Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes

BRAND NAMES: Maple Leaf, Cottage, Ferguson's Favorite

MANAGERS:	W.H. Whitside	1895-
	Jack Black	1906-
	Frank Boulter	1917- (relative of Wellington Boulter of #15 Picton)
	George Ellis	1919-1922
	Albert C. Awde ("Ab")	1922-1949
	Cecil Ward	1949-
	Horace Awde (Ab's son)	19 -1955
	N. Douglas Clement	1955-1957

The plant ceased operating about 1961, and was sold in 1970 to Oakville Wood Specialties Ltd. who later sold it to John Drope, who turned the old brick building into a delightful colonial-type inn. The Shaw Festival Theatre has brought many visitors to the town, and the "Pillar & Post" is a popular spot.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Mr. Drope asked for interesting data on this factory; some was provided by Mrs. Louise Teeple, who started as a bookkeeper there in 1906, at \$5.00 per week. Sometime after her marriage, she returned, working from 1917 to 1924, when she was transferred to Head Office. Among her stories was this: As bookkeeper, she could not understand why the yield of canned tomatoes was always low for one particular farmer, until it was discovered that he always put large stones in his wagon, under the tomato crates; he was finally caught one day throwing out the stones before driving his empty wagon over the scales as he left.



Canadian Cannery President Lawrie Johnston (left) helped dedicate a plaque marking the conversion of a sixty-year-old former CCL cannery into a tourist and convention center at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. At right is John Drope, developer of the Pillar & Post.

January 12, 1973

(from "Del Monte Today",
March 21, 1973)

Mr. Awde had been a "Processor" at #22 St. Davids and in 1906 he had applied for a similar post at a company in the United States. This company wrote to St. Davids as follows:

"Mr. A.C. Awde has referred us to you, and we will appreciate your reply. Is he a competent processor, can he put up good goods, and is he a safe, good industrious man?"

Mr. Awde returned to Canada to be married and took his bride back to the USA. He came back to Canada because he did not want to become an American citizen. He worked at plant #38, Jordan, then went to #13, Niagara-on-the-Lake as Manager in 1922, serving for 27 years.

In 1951, a new hospital was built at Niagara, and the company furnished one of the rooms in memory of Mr. Awde.

*A. W. Hepburn**W. R. Wright*

Sweet Corn
"Specialty."

A. C. Miller & Co.
Packers of
Choice Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.
Proprietors of *Picton Canning Factory.*

#14

FACTORY AT PICTON,
& BRIGHTON, ONT.

Picton, Ont. February 6-1903

This company was founded in 1887 by "Yankee Bill" Miller, James Anning and Archibald Campbell Miller. The same year it was bought by Arthur W. Hepburn; he and William Ross Wright were the sole owners by 1898.

Mr. Hepburn represented A.C. Miller and Co. (who also had a plant at Brighton) at the formation of CCCCL in 1903.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes

BRAND NAMES: Little Chief (In 1890 William Wright erected a cast iron Indian known as "Little Chief" atop of his Picton canning factory, and adopted the name as his brand name.)
Extra Faultless, Aylmer Little Chief, (sometime after 1923).

MANAGERS:	W.R. Wright	1903-
	R.E. Wright	1914-
	W.H. Lusk	1923-1928
		1928-1930?

The plant was closed, and used only for a warehouse after 1930. It was sold in 1954.

ITEM OF INTEREST:

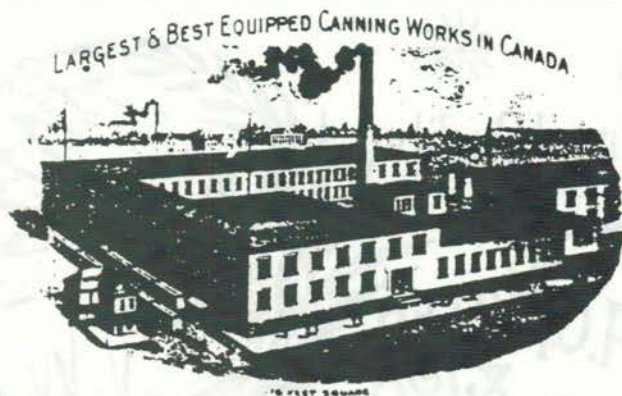
In 1939, the warehouse became the first barracks of the famous Hastings and Prince Edward regiment (the "Hasty P's"). Little Chief was taken overseas as a mascot and now lies buried somewhere in France (the place is recorded on a map reference) due to the retreat from the German Blitzkrieg in 1940. A carved wooden "Little Chief" was made and sent overseas, took the place of the original, and traveled for five years with the Hasty P's. As of 1952, the new statue was always in evidence on ceremonial occasions with the regiment.



both labels prior to 1903



Note: the floral background



THEIR MERITS
COLUMBIAN MEDAL
Chicago 83
GOLD MEDAL Paris 89
GLASGOW MEDAL 01
PAN-AMERICAN
MEDAL 01
LION BRAND'S ARE PURE GOODS



W. Boulter & Son

Picton, Ont. 18, Dec. 08.

In 1879, a man from Prince Edward County, George Dunning, returned from the Philadelphia Food Exposition excited about the possibilities of canning here. He began experiments on his partner's farm near Demorestville (the partner was Wellington Boulter).

In 1882, they built the first commercially successful canning factory in Canada on Mary Street, corner of Spring Street in Picton. When Mr. Dunning retired soon after, W. Boulter became the leading figure in the new industry. He won medals for his products at exhibitions (see letterhead above.)

The plant burned down in 1885 and was replaced on the same site. It was taken into the consolidation in 1903 as part of CCCCL.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Strawberries, Raspberries, Tomatoes, Tomato Paste, Peaches, Corn, Peas, Pineapple, Gooseberries, Pumpkin, White and Red Cherries, Pears, Red Currants, Blueberries, Niagara Grapes, Pork and Beans, Green Gages (Plums), Blackberries, Apples, Beans.

BRAND NAME: Lion

MANAGERS:	W. Boulter, or one of his sons?	1903-
	Thomas W. (Tin Can) Kinney	1910 only
	J. Campney	1923-1930
	Thomas Campney	1930-1936
	Harry Farley	1946-1956
	L.M. Harris	1956-

The plant closed down in the 1950's and was sold in 1962.

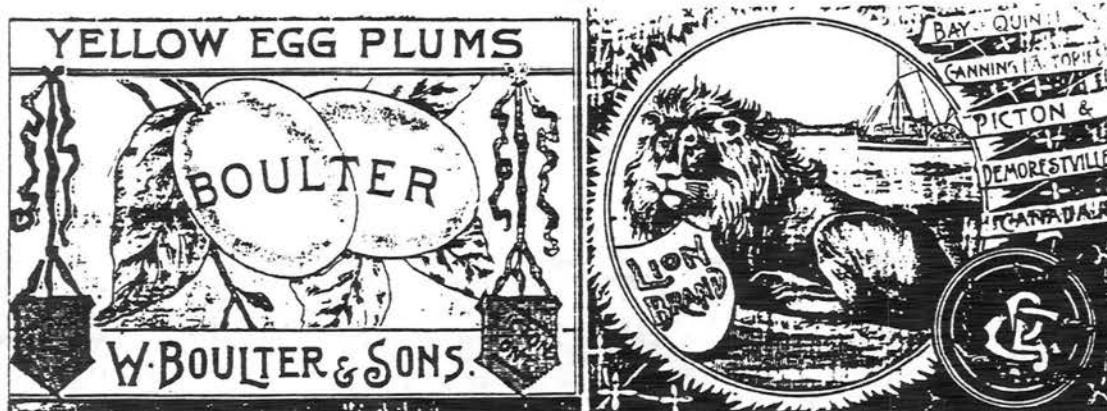
ITEM OF INTEREST:

At the time of the consolidation, a list of items to be included in the sale of the company was prepared. It contains:

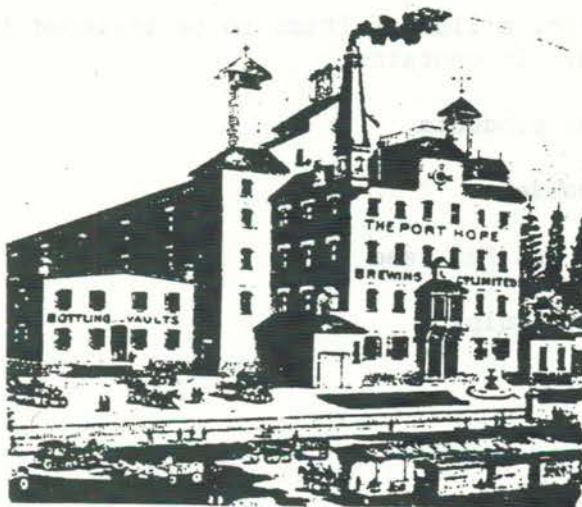
Labels for various products
Cans, boxes
Soldering flux, solder
Shooks, for cases
Tomato seed, Corn and Pea seed
Knives, nails
Barrels (for tomato pulp)
Berry colouring
etc. etc.



This label indicates 3 factories in existence. It must have been printed between 1893 and 1901. This was an elegant label, adorned by W. Boulter's portrait, and an embossed golden lion.



This label indicates two plants in existence. It dates from about 1890.



The Old Brewery.

In 1896, a harbour site was leased by a Mr. Stanley in the name of The Port Hope Canning and Preserving Co. Ltd. "Yankee" Bill Miller and his associates built a canning plant there. (He was also connected with our #14 Picton.) They were can makers primarily, making cans in the winter months ready for the packing season.

CCCCL leased the factory in 1903, then purchased it outright in 1910. The following year, the Port Hope Brewing Co. Ltd., which was in receivership, was acquired by DCL. In 1912, operations were discontinued at the old plant, and were moved to the former brewery.

The plant was closed for a time and was re-opened in 1936.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (Early years) Strawberries, Gooseberries, Pears, Plums, Peas, Corn, Pig's feet, Turkey, Olives, Mincemeat, Catsup, Pork and Beans, Jam.
(Later) Peas, Apples, Apple Juice, Del Monte Juice Drinks, Tomato Juice.

BRAND NAMES: Red Cross (objected to by the Canadian Red Cross Society) - changed to Gold Cross.

MANAGERS:	"Yankee" Bill Miller	1896-
	Bill Greenfield	
	Mr. McGregor	-1910
	Don Matthews (of the Canning and Sailing Matthews family - son of Henry Matthews?)	1910-1916
	Roy Marshall	1917-1923
	W.J. Nesbitt	1923-
	Walter C. Vick "Wally"	1936-1952
	D.J. Graham	1953-1957
	E.J. Clark	1957-1960

The factory was closed and sold in 1962.



NOTE: the pig family!

RED CROSS BRAND



EMPTY CONTENTS OF THIS CAN
AS SOON AS OPENED



RED CROSS BRAND



**OUR TRADE MARK IS
A GUARANTEE OF EXCELLENCE**

This Red Cross label, printed probably well before 1915, illustrates the use of old-fashioned terms. The richest preserves made at home were those in which sugar and fruit were combined "pound for pound"

The RED CROSS brand name had been in use for almost twenty years when in 1915 the Canadian Red Cross Society claimed that DCL's use of the name was illegal. The matter was settled quickly with the company's promise to use the labels (of which a fairly large stock was on hand) for the 1915 pack only.



date unknown - probably before 1914



before 1916

THE SIMCOE CANNING COMPANY

This company was founded in 1881 by William P. Innes. The plant was built in 1882. Mr. Innes was in partnership with Joseph Jackson, R.T. Livingstone and Dr. James Hayes. Mr. Innes and Mr. Jackson bought out the other two men and later Mr. Innes purchased the entire business.



Factory and staff,
1899, or earlier

The entire plant was rebuilt in 1918, a three storey structure. In 1974, it was found that the outer layer of brick had deteriorated; the inner layer was sound, therefore the building was clad with enamelled aluminum, fastening the cladding to the inner layer of brick. A new warehouse was built in 1975.

In 1983, the company spent approx. \$1 million to upgrade and automate its tomato-handling facilities at #17.

The Old Days. Stan Green, whose father was employed at the plant in the 1920's and early 30's, tells about home employment. His mother worked

home for the company, hulling strawberries and snipping wax beans. The family would all participate:

"Each morning one of the family would stand out on the sidewalk and wait for the Cannery truck to come. You would tell the driver how many crates of berries. The berries were taken to a cool spot, where the family went to work hulling them. Before noon, the truck came back to pick up the berries, and we were given cash tokens that we cashed in at the office. Wax Beans were left at the house early in the morning, in fact several trips each day. You could not use a metal knife to cut the beans, as the cut end darkened too readily. My Dad used to take off one side of a clothes peg and make a knife edge on the other, so that we could snip beans quickly."

The tokens could also be used at the grocery store across the street, the grocer collecting from the factory later.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (Early years) Fruits, Jams, Corned Beef, Stew, Apples, Beets, etc.
(Later) Pork and Beans, Soups (all varieties), Peas, Chicken products, Army Rations during World War I (for Great Britain, Canada and France)
(Currently) Soups, Boston Brown Beans, Beans with Pork and Tomato Sauce, Kidney Beans.

BRAND NAMES: Simcoe, Lynn Valley, Paragon, Rosebud, Miss Canada, Lady of the Snows (Toronto Packing Co.) Lion Gate (with CCL shown as Lion Gate Packing Co., Simcoe; probably used for export business).

MANAGERS:	William P. Innes	1881-1903 or later
	William L. Innes	1903-1913 or later
	Charles E. Innes	1913-1929
	Arthur Richards	1929-1936 (he first came as a processor in 1908)
	Douglas L. Innes	1953-1955
	Ray Creech	1955-1956
	Jack Green?	1956
	J.C. (Joe) Rider	1957-1959
	Jim Eckert	1959
	J.S. Green (nephew of Art Richards and son of Jack Green)	1961
	Ray Creech	1961
	Don Craven	1965
	J.S. Green	prior to 1976-1978
	Edward J. Clark	1978-1983
	Henry J. Penner, Jr.	1983-1984
	Edward J. Clark	1985 only
	Robert Ludolph	1985-



prior to 1903

Lynn Valley brand was used later to mark Standard Quality products



Army rations for the French Army in World War I (1914-1918). Simcoe also packed rations for British and Canadian troops.



probably printed before 1903

THE SIMCOE CANNING CO. (AT ST. CATHARINES)

This factory was situated on Lake St. in St. Catharines. It was run by the Niagara District Preserving Co., established about 1891. It was taken over by Mr. W.P. Innes and renamed The Simcoe Canning Co. It was one of the three plants owned by Mr. Innes which came into the consolidation of CCCCL in 1903.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Canadian fruits, such as Peaches, Pears, Plums, Raspberries, Strawberries.
Also imported fruits, Grapefruit, Pineapple (first in 1919)
Baby food, Junior food
(1924) Catsup, Vegetables, Harvard Beets

BRAND NAMES: Simcoe, Lynn Valley, Rosebud, Paragon

MANAGERS:	E.C. Kidder	1903-1913
	Arthur G. Kidder (d. 1926)	1913-1926 (E.C.'s son)
	C.E. (Charlie) Kidder	1926-1933 (or later) (E.C.'s son)
	Jack Smith	1946-
	Ralph T. Banting	1953-1954
	Harry Fee	1955-1957
	Reginald Sturgess	1957-1958

The plant was closed and sold in 1958.

AYLMER
BRAND

AYLMER
BRAND

DIRECTIONS
WARM THE REQUIRED QUANTITY. DILUTE WITH MILK OR WATER IF DESIRED.
A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE IS DESIRABLE CONCERNING INFANT FEEDINGS.
INFANTS SOUP CONTAINS CARROTS POTATOES TOMATOES SALT BARLEY FLOUR RICE FLOUR BEEF EXTRACT CELERY SALT.

MODE D'EMPLOI
CHAUFFER A QUANTITE REQUISE. DILUER AVEC DU LAIT OU DE L'EAU AU BESOIN.
IL IMPORTE DE CONSULTER UN MEDICIN SUR L'ALIMENTATION INFANTILE.
LA SOUPE AYLMEY POUR BEBES CONTIENT: CAROTTES TOMATES POMMES DE TERRE SEL FARINE D'ORGE FARINE DE RIZ EXTRAIT DE BOEUF SEL AU CELERI.

FOR INVALIDS...**INFANTS FOODS**...FOR SPECIAL DIETS
POUR INVALIDES...**ALIMENTS POUR BEBES**...POUR REGIMES SPECIAUX

NET WEIGHT 4 1/2 OZS
POIDS NET 4 1/2 ONCES

Early label, 1930's

The Dionne Quintuplets were raised on AYLMEY Baby Food, exclusively. Their pictures appeared in some of the advertising.

SPECIALTIES:

Tomatoes,
Corn,
Peas,
Peaches,
Gallon Apples.

The Ontario Pure Food Co. Limited.

Packers of Fine Fruits and Vegetables in Tin.

Cable Address:

"PURITY," ST. CATHARINES.

St. Catharines, Ont., Oct 1895

The Erie Preserving Co. of Buffalo, N.Y. had several plants in New York State, and this one in St. Catharines. It was incorporated August 11, 1894, with five people named Fenton as the first directors. Solomon Fenton was the only one in Canada, the others were in the USA.

This company was one of those taken in at the consolidation in 1903 of CCCCL, but none of its directors was present at the April 14, 1903 meeting. It was connected with the Niagara District Preserving Co.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Peas, Beans, Baked Beans, Pumpkin, Beets, Tomato Soup, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Strawberries, Corn, Tomatoes, Apples.

BRAND NAMES: Pure Food
Favorite

MANAGERS: E.C. Kidder (who later went to #18) 1894-1903

The plant was closed, and sold before 1923.



1894 - 1899

See also under "Brand Names and Labels"



The original plant was built in 1884 as a hub and spoke factory, which failed. Thomas Nairn Dunn bought the building and established his canning factory there in 1892. This was one of the plants consolidated into CCCCL in 1903. At that time Mr. Dunn was President, and Mr. Aleck Leitch, Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Dunn became a Director of the newly formed company, serving until 1915. Mr. Leitch was later a Director also, from 1930 to 1950.

The factory burned down in 1917 at the beginning of the pea pack. (The peas were shipped to #17 Simcoe for packing.) A new plant was built of brick, completed in 1920. A new canning wing was added in 1950.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (Before the fire) A wide range of fruit, vegetable and chicken products
 1920: Peas, Corn, Apples
 1936: Chiefly Peas, Corn, Wax Beans

BRAND NAMES: Middlesex, Ideal, Pride of Canada, Seal, Imperial Ltd. Dominion, Empress

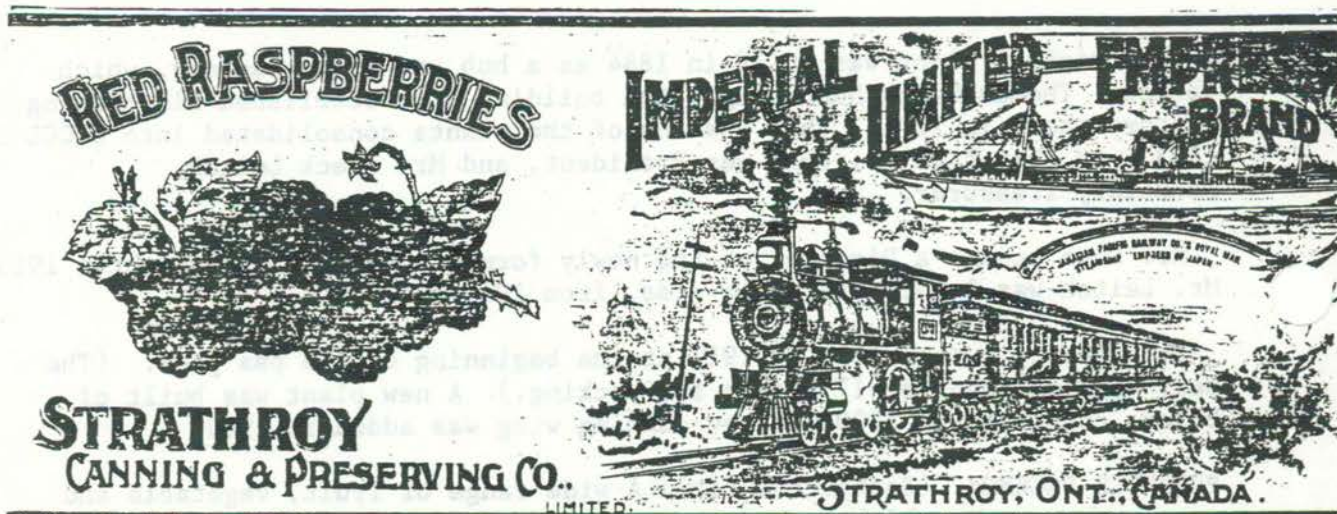
MANAGERS:	Thomas N. Dunn	1903-
	T.D. Nicholls	-1919
	James Lee	1919-1922
	John Jervis	1922-1924
	Donald R. McCahill	1924-1926 (transferred to Head Office, later President)
	Charles E. Jervis	1926-1936 (John Jervis' brother - Charles later became the company Auditor)
	Alex McCallum	1936-1941
	A. McLennan	1942-1949 (promoted from Supt.)
	Roy Smees	1949-1953 (promoted from Laboratory)
	A.D. McMillan	1954-1959

The plant was closed in the early 1960's and sold in 1963.

From 1952 AYLMER NEWS:

"Every factory has one or more points in which they feel they are superior to the other factories in the Company. Here we have one employee whom we think is the best maintenance man in the canning business.

"Alec Morcom has had over 30 years experience in canning. He can build a pea viner from the ground up and has built several for us. We don't believe he has an equal in adjusting and sharpening corn cutters, he has engineer's papers and is a good welder. He takes care of our valve house and sprinkler system... Alec can build anything you need around a canning plant either in wood or steel ... you can realize why we are very pleased to have Alec working for us."



Empress brand - named for the C.P.R. "Empress of Japan", whose maiden voyage was in 1891.



"Good goods for good people" - prior to 1903



Telephone and Telegraph Communications

OFFICE OF

ST. DAVIDS CANNING CO.,

F. H. LOWREY
H. E. LOWREY

22

LOWREY BROS., Proprietors.

PRODUCERS AND PACKERS OF CHOICE FRUIT & VEGETABLES, JAMS, JELLIES, EVAPORATED FRUITS, ETC.

— All Fruits Fresh Picked and Canned Same Day —

St. Davids, Ont. March 22

1904

David Jackson Lowrey came to St. Davids about 1865 and settled on a 100-acre farm. Having read about fruit-growing in France, he planted strawberries, pears and early Crawford peaches; his orchard was the first bona fide peach orchard, planted in 1868.

In 1890, David's son Frank and his brother Harry planted 80 acres of fruit. Later, a slump in the fresh fruit marketing business made them decide to can the fruit on a small scale. They purchased a flour mill (on the site of the present #22) and canned the first peaches in the district in 1897.

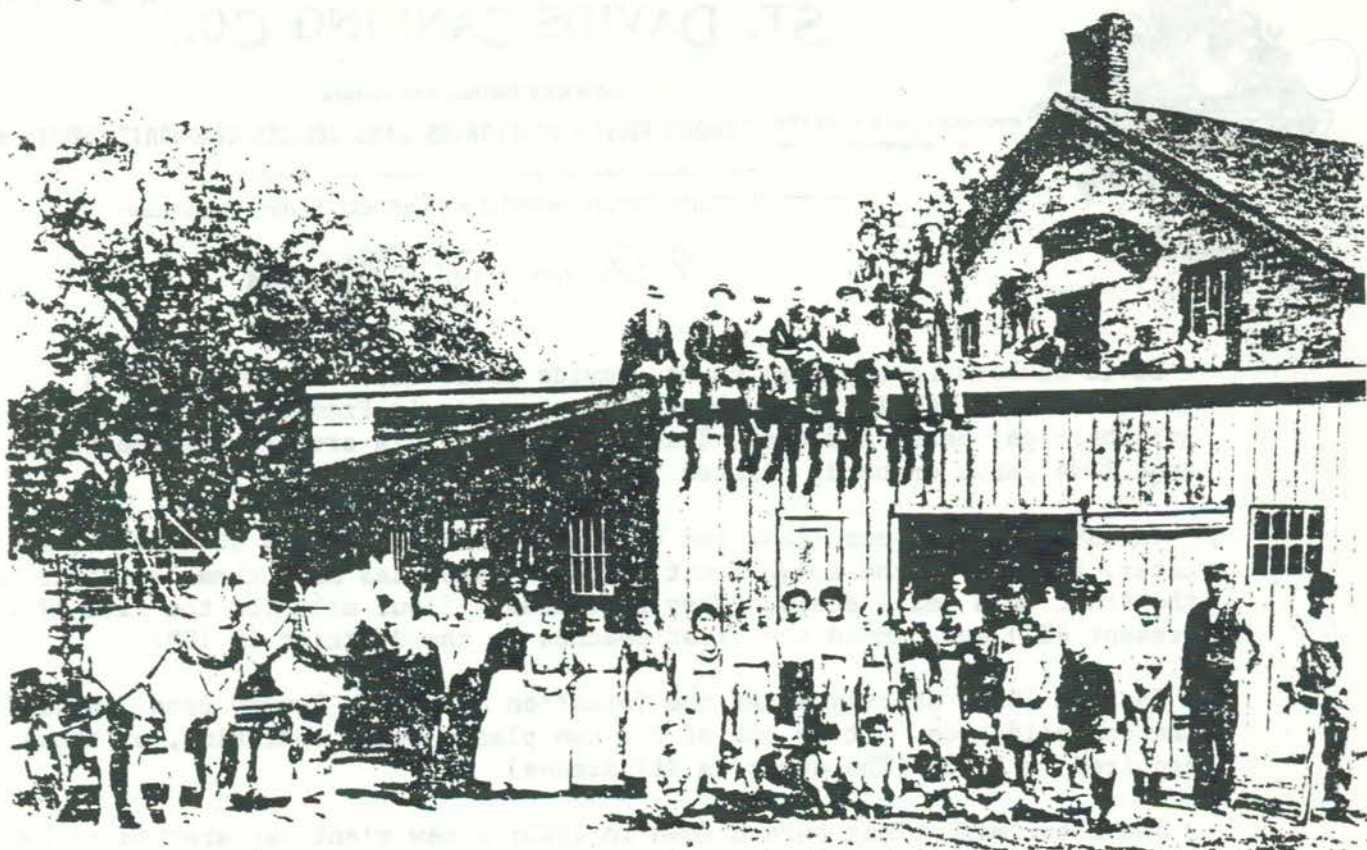
In June 1903, shortly after the formation of CCCCL, Lowrey Bros. entered the consolidation. It is one of the two plants still operating, of those acquired in 1903. (The other is #17 Simcoe)

The flour mill plant burned down in 1923; a new plant was erected in 1924, slightly north of the old one. The stone building seen in the 1908 photograph was torn down in 1976. It had been used for machinery storage. Also in 1976 the help house across from the plant was torn down. The farm office was the red brick building in front of the plant. Several farms were operated by the company (see under Subsidiaries), where produce was grown for the plant, just as Lowrey Bros. did in the early years. A new warehouse was built in 1954.

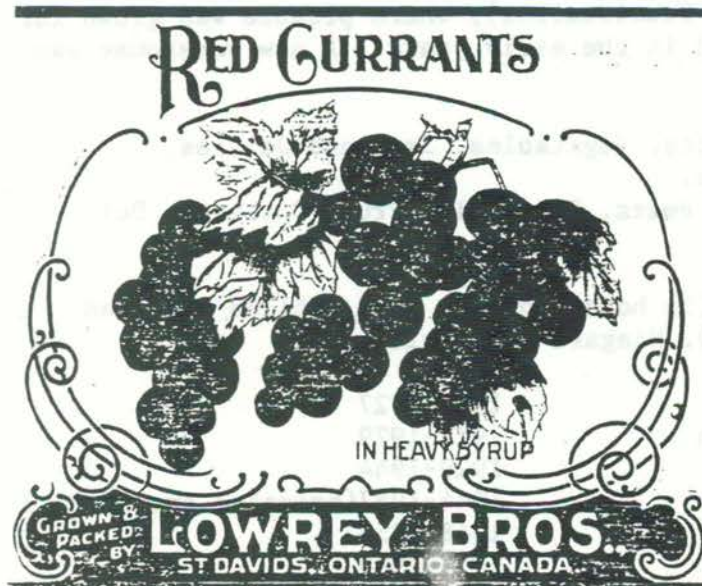
PRODUCTS PACKED: (Early days) Fruits, Vegetables, Jams and Jellies, Evaporated Fruits.
(Later) Peaches, Pears, Pineapple, Fruit Cocktail, Del Monte Fruit Cup.

BRAND NAMES: Diamond Jubilee (in honour of the 1897 Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign), Niagara Peninsula

MANAGERS:	Frank H. Lowrey	1903-1927
	William I. Drynan	1927-1929
	Russell Prest	1929-1944
	Harold Holt	1944-1947 (promoted from Supt.)
	Douglas Rogers	1948-1953
	Fred Nunnamaker	1953-1960
	Harold Holt	1960-1961
	C.E. Finnamore	1961-1964
	N. Douglas Clement	1964-1986



The staff at #22, taken about 1908



It is not surprising that the Lowrey's chose Diamond Jubilee for one of their brand since 1897 was also the year of founding their cannery. Patriotic designs were common

Name Wm Jewell No. 10
Dominion Canners, Limited
 Factory No. 22 Town ST. DAVIDS. ONT.
TIME CARD
 Week Beginning MAY 31 1915 191

HOURS SHORT				HOURS WORKED												
M	Q	1/2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
T	0	1/2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
W	0	1/2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
T	0	1/2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
F	0	1/2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
S	0	1/2	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

TOTAL HOURS 60 @ 20 c Amt. Due 12.00

Work on	Peas	Waxbeans	Gr. Beans	Corn	Tomatoes	Other	Boxes
M							
T							
W							
T							
F							
S							
Total							

Piece work ticket
1915

Ten hours per day
for six days, at
20¢ per hour!

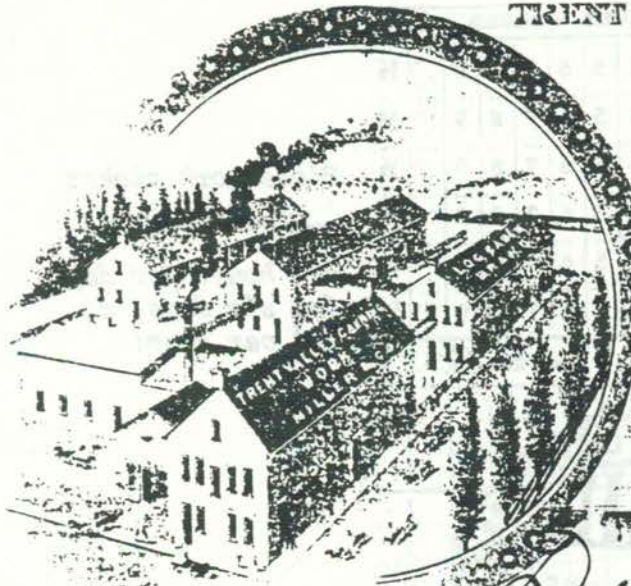


This label must have been printed in 1897 also; the Queen's portrait is again shown

FRED T. MILLER

DAVID MC AULEY

TRENT VALLEY CANNING WORKS.


MILLER & CO.

PACKERS & PRESERVERS.

EXTRA QUALITY

CANNED FRUIT
 AND
VEGETABLES.

other table delicacies.

Dechi ~~TRENTON, ONT.~~ 14 May.

Property for this plant was purchased in 1892 by Fred Teaigue Miller and David McAuley. In 1902, Mr. McAuley purchased the property from Mr. Miller. Mr. McAuley in turn sold it to Wilbur H. Whitside and Ezra Crysler of Delhi, in January 1903.

The company was taken over in the consolidation of 1903, to form CCCCL.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Baked Beans, Apples, Fruits, Peas, Corn, Tomatoes.

BRAND NAMES: Log Cabin, Challenge, Riverside

MANAGERS:

This plant operated up to 1916: it was sold in 1919.



This label could have been printed about 1903, and then overprinted with CCL seal later



A simple label with the minimum of words! Prior to 1903

CABLE ADDRESS—BOWLBY.

CODES USED { A. B. C. 4TH EDITION.
J. K. ARMY 2ND EDITION.

GOOD CODES ARE PAID FOR

ESTABLISHED 1881.



TELEPHONE No. 2

Bowlby Bros. & C

PACKERS OF

Celebrated "HORSE SHOE" Brand Fruit

Vegetables and Meats.

Waterford, Canada May 1st /190

Arthur and Russell Bowlby took over the plant established by their brother-in-law J.E. Reynolds in 1881 after his death. They built a new factory in 1886, which was said to be the second such plant in Canada (Simcoe being the first). It was certainly the largest in Ontario, employing as many as 150 people during the packing season. This was one of the companies which came into the CCCCL in April 1903.

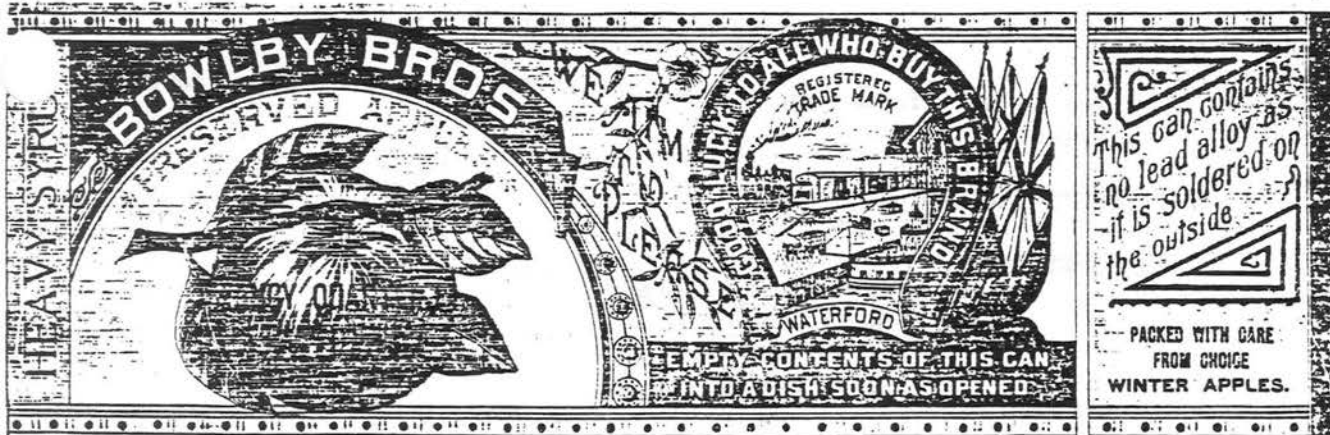
A new plant was built about 1907. Then, in 1948, a new and modern plant of steel and tile construction.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruits, including Pineapple (here was packed the first pineapple in Canada in 1897)
(Later) Pickles (starting 1936)
Olives (starting 1960)

BRAND NAMES: Horse Shoe, Provincial, Bowlby Bros.

