

**CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL**

**MINUTES**

*Thirteenth Annual Meeting*

**MONDAY, OCTOBER 27**

**1952**



**Victoria, B.C.**

# CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL

## MARITIMES BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

PHILLIP BISHOP  
Sackville, N.B.

## ASSOCIATION DES APICULTEURS DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC

S. M. DESCHENES  
152 Notre Dame E., Montreal, P. Q.

## LES PRODUCTEURS DE MIEL DU QUEBEC

O. PARADIS  
-St. Simon, Co. Bagot, Quebec

## ONTARIO BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

J. N. DYMENT  
Smithville, Ont.

## ONTARIO HONEY PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

H. C. ALLEN  
86 Ardagh Street, Toronto, Ont.

## MANITOBA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

G. HABING  
Hazelridge, Manitoba

## MANITOBA CO-OP. HONEY PRODUCERS LTD.

S. COULTHARD  
Bagot, Manitoba

## SASK. BEEKEEPERS' CO-OP ASSOCIATION

S. L. HAND  
Porcupine Plain, Sask.

## SASK. HONEY PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

R. M. PUGH  
Tisdale, Sask.

## ALBERTA HONEY PRODUCERS CO-OP.

P. KOWALSKI  
11219 - 101 Street, Edmonton, Alberta

## ALBERTA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

ALAN GRAHAM  
Coaldale, Alberta

## BRITISH COLUMBIA HONEY PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

C. C. HEIGHWAY  
Peachland, B.C.

W. H. TURNBULL  
Vernon, B.C.

## CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION

F. R. GARLAND  
123 Bannatyne Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

## HONOURARY MEMBERS

HON. J. G. GARDINER  
Ottawa, Ont.

W. R. AGAR  
Brooklyn, Ont.

C. G. BISHOP  
Sherbrooke, P. Q.

J. W. BRAITHWAITE  
Brandon, Man.

P. C. COLQUHOUN  
Maple Creek, Sask.

C. B. GOODERHAM  
Ottawa, Ont.

H. JONES  
Bedford, P. Q.

G. H. PEARCEY  
Kelowna, B.C.

T. H. SHIELD  
Toronto, Ont.

## PAST PRESIDENTS

1940 W. R. AGAR  
Brooklyn, Ontario

1941 W. R. AGAR  
Brooklyn, Ontario

1942 S. M. DESCHENES  
Montreal, P.Q.

1943 J. W. BRAITHWAITE  
Brandon, Manitoba

1944 P. C. COLQUHOUN  
Maple Creek, Sask.

1945 A. T. BROWN  
Peterborough, Ontario

1946 W. E. PHILLIPS  
Dauphin, Manitoba

1947 F. R. GARLAND  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

1948 F. R. GARLAND  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

1949 F. R. GARLAND  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

1950 J. N. DYMENT  
Smithville, Ontario

1951 J. N. DYMENT  
Smithville, Ontario

1952 P. KOWALSKI  
Edmonton, Alta.

## PAST SECRETARY-TREASURERS

1940 W. T. PATTERSON  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

1941 R. M. PUGH  
Tisdale, Saskatchewan

1942 R. M. PUGH  
Tisdale, Saskatchewan

1943 R. M. PUGH  
Tisdale, Saskatchewan

1944 R. M. PUGH  
Tisdale, Saskatchewan

1945 R. M. PUGH  
Tisdale, Saskatchewan

1946 R. M. PUGH  
Tisdale, Saskatchewan

1947 R. M. PUGH  
Tisdale, Saskatchewan

1948 R. M. PUGH  
Tisdale, Saskatchewan

1949 W. G. LEMAISTRE  
Edmonton, Alberta.

1950 R. M. PUGH  
Tisdale, Saskatchewan

1951 R. M. PUGH  
Tisdale, Saskatchewan

1952 R. M. PUGH  
Tisdale, Saskatchewan

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MINUTES

CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL

Thirteenth Annual Meeting

Victoria, B.C.

Monday, October 27th, 1952, 2:00 P.M.