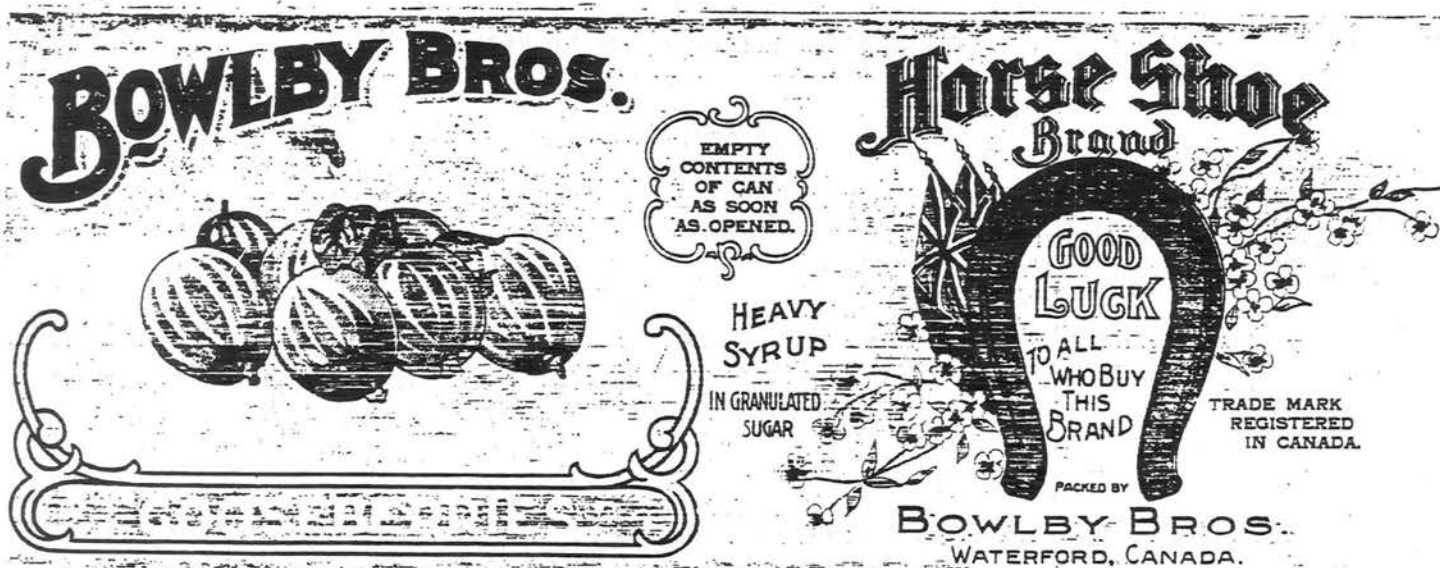
MANAGERS:	1903-
Lou E. Kidder	1911-1926 or later
P.E. Plummer	1936-
David Williams	1944-1951
Ralph Banting	1951-1952
Arthur Crosbie (acting manager)	1952-
L.M. (Mac) Harris	1954-1955
George Hellerud	1955-1961
Harvey Church	1961-1983

The plant was closed in 1983 and the property sold in 1985. It now houses a museum.



This label is a forerunner of those marked HORSESHOE brand. The "Good Luck" could be taken as a warning!

Date, about 1900; the so-called "sanitary" can was used by that time in some factories.



probably prior to 1903

BELLE RIVER CANNING COMPANY

There is no information on hand about the founding of this company. purchased it in 1907.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes

MANAGERS:	Fred G. Welsh	-1939
	A.B.(Brock) Morgan	1939-
	Ross Welsh	-1951
	A. McLennan	1951-1955
	J.S. Bailey	1956-1960

The factory closed in 1959 and was sold the following year.

ITEM OF INTEREST:

In the archives, a letter to the General Manager from an employee who was due to receive his 25-year watch in 1942, and had evidently mistaken the year, expecting to receive it in 1941:

"Dear Sir, I am writing you to see if you would send me the gold watch and chain given to employees for 25 years steady service. The reason I am asking as my time was up September 18, 1941 and I would like to go to my home town for Xmas and would like to have it to show them. My home town is Picton. I know you could mail it to me for the 23rd December, and I would sure be glad to have it.

"Thanking you in advance, and wishing you and your staff a Merry Xmas and Happy New Year, Yours truly,"

He did receive his watch the following year!

"GLOBE BRAND"—UNEXCELLED.

TELEPHONE, 230-B.

L. M. Schenck & Co.
Producers and Packers of
High Class Fruits and Vegetables in Tin.

Factory and Office: Russell Avenue and Redman Street,

St. Catharines,

Oct 22nd

1902

Louis Michael Schenck (1862-1954) was a fruit and vegetable grower from 1882. He grew large quantities of this produce for the Ontario Pure Food Co. (later #19 St. Catharines). He went in to the canning business for himself in a small way in 1891 in Grantham Township. In 1897 he moved to St. Catharines and established his company, erecting a factory and warehouse. Shortly after the consolidation which was the formation of CCCCL, in July 1903, #26 became part of the company.

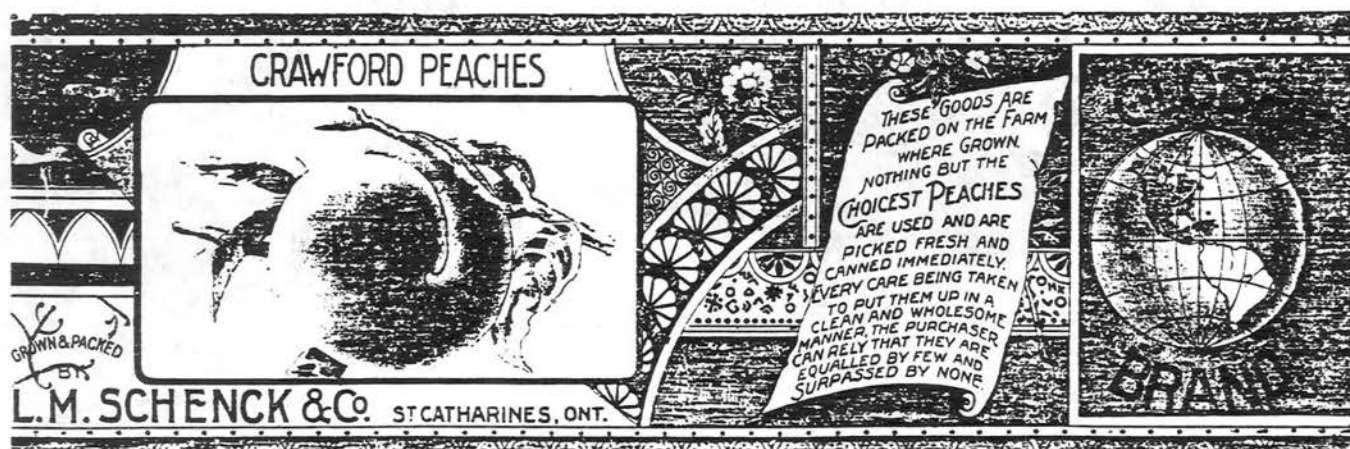
PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruits, including Apples, Vegetables, Tomatoes

BRAND NAME: Globe (which he used from the start in 1891)

MANAGERS: L.M. Schenck 1897-1926 or later

After the 1940's, the plant was used only as a warehouse. In 1956 it was sold to Christ Lutheran Church.

The "SCHENCK FARMS" sign can be seen from the QEW highway near St. Catharines; the 200-acre farm with greenhouses, is operated by L.M. Schenck's grandsons, Louis Joseph and John Thomas Schenck (1986).



This elaborate label probably dates from 1897



TRADE MARK.

A. B. SAYLOR, President.

C. M. YARWOOD, Vice-President.

C. H. SAYLO

The A. B. Saylor Canning Co.,

LIMITED.

Bloomfield, Ont., March 10th 1904

About 1882-83, a small canning factory was started at Bloomfield by Cornelius White, in association with his son-in-law, Gilbert Barker. Later, Mr. White went into business on his own. His factory was taken over by Abraham Barker Saylor and Marshall B. Trumpour, of Bloomfield, and named the A.B. Saylor Canning Co. Later still, Saylor's nephew S.C. Saylor operated the plant along with A. Weeks and C.M. Yarwood.

The company entered CCCCL on March 23, 1904, the plant being purchased for \$20,000.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Corn, Tomatoes

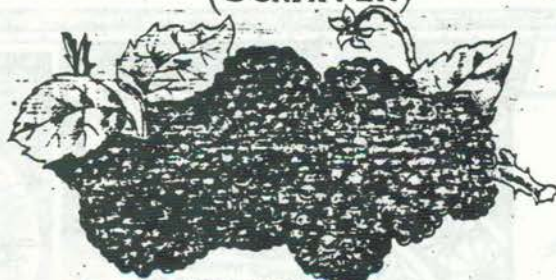
BRAND NAMES:

MANAGERS: S.C. Saylor prior to 1904

The plant closed sometime prior to 1920, and was later sold. (1958)

RED RASPBERRIES

(SCHAFFER)



IN LIGHT SYRUP



REMOVE CONTENTS
AS SOON
AS OPENED.

BLOOMFIELD,
ONTARIO.
CANADA.



label printed 1904-1910

WELLINGTON PACKING CO.

Records are scanty on this plant, indicating only that it was built in 1905. It was situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, in the west end of the village of Wellington.

DCL acquired the factory in 1910.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes, Tomato Puree and Tomato Paste, Tomato Catsup

BRAND NAMES: Beaver, Black and White, Wellington

MANAGERS: E.B. Wiltse 1923-1953
Richard K. Hubbard 1954-1957 or later

A large double effect evaporator was installed in 1944 for making Tomato Puree from whole tomatoes.

The plant was sold in 1962.



WANTED PEOPLE OF REFINED TASTE TO BUY OUR
"BLACK AND WHITE" BRAND
TOMATOES.

Picked from CHOICE, SOUND, CLEAN, RIPE TOMATOES, grown
in the immediate vicinity of our factory.
PICKED AND PACKED THE SAME DAY.

TOMATOES are placed in the can whole by hand and
sealed without solder, hence; NO DIRT, NO WASTE, NO ADULTERATION.

EVERY CAN PERFECT

the result of perfect cleanliness and perfect processing.

When buying these TOMATOES you get something perfect
in quality and appearance, and something that will please.

Ask for the "BLACK AND WHITE" BRAND
HAND PACKED TOMATOES.

EVERY CAN GUARANTEED.

SOLELY BY THE WELLINGTON PACKING CO. Limited,
WELLINGTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

BLACK AND WHITE
BRAND
HAND PACKED

TOMATOES

PACKED ONLY BY
The WELLINGTON PACKING CO. Limited
WELLINGTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

They thought it necessary to tell the customer everything in 1902!

The West Lorne Canning & Evaporating Co., Ltd.

CAPITAL. \$20,000.00

HEAD : OFFICE.

WEST : LORNE : ONT.

Registered No. 444

\$50.

THIS CERTIFICATE

This company was founded in 1897 or earlier. The factory was situated on Argyll Street. The President was A. McKillop, who with his sons, operated a business manufacturing lumber, fence posts, shingles, flooring, etc. in West Lorne. On June 13, 1904, the canning company became part of CCL.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Beans, Corn, Peas, Tomatoes

BRAND NAME: Lorne

MANAGERS:

J.A. Fuller at least 1919-1923

A.G. Stonehouse at least 1951-1954

Packing continued up to 1953, and the plant was sold in 1963.



Butterflies, flowers and a cherub adorn this 1908 label

The head is that of the Marquis of Lorne, who was Canada's Governor-General from 1878-1883

AMHERSTBURG CANNING CO.

Little is known of the early history of this plant.

CCL bought the property from Paul Desjardins on March 18, 1907.

A warehouse and boiler room were built in 1912. A new plant (tile construction) was built and completed in 1947. In 1948 a new boiler room replaced the 1912 one.

Additions to the plant were made in 1952, 1955 and 1966, the last one being to take care of a pack of Stewed Tomatoes.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomato Catsup, Chili Sauce, Tomatoes, Stewed Tomatoes.

BRAND NAME:

MANAGERS:	C. Burkhardt	1923
	F.C. Chadd was Group	1927
	Manager of #31, #25 and two other plants	
	Bev Bartow	1929
	A.M. (Bert) Peters	1956-1960
	L. Keith Clark	1960-1982

The factory ceased operating in 1982 and was sold in 1984.

ITEM OF INTEREST:

Direct Amherstburg-Europe water shipments were inaugurated in August 1961, when the M.S. Innstein and M.S. Otis called at the Department of Transport Dock.

The first ship picked up 140 tons of Del Monte label Catsup consigned to West Germany and the second ship 270 tons for Sweden.

CLARK AND CLARK (at Brighton)

Franklin Clark and John Able Clark were in the canning business some time before 1903. They sold the property for \$5,000 to CCCCL, entering the consolidation in April of that year. The agreement stated that the services of Clark and Clark were to be retained for at least one year.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes

BRAND NAME: Lily

MANAGERS: Clark and Clark 1903-

The plant closed and was sold before 1923.



prior to 1903

ORIENTAL COMMERCE LIMITED, Windsor

This company was founded in 1955. It was sold to the Chun King Corporation Limited in 1963.

RJR Foods purchased the US and Canadian Chun King Division in 1966. In 1980, RJR Foods Ltd. was merged with Canadian Cannery Limited.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Oriental Frozen and Canned Foods

Frozen: TV Dinners, Egg Rolls, Entrees
Canned: Oriental Vegetables, Skillet Dinners, Divider Packs, Water Chestnuts, Bean Sprouts, Bamboo Shoots.

BRAND NAME: Chun King

MANAGERS:

F. Lee	1955-1963
G. Black	1963-1964
Dr. Eickleburg	1964-1966
L. Escola	1966-1968
D. Darling	1968-1970
B. Saunders	1970-1973
H. Doseger	1973-1974
J.D. Goodchild	1974-

The plant is registered with the Meat Inspection Division of the Dept. of Agriculture, for its products containing meat.



CETTE BOÎTE CONTIENT
LES LÉGUMES

INGRÉDIENTS: EAU, HARICOTS
GERMES, CELERI, PIMENT
ROUGE, POUSSES DE BAM-
BOU, CHATAIGNES D'EAU.

LA PRÉPARATION DU
CHOW-MEIN

SÉCHER et rincer les boîtes.
Verser la sauce de la petite boîte
dans un plat ou poêlon et
chauffer. Réchauffer les lé-
gumes dans l'eau froide, égout-
ter et mélanger avec la sauce.
Servir le tout sur un lit de
nouilles Chun King. Saupoudrer
de sauce Chun King.

PRODUIT DU CANADA
DISTRIBUÉ PAR

CONSERVÉES
- CANADIAN LIMITED
- HAMILTON, CANADA L8N 3K6

© 1985
DEL MONTE CORPORATION

3529 101050



THIS CAN CONTAINS
THE VEGETABLES

INGREDIENTS: WATER BEAN
SPROUTS, CELERY, RED PE-
PERS, BAMBOO SHOOTS,
WATERCHESTNUTS.

DIVIDER PACK

PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS

Separate and open cans. Pour
sauce from small can into 10.75
oz. can of instant noodle. Wash
the vegetables in cold water
and stir the drained vegetables
into the sauce. Heat
through and serve over a 200 g.
Chun King Noodle. Serves 2.

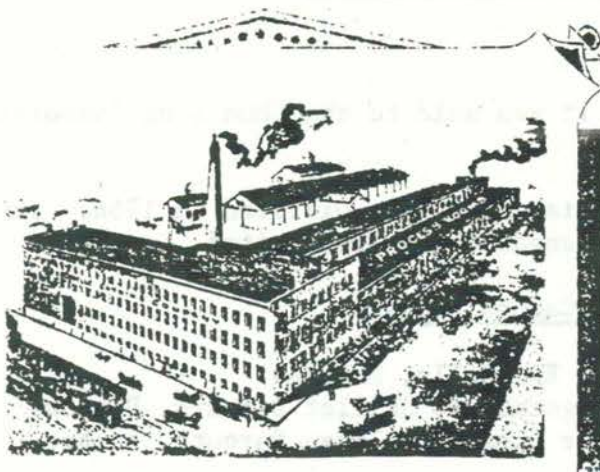
Chun King Soy Sauce 125 ml.

PRODUCT OF CANADA
DISTRIB. TO 31

CANADIAN
CANNERS LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA L8N 3K6

© 1985 DEL MONTE CORPORATION

1985 label



Belleville Ont.

June 9, 1910.

The land on which this factory was built was originally Crown land, granted to the President and Board of Police in Belleville in 1837, for a public market. In 1883, the restriction for its use was lifted, on the plea of the City of Belleville that the land was not suitable for a public market. The document tells it well - "free from any reservations, restrictions, or conditions whatever". In 1899, the land was sold to Ransler Burlingham Morden and Sydenham Parry Hagerman, who built the factory shown on their letterhead above.

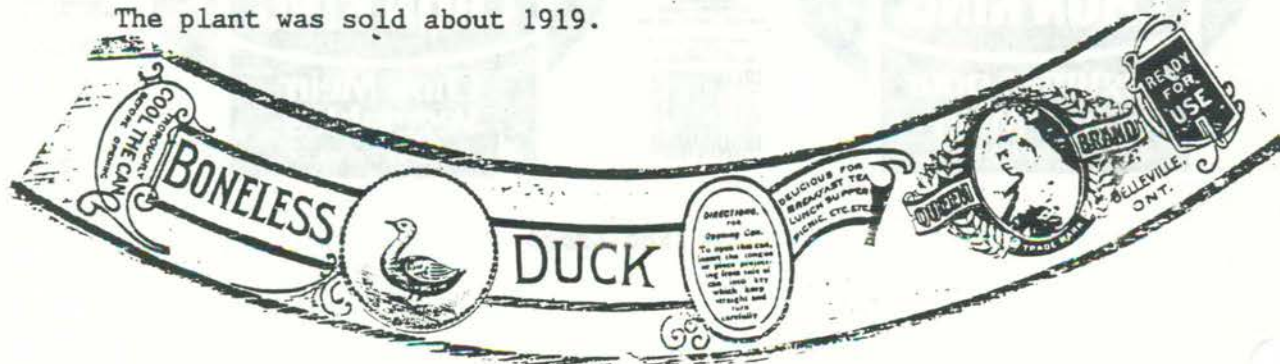
In 1910, Dominion Canners Limited purchased the plant, retaining these to manage it. An agreement was drawn up, specifying the wages to be paid in 1910 by contract, to the Engineer (\$12 per week), the Book-keeper, the Foreman (\$15 per week) the Capper (\$9 except during the season, \$12) and the Dotter. The latter was no doubt the one who tipped the cans with solder.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Boneless Duck, Tomato Catsup, Jams, Jellies, Fruits, Vegetables (Tomatoes, Corn, Peas)

BRAND NAMES: Queen (in honour of Victoria, who already had her diamond jubilee)


MANAGERS: Morden, Hagerman 1910 -

The plant was sold about 1919.



Label prior to 1910

Raspberries Preserved **FINEST QUALITY
SELECTED STOCK** **LARGEST FACTORY IN CANADA**


R. B. MORDEN & S. P. HAGERMAN
BELLEVILLE ONT. CANADA

**ALL GOODS PACKED WITH GREAT CARE
AND FULLY GUARANTEED**

**SITUATED IN THE CELEBRATED
BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT**

1899 label boasts of "largest factory in Canada"



H. PEARCE SENR. President. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

T. E. OWENS. Vice President. J. F. BERINGER. Sec.



FROM
Bloomfield Picking Co. Ltd.
Packers of Quaker Brand
 CANNED FRUITS & VEGETABLES
Bloomfield, Ont. Mar. 26th.
 Messrs. Dominion Canners Limited.

No data is available on the founding of this company about 1900. Judging by the above letterhead, it may have been established with the purpose of export to England since H. Pearce was resident in that country. Thomas Edward Owens, the Vice-President, became a Director of Dominion Canners Limited when his factory was sold to DCL in 1910.

Mr. Owens was also connected with #37 Hillier and #113 Beamsville.

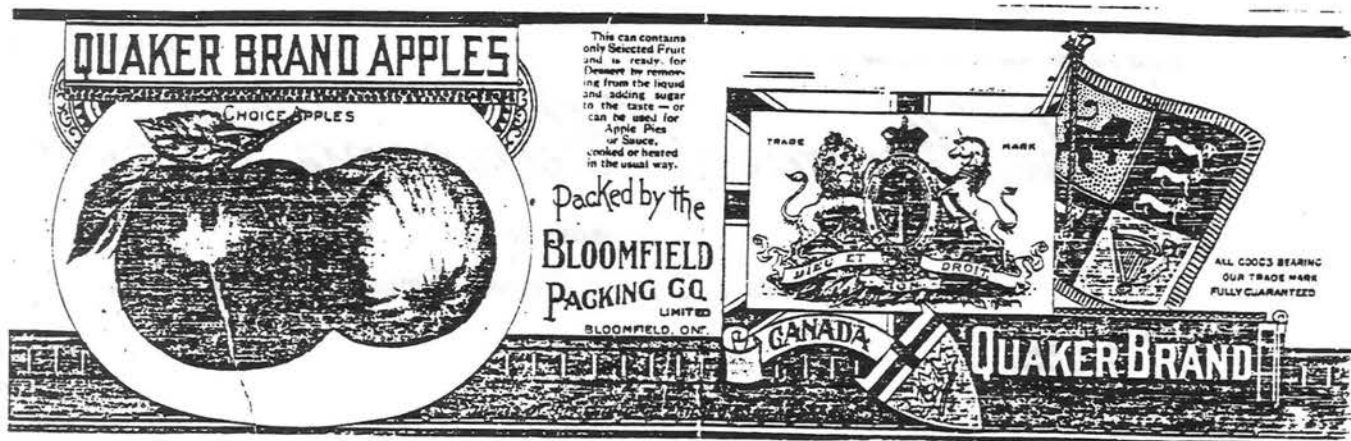
Dominion Canners Limited acquired the factory in 1910, along with its inventory. The latter included Seed, Bags, Boxes and Shooks, Labels, Pulleys, Sprockets, Valves, Pipes, Thermometers, Cornstarch and other ingredients, Cans, Solder, Caps, Belting, Boiler and Engine Room supplies, etc. Parts for "new" type machines such as the Hawkins Capper, the Chisholm-Scott Viners, the King Tomato Filler, and Ayers Pea Filler.

PRODUCTS PACKED: In 1910 or earlier, Apples, Jams and Marmalades, Tomato Catsup, Chili Sauce, other fruits and vegetables (Peas, Corn, Tomatoes, Beans, Pumpkin)

BRAND NAMES: Quaker, Puritan

MANAGERS: Edward A. Pearce 1912 or earlier to at least 1923

The plant closed and was sold in 1959.



prior to 1910

This label was probably for export to England (note the British Coat-of-Arms).



prior to 1910

S. EDGAR MASTIN, President and Managing Director

W. CASE WALTERS, S. T.

The Farmers' Canning Company

CANNERS OF CHOICE

Lime

Prince Edward County Grown Fruits and Vegetables

Directors: President Tolson
H. W. Baskin
W. R. Lawrence
J. W. Hyatt
S. Edgar Mastin

Phone 93 Ring 1
Code: A.B.C. 5th E
J. K. Armbray's, 190

BLOOMFIELD, Ont. April 9 th, 19

This company had been in business about five years when it was acquired by DCL in 1910. The first owners were S. Edgar Mastin and W. Case Walters (see letterhead above.) A new plant was erected in 1912.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Beans, Pumpkin, Catsup, Succotash, Pork and Beans, Strawberries, Raspberries, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, "and a few other odd lines", Jam.
(after DCL) Peas, Corn, Tomatoes: beginning 1942, Tomato Juice, Beans.

BRAND NAMES: Farmer, Golden West

MANAGERS:	S. Edgar Mastin	1905-1915
	Edward A. Pearce	1923 or earlier
	W.A. (Toby) Arkett	1940- or earlier to 1956

The plant was sold in 1956.



prior to 1910



In 1903 a group of farmers and land-owners formed this company. George E. Fisher was the First President and Managing Director. The property on Water Street (now Lakeshore Road), between Elizabeth and Brant Streets, had wharves which had been used earlier to bring grain in to a grist mill; the flour was shipped out for export by water also, between 1845 and 1865. Wellington Square (Burlington's first name as a village) grew up around the shipping from these docks.

The factory was purchased by DCL in 1910; the former grist mill became our warehouse.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (Early days): see list on letterhead above
 (Later): Tomato Catsup, Olives, Spaghetti in Cheese Sauce, Apple Sauce, Tomato Juice, beginning in 1931.

BRAND NAMES: Burlington, Vulcan

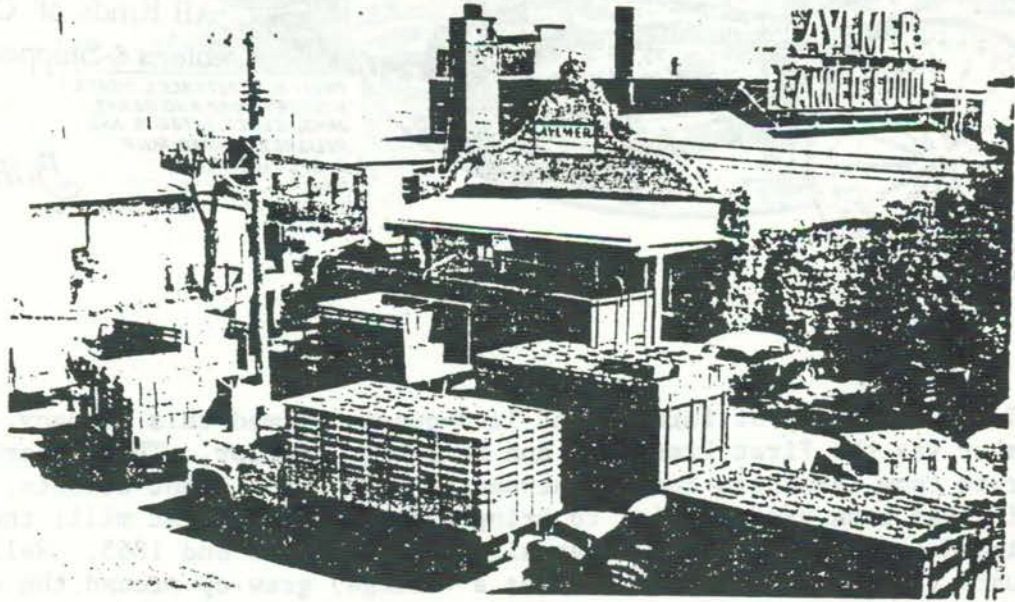
MANAGERS:	Aleck Leitch	1910-1923 or later
	Harry Wiley	1932-1937
	Archie Pellerin	1937-1946
	Cecil Ward	1946-1949
	A.M. "Don" Chapman	1949-1951
	David Williams	1951-1952
	Ralph Stutt	1952-1954
	Cecil Finnamore	1954 only
	Ed Wiley	1955-1960

88

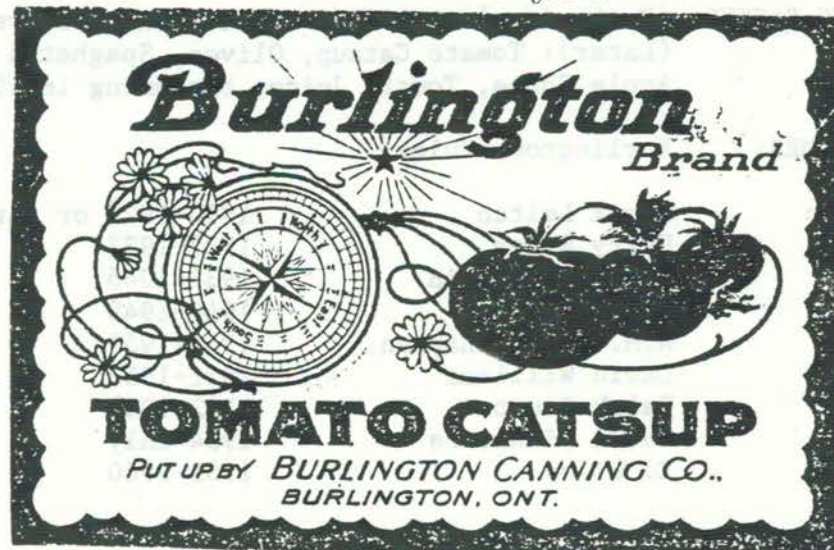
The plant was shut down and sold in 1960. The valuable lakeshore property was the subject of considerable speculation. It was to be a twin-towered 26-storey apartment building; it was to be a Dominion Store; finally, it became the Venture Inn, which was completed in 1985.

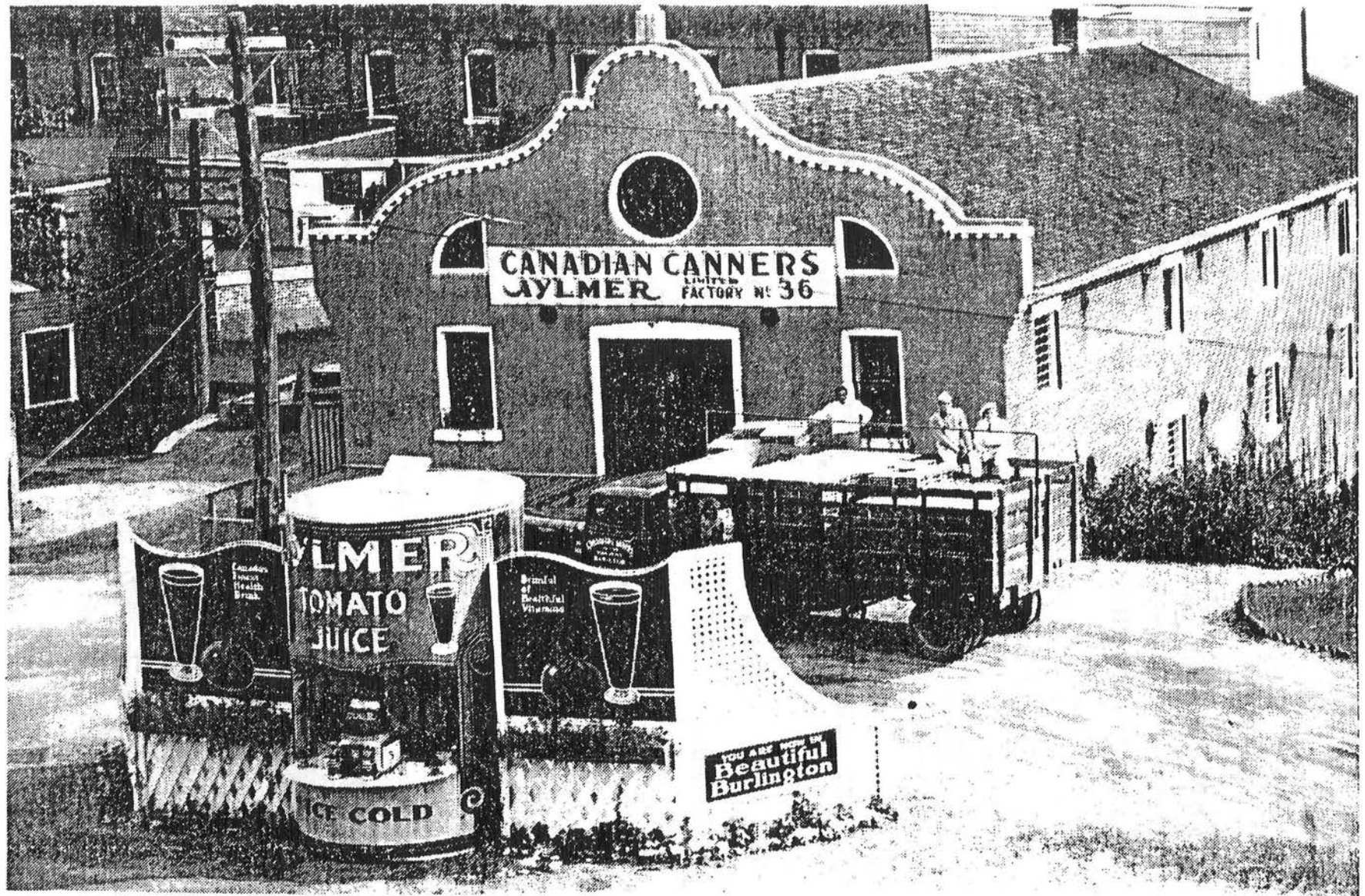
ITEM OF INTEREST:

OLIVES. These were shipped in barrels or casks direct from Seville, Spain by sea, for unloading at our own dock. Most olives were carefully "place-packed" with the pimiento stuffing against the glass, by skilful women who used wooden tongs to avoid marking the olives.



Trucks bearing fresh tomatoes await their turn during the hectic tomato season. At this time the delectable aroma of Tomato Catsup permeated downtown Burlington.





1935 - Tommy Thomson, a long time faithful employee, as a young man sustained a fall at our warehouse. Until he recovered, he sat in this giant "can" on the roadside in front of the factory, selling Aylmer Tomato Juice for 5 cents a glass.

The Jordan Station Canning and Packing Co.

LIMITED

Growers, Cannery and Packers of Choice Fruits

[Signature] JORDAN STATION, ONT.,

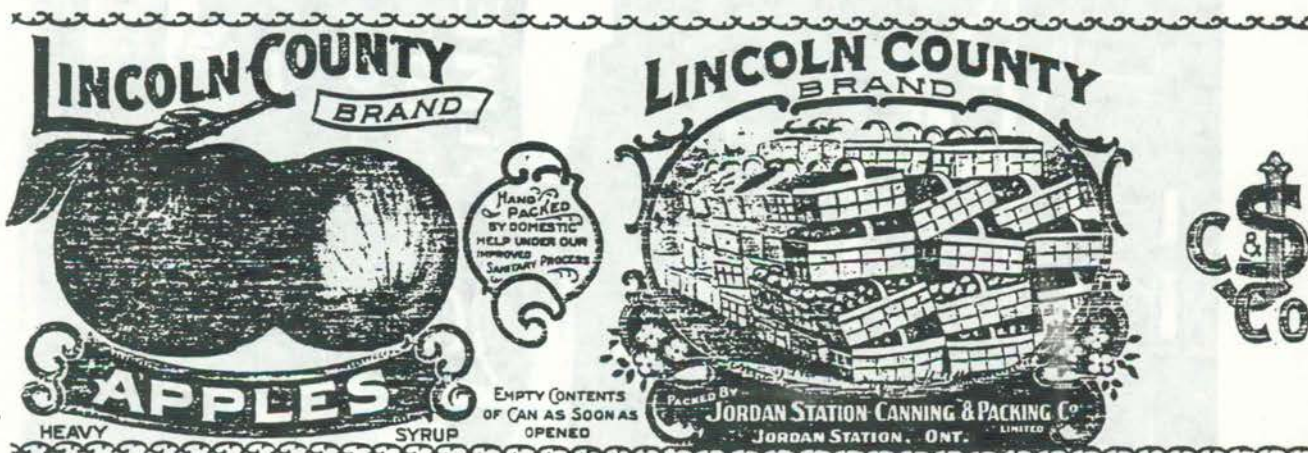
The company was founded in 1908 by Christopher M. Honsberger, a fruit grower, with W. Edwin Troup as Secretary. Mr. Honsberger evidently had some shares in DCL in 1909, some which he sold to John Wall in 1910.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (Prior to 1910) Tomatoes, Peaches, Strawberries, Raspberries, Beans, Plums, Peas, Tomatoes, Apples, Blackberries (Used Sanitary can and enamelled can for fruits).
(Later) Peaches and Pears mostly.

BRAND NAMES: Jordan Station, Lincoln County

MANAGERS:	C.M. Honsberger	1909-
	George A. Gunn	1912 or earlier to 1923 or later (d.1931)
	Hedley Reid	1932
	Fred A. Nunnamaker	1945-1953
	Bruce E. Todd	1956-

The plant operated until the early 1950's and was sold in 1960.



prior to 1910

THOMAS SYMINGTON, PRESIDENT.

W. A. CARSON, SECRETARY-TREASURER AND MANAGER.

THE NAPANEE CANNING CO., LIMITED.

PACKERS
OF

"CANADA'S PRIDE"

CANNED FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES.

SITUATED IN THE BAY OF QUINTE DISTRICT.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO,
CANADA.*on order Canmore Ltd**July 16/10*

This business was started in 1905 by Thomas Symington, President and W.A. Carson, Secretary-Treasurer and Manager. According to a report, the profits had dwindled from as much as \$7,000 to less than \$1,000 in 1909. (Labour is cheap: "Women from 6 to 8 cents per hour, men from 10 to 12 1/2 cents"). The company was purchased by DCL on March 9, 1910.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Before 1910 at least: Squash, Pumpkin, Peas, Beans, Corn, Pork and Beans, Tomatoes, Catsup, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Strawberries, Raspberries, Apples.
Later: Tomatoes and Tomato products.

BRAND NAME: Canada's Pride

MANAGERS:	W.A. Carson,	1905-1913 at least
	Blake Huycke	-1927
	Bert Vick (Acting Manager)	1927-

The plant closed in the early 1950's and was sold in 1957.



prior to 1910 - embossed

Niagara Falls South,

CANADA

Bought of **Niagara Falls Canning Company**PACKERS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
IN SANITARY LINED CANS

ORDER NO.

FILE NO.

TERMS

CLAIMS FOR SHORTAGE OR DAMAGED CANS MUST
WITHIN TEN DAYS AFTER RECEIPT OF GOODS

OUR LEADING BRAND

DEBIT

CREDIT

Some records state that this company was taken in with CCCCL in 1903.
Others indicate that it was purchased in 1910 by DCL.

It was owned (and probably founded by Frank H. Boulter and S.E. Boulter - again probably - the sons of Wellington Boulter, one of CCCCL's founding fathers.) Frank Boulter was President and General Manager, S.E. Boulter was Secretary-Treasurer.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (By 1910 inventory): Tomatoes, Beans, Pumpkin, Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Blackberries, Black Currants, Cherries, Gooseberries, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Strawberries.

BRAND NAMES: Niagara Falls, Whirlpool, Chippewa

MANAGERS: F.H. Boulter

The factory was no longer listed as of 1920. It was sold about 1940-45 to D'Arcy Cropp (canners), who sold it to Gerber (Baby Foods).



THE OLD HOMESTEAD CANNING CO.

CABLE ADDRESS "HOMESTEAD"
CODES A.B.C. 4TH EDITION.

PICTON, ONT., November 21, 1910
CANADA.

This company was organized, and the plant built, in 1903, by Richardson Bros. of Kingston. In 1906, they made an agreement with CCL in regard to selling their products to customers of CCL, allowing them the same discount allowed by CCL, and remitting the "discount" to CCL.

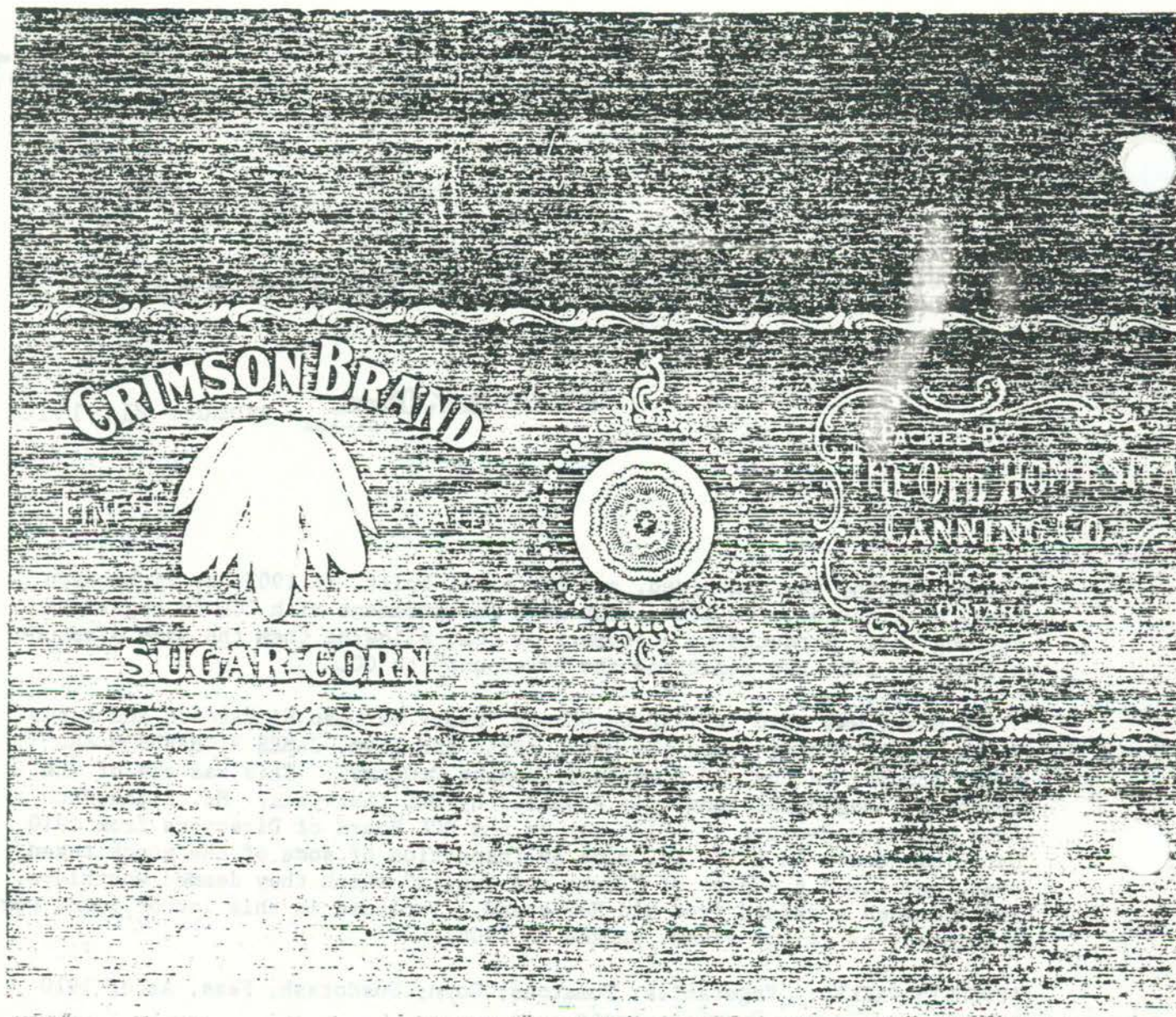
The plant was sold in 1910 to DCL by "Henry Wartman Richardson and Agnes Richardson, trading under the name, style and firm, JAMES RICHARDSON AND SONS, trading as the Old Homestead Canning Company". This was one of the fourteen independent canneries acquired by DCL that year. Mr. Richardson (who became a Senator in 1917) sat on the DCL Board of Directors from 1910 until his death in 1918. DCL made an inspection of some of the goods taken over, and found a number of "leaks and swells" which they deemed worthless, and demanded a refund from Old Homestead. Included in this lot of goods were a quantity of gallon Plums, packed in 1906!

PRODUCTS PACKED: Vegetables: Tomatoes, Corn, Succotash, Peas, As of 1910
Lima Beans, Beans, Pumpkin, Beets
Fruits: Apples, Lawtonberries, Peaches, Pears, Plums,
Cherries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Cranberries,
Gooseberries, Blueberries, Black and Red Currants, Citron.
Other: Catsup, Boneless Duck, Chicken, Turkey, Pork Loin,
Roast Beef, Corned Beef
During World War I (1914-1918): Pork and Beans
Later: Peas and Corn only, except Apples during World War II
(1939-1945).

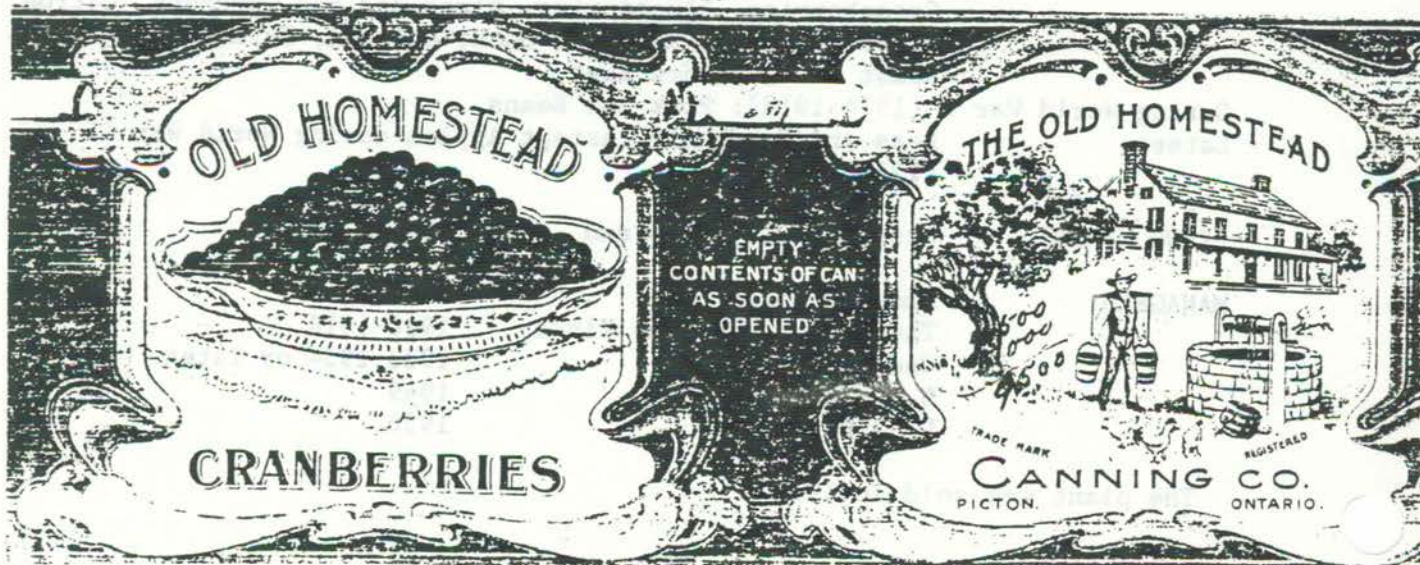
BRAND NAMES: Crimson, Old Homestead

MANAGERS:	Amos H. Baker	1905-
	Thomas W. (Tin Can) Kinney	1910-1918
	George Ovens	1923-1934 or later
	S.J. Markland	1949
	L.M. Harris	1956

The plant was sold in 1962.



This elegant wrap label in red, with gold embossing, was printed prior to 1910



1903 - 1910, embossed

DOMINION MACARONI COMPANY LIMITED

42

SALES OFFICE
HAMILTON
44 HUGHSON ST. S.

FACTORY AT
ST. CATHARINES
ONTARIO

HAMILTON,

CANADA

Manufacturers of—

- 2—Zita
- 3—Mezzani
- 5—Maccaroncelli
- 6—Perciatelli
- 7—Bucatini
- 8—Spaghetti
- 9—Spaghetтини
- 10—Capellini-Vermicelli
- 13—Fettuce
- 15—Tagliarelli
- 16—Tagliarellini
- 17—Linguine
- 20—Rigatoni
- 21—Occhi-di-Lupo
- 22—Ditali Lisci
- 23—Ditali Rigati
- 24—Zita Tagliata
- 25—Mezzani Tagliata
- 27—Tubetti
- 28—Tubettini
- 29—Stivaletti
- 30—Stivalettini
- 31—Stelline
- 32—Rosamarina Orzo
- 33—Semi di Melone
- 34—Occhi di Pernice
- 37—Acini di Pepe
- 38—Anellini
- 39—Anelli
- 40—Alfabeto
- 42—Lumaghe
- 43—Cocciolo di Marell

According to Sam Nesbitt, who wrote about various company operations in 1922, the company owned the Wethey plant (#249) in St. Catharines, and decided to manufacture macaroni there. As he stated, few knew anything about the manufacture of this product. A new plant was built in 1920. The Sales Office was maintained in Hamilton at DCL head office on Hughson St.

Catelli had proposed consolidation on May 16, 1923. But the plant was still operating in 1926, under Dominion Macaroni.

MANAGERS: P.E. Plummer 1926-1928

The plant was sold in 1928.

8 oz. packages wrapped with waxed paper, only put up in the following styles:

Macaroni Spaghetti Vermicelli Tasty Cuts Sea Shells

GRANTHAM CANNING COMPANY, St. Catharines

GRANTHAM PRESERVE WORKS

GRANTHAM CANNING FACTORY

Little is known of this company, except that it was taken into CCCCL shortly after the consolidation in April of 1903. The proprietors were E. Sider, J.F. Logan and R. Wallace.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomato Catsup, Tomatoes
Cherries (White and Red).

BRAND NAMES: Puritan, Tiger (later used by #36)

MANAGERS: E.C. Kidder (?) 1923

By 1935 it was being used for label storage. It was sold in 1941.



both labels prior to 1905



EMPTY CONTENTS OF CAN AS SOON AS OPENED



Palace Car Brand

The St. Thomas Canning Company, Limited
Packers of
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and High Grade Cutsups and Relishes
Factories: St. Thomas and Ridgetown, Ontario
Head Office, St. Thomas, Ontario

St. Thomas, Ontario May 27th. 1910

This company was started in 1907 by a large group of shareholders. The Vice-President was J.T. Webster, and G.A. Norton was the Secretary-Treasurer. There was also a factory in Ridgetown under the St. Thomas name. (no connection with #49 Ridgetown).

This was one of the fourteen independent canning companies taken in by DCL in 1910.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Peas, Corn, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Beets, Beans, Strawberries, Raspberries, Plums, Peaches, Grapes.

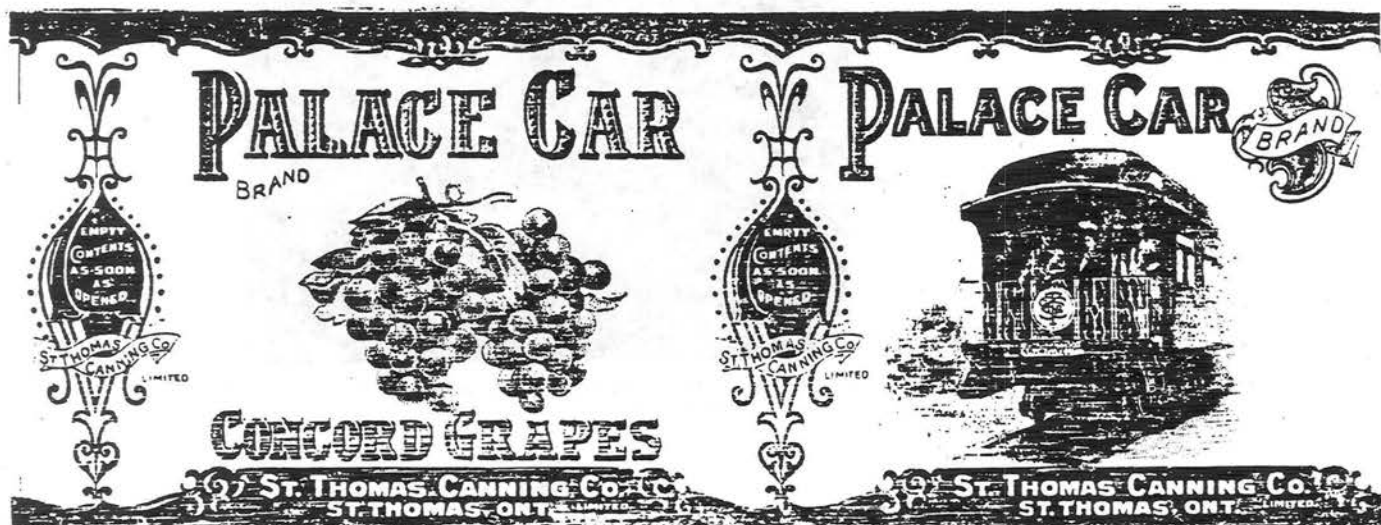
BRAND NAME: Palace Car

MANAGERS: F.H. Simpkins 1910

The plant was later closed and sold.

ITEM OF INTEREST:

In a 1910 letter to DCL the Manager said: "I think it would be well to let me have a contingent fund here of about \$10.00, so that I can pay the sundry small freight and express items, etc. without using personal funds".



prior to 1910

CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED - MORDEN, MANITOBA

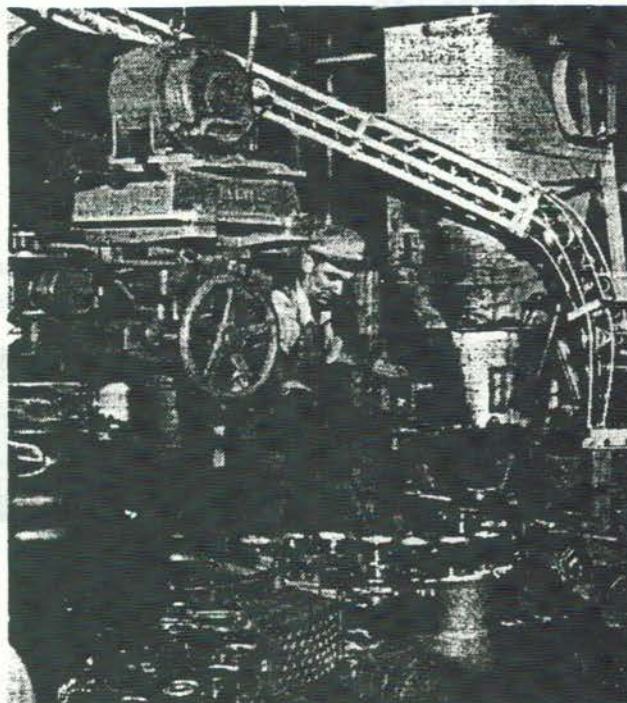
This factory was built by the company in 1952 on a 17-acre site at Morden; it was formerly the site of the old Morden family homestead built in 1840. This was the company's first venture into Manitoba; CCL already had plants in four other provinces.

The new factory thrived so well that by 1955 a new warehouse was necessary. Many visitors came to see the plant in operation - A trade commission from Japan, Winnipeg and District wholesalers, and Sir Archibald Nye, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada.

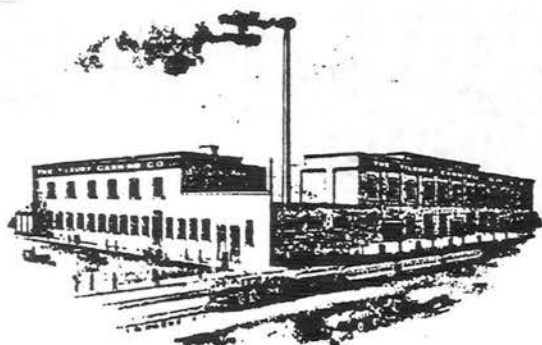
PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes (said to be a first for Manitoba)
Peas, Corn, Beans

MANAGERS:	E.J. "Jack" Green	1953-1956
	E.W. Maddock	1956-1958 at least
	W.C. Vick	1964-1969?

The plant was closed in 1969. It was sold the next year to the Manitoba Development Corporation.



Filling and capping cans of Beans.



CANADA'S BEST EQUIPPED CANNING PLANT
FOR SELECT FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.



CABLE ADDRESS
"TILBRAND"

Tilbury, Canada.

On September 20, 1906, the Tilbury Canning Co. began to process tomatoes, six months after the village council passed a fixed assessment of \$2,500 for ten years and free water, also a bonus of \$5,000 to aid the initial subscription fund for the new factory. The cost of factory and equipment was \$21,675. Like so many local factories, the Tilbury factory found it impossible to make ends meet and sold its equity to DCL in 1910. The letterhead above shows the founders' names, W.J. Moffat and W.C. Crawford.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomato Pulp, Catsup, Pumpkin, Beans, Beets, Asparagus, Spinach, Chili Sauce (beginning 1957).

BRAND NAME: Tilbury

MANAGERS:	H.E. Edgecombe	prior to 1910-1921
	George H. Chadd	1923-1941
	J.S. "Stan" Green	1951-1953
	R.B. Lutz	1953-1956

The plant operated until about 1959. It was sold in 1965.



W W FITZGERALD PRESIDENT

ARTHUR ALLEN, MANAGER.

W.C. CRONK Secy.

FACTORY AT
WELLINGTON, ONT.

WELLINGTON, ONTARIO. April 16/10.

In 1905 a joint stock company was formed to erect a canning factory to serve the farmer's needs throughout the surrounding district. The plant was built the following year. W.W. Fitzgerald was the President, Arthur Allen the Manager, and W.C. Cronk the Secretary-Treasurer.

DCL bought out the company in 1910.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (Early years) Peas, Corn, Beans, Tomatoes, Pumpkin,
Strawberries, Raspberries
(Later) Peas, Corn Pumpkin

BRAND NAMES: Riverdale, Maplegrove, Navy, Derby, Lakeside

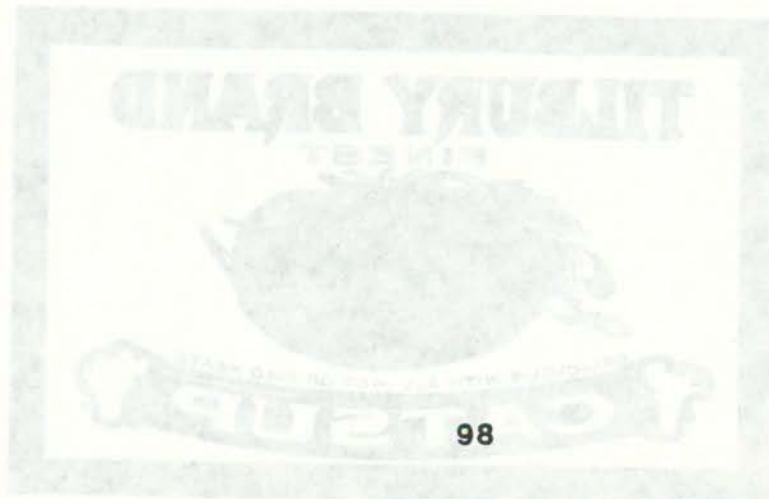
MANAGERS: Arthur Allen probably 1906-1910 or later

H.C. Platt 1923-1940

A.G. Archard 1940-1959 (retired in 1959)

Arthur Allen became a Director of the company in 1923, when the new CCL was formed.

The plant ceased operation after 1959, and was sold in 1961.



The Alvinston Canning Co., Limited

Packers of
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
 of Guaranteed Quality

Alvinston, Ont. May 1st, 1911.
 Canada

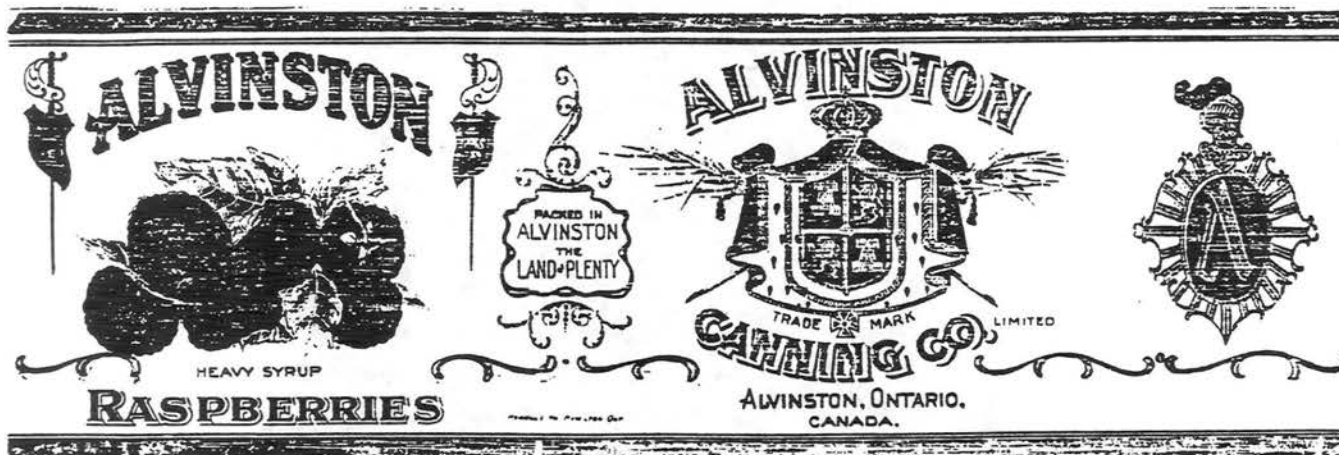
This factory was started sometime after 1901. It was taken over by DCL in 1910. Due chiefly to lack of water, it was forced to shut down operations; however, it operated as a viner station for #21 Strathroy. It also took in cucumbers for grading and brining (to go to #24 Waterford later?)

PRODUCTS PACKED: Compiled from list of Alvinston brand labels (not dated, but probably in 1910)
 Strawberries, Raspberries, Blueberries, Blackberries, Lawtonberries, Cherries, Plums (4 varieties), Gooseberries, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Pieplant (Rhubarb), Apple Butter, Peas, Beans, Corn, Pumpkin, Tomatoes, Tomato Soup, Catsup.

BRAND NAME: Alvinston

MANAGERS: James H. Lee 1909-1929 (also took over management of #21 Strathroy in 1919)
 Roy Smees 1951 (of #46A, the viner station)

The property was sold in 1960.



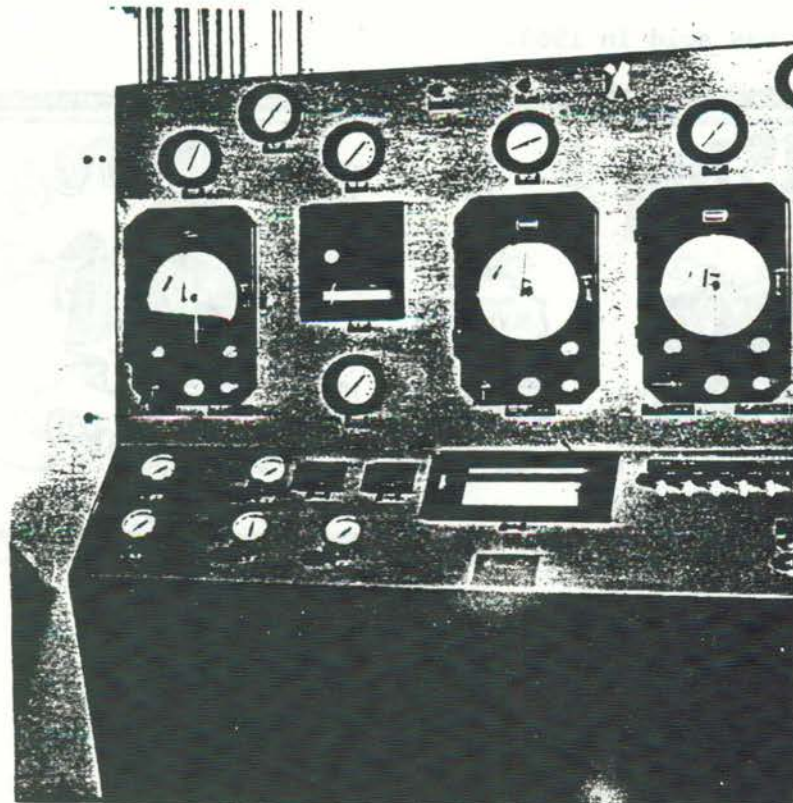
prior to 1910

CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED - DRESDEN
(plant number changed in 1962 to #1)

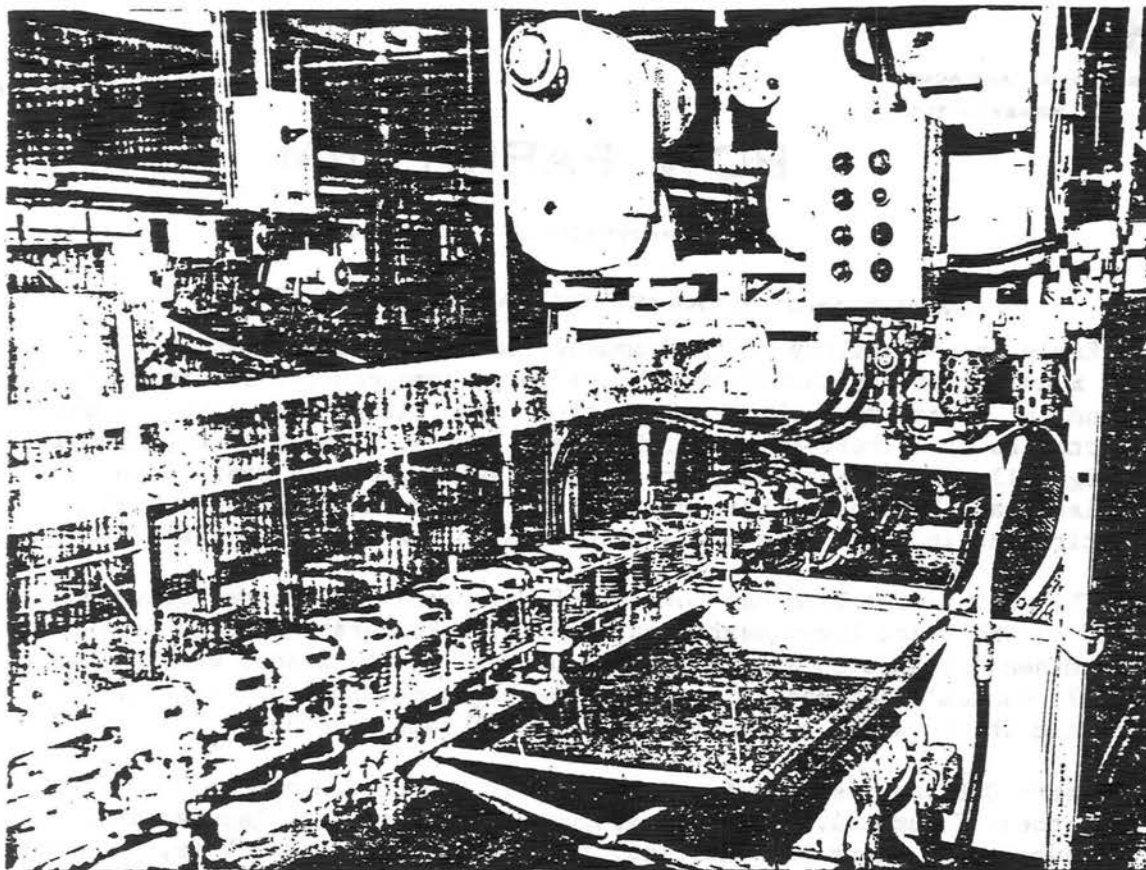
This new modern plant was built in 1947 to replace #5 Dresden, which was then used only for storage. The new plant was an important asset to the town. During a labour shortage, the townspeople helped out during the busy packing season. The town built a filtration plant to supply the Cannery's growing need for water in 1951. In 1960 a warehouse was added, and the next year a cafeteria building was added. By this time there were 400 growers under contract. In 1963 provision was made for packing a greater variety of products. In 1983, at a cost of \$12.2 million, various improvements were made, including a high volume evaporator for the production of tomato solids, and portable bins for easy movement of tomato solids products. The evaporator is fully automated.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes, Seasoned Tomatoes, Stewed Tomatoes, Tomato Soup, Tomato Paste, Tomato Ketchup, Asparagus, Beets, Spinach, Stewed Prunes, Prune Nectar, Fruit Drinks.

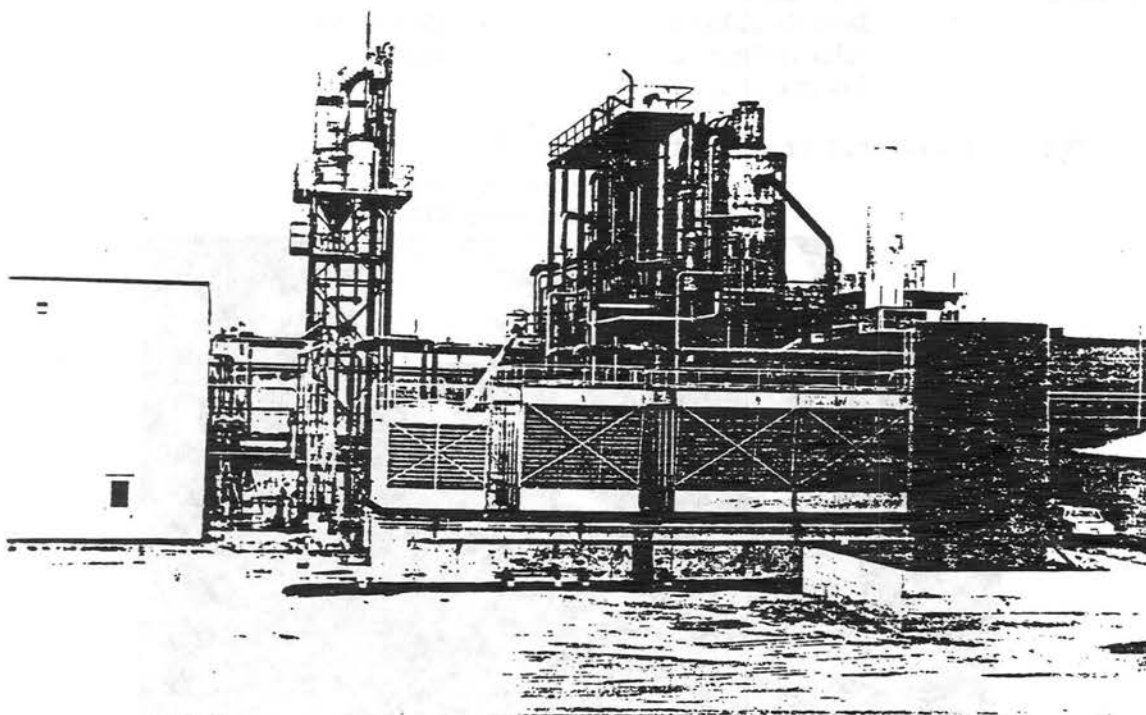
MANAGERS:	A.E. Jeffries	1947-1948
	Roy Smees	1948-1949
	D.C.(Dalt)Misselbrook	1949-1950
	J.S.(Stan) Green	1959-1965
	K.M. (Mac) Paget	1965-1973
	A.M. (Al) Scollard	1973-1980
	W.D. (Walter) Pauls	1980-1982
	K.M. (Mac) Paget	1982-1985
	H.P. (Henry) Penner Jr.	1985-



some of the operator's panels in the control for the Tomato Evaporator and the Sterilizer/Flash Cooler for Tomato Paste



Filling 28 oz cans with whole tomatoes



*Left - Sterilizer/Flash Cooler for Tomato Paste
Right - Tomato Evaporator
Foreground - Air Coil Cooling Towers*

BOW PARK FARM

BRANTFORD. ONTARIO

OWNED AND OPERATED BY CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED

Early in the history of the company, farm land was bought in the vicinity of a number of the factories; this allowed some control of the crops for canning. There were about twenty-five farms altogether, situated near factories at Aylmer, Brighton, Dresden, Exeter, Forest, Port Dalhousie, Ridgeville, St. Catharines, St. Davids, Wellington and West Lorne. Delos Wilson was the capable Farm Manager of these farms from 1922 until his retirement in 1952. The farms were sold in the late 1940's and 1950's.

The most famous farm was Bow Park Farm, nearly 1000 acres situated in the bow of the Grand River near Brantford. The Honourable George Brown, a prominent politician and the Editor of the Toronto Globe, was its owner in 1867, Canada's Confederation year. He began developing a herd of Shorthorn cattle which was to become one of the most famous herds in the world.

After DCL acquired the farm in 1911, it produced many crops of Peas, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Beans, Asparagus, Black Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Pears and Cherries, for Aylmer factories. This, in addition to continuing the breeding of pedigreed cattle, especially Jerseys.

MANAGERS:		1911
	W.T. Hare	1923
	Jack Scollard	1936-1948
	John McIntyre	1956-
	Howard Culp	-1966

The farm was sold in 1966 for \$375,000.

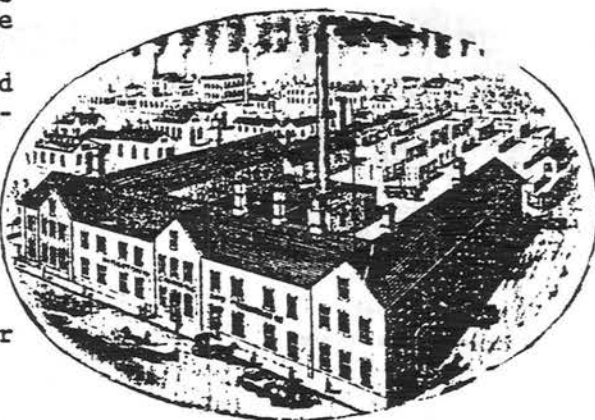
FARMS DEPARTMENT
AYLMER OPERATES HISTORIC FARM



Two of Bow Park's famous Jersey herd, "Musette's Beauty" and "Duke's Aylmer Celeste"

THE RIDGETOWN CANNING AND PRESERVING CO. LTD.

In the early years at Ridgetown, a canning factory was operated by Matthias Moore. He had earlier managed a factory in Delhi, as early as 1876. The building was later used as a casket factory. In 1900 Mahler's Evaporating Factory was built there. (Also called Ridgetown Canning and Packing Co.) DCL purchased the building in 1912 from Louis Mahler, A.L. Mahler, and F.C. Mahler. CCL built a new plant on the same site; Mr. G.A. Schott supervised the construction of the new plant and served as Manager for the next 40 years. He had joined the company in 1909; his early experience started in 1885 at the age of 11, in Delhi.