Present: Members: P. Kowalski, J.N. Dymont, G. Habing, S.M. Deschenes, W.H. Turnbull, R.M. Pugh, C.C. Heighway, H.C. Allen, S. Coulthard, F.R. Garland, C.D. Ciphery, G.L. Hand, C. Paradis.

Visitors: V.E. Thorgeison, New Westminster; P.W. Hyer, Victoria; Dr. J.B. Munro, Victoria; Max Wallis, Manager, Alberta Honey Producers Co-operative Edmonton; Mrs. Harriett Grace, Director, American Honey Institute, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.; Mr. L. Grace, Madison, Wisconsin; H. Bird, Victoria, B.C.; R. McGavin, Vancouver, B.C.; Art Irwin, New Westminster, B.C.; C.W. Lauren, Landsdown Road, Victoria, B.C.; Mrs. W.H. Turnbull, Vernon, B.C.; Mrs. C.C. Heighway, Peachland, B.C.; Dr. G.F. Townsend, Provincial Apiarist of Ontario, Guelph, Ontario; J. Corner, Provincial Apiarist of British Columbia, Vernon, B.C.; J.H. Arnott, Provincial Apiarist of Saskatchewan, Regina, Saskatchewan; D. Robertson, Provincial Apiarist of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba; R. Richardson, Victoria; A.E. McInnis, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B.C.; T.H. Safeld, Manager, Ontario Honey Producers Co-operative, Toronto, Ontario; Jim Jack, Mono Containers Limited, Winnipeg.

The Secretary read the notice of the meeting.

Moved by Heighway, seconded by Hand:

1. THAT the Minutes of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Beekeepers' Council be approved.

CARRIED.

The President introduced the Honorable W. Keirnan, Minister of Agriculture of British Columbia, who welcomed the Council and visitors to the Province of British Columbia.

President Kowalski welcomed Council and visitors to the Thirteenth Annual Meeting and presented his report for the year.  
(Appendix I)

The audited financial statement for the period ended January 31st, 1952, was presented by the Treasurer.  
(Appendix II)

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Paradis:

2. THAT the audited financial statement for the period February 1, 1951, to January 31st, 1952, be approved.

CARRIED

The interim financial statement for the period January 31st, 1952, to September 30th, 1952, was read by the Treasurer.  
(Appendix III)

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Allen:

3. THAT the interim financial statement be accepted.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Habing:

4. THAT W.H. Turnbull be Public Relations and Publicity representative for the meeting.

CARRIED

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Allen:

5. THAT the following additions to the regular agenda be approved:

Tuesday, P.M.: Address by L.R. Stephens on marketing.

Wednesday, A.M.: Report on the activities of the American Honey Institute by Mrs. Harriett M. Grace.

Thursday, 2 P.M.: Election.

CARRIED

Kowalski presented the report of the Advertising Committee.  
(Appendix IV)

J.N. Dymont emphasized the importance of Red Wing advertising in the province of Ontario.

Moved by Garland, seconded by Paradis:

6. THAT the report of the Advertising Committee be received.

CARRIED

The report of the Export and Import Committee was presented by T.H. Shield.  
(Appendix V)

Moved by Garland, seconded by Dymont:

7. THAT the report of the Export and Import Committee be received.

CARRIED

Adjournment was moved by Coulthard.

Tuesday, October 28th,

9:00 A.M.

Present: Members: Kowalski, Dymont, Habing, Deschenes, Turnbull, Pugh, Heighway, Allen, Coulthard, Garland, Ciphery, Hand, Paradis.

Visitors: J.H. Biggs, Vancouver, Arnott, Irwin, McGavin, Mrs. Grace, Jack, Thorgeison.

The report of the Canadian National and Royal Winter Fair Committee was presented by Allen.