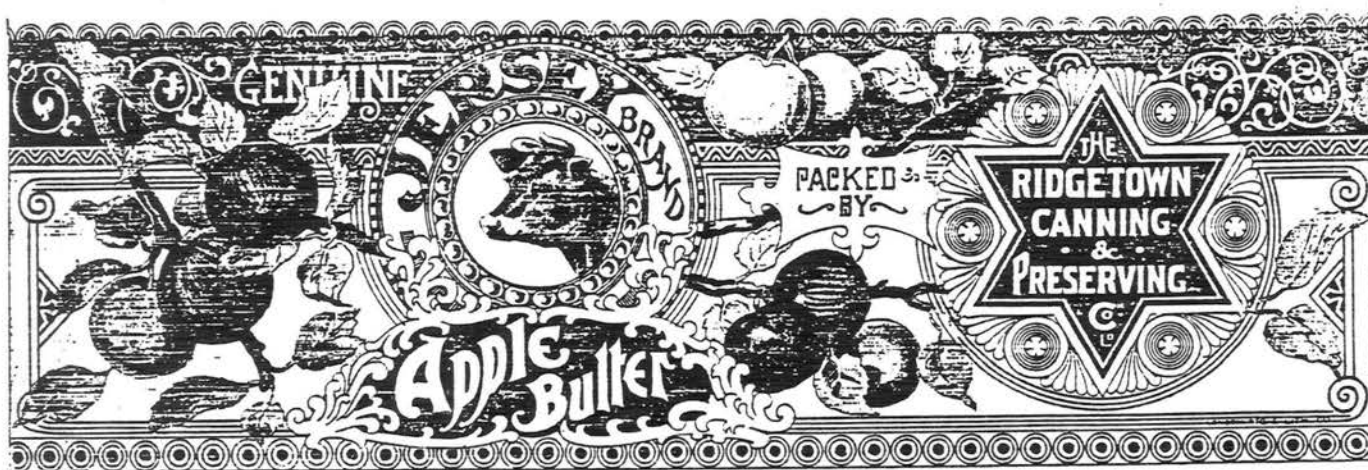
PRODUCTS PACKED: (In 1912) Beans, Peas, Tomatoes, Spinach
 (In 1937) Beets, Carrots, Tomatoes, Tomato Juice, Vegetable Juices, Peaches, Spinach, Beans
 (Later) Tomatoes, Beans

BRAND NAMES: Howard, Golden, Daisy, Jersey, Jockey Club

MANAGERS:	G.A. Schott	1912-1952 (d. 1952)
	James Eckert	1952-1957
	L.R. Chowen	1958-1960
	H.H. (Harry) Brewer	1960-1964 or later

Due to a lack of sufficient water supply, the plant had to be closed from 1930 to 1937. The plant boasted 2 large greenhouses which grew tomato seedlings and plants for the growers in the district who supplied Ridgetown and other factories with produce.

The factory closed in 1967, and the property was sold in 1976. In 1982 it was torn down.



about 1900



HEAD OFFICE
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

FONTHILL CANNING CO.

BRANCH FACTORY NO. 50

DOMINION CANNERS, LIMITED

FONTHILL, ONTARIO

CANADA

April 11 1918.

No information is available about the early history of Fonthill Canning Co. It was purchased by DCL in 1913.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruits, including Cherries, Plums, Strawberries, Apricots, Peaches.

MANAGERS: Robert W. Reid 1913-1923 or later
Richard (or Robert?) Reid in 1946
R.N. Reid in 1956

The plant was closed in 1958-59, and sold in 1967.

THE FOREST CANNING COMPANY

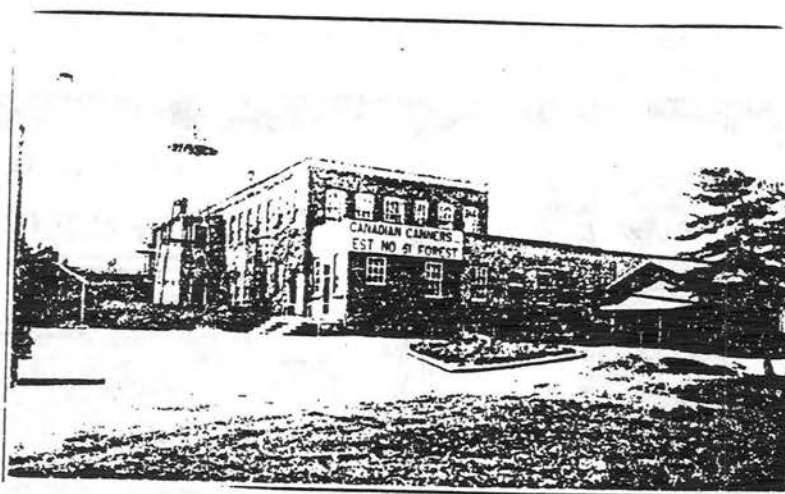
In 1912 DCL had made an agreement with the town of Forest for the town to supply water for canning purposes, and for DCL to be free of taxes for 10 years; DCL to build a canning factory on the site purchased from the town. The plan was to build and pack tomatoes and fruits the first year; the following year a pea and corn plant would be installed. The town to supply 200 acres of ripe tomatoes for the year 1912.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (Early Years) Beans, Tomatoes, Peas, Corn, Apples
 (Later) Spinach, Peas, Beets, Carrots, Peaches, Corn
 (Beginning 1939) Special Process Peas up to 1956
 (In the 1940's, World War II), Dehydrated Vegetables for the Armed Forces.

MANAGERS:	Donald "Dan" R. McCahill	1912-1923
	R.C. Campbell	1923-1926
	Charles A. Smith	1926-1929 or later
	W.D. Smith	1940-
	L.R. Chowen	1950-1958

NOTE: The name The Forest Canning Company was given to the factory when it was first built.

The plant was sold in 1960.



1948



Isaac Usher

Queenston Cement Works

— and —
Queenston Canning Factory

Queenston, Ont. - *March 1904*



Isaac Usher leased land from William M. Hendershot for \$75 per year, and built his canning plant in 1904. Apparently the land was adjacent to the Queenston Cement Works, which was Isaac Usher's other business.

In turn, in 1912, DCL leased the land from The Queenston Quarry Co. Ltd. at \$105 per year for a term of 11 years. The name of the company was The Usher Canning Co. DCL agreed to honour the growers' contracts. DCL purchased the factory for \$15,000 in 1919. From 1913 it was referred to as being in St. David's (the villages were very close to each other).

PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruits, Tomatoes

BRAND NAMES: Usher's, Autumn Leaf

MANAGERS: Isaac Usher originally
Harry E. Lowrey 1912-1913

The plant was not operated after 1915. It was used for storage from at least 1918-1931 and was sold in 1932.

USHER'S



CRAWFORD PEACHES

HOME GROWN CRAWFORD PEACHES

VERY



BEST

USHER'S VINEYARD, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FARM.

ISAAC USHER.

QUEENSTON, ONT.

NOTE: illustration of Usher's vineyard, etc. on this label,
printed prior to 1910

TECUMSEH CANNING FACTORY LIMITED

Some records state that this property was acquired on February 11, 1904.
But the Bill of Sale for it is dated August 15, 1912.

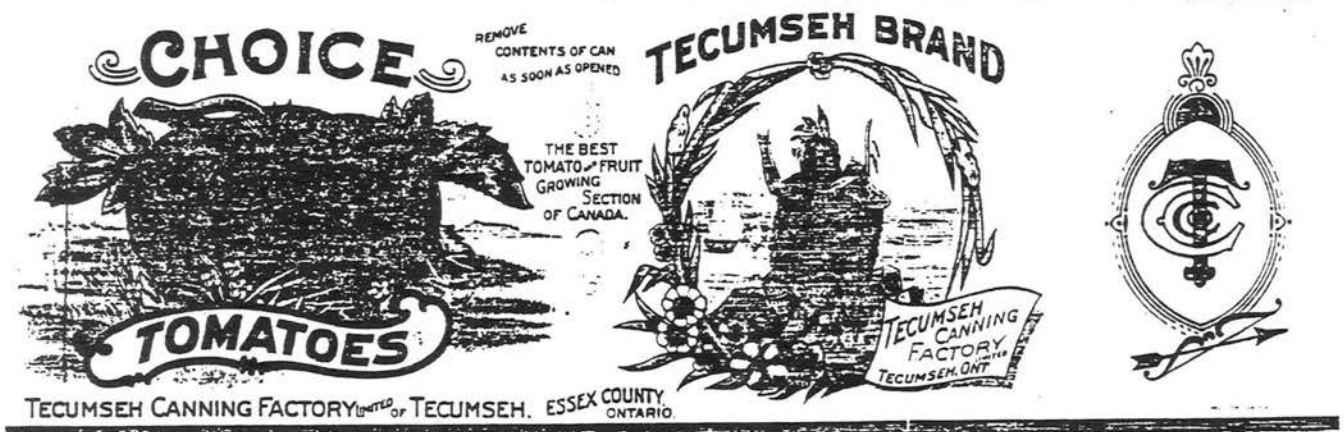
PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes

BRAND NAME: Tecumseh

MANAGERS: F.C. Chadd 1912-1926

The plant was closed in 1927. It was sold to the Tecumseh Brewery Ltd.

It has been said that the brewery was operated supposedly for export of beer to Cuba, but it was loaded on to boats and got no further than Michigan (this was in the days of Prohibition in the United States).



probably printed prior to 1904

CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED - FOXBORO

The property on which this plant was built was purchased by CCL in 1947 from Harvey Shelter. It is situated east of Frankford, about 7 miles north of Belleville. The plant was built the same year; a modern layout with a frame building and two concrete block warehouses.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Corn, Peas, Pumpkin.

MANAGERS:	J. Farley	1951-1954
	C. Thompson	1954-1956
	Don Graham	1957-1958
	C.E. Finnamore	1959-1960
	Eric Hiltz	1960-1963

In 1959 there were problems with pollution of the Moira River from our plant. These were overcome by the installation of a spray irrigation system, worked out by Scientific Research.

The plant was closed, and sold in 1963.

CABLE ADDRESS
"BRITCANNER" HAMILTON
CODE WESTERN UNION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
MONTREAL, QUE.

BRITISH CANADIAN CANNERS, LIMITED

GENERAL OFFICES - LISTER CHAMBERS

HAMILTON, ONT.

This company, whose Head Office had been in Montreal originally, owned and operated seven factories in Ontario. John P. Black was the President, and Christina M. Archison, the Assistant Secretary.

DCL acquired the factories in 1915. They were:

- #55 Merlin (used as a warehouse - sold in 1953)
- #56 Port Dalhousie (see page 110)
- #57 Highgate (packed Peas and Corn, was used later only as a warehouse for #49 Ridgetown. Sold in 1960)
- #58 Cobourg (see page 111)
- #59 Port Robinson (no further data; sold in 1921 to Thomas Coulter)
- #63 Blenheim (packed Tomatoes until 1935. Sold in 1948)
- #64 Bowmanville (see page 115)

PRODUCTS PACKED: Baked Beans, Peas, Green Beans, Tomato Catsup

BRAND NAMES: Colonist, Fleur de Lis, Parliament, Britannia

EMPTY CONTENTS OF CANAS SOON AS OPENED.



PARLIAMENT
BRAND

CHOICE
TOMATO CATSUP



REGISTERED

PREPARED FROM CHOICE TOMATOES
SCIENTIFICALLY BLENDED WITH PURE
SPICES. GRANULATED SUGAR. ARTIFICIAL
COLOR AND 1.10 OF 1% BENZOATE OF SODA.

BRITISH CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED
GENERAL OFFICES:
HAMILTON, ONT.



PARLIAMENT
BRAND

CHOICE
TOMATO CATSUP

about 1920

PORT DALHOUSIE
(British Canadian Cannery Ltd.)

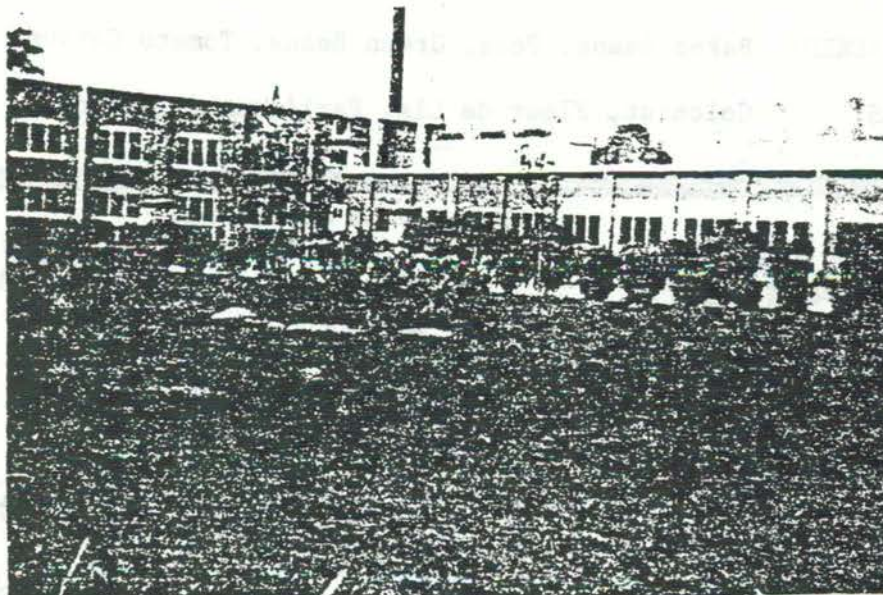
Acquired in 1915.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruit, Tomatoes, Tomato Juice up to 1957.

MANAGERS:	Charles E. Kidder	1918-1919
	W.C. Innes	1929-1930
	Earl Kidder	-1954
	Ed Wiley	1954-1955
	Norman McLeod	1955-1956
	Tom Winterbottom	1956-

The plant was sold to Irish Dry Beverages Ltd. in 1962.

BRANCH FACTORY No. 56, PORT DALHOUSIE, ONT.



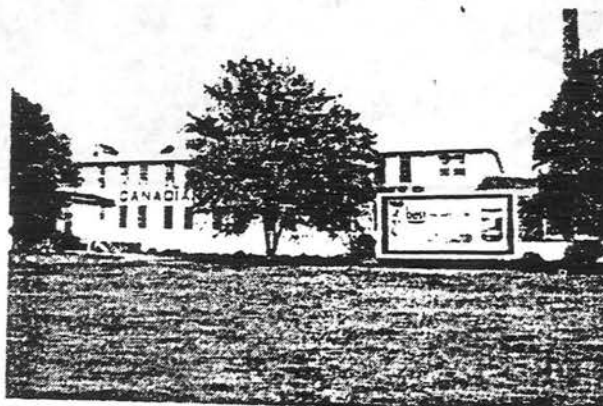
COBOURG
(British Canadian Cannery Limited)

The plant was built in 1912, and DCL acquired it in 1915.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Peas, Corn, Pumpkin

MANAGERS:		1915-
	George H. Stinson	in 1923
	E.A. Naylor	1937-1952
	L.C. Stinson	1953-1956

The plant was sold in 1960 to F.C. Sullivan Industries Ltd.



new sign 1949

THE STE. DOROTHÉE CANNING CO.

Laurin and Nadar were the original proprietors.

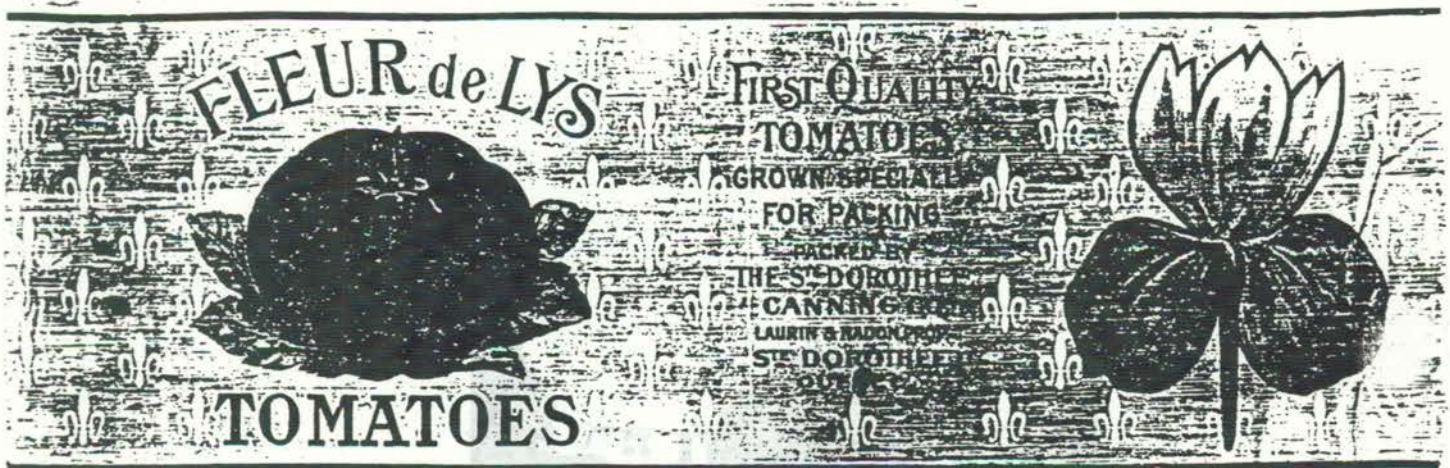
DCL acquired it in 1912. It operated at least until 1933.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes

BRAND NAME: Fleur de Lys

MANAGERS: G.N. Brunet 1923

The factory was sold in 1939.



printed prior to 1910

KOURI IMPORTED AND BROKERAGE, STE. THERÈSE, QUEBEC

The name was changed on several occasions - in 1953 to Coronation Foods
 - in 1967 to R.J. Reynolds Foods
 - in 1970 to R.J.R. Foods Ltd.

The company was founded in September 1951 by Donald and Kenneth Kouri.

It was purchased by R.J. Reynolds Foods Inc. in 1967.

In October 1980, it was merged with Canadian Cannery Limited.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Pickles of various kinds, Relishes, Olives, Maraschino Cherries, Soya Sauce, Plum Sauce, Sweet & Sour Sauce, Sparerib Sauce (Strong & Medium).

BRAND NAMES: Coronation, Chun King, Aylmer, Henley

MANAGERS:	David Thoun	1953-1967
	Edouard Savard	1968-
	Louis Small	1969-1974
	Melbourne Cronshaw	1975-



1985 label

ST. ISIDORE CANNING COMPANY, ST. ISIDORE, QUEBEC

This factory was established in 1907 by a group of citizens - a curé, an MPP, a doctor, a notary, a school inspector, a merchant, and a number of growers. The plant was managed by H. Ouellette of St. Eustache.

It was acquired by DCL in 1911, but apparently there was little activity; in 1926, the growers convinced CCL that a canning factory could prosper there. They purchased land and transferred it, free, to CCL, who built a modern factory there in 1927.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes, Peas, Corn, Catsup, Pickles

BRAND NAME: Les Trois Etoiles (The Three Stars)

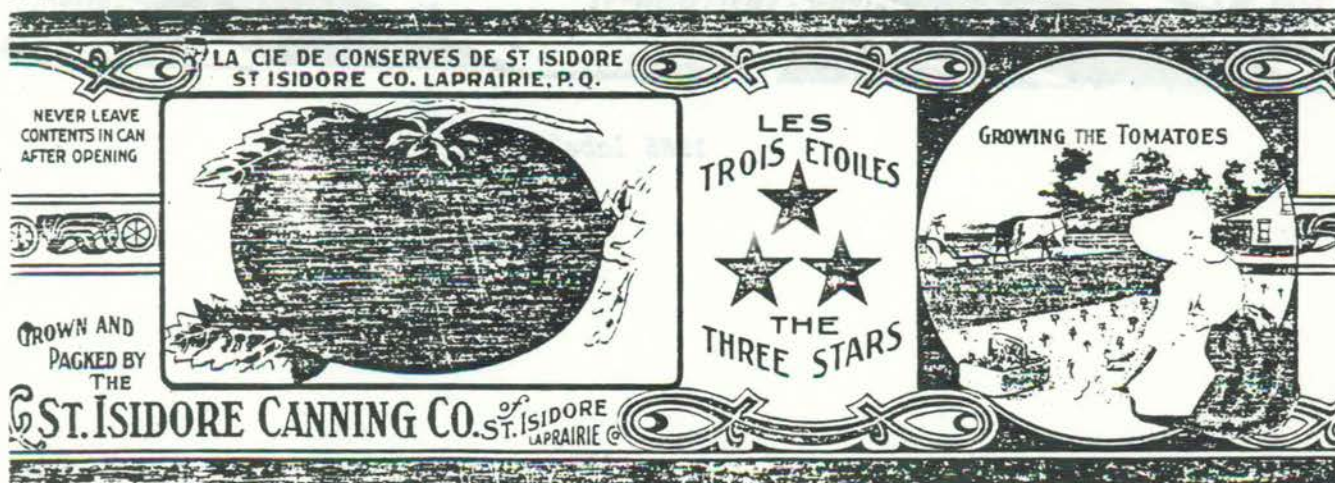
MANAGERS:	G.N. Brunet	1922-1928
	J.C. Lanctot	1929-1936
	Neil McCahill	1936-1945
	Adrien Dubuc	1945-1956

The plant was closed by 1957 and sold in 1959 to Columbia Electric Ltd.

ITEM OF INTEREST:

In an old account book used at #62, an item "Announcements at Church - 50 cents" was noted. According to the manager, it was the practice to have announcements in the neighbouring parishes asking growers to call at the factory office to sign their contracts for the season.

Order Blanchette	Postage	50
	Telephone	25
	Meals Iron Pipe	190
ten Exp	Announcements at Church	50
"	Livery St Remi	100
eight Out	City Drums Imp 60	55
pass 14	Glasses etc	198



BOWMANVILLE
(British Canadian Cannery Limited)

The plant, located on Highway #2, was built about 1912. DCL acquired it in 1915.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (Early years) Carrots, Cucumbers, Peas, Corn
(Later) Peas, Corn up to 1957

MANAGERS:	E. Ball	in 1923
	E.A. Naylor	1925-1937
		1937-
	R.M. Stutt	1944-1952
	E.E. Archard	1956
	T.J. Patterson	1957

The plant was sold in 1959.

This company had operated from 1908 to 1913.

DCL acquired it in 1918 for \$16,000, after leasing it in 1916-17.

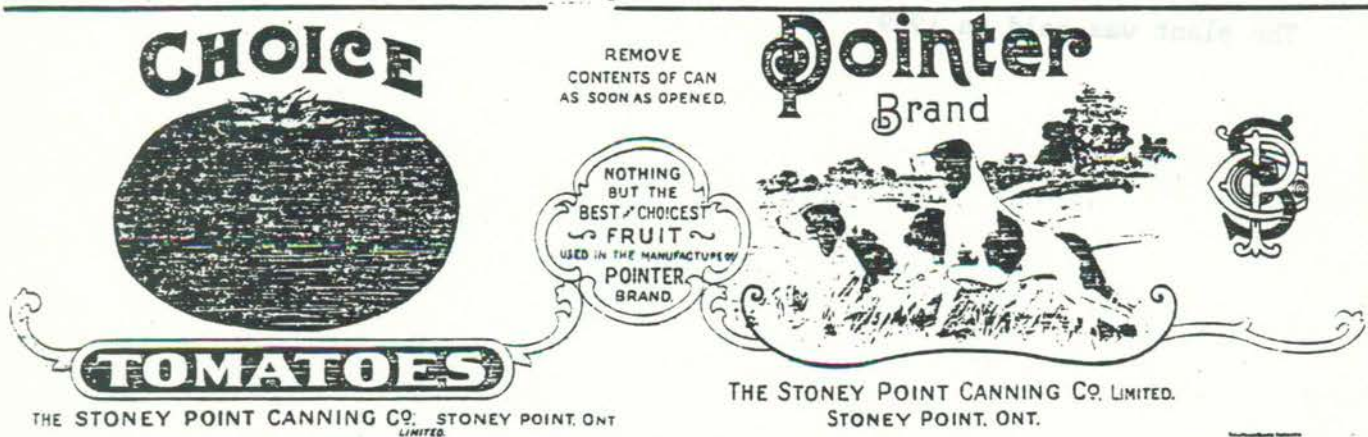
PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes

BRAND NAME: Pointer

MANAGERS: G.H. Chadd in 1923

J.A.Lefrancois or earlier 1950-1956

The factory operated until 1958. It was sold in 1962.



between 1908 and 1918

CHAMBLY CANNING CO. QUEBEC

The original owners of this factory were the Messrs. Simard. In 1916 Alfred Simard sold it to the Chambly Canning Co.

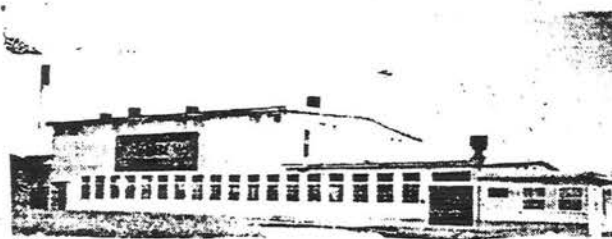
CCL bought the factory in 1934. In 1948 it was partially destroyed by fire just at the end of the pea pack; the other two Quebec plants picked up the load for the wax bean pack until the factory was rebuilt and back in operation two weeks later. This factory was closed in 1950, and a new modern one built and opened the following year.

In 1949 a consignment warehouse was built for faster distribution of goods in Quebec, which soon had to be enlarged.

In 1983 construction was started on a cartoned beverage facility, for 1 Litre and 250 mL products (Del Monte is the leading cartoned beverage brand in Canada.)

PRODUCTS PACKED: Vegetable Macedoine, Green and Wax Beans, French Canadian Pea Soup, Peas, Tomato Products, Cartoned Drinks.

MANAGERS:	L.C. Leboeuf	1937-1950
	Alex L'Ecuyer	1950-1984
	Ed Clark	1985
	Denis Fauvel	1986-



No. 66 Chambly.

built in 1951

CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED - MIDDLETON, NOVA SCOTIA

Canadian Canners Limited had this factory built to its specifications in 1935, at a cost of \$37,165.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Strawberries, Apples, Blueberries, Evaporated Apples, Apple Juice, Apple Sauce, Pears, Beans, Peas, Apple Pie Filler, Pickles, Pumpkin, Beets, Carrots.

MANAGERS: B.R. Bartow 1935-

Fred F. Graham 1937(?) - 1953 or later

Bernard Dolan in 1956

Eric H. Hiltz in 1957

ITEMS OF INTEREST:

Owing to dry weather, the strawberry yield was curtailed in 1949. Prince Edward Island berries were flown in in 55 minutes from field to airport in Nova Scotia. This may have been the first such use of air transport.

At one time, Mr. Graham sent to the laboratory a sample of canned Fiddleheads, an experiment with the famous maritime delicacy.

The plant was closed in 1957, and sold in 1960 to J.D. McKenzie Ltd.

CANADIAN CANNERS (WESTERN) LIMITED - VANCOUVER, B.C.

This factory was built by CC(W)Ltd. on a 13.5 acre site purchased in 1951. It was opened in 1954; it took over the combined production of #73 Vancouver and #165 Lulu Island. It was located at 86 South East Marine Drive.

This building also became the Head Office quarters for CC(W) Ltd.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruits of all kinds, Jams, Fruit Drinks, Soups, Peas.

MANAGERS:	E. (Ted) Richardson	1954-1956
	W.G. Lucy	1956-1957
	C.S. Thompson	1957-1961

John E. Ferrell was appointed Area Manager for all B.C. production operations in December 1960.

This factory had some of the most modern equipment. For jams, the new "Easy-on, Easy-off" lids for jam jars were introduced. These replaced the tumbler jars with pry-off lids (which could never be put back properly, once the jars were opened).

The BUSSE system (for loading and unloading retorts) was used here from the start, in 1954; this was its first use in Canada.

The factory was sold in 1967.

DOMINION CANNERS (B.C.) LIMITED - VANCOUVER, B.C.

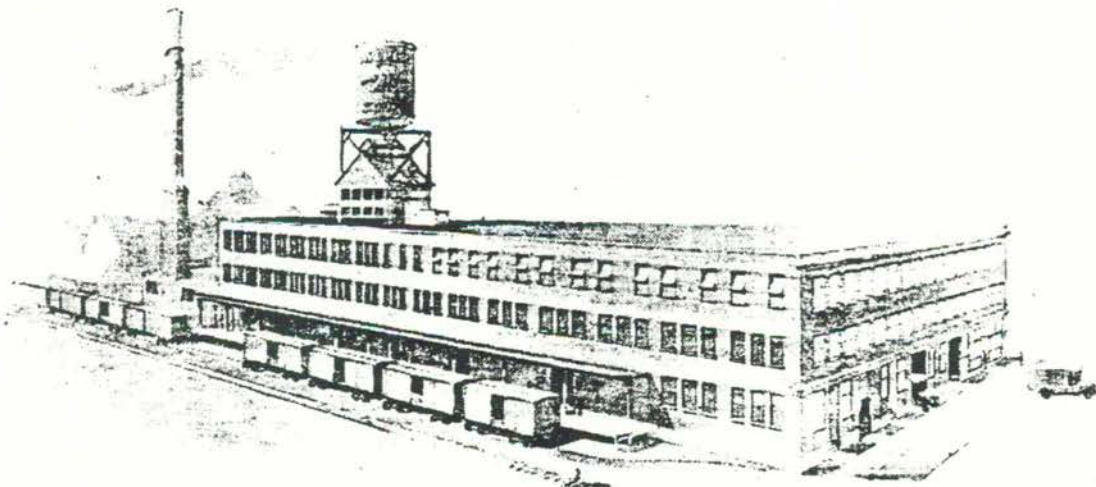
DCL founded DC (BC) Ltd. in 1919, with F.G. Evans as General Manager. In 1931, CC(W) Ltd. was organized; this involved consolidation of all western subsidiaries of CCL, which were: DC(BC)Ltd., Ashcroft Cannery Ltd., Farmers Canning Co. Ltd. of Mission, and Occidental Cannery of Kelowna. DC(BC) Ltd. already had Keremeos, Oliver, Penticton and Kelowna by this time. In 1942, the company acquired Saanich Canning Co. in Sidney; later in the year, McKinnon Co. in Lulu Island.

The original Vancouver factory, acquired in 1917, was on Front Street. In the middle 1920's it was moved to 332 Drake Street.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruits mostly, Green Beans, Peas, Tomatoes, Tomato Soup, Pork and Beans, Jams, some late vegetables, citrus fruit for marmalade.

MANAGERS:	Mr. Switzer	1931-1932
	W.N. McDougall	1932-1939
	E. Richardson	1940-1954

The operations were discontinued when #70 Vancouver was completed in 1954. The factory was sold in 1958.



Factory No. 73 Vancouver, 1930.

DOMINION CANNERS (B.C.) LIMITED, OLIVER, B.C.

This factory was built by Philip F. Eraut in 1924. The following year, he sold it to DC(BC)Ltd.

PRODUCT PACKED: Fruits of various kinds

SUPERVISOR: P.F. Eraut 1925-1957

MANAGERS: S.R. Tucker 1951-1954

J.D. Armour 1954-1957

Due to a shortage of fruit, the factory did not operate in 1949, 1950, 1954, and 1957. It seemed wise to close it down; the property was sold in 1960.

ANGLESEY CANNING COMPANY, PENTICTON, B.C.SUMMERLAND CANNING COMPANY?WESTERN CANNERY?

The factory was built in 1912 by a group of fruit growers, including P.F. Eraut, and was purchased by DC(BC)Ltd. in 1919.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruits of various kinds

MANAGERS: P.F. Eraut 1912-1948

After the completion of #78 Penticton, this plant was used for storage only. It was sold in 1958.

CANADIAN CANNERS (WESTERN) LIMITED, PENTICTON, B.C.

In 1942, CC(W)Ltd. bought land near #77 Penticton, and built a warehouse there. Then in 1948, a new plant was built, under the supervision of P.F. Eraut, which became #78 Penticton.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Asparagus, Tomato Soup, Pork and Beans, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Apricots, Fruit Salad, Juices.

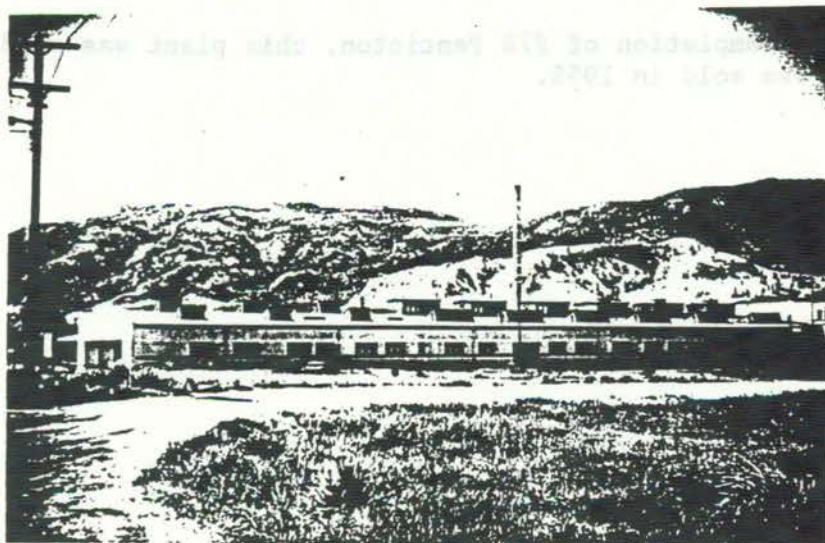
MANAGERS:	P. Frank Eraut	1949-1953 (retiring after 41 years in the business)
	Sidney R. Tucker	1954-1957
	Richard C. Girling	1959-1960
	Jack Ferrell	1960-
	Sidney R. Tucker	-1963
	J.C. (Joe) Rider	1963-1966 (also supervised the B.C. operations)
	Stanley Luscombe	1966-1982

The factory was sold in 1983 and the property now houses a shopping mall.

ITEM OF INTEREST:

The morning of April 19, 1951, when the fruit blossoms were at their peak, the local radio station, CKOK, broadcast a frost warning. The management acted quickly; on the 12.30 news, CKOK announced the company's offer of 105-oz cans to be used as smudge pots. Soon the growers arrived in trucks from the surrounding area to pick up their cans - they were given a minimum of 60 cans for each acre of orchard. Next Mr. Eraut persuaded the oil companies to stay open late that evening (until 2 a.m.) to give the growers the chance to procure the necessary oil. That evening, the fruit growing area was lit up from the thousands of smudge pots. The growers were naturally very grateful for the company's help and, incidentally, a larger tonnage of Peaches was obtained.

The next year, #78 once again came to the rescue when late spring frosts threatened to wipe out the early blossoms.



CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED - CAN PLANT, BURLINGTONA bit of history

Starting in 1881, the aptly named "Hole-and-Cap" cans were made by hand at #17 Simcoe. Some of these were in use up to 1916, though the company had been making "Sanitary" cans since about 1910. Automatic can-making equipment was installed in 1906. At that time, Charles Witherspoon was Mechanical Superintendent and Frank Cardiff was General Superintendent.

When Sanitary cans were first purchased, they came from the Sanitary Can Co. in Niagara Falls; this company was later absorbed into the American Can Co. In July 1929 the can-making facilities were sold to the American Can Co., from whom cans had been purchased to supplement those manufactured in Simcoe, as required. The contract, as renewed later, allowed CCL the right to manufacture cans and to use American Can closing machines for purchased cans as well as those made by CCL.

The American Can Company's plant was next door to the Simcoe plant and at one period delivery was accomplished by having the cans roll by an elevated passage between the buildings.

In 1958, construction was started on a 19-acre tract of land at the corner of the Queen Elizabeth Way and Walkers Line, in Burlington. Cans were produced in time for the 1959 pack. In the ensuing years, the plant supplied from 81 to 98% of the company's requirements.

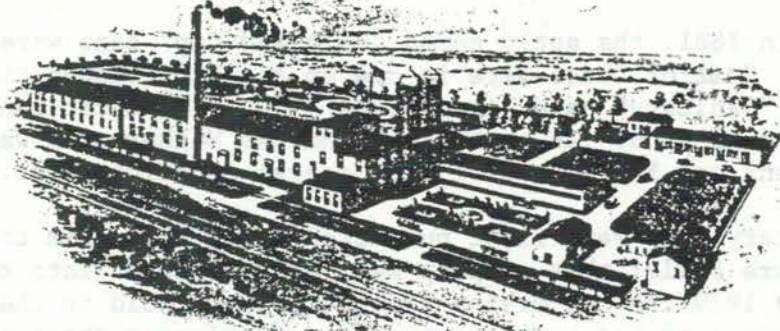
MANAGERS:	Robert E. Mitchell	1959-1962
	Robert Weber	1962-1972
	Richard Patience	1972-1984

In 1973 an aluminum "Cup" line, for Pudding Cups and Fruit Cups, was installed, and in 1975 the warehouse was expanded.

In 1976, a can assembly plant (#94) was opened in the former St. Williams factory. The Burlington plant supplied the body blanks and lids.

Both factories were leased to the American Can Co. in 1984.

201 SANDERS, PRESIDENT
 202 SANDERS, VICE-PRESIDENT
 203 SANDERS, SECRETARY AND MANAGER



CABLE ADDRESS EXCANCO
 CODE A B C 57 EDITION
 TELEPHONE N° 28

The Exeter Canning & Preserving Co. Limited

GROWERS & CANNERS OF
CHOICE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
 PUT UP BY THE MOST APPROVED SYSTEM

EXETER, ONT. Sept 28th 1925.

ALL QUOTATIONS SUBJECT TO OUR CONFIRMATION

The sod was turned for this factory in November 1906, thanks to a \$10,000 loan from the village to the Directors. These men were all local growers, who formed a joint stock company. The plant was built on Wellington Street, near the railway. DCL purchased the company in 1923. At that time about 50 employees were at work during the packing season. (To-day about 240).

The old factory was partially rebuilt, and a dehydration plant added in 1940. Dehydrated turnips, carrots, cabbage, and potatoes were prepared and packed in large containers for the Armed Forces of World War II. The dehydration plant was later converted for the packing of Sauerkraut. In 1961, the factory number was changed to #51.

In 1968 a large warehouse was built. In 1984 a \$2 million expansion involved a new husker line, computer line and new and modern oscillating conveyors.

To-day the factory is Exeter's largest industrial activity.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (Early days) Tomatoes, Apples
 (Later) Sauerkraut, Peas, Corn, Carrots

BRAND NAME: Excelsior

MANAGERS:	David Gardiner	1907
	S.M. Sanders	1923
	Luther Penhale	1924-1928
	B.R. Bartow	1928-
	John Boles	about 1938-1939
	E.J. (Jack)Green	1940-1951
	Harry Penhale	1952-1957
	Don Graham	1959-1963
	Ray Creech	1964 only
	Jack Urquhart	1964-1982
	Stan Luscombe	1983-1984
	J.C. (Joe)Rider	1984-

STANDARD QUALITY
EXCELSIOR BRAND



SWEET CORN

NORTHERN GROWN
CORN
EMPTY CONTENTS
OF CAN
AS SOON AS
OPENED.

EXCELSIOR
BRAND



TRADE MARK

WE AIM TO
EXCEL IN
CLEANLINESS
PURITY
QUALITY.

EXETER CANNING & PRES. CO. LIMITED.
EXETER, ONT. CANADA.

STANDARD L. THE CO. LIMITED TORONTO

printed prior to 1922

AMELIASBURG CANNING AND PRESERVING CO., REDNERSVILLE

This factory was built in 1913. The owners were Messrs. Parliament, McFaul and Haight. They sold it to CCL in 1923. It did not operate at first, but opened later (about 1925).

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes, Tomato Paste

BRAND NAMES: Del Rose (Choice)
Violet (Standard)

MANAGERS: W.H. Farley 1925-1936
Harry Farley 1936
H. Wannamaker 1949

Originally, shipments in and out of this factory were made by boat.

The factory burned down October 2, 1951 - fortunately most of the season's pack was completed and was in the warehouse.

The factory was closed, and the property sold in 1960.

LAMBTON PACKING CO., PETROLIA

This factory was built in 1902, packing pork products.

It was burned out in 1905. A few years later (1909-1910) it was purchased by E.D. Smith and Co.

CCL bought it from E.D. Smith in 1923.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Special Process Peas, Beets, Pimientos, Lima Beans

BRAND NAMES: Dreadnought, Meadowsweet

MANAGERS:	Alex McCallum	1927
	C.E. Jervis	1929
	(plant closed	1928-1942)
	W.D. Smith	1951
	Ross C. Cowan	1951-1954
	A.G. Stonehouse	1956

The factory was closed and sold in 1960.

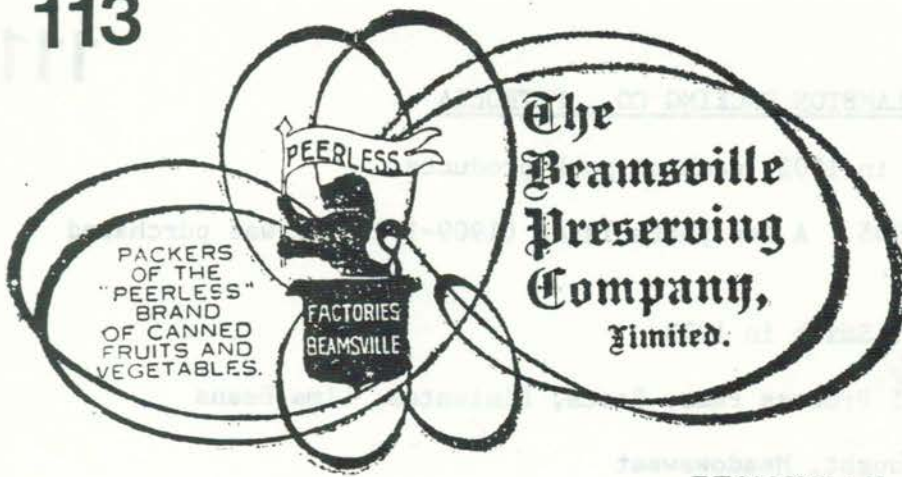
ITEM OF INTEREST:

Petrolia is situated right in the middle of an oil field. According to an Aylmer News story, December 1950 "When oil was discovered first in this district (in the 1860's and 1870's) they didn't know what to do with it ... use was soon found for it and in the next few years this community experienced one of the greatest booms in the history of the world. Wells were struck that flowed 7,000 to 8,000 barrels a day and could not be checked for months ... Great fortunes were made and lost overnight almost ... Thousands of these same wells are still pumping just about as much now as they did then, after the first flash died down. Most of the oil men around here have from 25 to 200 wells pumping, and while the return is not spectacular, these properties are considered a good investment. There were about 20 hotels here then, some with as many as 100 rooms, and the rooms were in such demand that guests slept in relays, with 15 minutes between sleepers to shake the sheets."



prior to 1922

113



CABLE ADDRESS
"PEERLESS, BEAMSVILLE"
CODE A B C 5TH EDITION

TELEPHONES
BELL 32
DEPENDENT 382

BEAMSVILLE, ONT. May 3, 1911.
CANADA

This factory was built about 1906 by Elijah Alfred Armstrong; Ernest Disraeli Smith was the President (E.D. Smith). Mr. Armstrong was a brother of Mrs. E.D. Smith). Thomas E. Owens, Vice-President (noted on letterhead) is the same Owens who was connected with #35 Bloomfield; he was a Director of the company from 1910-1914.

DCL bought a half-interest in the factory in 1910. Then in 1924, CCL bought the remainder, giving the company full ownership.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruits of various kinds, vegetables

BRAND NAME: Peerless

MANAGERS:	E.A. Armstrong	1906-1923
	Charles Massales	1923

Operations ceased before 1937. It was destroyed by fire in 1953, and sold in 1955.



(ca 1908) shows Mr. Armstrong standing on office steps, left rear, wearing hat

FARMERS CANNING CO., MISSION CITY, B.C.

This factory was owned and operated by Ashcroft Cannery Ltd. (see #331). Nothing is known of its early history. CC (W) Ltd. acquired it in 1931.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruits and Vegetables

BRAND NAMES: King-Beach
Hatzig
Peter Pan

MANAGERS:	Roy Solloway	about 1939
	C. Stuart Thompson	1953
	S.S. Jones	1957

Frozen foods were first packed at #116 in 1949 (Peaches, Green Beans, Raspberries, Strawberries).

It was closed by 1957 and sold in 1959.



about 1922

JOHN W. HYATT AND SONS LTD., WEST LAKE (R.R.#1, PICTON)

Arthur Hyatt built this factory in 1909. CCL acquired it in 1923.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes

BRAND NAMES: Sunset

MANAGERS:	Harry Hyatt	1923
	B. Hyatt	1946
	Don Mortson	1949
	William Markland	1952

The factory was sold to A.R. Hyatt in 1958.



about 1920

C. ORSER CANNING CO. LTD., COLBORNE

This factory was built in 1910 by Orser and Barnes. Clayton Orser was the owner. It was sold to Robert Joslin, from whom CCL purchased it in 1923.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes, Tomato Paste, Frozen Beans (later on) Peas

BRAND NAMES: Puritan, Highlander

MANAGERS: R.R. Joslin 1923-

K. Redner 1956 or earlier

The property was sold in 1960 to the village of Colborne.

At one time, before CCL owned this factory, their management objected to CCL's use of the "Puritan" brand. Two of the companies CCL acquired had also used this brand - name: Bloomfield Packing Co. (#34), St. Catharines Canning Co. (#42).



between 1910 and 1923



NORTHPORT CANNING CO.

This factory was built in 1912 by G.E. Rose for J. Laing Stocks, the owner, on what had been a fruit orchard.

Mr. Stocks and Ed Boulter built a can shop and made cans in the winter months.

CCL acquired the factory in 1923.

PRODUCTS PACKED: (Early Years) Apples, Pumpkin, Peas
(Later) Tomatoes and Tomato Paste (1953-1957)

MANAGERS:	George Edward Rose	1923-1936
	Russell McDermaid	1936(?) - 1948(d.1948)
	Mrs. Edna McDermaid	1948-1957

The factory closed, and was sold about 1960.

ITEM OF INTEREST:

Mrs. McDermaid (who was the daughter of Manager, George Rose), and was the factory's bookkeeper, had married Russell McDermaid in 1931. As far as is known, she was the first and only lady manager of a factory.

NEW BURFORD CANNING CO. LTD., BURFORD

The previous owner of this factory was Adam George Ludlow.

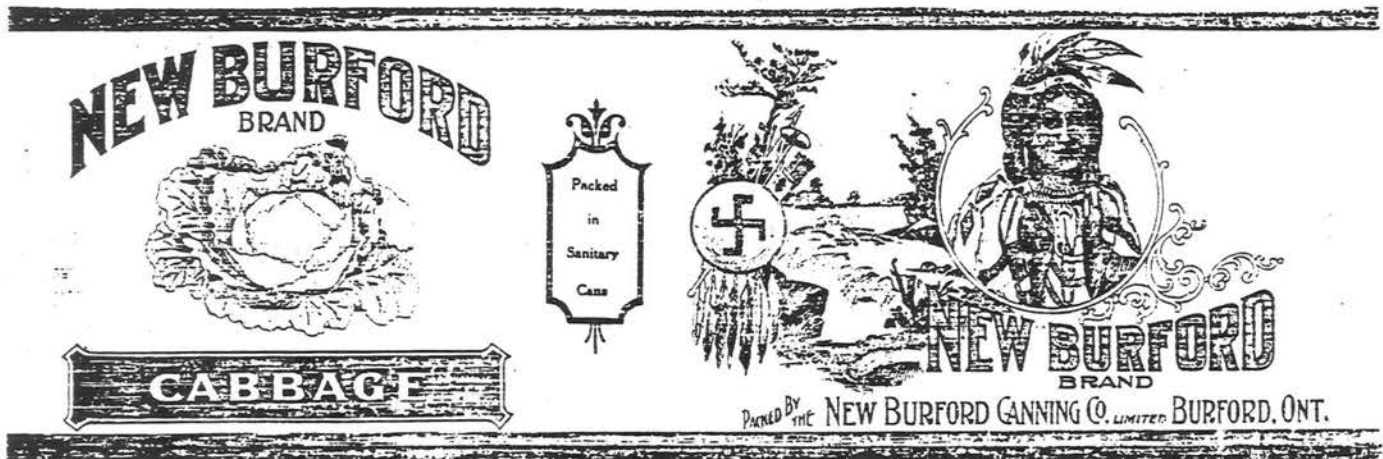
CCCCCL acquired it (by lease only) in 1903. It was not added to the list of factories until 1923.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Peas, Corn, Sauerkraut

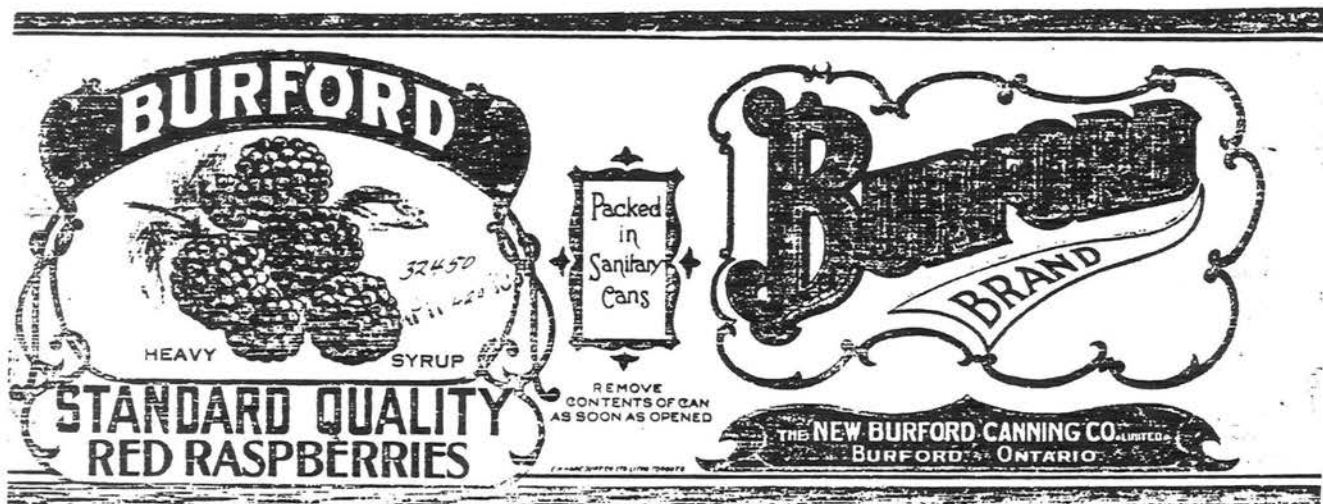
BRAND NAMES: Burford
New Burford

MANAGERS: James Flynn 1923-1933

The factory was closed in 1954, and sold in 1958 to D. Zuemer.



labels about 1921



LULU ISLAND CANNING COMPANY

(BRANCH CANADIAN CANNERS (WESTERN) LIMITED)

FACTORY NO. 165

843 River Road,
Lulu Island,Vancouver, ~~REURNE~~ B. C.

Formerly known as McKinnon's Canning Co. (or McKinnon Packing Co.). CC(W) Ltd. purchased the machinery (but not the buildings, which probably were leased) on February 1, 1941. It was operated as a subsidiary of CC(W) Limited until 1954, when its production was transferred to the new plant in Vancouver, #70.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Beans, Peas, Peaches, prior to 1953.

MANAGERS:	Harold Fosburg	1941-
	Jack D. Armour	1948 or earlier to 1952
	Reginald Lucy	1952-

The property was sold in 1958 to S.A. McQuillin.

RIVERSIDE CANNING WORKS (WALLACEBURG CANNING CO.), WALLACEBURG

This was one of the factories taken into CCCCL at the time of the consolidation in 1903, which is the only reason for including it here. There is very little information about it.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Corn (and other foods, probably)

BRAND NAME: Eagle

MANAGERS: no record

The factory was not packing by 1951, and was sold in 1959.



SALEM CANNING CO., SALEM (near Brighton)

This factory stood where there had been a cheese factory dating from about 1905; the title was transferred in 1917 to the Salem Canning Co.

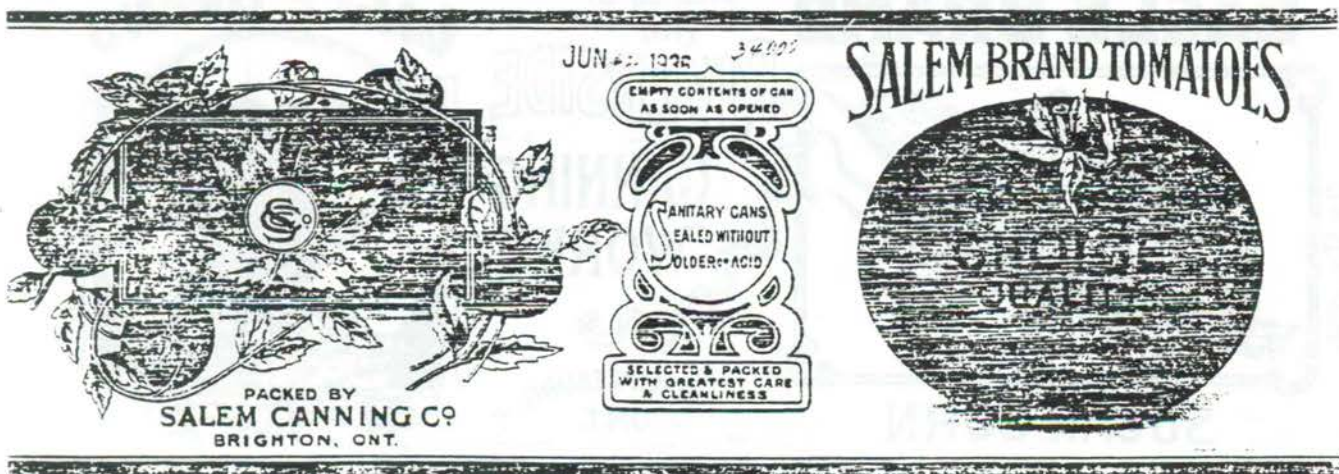
The factory was acquired by DCL in 1923.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes, Beets

BRAND NAME: Salem

MANAGERS: R.R. Joslin 1923-

The factory was sold in 1960.



between 1917 and 1923

SILVER LAKE CANNING CO. (OLD MILL CANNING FACTORY), ST. DAVIDS

This was one of the oldest factories, being built in 1886 by 18-year-old Charles Lachlan Black and his brother. The factory operated for almost 35 years, then was sold to some St. Catharines wholesale grocers soon after World War I. Mr. Black divided his time between farming and canning fruit and tomatoes. In July 1939, he started to work for CCL at #18 St. Catharines. He was still working there at the age of 80 in 1948.

DCL bought the factory from George Black in 1923, but did not operate it.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruit, Tomatoes

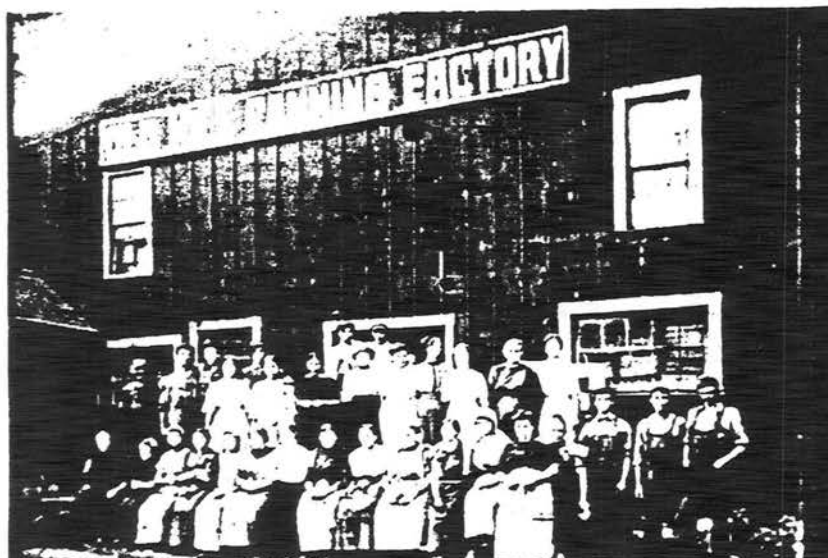
BRAND NAMES: Old Mill, Silver Lake

Silver Lake refers to a lake which was really a large spring-fed pond which supplied water to the factory. In 1918 the water was piped to #22 St. Davids; it was turned over to the village in 1952.

The factory was closed, and sold in 1926.



probably 1900 or earlier



*staff -
about 1912 - 1914*

249

J. H. WETHEY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURERS & CANNERS.

ESTABLISHED 1883

ST. CATHARINES, February 28th 1911.
CANADA.

This company was known as GARDEN CITY CANNING AND PRESERVING COMPANY when it was acquired by DCL in 1910. Wethey was established in 1883. It is possible that Garden City was the "Canned Goods Dept." of Wethey's, to judge from the "Laurel" label below.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruits, Vegetables, Jams, Jellies, Meats, Fish, Pickles, Sauces, Catsup, Mincemeat

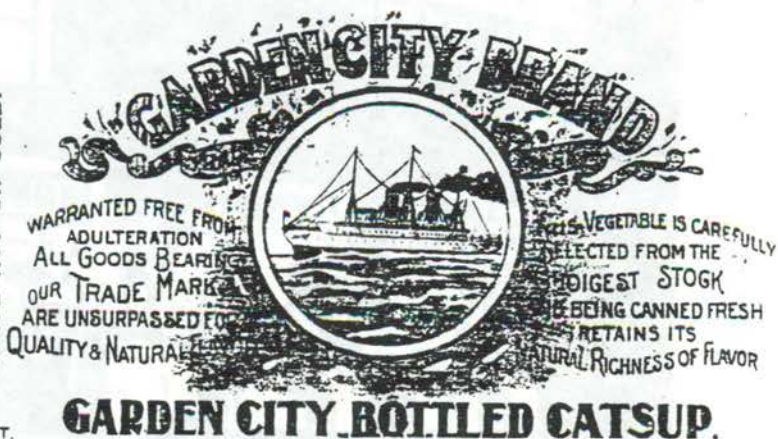
BRAND NAMES: Garden City, Delicatessen, Laurel, Holly

MANAGERS: no data

There was no pack after 1931, and the plant was sold in 1940.



labels before 1910



ARTHUR ALLEN,
PRESIDENT & MANAGER

W.C. CRONK
SECRETARY

THE FRANKFORD CANNING CO. LIMITED

Factories At

FRANKFORD, ONT.
CONSECON
RIGHTON
OLBORNE
RAFTON
BRONO
PORT HOPE

PACKERS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES



HEAD OFFICE,
TRENTON,
ONTARIO

As indicated on the above letterhead, this company originally included seven canning factories. It was probably established prior to 1906; it was acquired by DCL in 1923. The number was later changed to #58.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Peas, Corn, Fruits, Pumpkin
Frozen Vegetables, beginning 1954

BRAND NAMES: Frankford, Crusader, Riverside, Gold Ribbon,
Mountain Crest, Pleasant Mountain, Trenton, Gordon

MANAGERS:	Charles Gossens	1923
	E.A. Naylor	1924-1925
	W.H. Farley	1936-1944
	Jack Farley	1944-1951
	(W.H. Farley's son)	
	C. Lohnes	1956-

The factory was closed, and sold in 1964 to the Royal Canadian Legion.



about 1920

GRAFTON CANNING COMPANY

This was part of the Frankford Canning Co. ("252). It was acquired by DCL late in 1923.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes, Tomato Paste, Raspberries, Peaches

Latterly, Tomatoes and Tomato Paste only. The Tomato Paste was first packed in 6 oz cans in 1949.

MANAGERS:	E.A. Naylor	1914-1924
	James McMahon	1949-
	L.C. Stinson	1956-

The factory was closed, and sold in 1960.

ITEM OF INTEREST

In 1951, this factory was the only industry in Grafton.

PORT DALHOUSIE CANNING CO. LIMITED

PACKERS OF
HARBOR BRAND
HIGH GRADE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

PORT DALHOUSIE.
ONTARIO

The factory was built in 1913, the owner being Chris Fretz of Vineland. DCL purchased the factory in 1923, but it was never operated, being used only for storage. It was sold in 1952 to the Port Dalhousie Lions Club for a club house.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Strawberries, Raspberries, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Tomatoes, Pumpkin, Apples

BRAND NAMES: Harbor, Harvest

MANAGERS:	Chris Fretz	1913
	W.B. Beaton	1914-1923



prior to 1920

ST. HYACINTHE CANNING FACTORY

ST. HYACINTHE, QUEBEC.

This factory was owned by the Quebec Cannery Corporation. It was built on land purchased from the Sisters of St. Joseph of St. Hyacinthe.

CCL obtained the factory in 1932. Its number was changed to #65 in 1961.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Peas, Corn, Vegetables

MANAGERS:	J.F. Logan	1934-1938
	G.S. Vanier	1938-1960
	Eric Hiltz	1963-1964
	-- Gagnon	1964 only
	Adrien Dubuc	1964-1976
	George Frost	1976-1980
	Michel L'Heureux	1980-1983

The factory was closed in 1983, and some production was transferred to #66 Chambly. It was sold in 1984.

QUEBEC CANNERS CORPORATION

Bon No. _____ Date _____

Variété de Produit _____

Acheté de _____

Adresse _____

	Quantité	@		Montant
Crates				
Paniers				
Boîtes				
Lbs. Grosse				
" Tare				
" Net			Tonne	

993 = 1

Reçu par _____

Boîtes reçues _____ Retournées _____

Crates " _____ " _____

Paniers " _____ " _____

ASHCROFT CANNERS LIMITED

ASHCROFT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

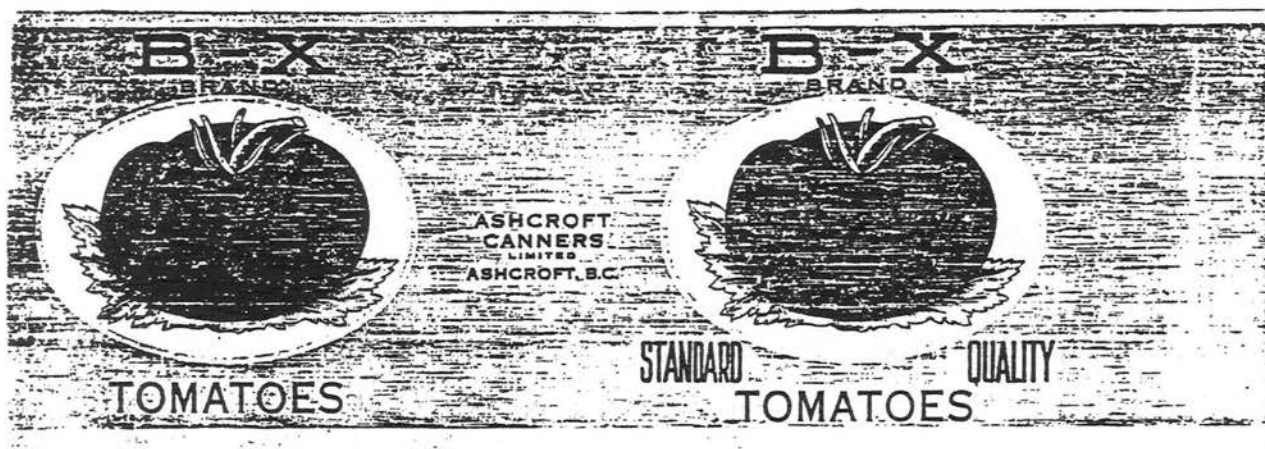
In 1924, a group of business men (growers and ranchers) approached Willis J. West, who was in charge of the Old British Columbia Express Co. (BX) for many years, for help in financing a canning factory. Mr. West sold out his interest to CC(W) Ltd. and joined the company. A new factory was built in 1928. CC(W) Ltd. purchased the property in 1931.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Tomatoes, Tomato Juice, etc.

BRAND NAME: B-X

MANAGERS:	Willis J. West	
	Jim Hewitt	1951
	W.W. Rolston	1951-1957
	C. Stuart Thompson	? (retired in 1961)

The factory was closed in 1958, and sold in 1961.



1936 label

OCCIDENTAL FRUIT CO. OR OCCIDENTAL CANNING CO., KELOWNA, B.C.

The cornerstone for this factory was laid in 1914. It was a subsidiary of CCL until it was taken over by (CC(W) Ltd. in 1931.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruits and Vegetables

BRAND NAME: Okanagan

MANAGERS:	Arthur I. Dawson	1929-1952
	Jim Hewitt	1952-1957 or later

Art Dawson was very popular with his staff. They called him the "yes or no man", as he came straight to the point in discussions.

The factory was sold in 1963.



prior to 1929

RAINY RIVER CANNERS LIMITED, at Emo

The original owners were J. Everett Orser and Clayton Orser. The latter had been the owner of #154 Colborne.

The factory was sold to CCL in 1923.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Vegetables

BRAND NAMES: Dew-Kist, Mid-West, Highlander (same as used at #154 Colborne)

MANAGERS:	Mr. McMahon	1924-
	Milton B. Rose	-1928
	Howard Lutz	1929-1946

The property was sold in 1950 to John M. Persik, of Emo.



about 1922



GRIMSBY FRUIT GROWERS LIMITED

The original owner of this factory was a Mr. Bell. The factory was situated on Livingstone Avenue in Grimsby.

CCL purchased the factory in 1923.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruits of various kinds, as grown in the area; also frozen fruits in cans (1953-1957)

MANAGERS:	H.E. Metcalfe	1923-
	H.P. Corey	1933-1946 or later
	Norman J. Todd	1949-1957
	Fred Nunnemaker	1959-1960

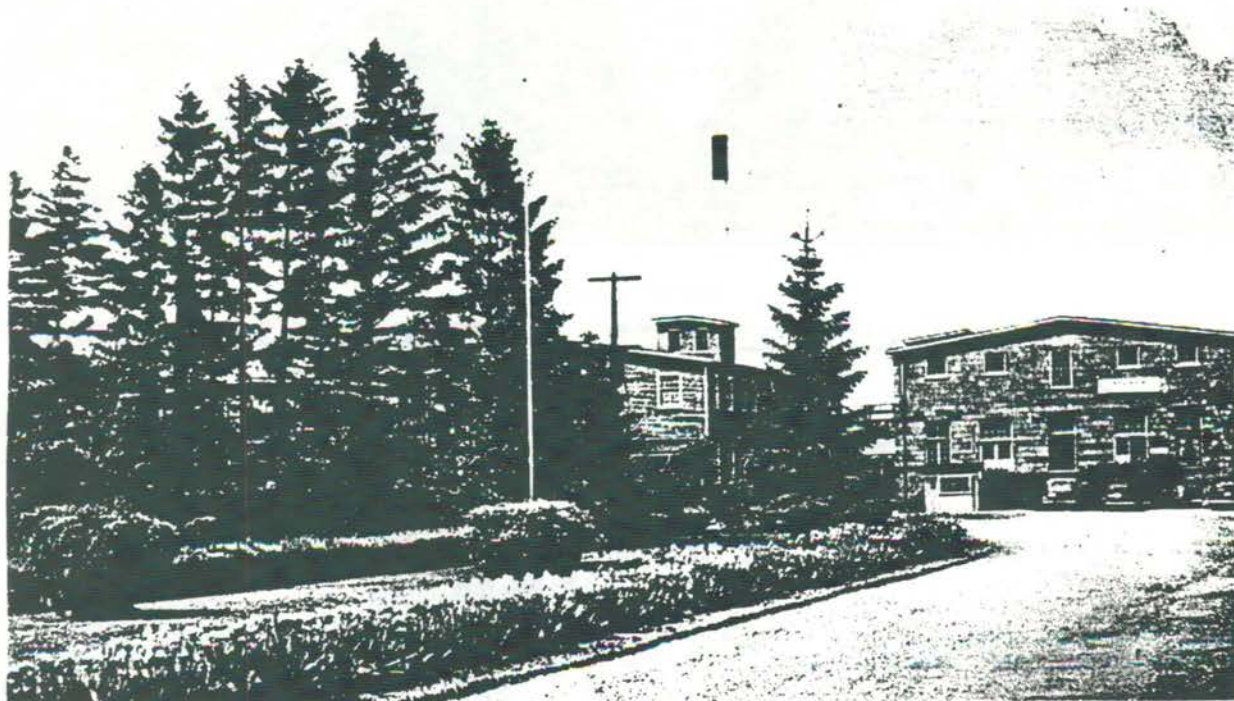
A new warehouse was built in 1955.

The property was sold to Grimsby Plaza Limited for a shopping mall in 1960.

ITEMS OF INTEREST:

This plant was the second oldest plant in Grimsby - the first was #7 (later #293).

In 1949, CBL-TV filmed scenes at the factory for a TV show in regard to the Niagara Pear industries; it was shown across Canada. CHCH-TV made a similar show in 1957.



SUBSIDIARY HISTORIES

The subsidiaries are shown here in chronological order, according to the date of their acquisition or establishment:

Southam Printing and Lithographing Co. Ltd.	1905
Aylmer Condensed Milk Co. Ltd.	1909
Pembroke Shook Mills Limited	1912
Simcoe Lithographing Co. Ltd.	1913
Canners Machinery Limited	1923
Canners Seeds Limited	1923
Wagstaffe Limited	1926
Walmer Transport Company, Limited	1939
Aylmer Foods Warehousing Limited	1962
Boese Foods Limited	1964
The Pyramid Canners Limited	1967
St. Williams Preservers Limited	1970
Duncan Lithographing Co. Limited	1971

CHAPTER 10

1. The first part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \sin x$.

2. The second part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \cos x$.

3. The third part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \tan x$.

4. The fourth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \cot x$.

5. The fifth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \sec x$.

6. The sixth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \csc x$.

7. The seventh part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \arcsin x$.

8. The eighth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \arccos x$.

9. The ninth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \arctan x$.

10. The tenth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \operatorname{arccot} x$.

11. The eleventh part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \operatorname{arcsec} x$.

12. The twelfth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \operatorname{arccsc} x$.

13. The thirteenth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \operatorname{arcsin} x$.

14. The fourteenth part of the chapter is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x) = \operatorname{arccos} x$.



LONDON, ONTARIO, 1/27/1904

This company was incorporated March 23, 1897. Starting in 1904, CCCCL leased the printing plant with the privilege of purchasing it. This option was taken up the next year. Before CCCCL had any interest in the company, it was preparing labels for at least one of its factories, #10 Kingsville.

There was considerable objection raised by the city fathers of London in 1911, when the Town of Simcoe offered the company \$30,000 to move to Simcoe. It was against the Municipal Act to make such offers to an established company. However, the company was still in London in 1912. At that time, J.J. Nairn was the President, R.L. Innes was Secretary-Treasurer, and David Marshall a Director.

The company was later sold.



Aylmer Condensed Milk Co. Limited.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY

CABLE ADDRESS 'AYLCREAM'.
CODE USED ARMSBY'S 1907 edition

BRANDS.

"CANADA FIRST" EVAPORATED CREAM Unsweetened.
CONDENSED MILK. Sweetened.

ROSE BUD
BEAVER

Aylmer, Ont. pl. 21/13.
CANADA.

In 1892, David Marshall and George Allworth of Detroit became partners in this new business in Aylmer. In 1897, Mr. Marshall purchased the business and included it under the canning operations at Aylmer, using the same brand names.

A new \$60,000 brick plant was built in 1907. CCL took 50% of the stock for this company the same year. In 1909, it was taken over entirely and the sales office was moved to Hamilton. The business thrived, so that operations continued 24 hours a day. Markets included Western Canada, Europe, Australia, and China.

BRAND NAMES: Canada First, Rose Bud, Aylmer.

In 1916, the business was sold to the Carnation Company Limited.



A bilingual label - about 1910



PEMBROKE SHOOK MILLS LIMITED

Manufacturers of Corrugated Containers, Box Shooks, and Wood Products

Pembroke Ontario

This company was granted its charter in 1912. The plant was completed and began operations in March, 1913, under Mr. John T. Stuart, who had first promoted the idea of a plant for manufacturing shooks to the Directors of DCL. At that time, all canned goods were shipped in wooden cases. The company also supplied boxes for explosives and munitions during both World Wars. The company had a lumber operation at Barry's Bay, near Pembroke.

Corrugated cardboard boxes gradually replaced the heavy wooden cases. In 1954, Pembroke opened its new corrugated box division.

MANAGERS:	John T. Stuart	1912-1927
	Oliver Watt	1927-
	D.E. Elliott	-1933
	L.M. Crandall	1933-1952
	S. Frank Rook	1953-1960

The company was sold in 1960 to Abitibi Power and Paper Co., who tore down the shook mill, retaining the corrugated box plant.