Moved by Allen, seconded by Coulthard:

8. THAT the report of the Canadian National and Royal Winter Fair Committee be received.

CARRIED

Moved by Paradis, seconded by Heighway:

9. THAT the report of the Constitution Procedure Committee be received.

CARRIED

The report of the Grading Committee was presented by Garland.  
(Appendix VI)

Moved by Garland, seconded by Paradis:

10. THAT the report of the Grading Committee be received.

CARRIED

R.M. Pugh reported for the Levy Committee as follows:

"After carefully reviewing levy collections in Canada, your Committee is of the opinion that the container levy is being collected in a satisfactory manner."

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Heighway:

11. THAT the report of the Levy Committee be received.

CARRIED

Thirty minute adjournment was moved by Dymont.

CARRIED

A report on Marketing Legislation was presented by Heighway.  
(Appendix VII)

Moved by Heighway, seconded by Allen:

12. THAT the report on Marketing Legislation be received.

CARRIED

Armstrong presented the report of the Honey Uses Committee.  
(Appendix VIII)

Moved by Habing, seconded by Garland:

13. THAT the report of the Honey Uses Committee be received.

CARRIED

Moved by Dymont, seconded by Habing:

14. THAT Council thank British Columbia Tree Fruits, Limited, for so kindly providing apples and apple juice for the meeting.

CARRIED

Adjournment was moved by Allen.

CARRIED

Tuesday, October 23th,

1:30 P.M.

Present: Members: Kowalski, Dymont, Habing, Deschenes, Turnbull, Pugh, Ciphery, Heighway, Allen, Coulthard, Garland, Hand, Paradis.

Visitors: Shannon, Warren, Armstrong, Jack, Mrs. H. Grace, McGavin, Bird, Irwin, Biggs, Shield, McInnis, L.R. Stephens, Secretary, Okanagan Federated Shippers Association, Kelowna, B.C.

The Transportation Rates report was presented by Pugh.  
(Appendix LX)

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Habing:

15. THAT the report of the Transportation Rates Committee be received.

CARRIED

L.R. Stephens, Secretary of the Okanagan Federated Shippers Association, addressed Council on Marketing Legislation in British Columbia, and the functioning of the Okanagan Federated Shippers Association in the handling of vegetables from the interior British Columbia area. The following recommendations were outlined for the successful working of a Marketing Board:

1. At least eighty-five per cent growers' support.
2. Do not use too many powers.
3. Enlist distributors' cooperation.
4. Secure consumers' support by quality product.
5. Maintain reasonable prices.

The thanks of Council was extended to Mr. Stephens by Allen and Dymont.

A report on the work of Sports College was given by Dymont.

Moved by Garland, seconded by Deschenes:

16. THAT the report of the Canadian National and Royal Winter Fair Committee be approved,

and that Mr. and Mrs. Allen be extended the sincere thanks of Council for the extensive amount of work they have done on these fairs.

CARRIED

The Research Committee's report was presented by Townsend.  
(Appendix X)

Moved by Dymont, seconded by Allen:

17. THAT the report of the Research Committee be received.

CARRIED

Adjournment was moved by Heighway.

Wednesday, October 29th,

9:00 A.M.

**Present: Members:** Kowalski, Turnbull, Deschenes, Paradis, Pugh, Dymont, Allen, Habing, Coulthard, Hand, Ciphery, Heighway, Garland.

**Visitors:** Armstrong, Jamieson, Townsend, Robertson, Arnott Corner, Walls, Shield, Leach, McInnis, Mr. Grace, Mrs. Grace, Mrs. Habing, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Coulthard, Mrs. Heighway, Mrs. Turnbull.

A report on the work of the American Honey Institute in promoting sales of Canadian honey was presented by Mrs. Grace. Samples of the pictures released to Canadian papers during the year were shown by slides and the requests for information and honey recipes received from various Canadian papers were shown on scroll. President Kowalski thanked Mrs. Grace and the American Honey Institute for the exceptionally fine job they were doing on honey promotion in Canada.

Moved by Paradis, seconded by Habing:

18. THAT Council express its sincere appreciation of the exceptionally fine work being performed by Mrs. Grace and the American Honey Institute in keeping honey continuously before the Canadian public and in encouraging its use.