In February, 1911, property was purchased at Simcoe for the proposed Simcoe Lithographing Co. It was incorporated by Letters Patent in March 1913, and the plant was built that year. The Town of Simcoe had provided a bonus of \$30,000 for this plant. (See under Southam Lithographing and Printing Co. It appears that this was the same \$30,000 that had been offered to Southam in 1911.)

In 1914, the company (already under control of some DCL directors) was transferred to DCL. Three years later, it burned to the ground in a spectacular fire. According to the letterhead above, the office was moved from Toronto to Hamilton after the fire.

The property was later sold.



CANNERS MACHINERY LIMITED

P.O. BOX 190, SIMCOE, ONTARIO N3Y 4L1 / TELEPHONE (519) 426-0310 / TELEX 021 81177

About 1917, Cannery Supply Ltd was established in a corner of a large building in Simcoe, as a subsidiary of DCL for the special purpose of perfecting and manufacturing the "Dominion Double Seamer" for sanitary cans.

In 1920, it was moved to a renovated building of DCL's former apple evaporating plant in Simcoe. It manufactured the "Gabriel" line of canning equipment, also a stitcher for corrugated cases. This and other machine shops were consolidated to form Cannery Machinery Limited in 1923.

In 1952, construction began on a new building in the Wellington Heights Industrial Area in the north section of Simcoe, to replace the former building. It was finished and was occupied in 1953. It was at that time Canada's largest manufacturer of canning equipment.

James B. Doyle was born in Fairport, New York, and worked for the Sanitary Can Co. In 1906, he was transferred to the Niagara Falls, Ontario plant, which he managed from 1908 to 1916. Then he came to Simcoe and became Manager of the "machine shop department." Mr. Doyle is credited with a number of patents for machinery used in canning operations.

MANAGERS:	James B. Doyle	1924 or earlier
	Stan Bryan	1952-1953
	W. S. Bryan	1953-1954
	Wm. P. Tryon	1954-1955
	Gordon P. Blight	1955-1965
	Ross Munn	1965-1974
	N. Leddy	1974-1978
	O. Friesen	1978 only

In 1978, it discontinued operations as the Cannery Machinery of CCL; it was sold to a group, including some former employees, who continued to operate it under the same name.

#505 - CANNERS SEEDS LIMITED, WELLINGTON

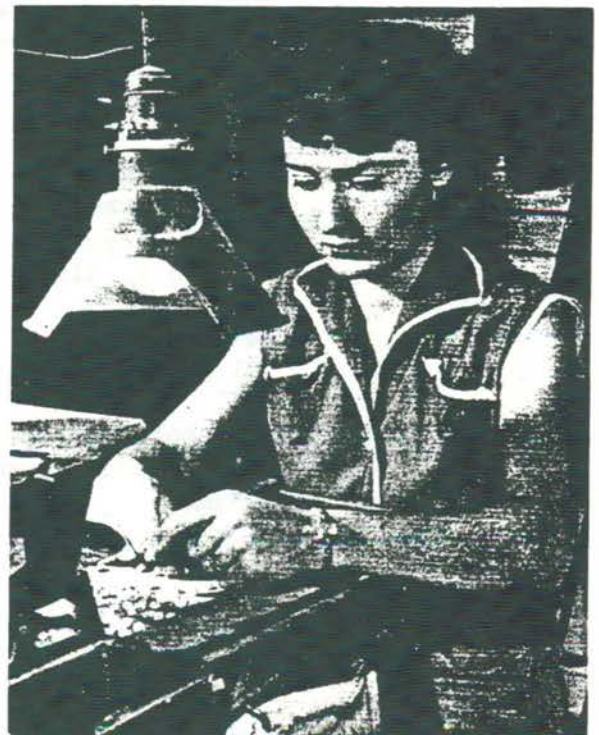
W.P. Niles Limited were the original owners of this operation. The seed plant had been a Wellington landmark (a village industry) since early in this century. Each year, many of the local women of the village spent a good part of the winter months inspecting pea seed. Some were second and third generations at this work - one lady started before World War I, sorting the seed by oil lamps, then by gas lamps, before electric light was used.

Following the death of Mr. Niles, who had operated a fairly large business growing seed for canning factories, CCL obtained the business in 1923, as a subsidiary, and renamed it Cannery Seeds Ltd. It provided high quality seeds to the company's growers each year.

The first Manager was M.B. Clark, who had superintended the farms in Prince Edward County since 1918, and had had considerable success in developing a superior tomato seed.

MANAGERS:	M.B. Clark	1918-1936 (President)
	W.G. Wilson	1938-1954 (President 1952)
	W. Ralph Ellis	1954-1955
	Robert McIntyre	1955-

Although various efforts were made to increase the business, it finally closed down in 1959. Some of the equipment and the building were sold; the farm and greenhouse were taken over by CCL and put under the Production Department.



CANADA FOOD BOARD
License No. 14262

TELEPHONES 5010-5012

Over Two Million Tins of
Wagstaffe's Jams Supplied to
His Majesty's Troops in South Africa



17 Years' Reputation
in Manchester, England

WAGSTAFFE Limited

MAKERS OF

HIGH-CLASS PURE JAMS AND MARMALADES

SEALED FRUITS IN GLASS

FINE OLD ENGLISH MINCEMEAT AND PLUM PUDDING

MAPLE AVENUE

Hamilton, Canada.

James Wagstaffe (1860-1922) was the founder of this company. He was born in England, and started making pickles and jams based on his wife's recipes. He established his company at Ashton-under-Lyne, near Manchester. His high quality products were supplied in large quantities for the British troops who fought in the Boer War (1899-1902.)



*Reproduction of a large
(20" x 30") colourful
advertisement.*

*The statement in the
centre reads:*

Actual Scene in South
Africa

*What our soldiers most
enjoy after a hard days
battle -*

WAGSTAFFE'S JAMS

Mr. Wagstaffe emigrated to Canada about 1904. The ship sank, and he was one of the last three people to get into a lifeboat, losing his clothes and his jam formulas. He started up in business once again, in a small way, in Hamilton. The business prospered, and was incorporated as Wagstaffe Limited in 1906. In 1908, he built the plant at the corner of Gage Avenue and Maple (now Maplewood) Avenue. The building was enlarged on three occasions, to accommodate the increased business.

Stuart's Limited of Sarnia (established 1912) and Prior's Foods of Hamilton, both manufacturers of jams and similar products, were incorporated into Wagstaffe Limited soon after CCL acquired it as a subsidiary in 1926. By 1973, it was operated by CCL, and its number was changed to #62.

PRODUCTS PACKED: As indicated on letterhead; also Glace Fruits and Peels, Maraschino Cherries, and Pie Fillings.

BRAND NAMES: Wagstaffe (until 1973)
Aylmer

PRESIDENTS: H.W. Stuart 1925-
G.H. Gausby 1931-1947
C.R. Drynan 1948-1967
L.H. Johnston 1967-1982
W.G. Lister 1983-1984

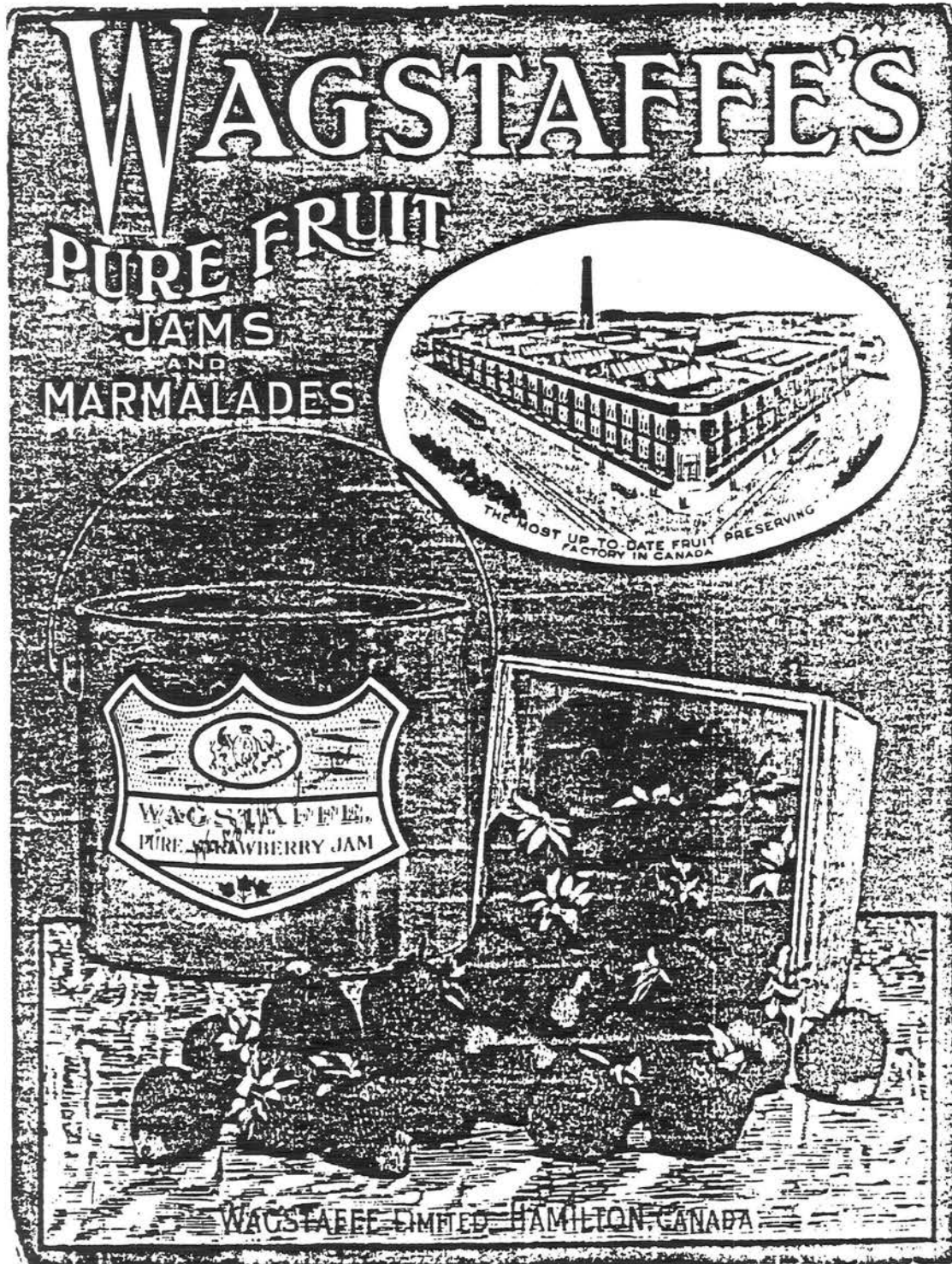
MANAGERS OR PLANT SUPERINTENDENTS:

Herbert Wagstaffe (James' son)	1922-1930
James H. Boyle (transferred from #8)	1931-1937
James Wagstaffe (Herbert's son)	1937-1976

Due to changes in consumer buying habits, and a loss of export markets, it was decided to consolidate the jam operations at the plant in Leamington (#359). The Wagstaffe plant was closed in late 1978, and sold. The building was torn down, and an apartment house for seniors was built in 1985.

ITEMS OF INTEREST:

The street cars shown in the advertising poster below, operated on a radial line that ran to Grimsby and Beamsville. The cars came south on Sherman Avenue, then east on Maple Avenue to Gage, then south on Gage to Lawrence Road. There were fields to the south and west of the plant. The T.H. & B. spur line runs just west of the site, crossing Maplewood Avenue.



Original size, 13" x 17"; about 1928

Mr. Wagstaffe had purchased the property on Gage Avenue from Mr. Robert Gage, who owned a large acreage of farm land, and was quite wealthy. The two men used to meet for a drink once a week, and Mr. Wagstaffe is said to have persuaded Mr. Gage to donate some of his land to the city. However, records indicate that the land was sold to the city. The 65-acre area is Hamilton's Gage Park.

The statement printed on the label of Crabapple Jelly, packed about 1930-32, was required at that time by the government. There had been highly publicized claims that some packers were adulterating their products by using turnips and carrots as fillers. While Wagstaffe was not guilty of this, carrots were used in the Christmas puddings, and those who saw carrots delivered to the plant were naturally suspicious. The statement must have reassured them, for those puddings, and all the Wagstaffe products, were very popular.

We, James H. Boyle,
Plant Manager, and W.
H. Skerrett, Superin-
tendent of Production,
do HEREBY DECLARE
that we have knowledge
of the manufacture of
the product contained
herein and do SOLEMN-
LY DECLARE it to be
fully in accordance with
the Ottawa Government
standard described by
the label.

J. H. Boyle
W. H. Skerrett

WALMER

SINCE 1939

TRANSPORT CO. LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

245 LOTTRIDGE STREET, HAMILTON, ONTARIO L8L 6N1

Over 35 Years in Business

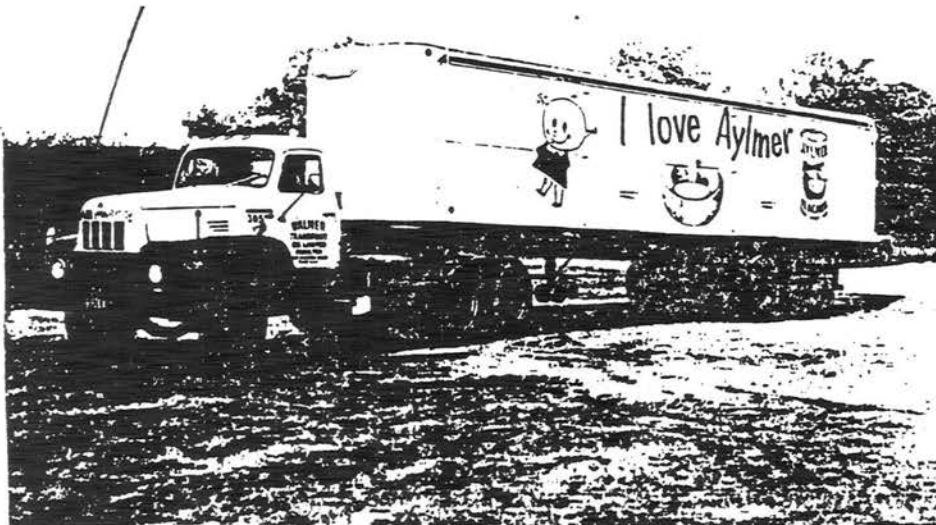
This company was established by CCL and incorporated in 1939. At first, it operated out of the "old jam factory" (#8 Hamilton) on Mary Street. Later that year, the company moved into larger quarters at 245 Lottridge Street, in Hamilton. By 1958, the fleet of trucks had grown to more than 115 units. The company handled all the trucking of cans and other supplies, also canned goods, for CCL. It also served outside customers.

PRESIDENTS:	W.R. Caldwell	1939-1955
	R.W. Reynolds	1955-1961
	W.I. Drynan	1961-1964
	L.H. Johnston	1965-1983

MANAGERS:	W.J. Nesbitt	1939-1944
	A.E. Jeffries	1949-1968
	E.B. Wiltse (Asst. Mgr.)	1953*
	G.L. Furness	1968-1978
	James Wood	1978-1982

* Mr. Wiltse became a Director of Walmer in 1955, along with Harold Matthews, Traffic Manager at Head Office.

In 1983, the company was sold to Network Transport Group, an Ontario-based company. CCL now uses common carriers.



Walmer's fleet of trucks did a good job of advertising AYLMER foods, as they covered thousands of miles on our highways.

AYLMER FOODS WAREHOUSING LIMITED

55 CITY VIEW DRIVE

REXDALE, ONTARIO

TELEPHONE (416) 247-6271

POSTAL CODE M9W 5A5

In 1957, CCL made an agreement with Three Highways Warehouse Ltd., to build a consolidating warehouse, from which the products could be distributed to all points in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. (The warehouse had a capacity of 1,400,000 cases.)

A new 120,000 sq. ft. warehouse was built in Rexdale in 1962, and Aylmer Foods Warehousing Limited was incorporated to operate the facility as a wholly-owned subsidiary.

MANAGERS:	Ernest Jones	1963-1974
	R.C. Dixon	1974-1978
	J.C. (Joe) Rider	1978-1981

The operation was discontinued and the property was sold in 1981. The company now uses public warehousing.



934-3311

BOESE*foods limited*PACKERS OF **HENLEY** FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

R.R. NO. 2, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

In 1930, Martin Boese and his family emigrated from Russia to Canada, settling in the Niagara Peninsula; Martin and his sons Martin, John, and Isbrandt became partners in trucking and farming. They decided to build a cannery to pack the Niagara fruits; it was completed and opened in 1946. Frank Andres, a son-in-law, became a partner in the company, Boese Foods Limited.

They purchased The Pyramid Cannery Limited in Leamington in 1956, where they canned vegetables.

When Martin Boese retired, his son John controlled the company; Frank Andres controlled The Pyramid Cannery.

A new and larger plant was built in St. Catharines in 1960.

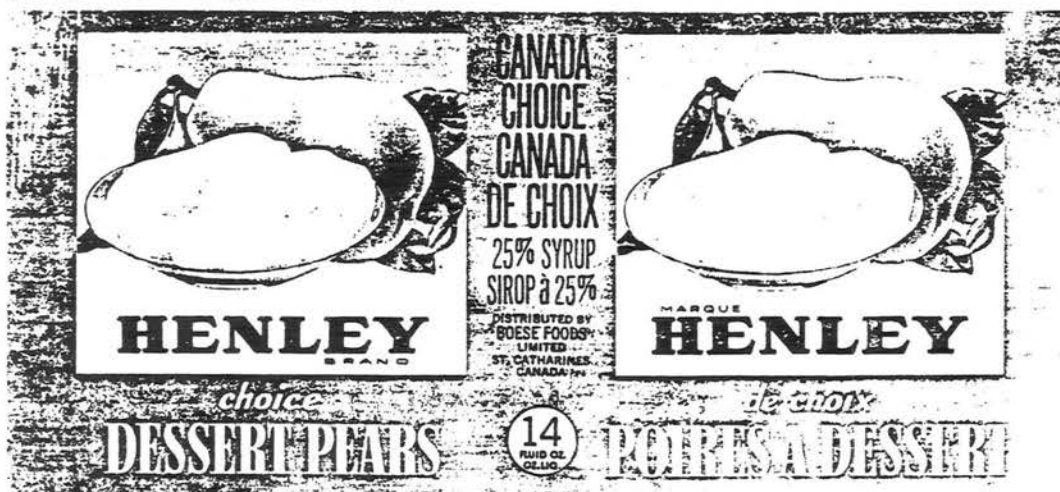
CCL acquired the company as a subsidiary in 1964, with Boese retaining its identity on the labels. The plant number was changed from #358 to #97.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Fruits

BRAND NAMES: Henley (Choice)
Regatta (Standard) } Not in use by 1976.
Club (Sub-standard) }

MANAGERS: Martin Boese 1951-
John Boese 1964-1968
J.C. (Joe) Rider 1968-1977 (Also Niagara District Supervisor)

The requirements for water treatment were such that it was no longer economical to operate the plant; therefore, it was closed in 1977, and the buildings demolished by the new owners, Costain Estates, to clear the property for a shopping mall.



SEACLIFF
BRAND

The Pyramid Cannery Limited

PHONE

VICTORIA ST. NORTH LEAMINGTON - ONTARIO

326-4451

Frank Andres obtained this factory in 1956, and developed and enlarged it. In 1964, it was purchased from Mr. Andres by the Sun Parlour Greenhouse Growers Co-op, and enlarged at such expense that bankruptcy was threatened. CCL purchased the plant as a subsidiary (Pyramid to retain its name and labels), in 1967. It continued as a subsidiary until 1976, when the assets were transferred to CCL.

The plant number was changed from #359 to #95, then to #59.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Beets, Carrots, Tomatoes, Potatoes (White and Sweet).
(Jams starting in 1979 after Wagstaffe closed).

BRAND NAMES: Seacliff
Erieglo
Bella Rossa
Bonta

MANAGERS: George O. Hellerud 1967-1974
E. J. (Ed) Clark 1974-1978
Milan Sedlak 1978-1979
Terry Bourne 1979-

In 1982, the company spent \$1.5 million to upgrade and automate the tomato-handling facilities.

The advertisement features two identical circular illustrations of a potato being sliced. The left side is labeled 'SLICED' and 'White Potatoes', while the right side is labeled 'TRANCHEES' and 'Pommes de Terre Blanches'. Above the illustrations, the brand name 'Seacliff' is prominently displayed in large, bold letters, with 'BRAND' and 'MARQUE' written below it. A central circular logo contains the number '19' and the text 'FLUID OZ' and 'OZ LIQ.'. Below this logo, the text 'CANADA CHOICE' and 'CANADA DE CHOIX' is written. A small banner above the illustrations reads 'READY TO HEAT AND SERVE' and 'PRÊTES À CHAUFFER ET SERVIR'. At the bottom center, a logo for 'THE PYRAMID CANNERS LIMITED' is shown, with 'LEAMINGTON, ONTARIO' written below it.

Seacliff BRAND **Seacliff** MARQUE

19 FLUID OZ OZ LIQ.

CANADA CHOICE CANADA DE CHOIX

READY TO HEAT AND SERVE PRÊTES À CHAUFFER ET SERVIR

SLICED TRANCHEES

White Potatoes Pommes de Terre Blanches

DISTRIBUTED BY DISTRIBUÉ PAR

THE PYRAMID CANNERS LIMITED LEAMINGTON, ONTARIO



ST. WILLIAMS PRESERVERS LIMITED
SIMCOE, ONTARIO

This company was incorporated in 1923.

CCL acquired it as a subsidiary in 1970. Operations were transferred to #262 Wagstaffe, about 1976.

PRODUCTS PACKED: Jams, Preserves, Pie Fillings

BRAND NAMES: Cottage, English Inn, St. Williams, Norfolk, Pie-Ready

The plant was converted to a can assembly facility in 1976; it operated until 1984.



Established 1856

DUNCAN LITHOGRAPHING

**COMPANY LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANAD.**

**106 BAY STREET NORTH
HAMILTON, ONTARIO**

This company dated back to 1865. It was incorporated in 1909.

In 1971, CCL acquired Duncan as a subsidiary, and they produced many of the company's labels.

MANAGERS: Robert Isbister
John Winning

The company was sold to Reid Dominion Packaging Ltd. in 1978.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

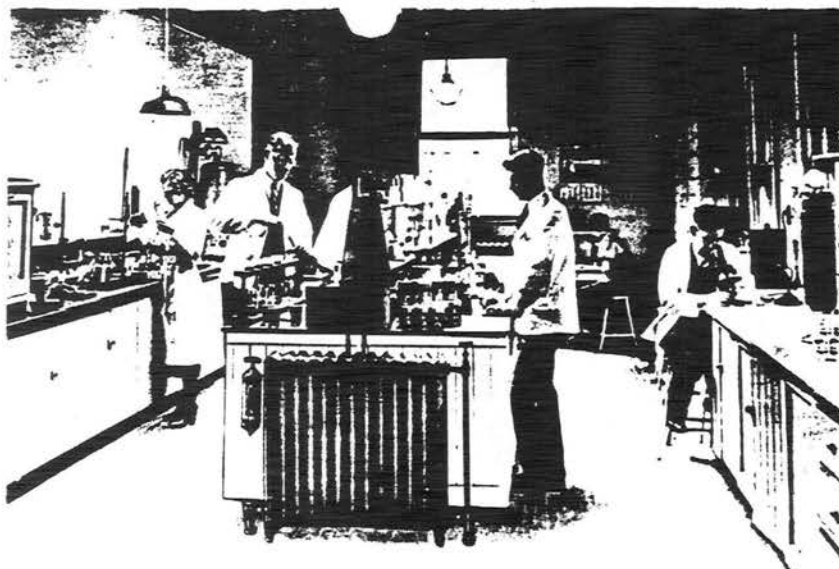
The company's first laboratory was established on the urging of Sam Nesbitt of Brighton (a company Director from 1903 to 1925), when R.T. Mohan was engaged as a chemist in 1911, and installed in a building on McNab Street North in Hamilton. A few years later, Milo R. Daughters was engaged, and Mr. Nesbitt built a laboratory in Brighton in what had been an old schoolhouse. He felt that it should be located "in the midst of the canning factories" (most of which were in Eastern Ontario at that time) and, of course, close to Mr. Nesbitt, who could offer his support.

Mr. Daughters engaged Harry W. Powell (who had just graduated in Chemistry from the University of Toronto) as his assistant in 1921. He became Chief Chemist when Mr. Daughters resigned two years later. In 1925, the laboratory was moved to Hamilton, first to the Wagstaffe plant, then to the small building behind Head Office, attached to 23 Jackson Street East.



H.W. Powell

In 1928, Mr. Powell hired D.J. (Jack) Fenn. Jack's early notebooks indicate the great variety of analyses carried out on ingredients and on the finished products. There was also what is called nowadays Product Development. Baby food was developed in the Laboratory, and the first Baby Food packed in Canada came from #18 St. Catharines in 1931. Another innovation was Tomato Juice; following its development in the Laboratory, it was first packed the same year at #36 Burlington. As far as is known, this was the first Tomato Juice packed in Canada.



1933 - Harry Powell on the left, Jack Fenn (standing) on the right

Quality has always been a key word in the company. The Laboratory played its part in maintaining quality in AYLMER products. Investigation of any problem ("troubleshooting,") initial packing of new products, technical service of any kind, usually meant visits to the factories concerned. While quality control was practised at each factory, with frequent "cutting" of samples

during the day, each factory was required to send samples representing its pack to the Laboratory each day.

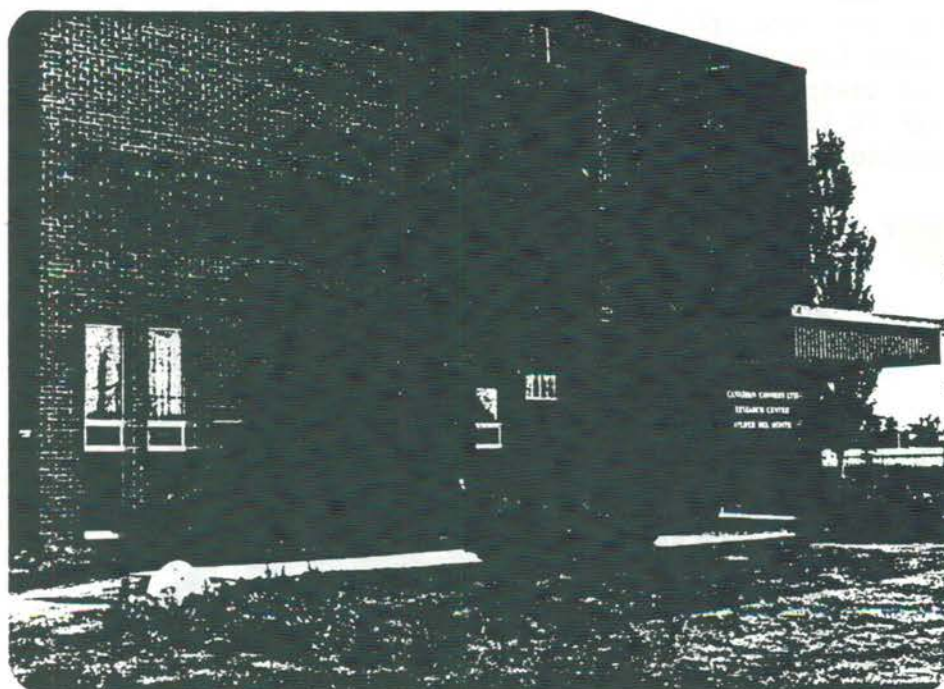
The Laboratory also employed a dietitian, Mrs. Kathleen Melvin; she developed the recipes which appeared on AYLMER labels for a number of years, from 1936 or earlier to about 1954.

In 1954, L.S. White took charge of the Laboratory, and in 1956 it was moved to larger quarters with new laboratory furnishings and equipment. Later, in 1961, the functions of the Laboratory were divided for a time; Quality Control came under Jack Fenn, and Scientific Research under Carl J. Ross, who continues to direct Technical Services for the company.



C.J. Ross

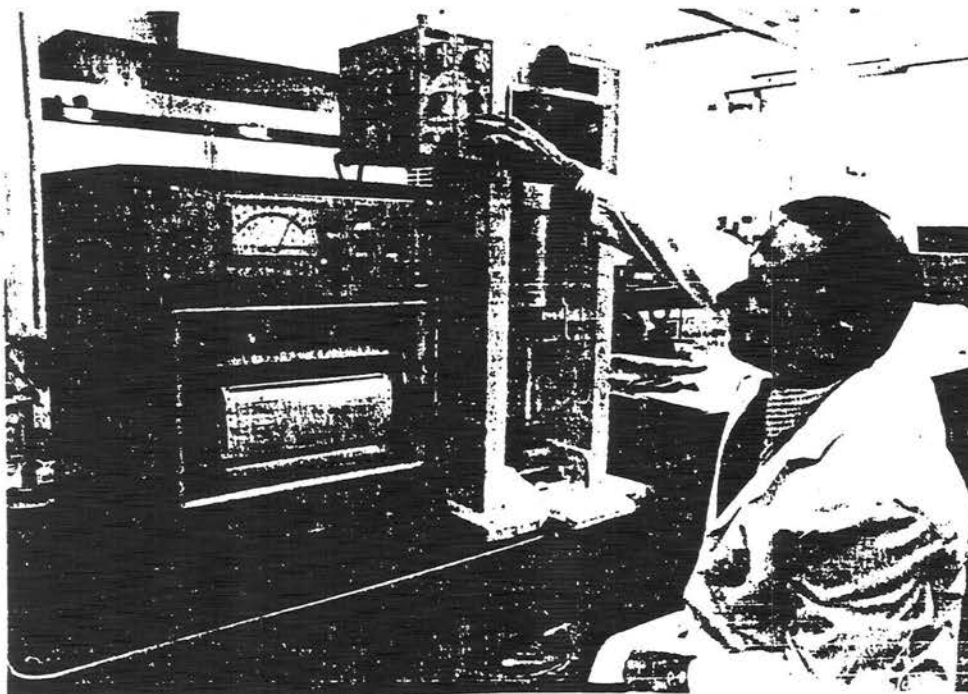
In 1970, a new 12,000 sq. ft. Research Centre was opened in Burlington on property then owned by the Company on Walker's Line. Here was ample space for every aspect of the Laboratory's function: Product Research, Microbiology, Chemistry and Quality Assurance.



The Research Centre staff, using new technical skills and equipment, is responsible for the development of new products and improvements to existing products, investigation of processing techniques such as aseptic canning and ultra high temperature sterilization, environmental concerns, and developing of quality management programs for the plants.

In addition, the Research Centre works very closely with other functions of the company, such as Engineering, Marketing, Purchasing, Sales and Finance. On the public side, it answers questions and provides technical data to enquirers such as nutritionists, dietitians, teachers, students and consumers.

It also works very closely with regulatory agencies. The Research Centre with its expertise, makes a substantial contribution to the company's operations.



1981 - Dan Yuzwa conducts a texture measurement



Christmas luncheon - 1980

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING

Since these go hand-in-hand to some extent, they are treated together here. Agricultural Research has resulted in the development of a type of tomato that can be mechanically harvested - a definite improvement over relatively slow hand-picking. It is estimated that about 2,000 field workers were needed to harvest the growers' crops; today, the same volume of tomatoes is harvested mechanically by about 450 workers.

Canadian Cannery Limited was the first to convert to bulk handling of tomatoes, received in hampers from the growers. By 1985, the company was the only large one receiving all its tomatoes in bulk, and all mechanically harvested. Research has also been done on other crops, such as peas, corn, and beans.

Recent years have witnessed the development of truly marvellous automatic equipment. In common use today are harvesting machines for each type of crop, conveyors, peelers, slicers, fillers, seamers, labellers, and case-packers. Tomatoes are now colour-sorted, peeled, and filled into cans mechanically; the latter operations were made possible by the development of stemless, coreless fruit, possessing the texture to permit such mechanization.



An adaptation of science in action

*by J.M. Kippen
Research Centre*

MARKETING, SALES AND DISTRIBUTION

Marketing today is a totally different story from that of a few decades ago. Shopping patterns have changed, so that attractive labelling, effective advertising, intelligent selling, and efficient distribution are increasingly important factors in the marketing of the company's products.

Labelling. In the section "Brand Names and Labels" the changes in labelling styles for AYLNER products are highlighted; the aim, to attract the customer to the products.

Advertising. Advertising must convey the fact that CCL can provide the same quality standard year after year, and have it available; and, most important, that the company's foods are the very best available.



A Vigorous, Sustaining Canadian Soup Made of Choice, Fresh, Full-Flavored Northern Vegetables



AYLNER Vegetable Soup is more than just a Soup. It's a Meal. All the popular Canadian vegetables are there, garden-fresh, healthful, and with that invigorating Canadian flavor.

For an ideal and sustaining lunch, serve AYLNER Vegetable Soup with toast or crackers. It's delicious.

AYLNER Soups are All-Canadian, and famous for their finer flavor, yet they cost less than imported Soups. Insist on AYLNER Soups. Your Grocer has them.

Here is a suggestion for using the right varieties at your meals:

MONDAY: AYLNER Vegetable Soup	THURSDAY: AYLNER Oat Soup
TUESDAY: AYLNER Tomato Soup	FRIDAY: AYLNER Green Pea Soup
WEDNESDAY: AYLNER Celery Soup	SATURDAY: AYLNER Cornmeal
SUNDAY: AYLNER Asparagus or Chicken Soup	



*Originally
10" x 12" -
this advertise-
ment appeared
in The Globe,
Toronto, on
October 12, 1928*

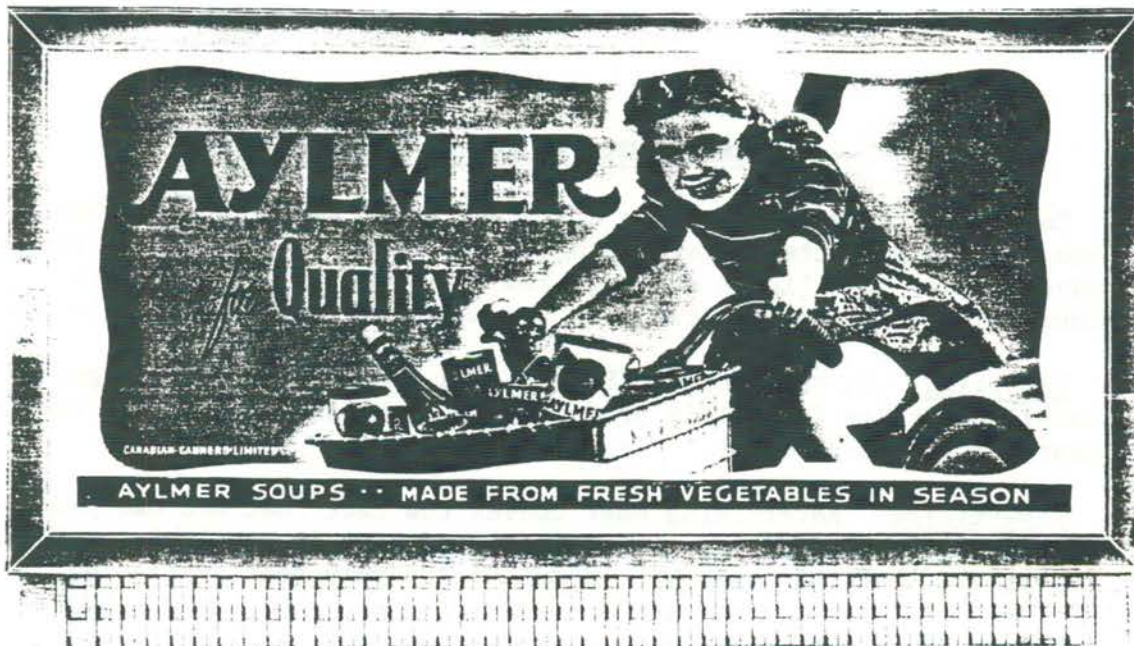
**Better
Because
Canadian**

AYLNER SOUPS

*The Flavor is Finer
The Cost is Less*



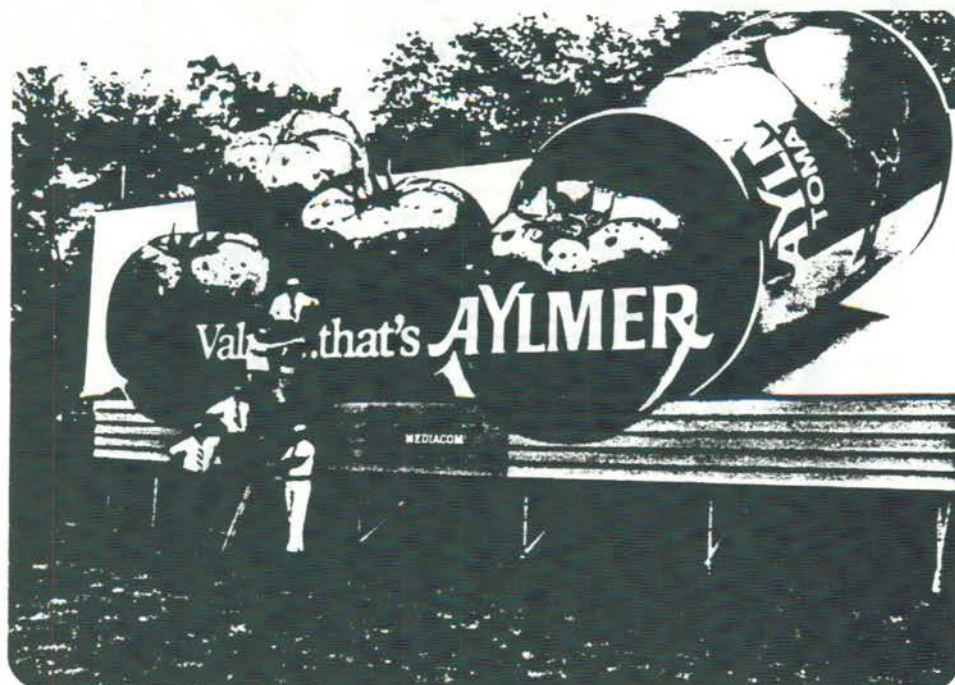
1944



a blotter -
1954



1979 - anyone
driving on Main
Street West in
Hamilton could
hardly miss this
billboard.