CARRIED

Honey Competitions report was presented by Turnbull.  
(Appendix XI)

Moved by Habing, seconded by Dymont:

19. THAT the report of the Honey Competitions Committee be received.

CARRIED

Moved by Heighway, seconded by Allen:

20. THAT a letter of thanks be forwarded to Mr. H. Jones for the complete and detailed report prepared.

CARRIED



The Pollination Committee report was presented by Hand.  
(Appendix XII)

Moved by Hand, seconded by Heighway:

21. THAT the report of the Pollination Committee be received.

CARRIED

The report of the Advertising Committee was introduced for further discussion.

Moved by Garland, seconded by Deschenes:

22. WHEREAS some of the most effective promotion work which honey receives is done by the American Honey Institute through releases to Food Editors and the Canadian Press, and through the co-operative promotion of Allied Food Industries,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council continue its support to the American Honey Institute.

CARRIED

Moved by Allen, seconded by Heighway:

23. WHEREAS Sports College is conducting extensive research in the value of various foods for athletes, and

WHEREAS Sports College has found honey one of the best energy foods, and

WHEREAS recommendations for the use of honey are issued by Sports College through the radio, press and Research Guide,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council continue its support to Sports College for the coming year.

CARRIED

Moved by Heighway, seconded by Paradis:

24. THAT honey advertising be continued by Council to the limit of its resources along all available avenues.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Deschenes:

25. THAT the recommendation of the Kelly Advertising Agency to conduct an advertising campaign on honey, based on the Hamilton Tigers in case of a win by this team, be referred to the Advertising Committee for consideration.

CARRIED

Moved by Allen, seconded by Heighway:

26. THAT the report of the Advertising Committee be accepted.

CARRIED

Council was adjourned for noon recess.

Wednesday, October 29th,

1:30 P.M.

Present: Members: Kowalski, Turnbull, Pugh, Paradis, Garland, Heighway, Allen, Coulthard, Ciphery, Hand, Dymont, Deschenes, Habing.

Visitors: Leach, Shannon, Irwin, Jack, Thorgeison.

Moved by Paradis, seconded by Heighway:

27. THAT the recommendations of the Constitution Procedure Committee be accepted.

CARRIED

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Habing:

28. THAT WHEREAS the recommendations of the Committee are detailed and require considerable study to fully understand their implications, and

WHEREAS such opportunity for study is not now available.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the motion be amended to delay further consideration of changes in the Constitution until the next Annual meeting.

CARRIED

Moved by Habing, seconded by Coulthard:

29. THAT the Constitution Procedure Committee be requested to circularize Council members of all changes proposed in the Constitution at least two months previous to the next Annual meeting.

CARRIED

Moved by Paradis, seconded by Garland:

30. THAT the report of the Export and Import Committee be accepted.

CARRIED

The Film Committee reported no progress.

Moved by Garland, seconded by Coulthard:

31. WHEREAS a private film is now being taken at Guelph, Ontario, in cooperation with the Apiary Branch there, and

WHEREAS the producer of this film has professional standing and is preparing a most interesting document.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council request the National Film Board to purchase this film for distribution over its regular circuit which presently lacks films on beekeeping.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Coulthard:

32. THAT the Film Committee do everything in its power to encourage the production and distribution of films on honey bees.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Heighway:

33. THAT Council members individually accept the responsibility of persuading their member organizations to give support to revisions in Provincial Grading regulations necessary to achieve uniformity with Dominion regulations.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Deschenes:

34. THAT honey which, for any reason, does not meet minimum grade requirements be graded as "Substandard".

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Coulthard:

35. THAT provision be made for the exemption from the Standard Container Regulations of "Novelty Packs" as determined by the Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Heighway:

36. THAT regulations in respect to container labels for domestic and imported honey be revised to read, "That lettering be clearly legible and of a size in proportion to the size and design of the label"

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Coulthard:

37. THAT the use of the words, "Creamed Honey" be recognized and defined as, "Properly set granulated honey of smooth, fine texture".

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Ciphery:

38. THAT the Honey Grading Regulations be revised to include under damage and serious damage, "Breakdown of granulation".