Selling. The function of the salesman has also changed. The old travelling salesman, with his sample case and order pad, is gone. In his place is an expert on in-store displays, the mechanics of promotions, the pricing and inventory control systems used by his customers, unit pricing, and other industry trends. The company's sales representatives are backed by sales offices in every province except Newfoundland, where a broker represents the company.

Distribution. This presents many challenges for the company. The market is long and narrow, most of it strung out along the border with the United States. Products must often be shipped a great distance.

In the early days, most of the products were shipped to wholesale grocers by rail in the early fall, avoiding the winter increase in freight rates. Today, these rates are the same year-round, except for heating charges in extreme weather. Excellent highways criss-cross the country, and truck freight rates are competitive. The wholesale grocers and large chain stores now demand year-round delivery.

To meet this demand, CCL uses public distribution warehouses in Toronto and Montreal, and several consignment warehouses in Western Canada. Some shipments are made directly to the buyers' warehouses. Chain stores in Ontario may pick up their orders directly from the plants, where their location makes it feasible.

Thus, it can be seen that distribution is an extremely complex operation. Electronic data processing equipment (the computer), telex, and similar systems all contribute to the efficiency of the distribution system. Many customers are now utilizing electronic exchange of purchase orders and invoices, a growing trend in the grocery industry.

Export. At one time, the company exported to overseas markets such as the United Kingdom, Australia, Malta, Germany, France, British Honduras and the West Indies. This required a knowledge of food regulations in each of these countries, and involved translations for the French and German labels. At present, CCL exports only to the United Kingdom and Hong Kong.



Aylmer Soup display in Hi Lo Food Stores Ltd., Half Way Tree Store, Jamaica.

FOOD LEGISLATION

A hundred years ago, adulteration of food was fairly common. Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Spices, Cocoa, and Milk (not pre-packaged as they are today) lent themselves to this fraudulent practice. There was also unintentional adulteration, from dirt and dust, insects, etc., due to lack of proper care and good sanitation practices.

To protect the consumer, Canada's first pure food law, the Adulteration Act, was passed in 1874. Examination of samples by Government Analysts the next year, showed that more than half were found adulterated. Obviously, the new law was badly needed.

In 1885, The Canned Goods Act set up labelling requirements. It specified that there should be no misrepresentation as to quality, weight, etc., and required the name and address of the packer to be shown on the label.

Then, in 1907, The Canned Goods Act was replaced by the The Meat and Canned Foods Act. This Act was the basis for The Processed Fruit and Vegetable Regulations. Honest packers welcomed the regulations; they were disturbed by some unethical practices observed, which tended to lower quality and reflected on the entire industry. The new regulations were concerned with:

- 1) Sanitary conditions in the plants.
- 2) The condition of the raw produce, which must be "sound, wholesome, and in every way fit for food."
- 3) The use of colour and preservatives. "No food shall contain any deleterious drug, dye or preservative, or other foreign substance injurious to health." (Certain approved substances could be used.)
- 4) Labelling. The label must carry a "true and correct description of the contents of the package."
- 5) Inspection. Government inspectors were empowered to enter a plant at any time, unannounced; and to confiscate any produce deemed unfit for food.

These regulations helped to raise the standard of cleanliness and quality, and thus benefitted the entire industry.

However, labels presently began to bear a wide variety of descriptions, such as "quality extra fine", "warranted pure and free from adulteration of any kind", "extra fancy", and "carefully selected and guaranteed to be of extra quality."

These glowing terms were frequently far from being a "true and correct description of the contents." The great need was for a standardization of descriptive terms. The Government was sufficiently concerned to set up positive quality standards or grades in 1918. They were made compulsory in 1920, after a two-year trial period. Thus, Canada was the first country in

the world to establish this grade-labelling on a mandatory basis. The standards, Fancy, Choice, and Standard, have helped to replace the early ignorance and mistrust of canned foods with complete confidence.

Brand names like AYLMER and DEL MONTE have earned their reputations by careful adherence to these quality standards, often surpassing the minimum requirements.

Revisions to regulations such as those mentioned above are made from time to time, as methods and products change; there is always close co-operation between industry and government (Agriculture Canada). The current Act is called THE CANADA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS STANDARDS ACT.

There are also the Meat Inspection Regulations (under Agriculture Canada). These are important, not only for fresh meat, but for canned meats or for products containing meat, such as chicken soup. All such products must bear the "inspection legend" on the label, which means that an authorized meat inspector has vouched for the wholesomeness of the meat.



There are also regulations under the jurisdiction of Health and Welfare Canada, the Food and Drug Regulations. They provide standards for a wide range of food products, including Fruit and Vegetable Products. They also list the "tolerances" for pesticides; that is, the maximum amounts of pesticide residues (measured in parts per million) which are permitted on specific food products. Another section lists the additives which are permitted for use in foods. Specified are the foods in which they may be used, their purpose, and the maximum amount permitted.

Starting in 1976, the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Regulations came into force. They required metric as well as our usual Canadian units of measure. Some products must be labelled in metric (soft drinks, jams, ketchups, pickles) and the use of the Canadian units is then optional.

BRAND NAMES AND LABELS

Because of the very nature of canned foods, the label is all-important. In the early days of the industry, the label did more than identify the product; it extolled its virtues, it strove to inspire confidence in canned foods in general, and in that canner's brand in particular. If it could include a list of merit awards previously won at various expositions, so much the better. Brand names played their part, too. To reassure the customer as to the purity of the product, its freedom from adulteration, and the cleanliness of the factories, names such as "PURITY", "PURITAN" and "PURE FOOD" were chosen.

Other brand names seemed to have no connection with food whatsoever, such as patriotic or topical names, the latter tending to be soon outdated.



As in clothing styles, fashions in labels change too. It is interesting to see the evolution from the very ornate labels of the turn of the century to today's more down-to-earth factual versions.

In the early days of the industry, many labels were designed by artists who gave free rein to their imaginations. Most of the famous "GROUP OF SEVEN" were employed by lithographers, their wages enabling them to paint for pleasure on weekends. A.Y. Jackson tells about his experience at about age thirteen in his autobiography "A Painter's Country":

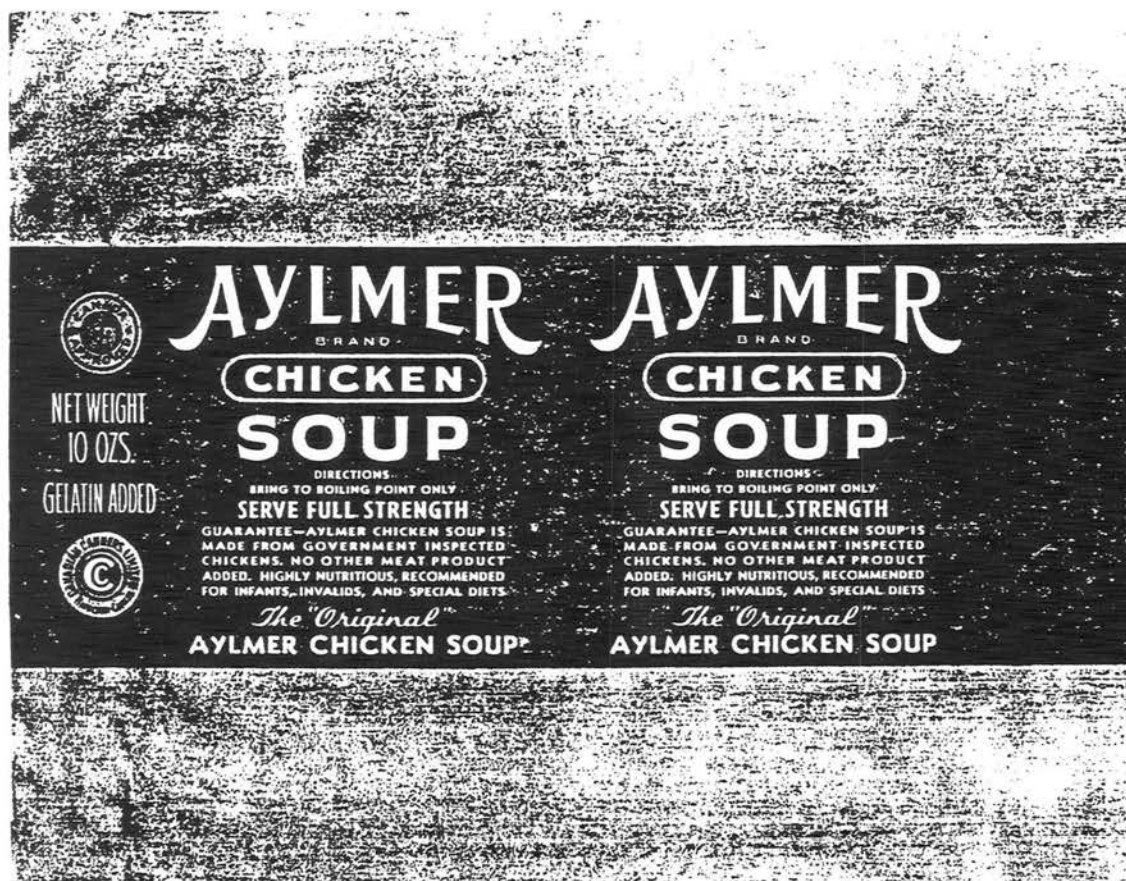
"I started work as an office boy with a lithographing company ... In idle moments between running messages, I used to make drawings ... The boss, seeing these drawings one day, put me in the art department ... Mostly we designed labels for beer bottles or tinned vegetables. The hours were long and the wages low".

A.J. Casson, another member of the Group of Seven, in his introduction to Tom Herriott's interesting book "The Canadian Heritage Label Collection", refers to the labels as "priceless relics of an era when, free from government regulation, the designer knew no bounds to his creativity ... the hand lithography, the colours, and the embossing on many of the labels reflect the effort and the expense to which cannery owners went to bring their products to the attention of the public".

Since the artists were not permitted to sign their work, it will never be known which of the labels was designed by an about-to-be-famous artist.

At the time of the founding of CCCCL in 1903, each canner had his own brand or brands, and each one was respected and retained, since it represented a solid block of satisfied customers. Many of the brands were still in use in 1928 or even later. Some of them were adopted after the founding of the company; that is, they were not inherited from any of the original entrants into the consolidation.

What are called "WRAP" labels were used to completely wrap each can; they were used for special packs. As late as 1955 the label below was used. The "wrap" portion was gold coloured.





REMOVE AS SOON
CONTENTS AS OPENED



This label with no brand name is the only one known in which the year of pack is shown. The Corn was packed for the successors of Hazell and Son, Grocers.

"Old Arm Chair" appears to have been based on a very sentimental poem by one Eliza Cook (1817-1889), which begins:

I love it, I love it! and who shall dare
to chide me for loving that old arm chair?
I've treasured it long as a sainted prize,
I've bedewed it with tears, I've embalmed it with sighs,
'Tis bound by a thousand bands to my heart,
Not a tie will break, not a link will start.
Would you know the spell? - a mother sat there!
And a sacred thing is that old arm chair.

(three more equally sentimental verses, ending)
- She taught me to lisp my earliest prayer
As I knelt beside that old arm chair.

- I learned how much the heart can bear
When I saw her die in her old arm chair.

- But I love it, I love it! and cannot tear
my soul from a mother's old arm chair.



Then there are the labels used by the Pure Food Company, #19 St. Catharines. Illustrated here are no less than seven ladies portrayed on their labels in the years 1897 to about 1918. Evidently they felt she should be up to the minute in fashion! The lady was referred to as "The Pure Food Girl" starting in 1913. (Another example of rapid outdating.)



1894 - 1899



about 1900



1911



1913 - 1917



"THE PURE FOOD GIRL"

1913 - 1917



after 1917

The company introduced "HYGEIAN" brand in 1907 in order to "meet the wants of the consumers, who desire 'Perfection' in quality and who are prejudiced against goods in tins" as stated in the advertisement to the trade in 1909. "Gold Lined Tins" were, of course, sanitary cans with enamel linings. HYGEIAN was named for Hygeia, goddess of health, depicted on the label.



Hygeian Brand Canned Goods

THIRD SEASON

Our Hygeian (Good Health) Brand of Canned Goods is intended to meet the wants of the Consumers, who desire "Perfection" in quality and who are prejudiced against goods in tins. "Hygeian" Brand Goods are packed in Gold Lined Tins, which make them equal to glass, with the advantage that there is no danger of breakage. We guarantee our "Hygeian" Canned Goods to be equal to the choicest home made.

PACKED BY

Canadian Canners, Limited

HEAD OFFICES: HAMILTON, CANADA



The Canadian Canners introduced to the Canadian Trade, Canned Goods in gold lined tins, nearly three years ago.

Price List

	Per doz.
2's Beets, Extra Fancy	\$1 15
3's Tomatoes, Solid Hand Packed	1 15
2's Red Cherries, Pitted, Extra Fancy	1 95
2's Lawtonberries, Extra Fancy	1 80
2's Yellow Peaches, Extra Fancy	1 95
3's Yellow Peaches, Extra Fancy	3 05
2's Bartlett Pears, Extra Fancy	1 80
2's Red Raspberries, Extra Fancy	1 95
2's Strawberries, Extra Fancy	1 70

Freight allowed up to 25c. per 100 lbs.

THIS CANCELS ALL PREVIOUS LISTS

Factory #17, Simcoe, exported Apples and Jams to Great Britain, using a variety of company names. The brands were MISS CANADA and THE LADY OF THE SNOWS, and they quoted excerpts from Rudyard Kipling's poem "Our Lady of the Snows" on the labels; a topical allusion to the Canadian Preferential Tariff of 1897. The poem concludes as follows:

A nation spoke to a Nation,
A Throne sent word to a Throne;
"Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own.
The gates are mine to open,
As the gates are mine to close,
And I abide by my mother's house"
Said the Lady of the Snows.



CANADIAN APPLES

PRESERVED
BY THE
TORONTO PACKING CO.
Simcoe, Ontario, Canada.

AS SOON AS CAN IS OPENED, EMPTY OUT
CONTENTS AT ONCE.



CHOICEST
CANADIAN
APPLES
CAREFULLY SELECTED,
PEELED & CORRED,
READY FOR USE.

GUARANTEED
TO KEEP GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE AND FREE
FROM ADULTERATION OF ANY KIND.

**LUNCH
TONGUE**
MISS CANADA
BRAND
PREPARED BY THE
TORONTO PACKING CO.
ONE OF ONTARIO, CANADA.

CANADIAN LUNCH TONGUE



PICKED
BY THE
TORONTO PACKING CO.
SIMCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
Opening Can.

To open this can
insert the tongue
or point, pressing
down side of
can into key, which
lung straight and
open carefully.



**READY
FOR
USE**

DELICIOUS FOR
BREAKFAST, TEA,
LUNCH,
SUPPER, PICNICS, Etc.



CANADIAN APPLES

PRESERVED
BY THE
HAMILTON PRESERVING CO.
Simcoe, Ontario, Canada.

GUARANTEED
TO KEEP GOOD IN ANY CLIMATE AND FREE
FROM ADULTERATION OF ANY KIND.


CHOICEST CANADIAN APPLES
CAREFULLY SELECTED,
PEELED & CORRED, READY FOR USE.

THE GATES ARE MINE TO OPEN
AS THE GATES ARE MINE TO CLOSE
AND I ABIDE BY MY MOTHER'S HOUSE
SAID THE LADY OF THE SNOWS



THE LADY OF THE SNOWS.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK. (IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Some fruits and vegetables were packed in glass at various times in the history of the company, including "home-type" fruit jars at least from 1909 to 1914. The product was very expensive for those days; the jars sold for 20 cents each retail, as compared to about 12 cents for #2 cans, which would hold a little more than the jars.

QUALITY...
par Excellence

Why import glass processed fruits and vegetables when Canada offers finer quality at less cost?
AYLMER Brand brings you the incomparable Canadian natural flavour... fine texture... eye appeal.
Fancy quality in glass, achieving excellence of the highest degree.

AYLMER
Fruits and Vegetables
IN GLASS

This advertisement appeared on the back cover of the 15th Annual Report 1938. It showed the "525" glass jar with "pry-off" lid, used from 1936 to 1946 or later.

AYLMER		AYLMER	
GRAPEFRUIT	FANCY QUALITY	GRAPEFRUIT	30% SUGAR SYRUP
<small>CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED HAMILTON-ONTARIO</small>			

1946 label for glass-pack

Both AYLMER and CANADA FIRST were used starting in 1897. CANADA FIRST was registered at that time with the Registrar for Trade Marks, but AYLMER was not registered until 1926. On another matter, the Registrar stated that "The right to a trade mark depends upon priority of user, not upon priority of registration." Hence, the use of AYLMER from 1897 was perfectly legal.

It is possible that Marshall and Nairn chose CANADA FIRST as a subtle protest against the importation of canned foods from the U.S.A. Mrs. Margaret Houghton, Archivist of Hamilton Public Library, advised of the nationalist movement founded in 1868, called CANADA FIRST. No doubt this was the origin of the brand name. The following is abstracted from its story in the Canadian Encyclopedia, 1985 edition:

"CANADA FIRST was a nationalist movement founded in Ontario in 1868; it sought to promote a sense of national purpose. The Canada Firsters were dedicated to Canadian independence from the U.S., and to the British connection; later they emphasized Canadian autonomy and self-reliance, though the aim was some form of imperial federation, not separation from Britain.

By 1874, leadership passed to a group interested in launching a new political party; but the leaders were divided and the political organization quickly collapsed."

Some other unusual and interesting labels are to be found in "Factory Histories".

EVOLUTION OF THE AYLMER LABEL

The labels which follow show how the AYLMER label has evolved over the years; they also indicate the effect of government regulations on labelling.

The most dramatic change in AYLMER labels occurred in 1964. Prior to that, there was no one design which would immediately identify all the AYLMER foods. In fact, there were 17 different labels, and several logotypes as well. The new design had to be recognizable as an AYLMER label, to have impact, to look smart and up-to-date, to identify each product, and to present information in both English and French. The result was "The brand with the bright red band", promoted with comments such as "The red band - your promise of quality". The familiar AYLMER logotype was altered to include an enlarged "Y" with a green leaf added above the "Y". This logotype is still in use on all AYLMER labels, although the red band has been gradually phased out for all products except Soups, in favour of an all red background, which was for many years the background colour for "Choice" quality. It is now used for both Choice and Fancy quality.

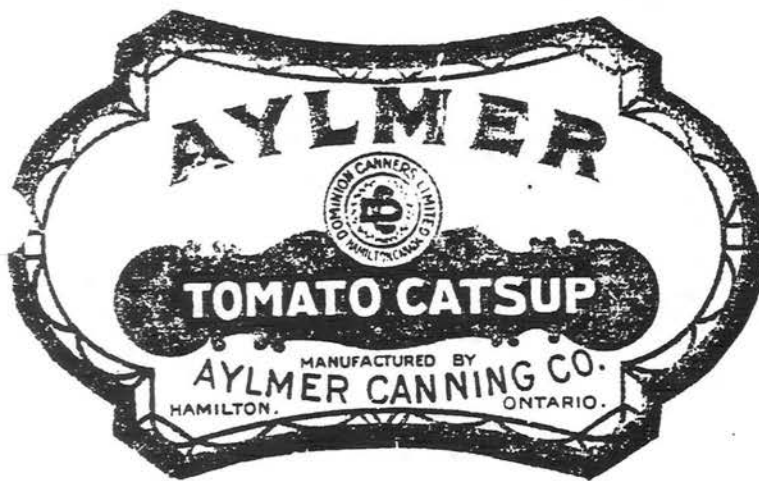
CATSUP:



Probably 1904 - 1910



1955-1963. Sunshine, as for Tomato Juice



1910-1923

Still retaining Aylmer Canning Co.



11 oz fl 313 ml

INGREDIENTS: CONCENTRATED TOMATO JUICE, OR TOMATO JUICE AND TOMATO PASTE, SUGAR, OR SUGAR AND GLUCOSE, VINEGAR, SALT, SPICES, SEASONINGS.
INGREDIENTS: JUS DE TOMATES CONCENTRÉ, OU JUS DE TOMATES ET PÂTE DE TOMATES, SUCRE, OU SUCRE ET GLUCOSE, VINAGRE, SEL, ÉPICES, ASSAISONNEMENTS.

1964-1983. The red band



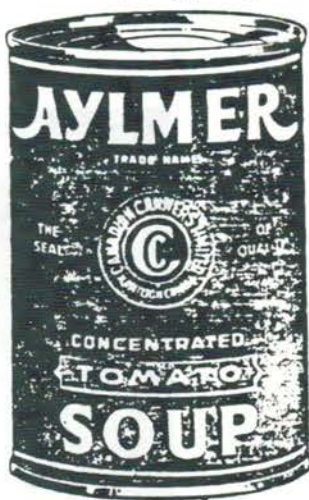
1939-1952




1984 - All red background,
new spelling for
product name

SOUPS:

The dark green label used from about 1920 on Fancy fruits and vegetables, as well as on Soups.




ALL-CANADIAN



AYLMER

BRAND

By Appointment to His Excellency



The Governor General of Canada

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

CONDENSED CELERY SOUP

AYLMER

BRAND

CELERY SOUP

DIRECTIONS FOR SERVING

ADD AN EQUAL QUANTITY OF MILK OR WATER, SLOWLY STIRRING MEANWHILE. CONTINUE STIRRING UNTIL SMOOTH. HEAT SLOWLY. SERVE IMMEDIATELY. APPROXIMATE SERVINGS 2.

POUR SERVIR

AJOUTEZ UNE QUANTITE EGALE D'EAU OU DE LAIT, EN BRASSANT JUSQU'A CE QUE CREMEUSE. CHAUF- FEZ LENTEMENT. SERVEZ IMMEDIATEMENT. SERT A PEU PRES 2 PERSONNES.

1937 Green on top, red below. "By Appointment"



AYLMER

VEGETABLE SOUP

AYLMER

BRAND

SOUPE CONDENSEE aux LEGUMES

AYLMER

DIRECTIONS

SLOWLY BLEND INTO SOUP AN EQUAL MEASURE OF WATER OR MILK. STIRRING FREQUENTLY TO PREVENT SCORCHING. HEAT TO BOILING POINT THEN SIMMER A FEW MINUTES.

SERVINGS—4

NEW

CONDENSED VEGETABLE SOUP

MODE D'EMPLOI

DElayer LENTEMENT AVEC UNE QUANTITE EGALE D'EAU OU DE LAIT. NE CHAUFFER QU'AU POINT D'EBULLITION, EN BRASSANT FREQUEMMENT POUR EMPECHER DE BRULER. PUIS LAISSER MIJOTER PENDANT QUELQUES MINUTES.

QUATRE PORTIONS

1950 Same colours, simpler design; product name now in French

MARQUE
AYLMER



AYLMER
BRAND

10
FLUID OZ.

Condensée

Condensed

Crème aux
Asperges

MODE D'EMPLOI
COMME SOUPE: BRAS-
SER DANS UNE CASSERO-
LE JUSQU'À CE QU'ELLE
SOIT LISSE. Y MÉLAN-
GER UNE BOÎTE SOIT DE
LAIT OU DE MOITIÉ LAIT.
MOITIÉ EAU. CHAUFFER
PRESQUE AU POINT D'É-
BULLITION EN BRASSANT.
COMME SAUCE: CHAUF-
FER AU BAIN-MARIE.
SANS DILUER. EN BRAS-
SANT DE TEMPS EN
TEMPS.
DÉLICIEUSE AVEC LES
VIANDES, LE POISSON, ETC.

Cream of
Asparagus
Soup

DIRECTIONS
SOUP: STIR SOUP IN A
SAUCE PAN UNTIL
SMOOTH. BLEND IN ONE
CAN OF MILK OR A MIX-
TURE OF HALF MILK AND
HALF WATER. HEAT AL-
MOST TO BOILING WHILE
STIRRING.
SAUCE: HEAT CONTENTS
WITHOUT DILUTING IN A
DOUBLE BOILER. STIR-
RING OCCASIONALLY.
DELICIOUS WITH MEATS,
FISH, ETC.

1964 Red band label on white ground; different style of print for product name

MARQUE
AYLMER
SOUPE



AYLMER
SOUP
BRAND

10
FLUID OZ.
OZ. LIQ.

CRÈME AUX
ASPERGES

CONDENSÉE

CREAM OF
ASPARAGUS

CONDENSED



MODE D'EMPLOI
MÉLANGER UNE BOÎTE DE LAIT ET
CHAUFFER.
INGRÉDIENTS
ASPERGES, LAIT, FARINE DE BLÉ,
CRÈME, SEL, AMIDON DE MAÏS,
OIGNON, BEURRE, ÉPICES, MONO-
GLUTAMATE DE SODIUM.

DIRECTIONS
BLEND IN ONE CAN OF MILK AND
HEAT.
INGRÉDIENTS
ASPARAGUS, MILK, WHEAT FLOUR,
CREAM, SALT, CORNSTARCH, ONIONS,
BUTTER, SPICES, MONOSODIUM
GLUTAMATE.

1969 Vignette showing product first appeared

MARQUE
AYLMER
10 oz liq 284 ml SOUPE



AYLMER
10 fl oz 284 ml SOUP
BRAND



CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED,
CONSERVIERES CANADIENNES LIMITEES
HAMILTON, CANADA

au POULET
avec LÉGUMES

CONDENSED
CONDENSÉE

CHICKEN
VEGETABLE

DIRECTIONS: ADD ONE CAN OF
WATER AND HEAT.
MODE D'EMPLOI: AJOUTER UNE
BOÎTE D'EAU ET CHAUFFER.



INGRÉDIENTS: WATER, CHICKEN
BROTH, EGG NOODLES (FLOUR, EGGS),
CARROTS, PEAS, ONIONS, CHICKEN FAT,
MODIFIED CORN STARCH, CHICKEN FAT,
CELERY, HYDROLYZED PLANT PROTEIN,
SUGAR, DEHYDRATED RED PEPPERS,
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE, LACTIC ACID,
CITRIC ACID, SEASONINGS, SPICES.
INGRÉDIENTS: EAU, NOUILLON DE
POULET, NOUILLES AUX ŒUFS (FARINE
D'ŒUF), CAROTTES, POIS, OIGNONS, POU-
LETT, SEL, AMIDON DE MAÏS, MOUTON
GRAS DE POULET, CELÉRI, PROTÉINES VE-
GÉTALES HYDRATÉES, SUCRE, PIMENT
ROUGE DÉSHYDRATÉ, GLUTAMATE MONO-
SODIQUE, ACIDE LACTIQUE, ACIDE CITRI-
QUE, ASSAISONNEMENTS, ÉPICES.

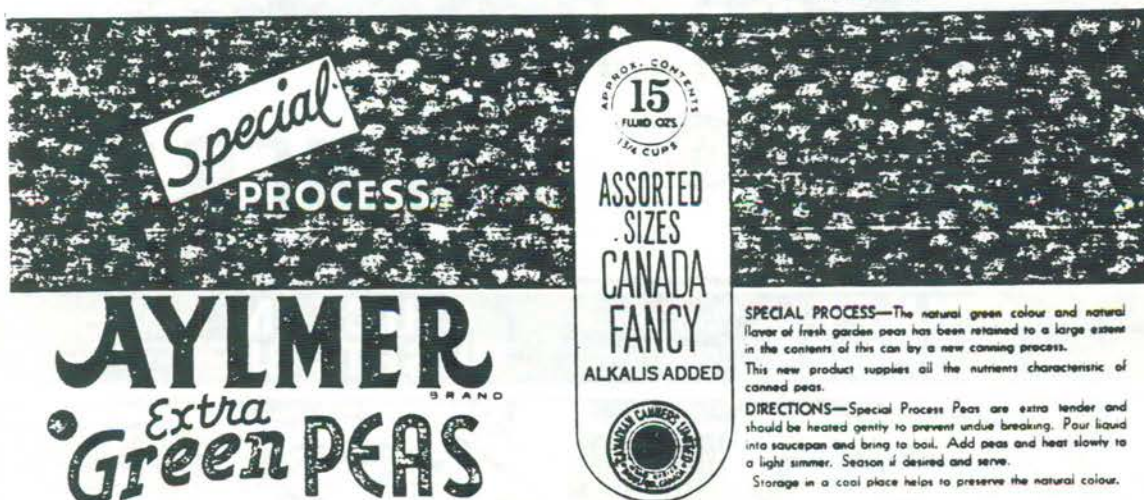
1974 Similar to previous label, but meets 1976 Packaging Regulations, including use of metric measures. The Company name is no longer in the seal, and is bilingual



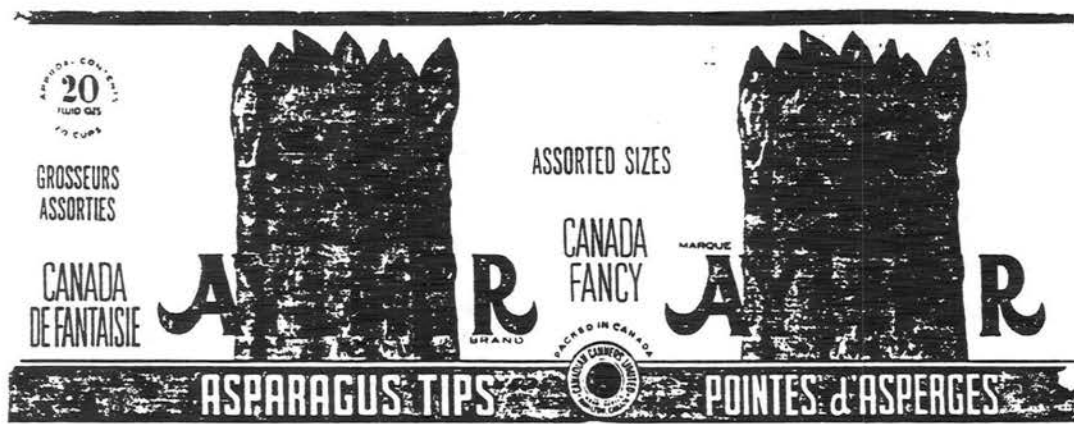
About 1920. The green label. NOTE: Canada First appears, but is not prominent



1936. Jumbo Peas were introduced in 1928



1939-1959. Special Process Peas, prepared by the Blair process, developed by Dr. Blair of the American Can Co.



1941-1955. Fancy products now bore a white label with a light green strip at the bottom



1956-1963. An all white label



1964. The "red band" was introduced. After about 1970 most Fancy fruits were marketed under the Del Monte label



1921. Aylmer is a "trade name" and Canada First is the brand

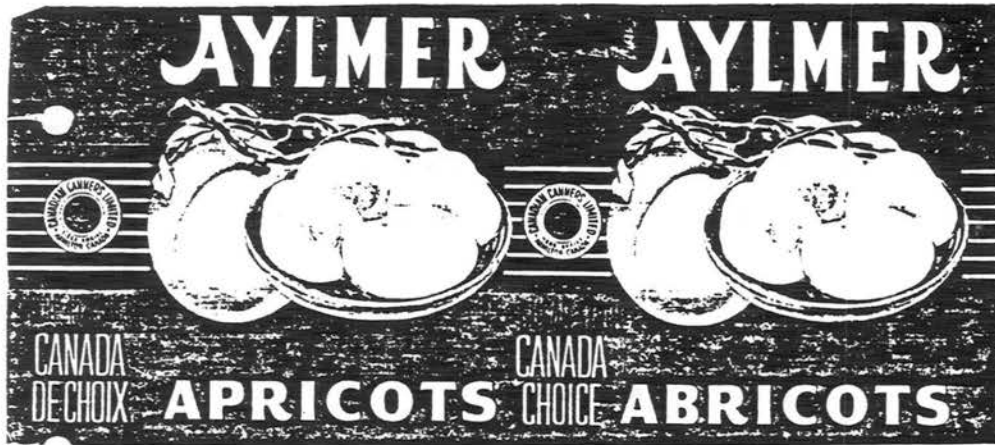


1923. This vignette permitted the addition of any product name, as required

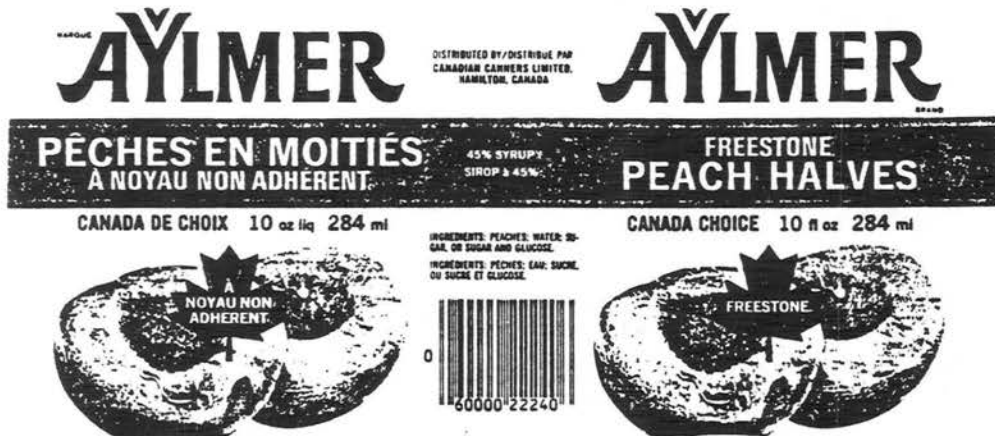


1937, or earlier. Recipes were introduced

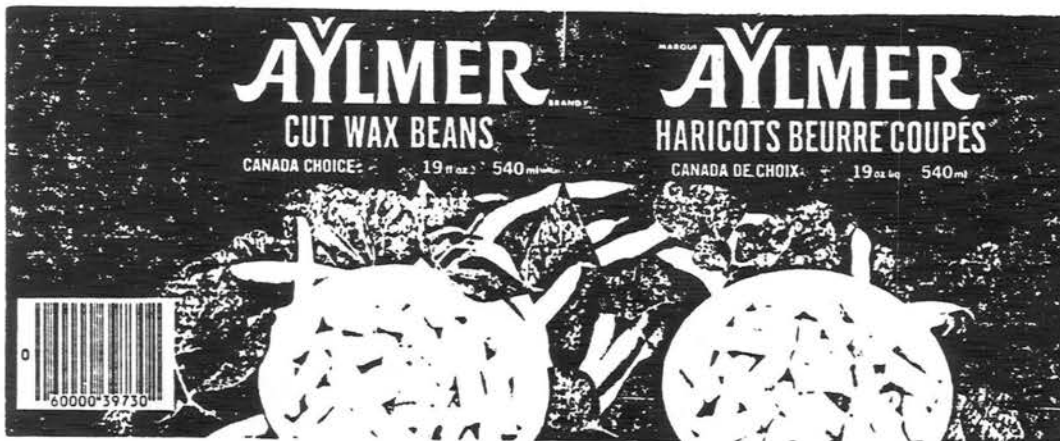




1954. Bilingual labels precluded the use of recipes



1964. Red band



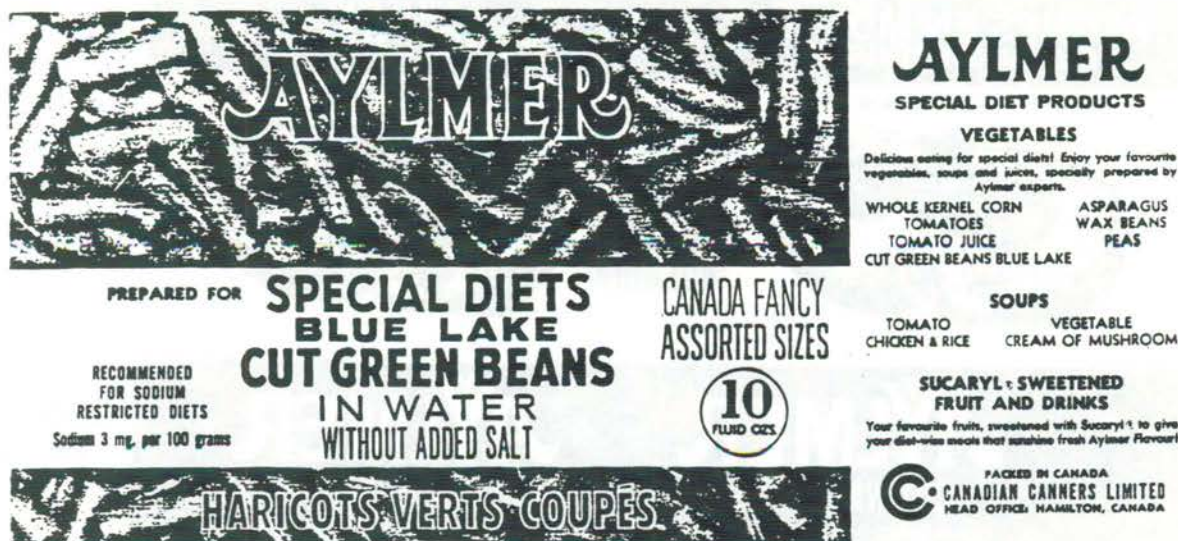
1979. All-red label.



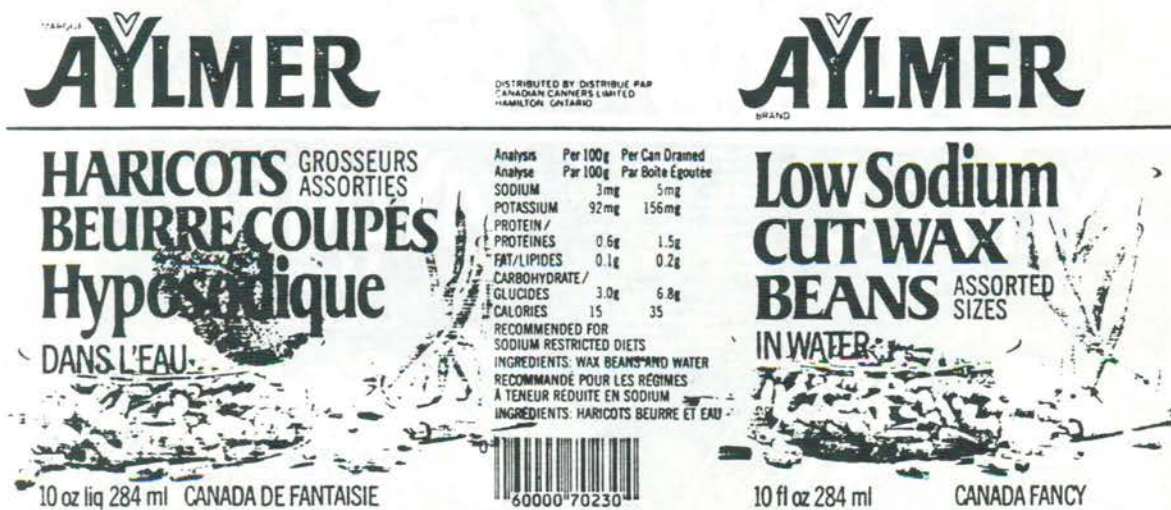
1986. All-red label. Product name no longer capitalized



1934-1948. A very utilitarian label, with little to attract the consumer

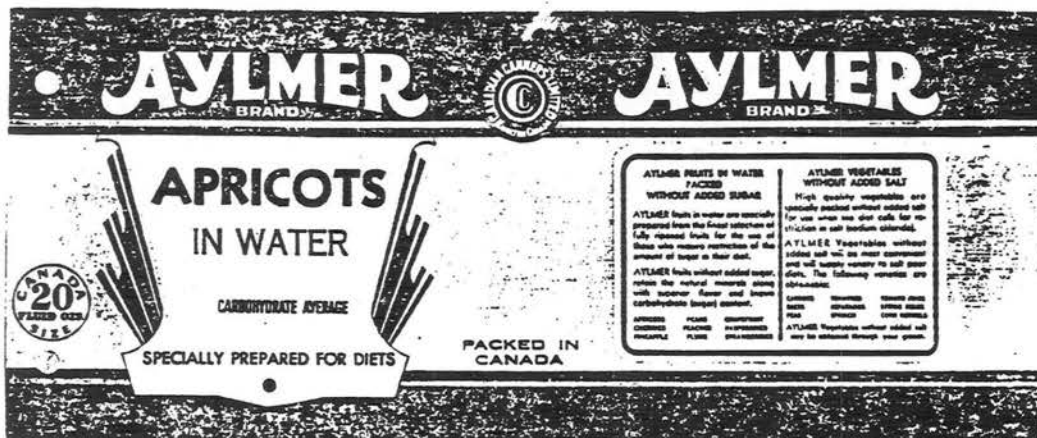


1964-1969. Bilingual to a limited extent



1977. The words "low sodium" were now permitted by government regulations

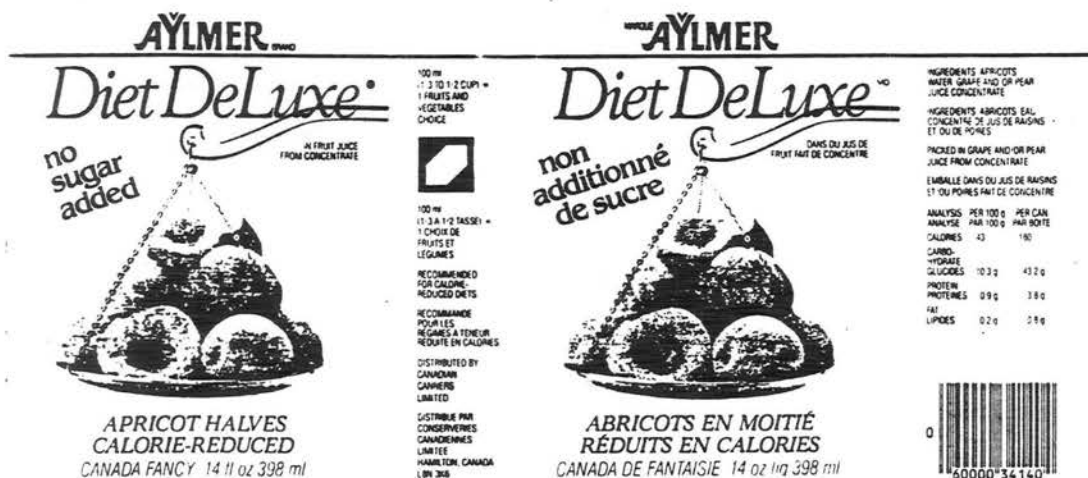
SPECIAL DIET Fruits, packed without added sugar



1934-1948. Similar to vegetable labels. Intended chiefly for those who were forced to restrict their carbohydrate intake



1964-1985. Diet De Luxe introduced to present more appeal to "weight watchers". The product was sweetened with Sucaryl until it was banned in 1969. It had a gold background.

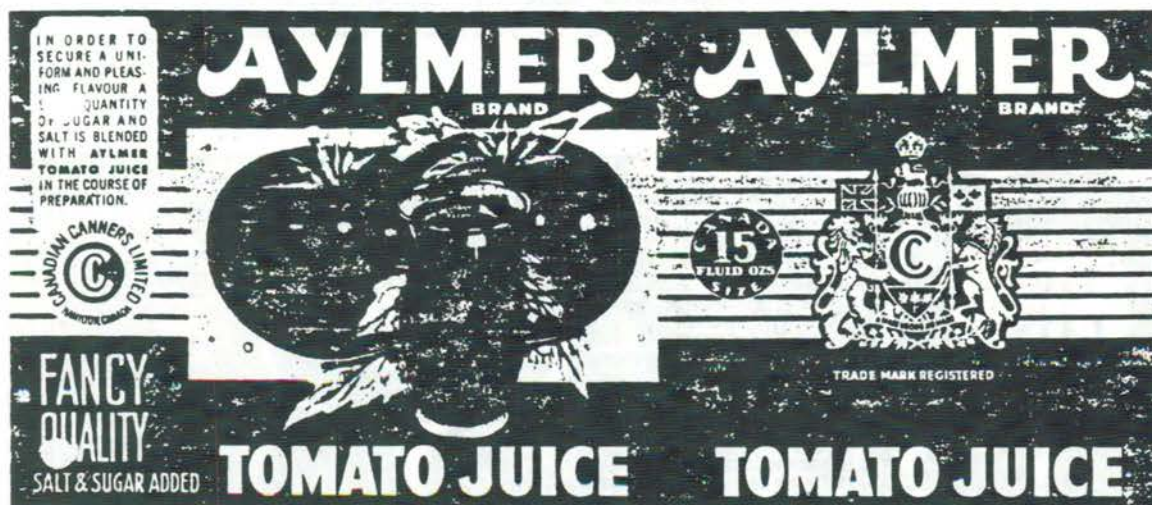


1986- A clean new label. Flavour enhanced by the addition of fruit juice.

TOMATO JUICE:



1931. The product was introduced first in 4 oz and 6 oz glass containers, and was called "Cocktail".



1949. Red background



1955-1963. "Sunshine" added, for more appeal? Partly bilingual.

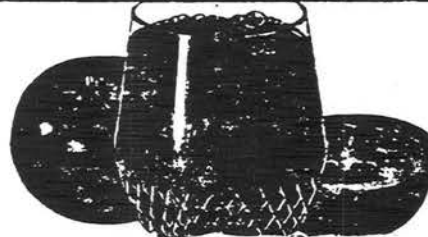
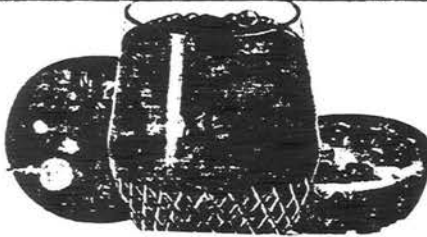
AYLMER

AYLMER

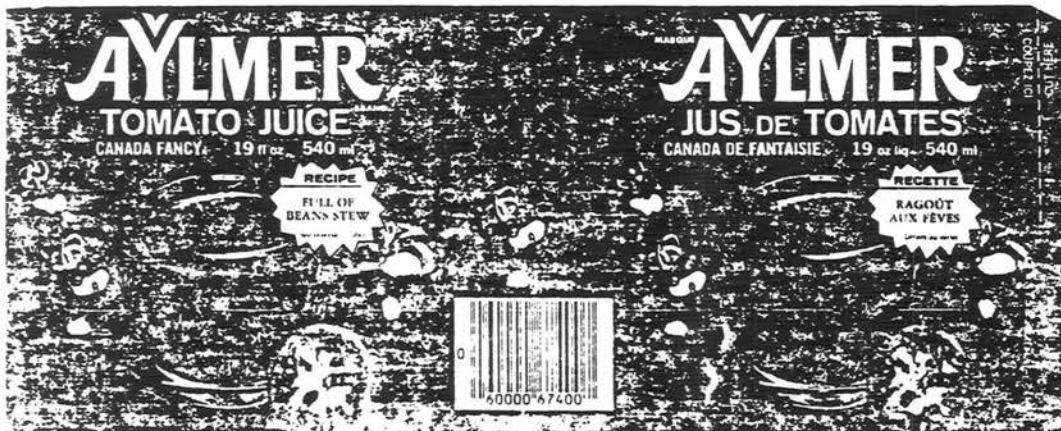
BRAND

JUS DE TOMATES

TOMATO JUICE

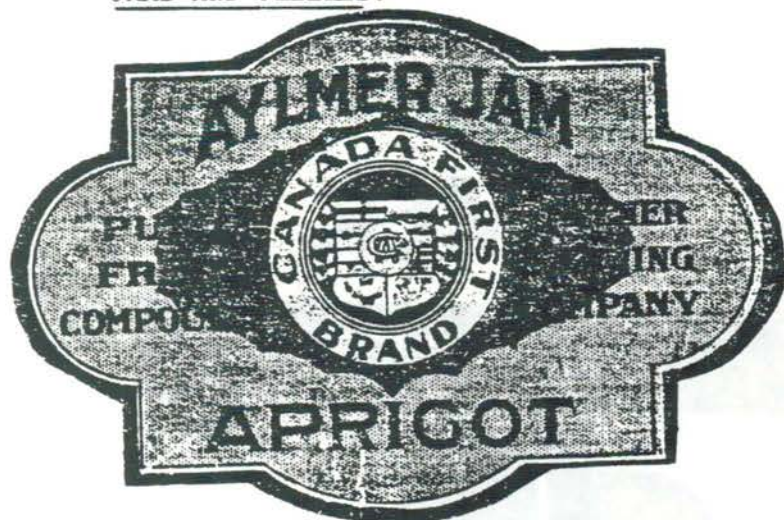


1964-1975. The red band

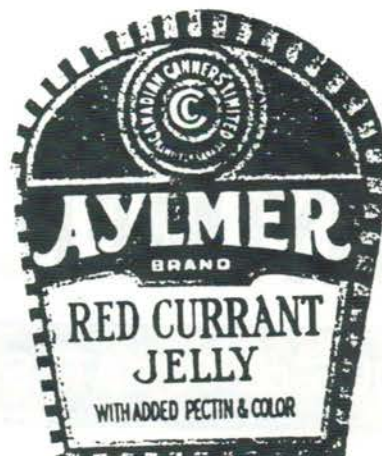


1975. The all red label is again used.

JAMS AND JELLIES:



probably prior to 1903



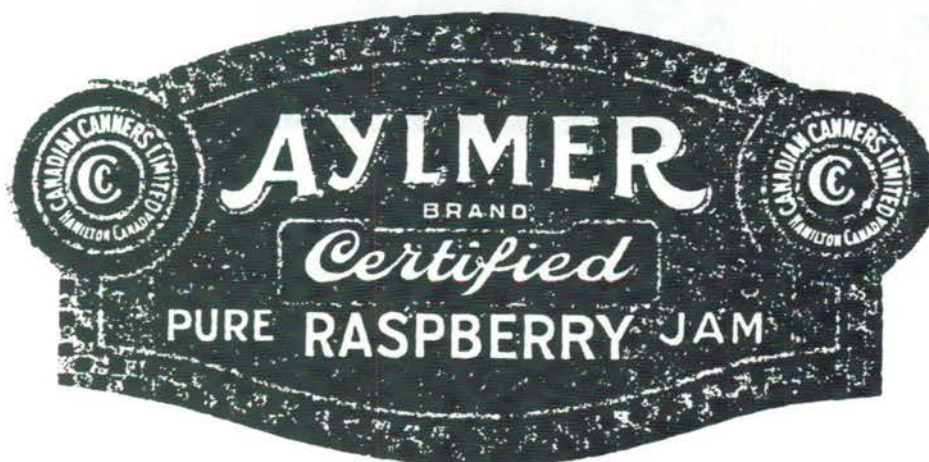
Prior to 1958



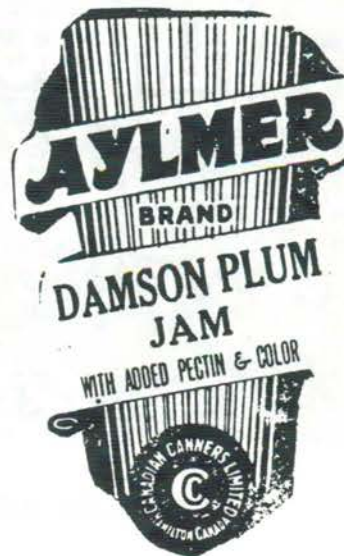
1904-1910



date unknown



1924-1925 (note similarity to first Tomato Juice Cocktail label)



about 1936



1934-1942

AYLMER
BRAND

Imported
GINGER

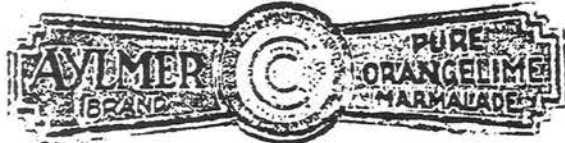
in Syrup

CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED
HAMILTON • CANADA

1940



1942



1942



1944



1936-1950

195

AYLMER

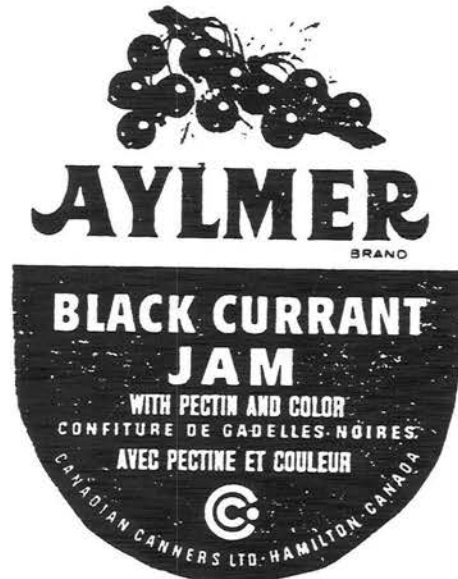


SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE
BITTER

MARMELADE aux ORANGES AMÈRES

CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED • HAMILTON, CANADA

1958



1961



INGREDIENTS: SUGAR, CRANBERRIES



1964



about 1936



Unknown (1940 +)



1955-1961



WITED L. HAMILTON CANADA

1964



1980

FACTORIES AND SUBSIDIARIES, AS ACQUIRED OR ESTABLISHED

An asterisk designates those factories which entered the original consolidation in April 1903. An "S" indicates subsidiaries. The province is shown only if the factory is located outside of Ontario. Factory numbers are those originally used.

No.	Original Name	Location	Page	Closed	Sold
		<u>1 9 0 3</u>			
1	Aylmer Canning Co.*	Aylmer	37	1959	1967
8	Aylmer Canning Co.*	Hamilton	47	ca 1926	1950-60
2	Brighton Canning Co.*	Brighton	40	?	1960
3	Kent Canning Co.*	Chatham	41	1920's	1959
20	Kent Canning Co.*	Sandwich	N/A		
4	Delhi Fruit & Vegetable Canning Co.*	Delhi	42	1951	1959
13	Delhi Fruit & Vegetable Canning Co.*	Niagara-on-the Lake	50	1961	1970
5	Strathroy Canning and Preserving Co.*	Dresden	43	1947	1980
21	Strathroy Canning and Preserving Co.*	Strathroy	63	1960's	1963
6	F.R. Lalor Canning Co.*	Dunnville	44	1959	1963
9	The Simcoe Canning Co.*	Hamilton	N/A		
17	The Simcoe Canning Co.*	Simcoe	58	IN OPERATION	
18	The Simcoe Canning Co.*	St.Catharines	61	1950s	1958
10	Imperial Canning Co.* (Kingsville Preserving Co.)	Kingsville	48	1968	1972
11	Lakeport Preserving Co.*	Lakeport	49	1954	1954
23	Miller and Co.*	Trenton	68	1917	1919
12	(A warehouse)*	Hamilton	N/A		
14	A.C. Miller and Co.*	Picton	52	1930	1954
15	W. Boulter and Sons*	Picton	54	1950's	1962

No.	Original Name	Location	Page	Closed	Sold
19	Ontario Pure Food Co.*	St.Catharines	62	?	ca 1922
24	Bowlby Bros. and Co.*	Waterford	70	1983	1985
32	Clark and Clark*	Brighton	78	?	ca 1920
175	Wallaceburg Canning Co.* (Riverside Canning Co.)	Wallaceburg	135	ca 1951	1959
7	The Grimsby Canning Co. (#293 after 1927)	Grimsby	45	1953	1967
22	St. Davids Canning Co. (Lowrey Bros.)	St. Davids	65	IN OPERATION	
26	L.M. Schenck and Co.	St.Catharines	73	1940's	1956
16	Port Hope Canning and Preserving Co.	Port Hope	56	ca 1960	1962
---	Dunmore Canning Factory	St.Catharines	N/A		
40	Niagara Falls Canning Co.	Niagara Falls	90	1920	early 1940's
42	Grantham Canning Co.	St.Catharines	94	ca 1934	1941
<u>1 9 0 4</u>					
29	West Lorne Canning and Evaporating Co.	West Lorne	76	1954	1963
27	A.B. Saylor Canning Co.	Bloomfield	74	ca 1919	1958
<u>1 9 0 5</u>					
(S)	Southam Printing and Lithographing Co.	London	149	-	?
30	The Leamington Canning Co. Ltd.	Leamington	N/A		
<u>1 9 0 7</u>					
25	Belle River Canning Co.	Belle River	72	1959	1960
31	Amherstburg Canning Co.	Amherstburg	77	1979	1984

No.	Original Name	Location	Page	Closed	Sold
<u>1 9 0 9</u>					
(S)	Aylmer Condensed Milk Co.	Aylmer	150	-	1916
<u>1 9 1 0</u>					
28	Wellington Packing Co.	Wellington	75	?	1962
33	Belleville Canning Co.	Belleville	80	? ca	1919
34	Bloomfield Packing Co.	Bloomfield	82	1959	1959
35	Farmers Canning Co.	Bloomfield	84	?	1956
36	Burlington Canning Co.	Burlington	85	1960	1960
37	Hillier Preserving Co.	Hillier	N/A		1958
38	Jordan Station Canning Co.	Jordan Station	88	1950's	1960
39	Napanee Canning Co.	Napanee	89	1950's	1957
41	Old Homestead Canning Co.	Picton	91	?	1962
43	St. Thomas Canning Co.	St. Thomas	95	?	?
44	Tilbury Canning Co.	Tilbury	97	ca 1960	1965
45	Lakeside Canning Co.	Wellington	98	1960	1961
46	Alvinston Canning Co.Ltd.	Alvinston	99	ca 1911	1960
47	The Meaford Canning Co.	Meaford	N/A		
92	Essex Canning and Preserving Co.	Essex	N/A		
113	Beamsville Preserving Co. (Half interest at this date; full ownership in 1924)	Beamsville	128	prior to 1937	1955
249	J.H. Wetthey Ltd. (Garden City Canning and Preserving Co.)	St.Catharines	138	ca 1931	1940

No.	Original Name	Location	Page	Closed	Sold
<u>1 9 1 1</u>					
48	Bow Park Farm	Brantford	102	-	1966
62	St. Isidore Canning Co.	St. Isidore, Que.	114	1957	1959
<u>1 9 1 2</u>					
52	Usher Canning Co. (Queenston Canning Co.)	St. Davids	106	1916	1932
49	Ridgetown Canning and Preserving Co.	Ridgetown	103	1967	1976
51	The Forest Canning Co.	Forest	105	?	1960
53	Tecumseh Canning Co.	Tecumseh	107	1927	1927
60	The Ste. Dorothee Canning Co.	Ste. Dorothee, Quebec	112	ca 1933	1939
61	St. Eustache Canning Co.	St. Eustache, Quebec	N/A		
504 (S)	Pembroke Shook Mills	Pembroke	151	-	1960
<u>1 9 1 3</u>					
68	Vernon Canning & Jam Co.	Vernon, B.C.	N/A		
--	Summerland Canning Co.	Summerland, B.C.	N/A		
50	Fonthill Canning Co.	Fonthill	104	ca 1958	1967
<u>1 9 1 4</u>					
(S)	Simcoe Lithographing Co.	Simcoe	152	ca 1917	?

No.	Original Name	Location	Page	Closed	Sold
<u>1 9 1 5</u>					
55	British Canadian Cannery Limited	Merlin	N/A		
56	"	Port Dalhousie	110	?	1962
57	"	Highgate	N/A		1960
58	"	Cobourg	111	?	1960
59	"	Port Robinson	N/A		
63	"	Blenheim	N/A		
64	"	Bowmanville	115	?	1959
<u>1 9 1 7</u>					
73	CCL	Vancouver, B.C.	120	1954	1958
66	Vittoria Canning Co.	Vittoria	N/A		
104	A.A. Morden and Son	Wellington	N/A		
<u>1 9 1 8</u>					
65	Stoney Point Canning Co.	Stoney Point	116	1958	1962
<u>1 9 1 9</u>					
74	Food Products Co. Ltd.	Keremeos, B.C.	N/A		1959
76	Kelowna Canning Co.	Kelowna, B.C.	N/A		
77	Anglesey Canning Co. (Western Cannery) (Summerland Canning Co.)	Penticton, B.C.	121	1948	1958
<u>1 9 2 0</u>					
42	Dominion Macaroni Co. Ltd.	St. Catharines	93	1927	1928

No.	Original Name	Location	Page	Closed	Sold
<u>1 9 2 3</u>					
505 (S)	Canners Seeds Ltd.	Wellington	154	1959	1959
17H (S)	Canners Machinery Ltd.	Simcoe	153	-	1978
72	Kelowna Packers	Kelowna, B.C.	N/A		
98	Ridgeville Canning Co.	Ridgeville	N/A		
100	Exeter Canning and Preserving Co. (#51 from 1961)	Exeter	124	IN OPERATION	
101	Ameliasburg Canning and Preserving Co.	Rednersville	126	?	1960
107	John Hubbs Canning Co.	Picton	N/A		
109	Kinney and Colliver	Picton	N/A		
110	Prince Edward Cannors	Wellington	N/A		
111	Lambton Packing Co.	Petrolia	127	?	1960
114	Port Milford Canning Co. (South Bay Canning Co.)	Port Milford	N/A		
129	Oshawa Canning Co.	Oshawa	N/A		
152	John W. Hyatt & Sons Ltd.	West Lake	130	?	1958
154	The Orser Packing Co.	Colborne	131	?	1960
160	Northport Canning Co.	Northport	132	?	ca 1960
163	New Burford Canning Co.	Burford	133	1954	1958
46	Wentworth Orchards Co.	Waterdown	N/A		1958
176	Salem Canning Co.	Salem	136	?	1960
190	Silver Lake Canning Co. (Old Mill Canning Factory)	St. Davids	137	?	1926
228	The Thames Canning Factory	Thamesville	N/A		
229	Ingersoll Canning and Packing Co.	Vienna	N/A		

No.	Original Name	Location	Page	Closed	Sold
241	The Vineland Cannery Ltd.	Vineland	N/A		1957
251	Durham Canning Co.	Orono	N/A		
252	Frankford Canning Co. (#58 later)	Frankford	139	?	1964
253	Consecon Canning Co.	Consecon	N/A		
254	Grafton Canning Co.	Grafton	140		1960
255	Presqu'ile Canning Co.	Brighton	N/A		
256	Colborne Canning Co.	Colborne	N/A		1957
291	Provincial Cannery Ltd.	Port Hope	N/A		
300	The Port Dalhousie Canning Co.	Port Dalhousie	141	?	1952
303	Boulter and Benson	Picton	N/A		
349	Rainy River Canning Co.	Emo	145	?	1950
378	Grimsby Fruit Growers Ltd.	Grimsby	146	?	1960
542	Orono Canning Co.	Orono	N/A		
97	The Valley Canning Co.	Loiselleville	N/A		
105	Sylvester Church	Picton	N/A		
<u>1 9 2 5</u>					
75	(Built by P.F. Eraut)	Oliver, B.C.	121	ca 1958	1960
<u>1 9 2 6</u>					
262 (S)	Wagstaffe Limited (#62 from 1973)	Hamilton	155	1978	1978
120	Port Burwell Canning and Evaporating Co.	Port Burwell	N/A		

No.	Original Name	Location	Page	Closed	Sold
		<u>1 9 2 9</u>			
334	Occidental Fruit Co. (Occidental Canning Co.)	Kelowna, B.C.	144	ca 1958	1963
		<u>1 9 3 1</u>			
116	Farmers Canning Co.	Mission City, B.C.	129	1957	1959
331	Ashcroft Cannery Ltd.	Ashcroft, B.C.	143		1961
		<u>1 9 3 2</u>			
330	St. Hyacinthe Canning Factory (#65 from 1961)	St. Hyacinthe, Quebec	142	1983	1984
		<u>1 9 3 4</u>			
66	Chambly Canning Co.	Chambly, Que.	117	IN OPERATION	
		<u>1 9 3 5</u>			
67	CCL - New Plant	Middleton, N.S.	138	1957	1960
		<u>1 9 3 9</u>			
(S)	Walmer Transport Co. Ltd.	Hamilton	159	-	1983
		<u>1 9 4 1</u>			
165	Lulu Island Canning Co.	Lulu Island (Eburne, B.C.)	134	ca 1954	1958
		<u>1 9 4 2</u>			
307	Saanich Canning Co.	Saanich District, Sidney, B.C.	N/A		

No.	Original Name	Location	Page	Closed	Sold
		<u>1 9 4 7</u>			
47	CCL - New Plant (#1 from 1962)	Dresden	100	IN OPERATION	
53	CCL - New Plant	Foxboro	108	ca 1962	1963
957	CCL Motor Division	Wellington	N/A	1958	1960
		<u>1 9 4 8</u>			
78	CC(W) Ltd. - new plant	Penticton, B.C.	122	ca 1982	1083
		<u>1 9 5 2</u>			
43	CCL - new plant	Morden, Man.	96	1969	1970
		<u>1 9 5 4</u>			
70	CC(W) Ltd. - new plant (To replace #73)	Vancouver, B.C.	119	?	1967
		<u>1 9 5 9</u>			
93	CCL - can plant	Burlington	123	-	1984
		<u>1 9 6 2</u>			
92 (S)	Aylmer Foods Warehousing Limited	Rexdale (Toronto)	160	-	1981
		<u>1 9 6 4</u>			
358	Boese Foods Limited (#97 as of 1964)	St.Catharines	161	1977	1977

No.	Original Name	Location	Page	Closed	Sold
<u>1 9 6 7</u>					
359 (S)	The Pyramid Cannery Limited (now #59)	Leamington	162		IN OPERATION
<u>1 9 7 0</u>					
(S)	St. Williams Preservers Limited (See also #94 - 1976)	St. Williams	163	1976	1984
<u>1 9 7 1</u>					
(S)	Duncan Lithographing Co. Limited	Hamilton	164	-	1978
<u>1 9 7 6</u>					
94	CCL - can assembly plant	St. Williams	123	-	1984
<u>1 9 8 0</u>					
(through merger)					
61	Kouri Imported and Brokerage (RJR Foods, Ltd.)	Ste. Thérèse, Quebec	113		IN OPERATION
32	Chun King (RJR Foods, Ltd.)	Windsor	32		IN OPERATION

COMPANY DIRECTORS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years as a Director</u>		<u>Connections</u>
Hugh Malcolmson	1903	1909	#3 Chatham
William A. Ferguson	1903	1905	#4 Delhi
Junius J. Nairn	1903	1931	#1 Aylmer
Henry I. Matthews	1903	1909	#11 Lakeport
Samuel Nesbitt	1903	1925	#2 Brighton
William P. Innes	1903	1918	#17 Simcoe
Thomas N. Dunn	1903	1909	#21 Strathroy
Wellington Boulter	1903	1906	#15 Picton
Francis R. Lalor	1903	1926	#6 Dunnville
Robert L. Innes	1904	1928	#8 Hamilton
David Marshall	1906	1912	#1 Aylmer
Garnet P. Grant	1910	1913	President, Dominion Bond Co.
H.W. Richardson	1910	1918	#41 Picton
Thomas Owens	1910	1914) #34 Bloomfield,) #113 Beamsville
A.H.B. MacKenzie	1910	1914	Meredith and Co., Montreal
Thomas N. Dunn (again)	1910	1916	#21 Strathroy
David Marshall (again)	1914	1920	#1 Aylmer
William R. Drynan	1918	1949	Secretary-Treasurer, CCL
W.G. Lumbers	1923	1950	Wholesale grocers
William L. Innes	1923	1950	Son of William P. Innes

Company Directors Cont'd.:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years as a Director</u>		<u>Connections</u>
Edward A. Pearce	1923	1952	#34 Bloomfield
Arthur Allen	1923	1929	#45 Wellington
Avern Pardoe	1925	1949	
Mark Bredin	1925	1935	President, Canada Bread Co.
W. Norman McDougall	1925	1926	Son-in-Law of H. Matthews, #11 Lakeport
H.C. Scholfield	1926	1935	
Lt. Col. W.G. McKendrick	1926	1950	
Charles E. Innes	1927	1938	#17 Simcoe
J.A. Northway	1929	1947	
G.C. Edwards	1929	1947	
Aleck Leitch	1930	1950	#21 Strathroy
Donald R. McCahill(Dan)	1939	1953	#51 Forest
William I. Drynan	1943	1975	Son of W.R. Drynan
F.S. Corrigan	1947	1952	
H.G. Stapells, Q.C.	1949	1965	Solicitor, Toronto
Leonard A. Philip	1949	1975	Monroe Calculators
J.A. Scythes	1949	1957	
G.H. Gausby	1949	1952	Wagstaffe Ltd
L.M. Crandall	1950	1975	President, Pembroke Shook Mills
R.W. Reynolds	1950	1961	Vice-President - Finance, CCL
K.M. Pringle	1950	1959	President, Dominion Securities Corporation
J.P. Coyle	1950	1957	Vice-President, Carnation Milk Co. of Canada
G.G. Lister	1952	1962	Executive Vice-President, CCL
Irving Granicher	1957	1958	California Packing Corporation

Company Directors Cont'd.:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Years as a Director</u>		<u>Connections</u>
J.E. Countryman	1957	1969	California Packing Corporation
R.G. Lucks	1957	1965	California Packing Corporation
W. Herbert Carr	1957	1970	California Packing Corporation
O.E. Seegelken	1958	1959	
R.B. Yerby	1959	1976	California Packing Corporation
G. Arnold Hart	1959	1970	Bank of Montreal
Lawrence H. Johnston	1963	1983	Vice-President - Finance, CCL
Reginald M. Mapp	1963	1971	Vice-President - Marketing, CCL
A. Leroy Nelson	1963	1982	Vice-President - Production, CCL
A.W. Eames, Jr.	1965	1978	California Packing Corporation
W.S. Sewell, Q.C.	1965	1979	Stapells & Sewell, General Counsel, Toronto
J. Leonard Walker	1970	1973	Bank of Montreal
W.G. Cooper	1970	1972	Del Monte Corporation
A.L. Croce	1970	1973	Del Monte Corporation
Richard Fox, C.A.	1971	1974	Vice-President - Finance and Corporate Development, CCL
R.H. Ward	1972	1981	Del Monte Corporation
Richard G. Landis	1973	1983	Del Monte Corporation
J.Y. Massey	1973	1974	Del Monte Corporation
C.S. MacNaughton	1974	1982	Burns-Fry
F.H. McNeil	1974	1981	Bank of Montreal
Vernal C. German	1975	1983	Pilkington Glass Industries

COMPANY PRESIDENTS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Dates Served</u>
Hugh Malcolmson	1903
William P. Innes	1904 - 1906
Sam Nesbitt	1907 - 1908
David Marshall	1909 - 1910
Garnet P. Grant	1910 - 1910
David Marshall	1911 - 1912
Francis R. Lalor	1912 - 1914
Henry W. Richardson	1915 - 1916
Junius J. Nairn	1917 - 1927
Avern Pardoe	1928 - 1935
William R. Drynan	1936 - 1948
Edward A. Pearce	1949 - 1950
Donald R. McCahill	1951 - 1953
William I. Drynan	1954 - 1965
Lawrence H. Johnston	1965 - 1980
Albert J. James	1981 - 1983
Frank V. Dennis	1983 - 1986