CARRIED

Adjournment was moved by Heighway for thirty minutes.

Moved by Coulthard, seconded by Habing:

39. THAT Council extend its appreciation to Perga Containers Limited for so kindly arranging tea for Council and guests.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Dymont:

40. THAT Council renew its appeal to the Dominion government to increase its participation in the administration of grading regulations.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Dymont:

41. THAT individual members of Council accept the responsibility to obtain the active support of their provincial organizations to urge on their Provincial governments the necessity of greater government administration of grading regulations.

CARRIED

Moved by Deschenes, seconded by Turnbull:

42. THAT honey containing foreign material visible to the naked eye should not be graded as No. 1, 2, or 3, but shall be graded as substandard.

DEFEATED

Moved by Heighway, seconded by Habing:

43. THAT the Grading Committee be congratulated on its report.

CARRIED

Moved by Turnbull, seconded by Paradis:

44. THAT ~~the~~ Honey Competitions Committee report be accepted.

CARRIED

Moved by Allen, seconded by Turnbull:

45. THAT closing dates of entries to fairs be set not more than two weeks previous to the opening date of the fair.

CARRIED

Moved by Turnbull, seconded by Hand:

46. THAT the report of the Honey Uses Committee be adopted.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Habing:

47. THAT the Honey Uses Committee be continued and charged with the responsibility of collecting information in respect to new uses for honey.

CARRIED

Adjournment until 9:00 A.M. was moved by Heighway.

Thursday, October 30th,

9:00 A.M.

Present: Members: Kowalski, Turnbull, Pugh, Deschenes, Paradis, Dymont, Allen, Habing, Coulthard, Hand, Ciphery, Heighway, Garland.

Visitors: Thorgeison, Jack, Bird.

Moved by Deschenes, seconded by Garland:

48. THAT Secretary write to J.B. Montambault, Batiscan, Quebec, re securing his cooperation in collecting container levy.

CARRIED

Moved by Dymont, seconded by Deschenes:

49. THAT the report of the Levy Committee be accepted.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Coulthard:

50. THAT the Grading Committee report be accepted.

CARRIED

Moved by Paradis, seconded by Ciphery:

51. WHEREAS the report of the Research Committee is most comprehensive, and  
WHEREAS the recommendations of the Committee direct research on currently pressing problems, and  
WHEREAS such research is planned on a cooperative basis between the various agencies.  
THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the report of the Research Committee be accepted and the Committee congratulated.

CARRIED

Moved by Heighway, seconded by Paradis:

52. THAT the report of the Marketing Legislation Committee be accepted.

CARRIED

Moved by Dymont, seconded by Heighway:

53. THAT Council regrets the absence of Mr. Bishop and Mr. LeMaistre and requests the Secretary to advise these men that their presence is missed.

CARRIED

The Pollination Committee report was introduced for consideration.

Moved by Hand, seconded by Paradis:

54. THAT for pollinating fruit trees, small fruits, vegetable field crops, and all clovers, one to two colonies per acre appears to provide satisfactorily, and

THAT **for** best results on red clover, two to three colonies per acre are required.

CARRIED

Moved by Hand, seconded by Coulthard:

55. THAT although many colonies are established on legumes at time of blooming, more effective pollination would be obtained if colonies were established when field is twenty to thirty per cent in bloom.

In fruit trees, pollinating colonies, wherever practical, should be moved into orchards when the trees break into bloom.

CARRIED

Moved by Hand, seconded by Habing:

56. THAT it has been established that for red clover pollination, it is desired to distribute the colonies throughout the field in groups, not more than two or three hundred yards apart in all directions. In other clovers in large acreages, the colonies should be distributed in groups throughout the field.

For orchard pollination, colonies should be placed in small groups up to ten either in or beside the orchard.

CARRIED

Moved by Hand, seconded by Coulthard:

57. WHEREAS heavy losses take place in harvesting legumes.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that farmers be encouraged to secure up-to-date information and recommendations on improved harvesting methods from the Department of Agriculture in each province.

In Ontario, two bulletins on harvesting methods are now available, "Swath Combining Clover Seed", circular 147, and "Seed Crop Roto Windrower for Mowers", circular 148.

CARRIED

Moved by Hand, seconded by Allen:

58. WHERE package bees are used for pollination, three pounds or larger should be used for tree fruits. In all other cases of fruit pollination, strong colonies are recommended.

For greenhouse pollination, a three or four frame nuclei placed in the greenhouse is most satisfactory.

For red clover, Ladino and Birds Foot trefoil, colonies should be heavy in brood rearing.

CARRIED

Moved by Hand, seconded by Allen:

59. THAT a better relationship between beekeeper and grower should be encouraged by completely removing from the field and gassing all stragglers when crops are through blooming.

CARRIED

Moved by Hand, seconded by Heighway:

60. THAT the report of the Pollination Committee be accepted.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Habing:

61. THAT Council sincerely regrets the discontinuance of the Western Canada Beekeeper and expresses to Mr. Frank Williams its **great** appreciation of his outstanding support of Council.

CARRIED

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Hand:

62. THAT the report of the Transportation Rates Committee be accepted.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Allen:

63. THAT the Executive appoint all Committees of Council with the sole exception of the Advertising Committee, and  
THAT in future, a Committee be appointed at the opening of Council to select the Committees for approval by Council.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Allen:

64. THAT Council members' expenses for meals be not more than seven dollars when travelling by train, or five dollars in hotels.

CARRIED

Thursday, October 30,

1:00 P.M.

Present: Members: Kowalski, Turnbull, Pugh, Deschenes, Paradis, Dymont, Allen, Habing, Coulthard, Hand, CIPHERY, Heighway, Garland.

Visitors: Jamieson, Shield, Robertson, Arnott, Walls,  
Townsend.

T.H. Shield was asked to take the Chair and conduct the election  
of officers.

Nominations were open for President.

Turnbull was nominated by Garland.  
Kowalski was nominated by Deschenes.  
Kowalski requested that his name be withdrawn, which request was  
granted.

Moved by Habing, seconded by Heighway:

65. THAT nominations close.

CARRIED

Turnbull was declared elected President.

Nominations were opened for Vice-President.

Allen was nominated by Dymont.  
Habing was nominated by Hand.  
Habing requested that his name be withdrawn, which request was  
granted.

Moved by Kowalski, seconded by Paradis:

66. THAT nominations cease.

CARRIED

Allen was declared elected as Vice-President.

Nominations were opened for a Secretary-Treasurer.

Pugh was nominated by Heighway.

Moved by Deschenes, seconded by Allen:

67. THAT nominations close.

CARRIED

Pugh was declared Secretary-Treasurer.

Moved by Paradis, seconded by Dymont:

68. THAT Turnbull, Allen, Kowalski, Pugh, and  
Garland be the Advertising Committee.

CARRIED

Moved by Habing, seconded by Turnbull:

69. THAT the Canadian Honey Packers' Association  
be continued as a full voting member of Council.

CARRIED

Moved by Ciphery, seconded by Deschenes:

70. THAT Council explore every possibility of removing  
or lowering the duty on bee equipment entering  
Canada from the United States.

CARRIED



Moved by Ciphery, seconded by Garland:

71. THAT Council investigate the possibility of advertising honey by television.

CARRIED

Moved by Turnbull, seconded by Dymont:

72. THAT Council meet in Manitoba in 1953 and that the matter of time and place of future meetings be further considered at that time.

CARRIED

Friday, October 31,

9:00 A.M.

Present: Members: Kowalski, Turnbull, Deschenes, Pugh, Paradis, Dymont, Allen, Habing, Coulthard, Hand, Ciphery, Garland, Heighway.

Visitors: Thorgelson.

Moved by Allen, seconded by Deschenes:

73. THAT Council's Annual meeting be changed to a Biennial meeting.

DEFEATED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Dymont:

74. THAT Council explore the possibility of the sale of sulfa drugs through bee supply houses.

CARRIED

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Heighway:

75. THAT Deschenes be appointed a Committee of one to investigate the cost of holding the next Annual meeting at one of a number of central points.

CARRIED

The final report of the Public Relations Committee was presented by Turnbull.

Moved by Dymont, seconded by Hand:

76. THAT the name of this Committee be "Publicity and Public Relations Committee".

CARRIED

Moved by Habing, seconded by Paradis:

77. THAT Council appoint a representative to supply the Canadian Bee Journals with releases of Council news each month.

CARRIED

Moved by Turnbull, seconded by Allen:

- 78. THAT the report of the Public Relations Committee be adopted.

CARRIED

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Garland:

- 79. THAT motion number eighty-eight of the 1951 Council Minutes:

"THAT Council request the various honey container manufacturers to include the following words on their stock design honey containers:

'Write to the American Honey Institute, Madison, Wisconsin, for free honey recipes' "

be referred to the next Annual meeting.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Heighway:

- 80. THAT Council renew its request that the Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture conduct a survey of the consumer buying habits and preferences for honey.

CARRIED

Garland moved adjournment until 2:30.

Friday, October 31,

2:30 P.M.

Present: Members: Kowalski, Turnbull, Deschenes, Pugh, Paradis, Dymont Allen, Habing, Coulthard, Hand, Ciphery, Garland, Heighway.

Visitors: Thorgeison.

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Garland:

- 81. THAT the 1953 - 1954 budget be accepted.

Advertising:

Sports College	\$1,000.00	
American Honey Institute	3,000.00	
Honey Exhibitions	1,500.00	
General Advertising (Plus any extra)	9,900.00	
Council News	<u>1,000.00</u>	\$16,400.00
Research		150.00
Maritime Bee Association		250.00
Travel		300.00
Annual Meeting		3,500.00
Office		2,400.00
Miscellaneous		<u>500.00</u>
		<u>\$23,700.00</u>

CARRIED

At this point the list of new Council Committees was read and some minor changes were made.

Moved by Allen, seconded by Paradis:

82. THAT the list of Committees as presented by the Executive be accepted.

CARRIED

Moved by Dymont, seconded by Habing:

83. THAT the Secretary express Council's thanks to all those who have contributed to the success of the Council meeting.

CARRIED

Moved by Heighway, seconded by Hand:

84. THAT the Saskatchewan Federated Audit Department be the auditors for 1953 - 1954.

CARRIED

The thanks of Council for the work of the Executive during the year was expressed at this point.

The date of the next Annual meeting was discussed and it was the consensus of opinion that it would probably be most convenient during the first two weeks in November.

Adjournment was moved by Heighway.

## *President's Report*

In accepting this honor bestowed upon me as your President for the year 1952, I did so knowing the responsibilities which are part of the position.

With a profound sense of loyalty to the Beekeeping Industry of Canada, I call to order this, the thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Beekeepers' Council.

On behalf of Council, I wish to extend hearty thanks to the Province of British Columbia for its kind invitation to hold our meeting in this delightful city.

This is our second meeting in British Columbia. The last one was held in Vancouver in 1946. Since that time Council has held its Annual meetings in five different Provinces, which no doubt made the Council's work more familiar to Beekeepers. It has also brought honey to the attention of more of the consuming public.

On behalf of Council, I take particular pleasure in welcoming all visitors. This is the first day of National Honey Week. It is appropriate that Council's meeting be held during Honey Week. Council is also marking Honey Week by means of special releases issued by the American Honey Institute and Sports College, and by its current advertising program appearing in the Weekly Press and trade papers.

Some of you have attended all Council meetings since it was organized; some are relatively new. Among the original members and visitors we are fortunate to have with us Mr. R. M. Pugh, our efficient Secretary and Mr. Tom Shield, Manager of the Ontario Honey Co-operative. Among the more recent visitors who have contributed so much to our industry are: Mrs. Harriett Grace, Director of the American Honey Institute; Dr. C. A. Jamieson, Dominion Apiarist; Mr. F. R. Armstrong, and our Provincial Apiarists.

This year we have a new member on the Council from Alberta whom I wish to introduce to you - Mr. C. D. Ciphery, Commercial beekeeper from Sangudo, Alberta. Carmen is a University graduate in Apiculture from Guelph, Ontario. With his special training in Apiculture and practical beekeeping experience, he will help us to make wise decisions for the betterment of the beekeeping industry.

Invitations were again extended to all Provincial Apiarists, Managers of the Honey Co-operatives, and Container Representatives.

We have with us Mr. Max Walls, Manager of the Alberta Honey Producers' Co-operative. This will be his first visit to the Canadian Beekeepers' Council. I am sure that your usual friendly relations will be appreciated.

We also expect to have representatives from the Manufacturers of Bee Supplies, Commission Brokers, and Food Wholesalers of our product. To each and all we extend a hearty welcome.

May all our visitors, particularly the ladies who have accompanied their husbands to this meeting, have a wonderful time. If they wish, they are welcome to enter into the discussions of Council affairs. I am referring to Mrs. Habing, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Hand, Mrs. Ciphery, Mrs. Heighway, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Walls, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Coulthard and Mrs. Kowalski.

Remember you are among friends. To have a good friend is one of the greatest delights of life; to be a good friend is one of the noblest and most difficult undertakings.

Before we start to deal with Council affairs of the past year, I wish to thank Mr. Sam Deschênes for the photographs of Council members which we inserted in last year's minutes. Vive la Quebec. As our members will change from time to time, it is wonderful to have their pictures as souvenirs. Most of our original members have been replaced by new men.

Let us pause to pay homage to those members who worked so hard for Council in former years and whose places are now taken by newer members. I refer to Messrs. Bishop, Braithwaite, Hawthorn, Oster, Duncan, Agar, Phillips, Pearcey, McLean, Brown, Nicholson, Lefort, Colquhoun, and le Maistre. They have served faithfully — and they built well. Let us continue the good work started by them and keep on improving.

This is a National Organization. The problems of beekeepers in one section directly affect beekeepers in other parts of the country and therefore are the concern of the Council. Let us work united for the good of beekeepers everywhere.

My term of office during the past year has not been an easy one. I succeeded two previous Presidents in the person of Mr. Garland, who served you for three years, and Mr. Dymont, who served two years. They are exceptionally talented and able men, and were successful in obtaining a higher degree of beekeepers' support for the Council.

Your Executive this year has had the most economical administration on record. Only one Executive meeting in Saskatoon was fully paid for by the Council. Other Executive meetings held in Winnipeg, Toronto, and several in Edmonton were given free. Executive expenditure was less than one-half of the previous years'.

I am grateful to Mr. Turnbull, our Vice-President, for his wonderful support. He deserves credit for his contribution to the industry.

Mr. Pugh, our able Secretary, has done an excellent job in the preparation and distribution of Council News, and keeping members well posted

(Appendix No. 1: President's Report Continued)

on all Council affairs.

Your Organization is only as good as your Secretary. He is carrying the heaviest load. To you, Roy, our official and personal appreciation.

The Council also appreciates greatly the support and splendid cooperation of all Departments of Government Federal and Provincial, from which we are receiving such valuable assistance.

We appreciate the levy support of the beekeepers, and the cooperation of the Container Companies in making collection for us.

Grading Regulations are now in effect in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario.

The Council has donated two shields, one to be offered for the best liquid honey at the Pacific National Exhibition, and one to be offered at the Canadian National Exhibition. The Canadian National Shield was won by Dr. Hetherington, Toronto, Ontario, and the Pacific National Exhibition Shield was won by Mr. Tony Wawrzyniak. Our heartiest congratulations to the winners.

The Council Advertising Campaign, which was conducted throughout Canada under the direction of Cockfield, Brown Advertising Agency, has already been reported to you in full.

The agreement with Sports College has been renewed for another year and wonderful advertising was given by Sports College on the use of honey by athletes such as the Detroit Red Wings and Jerry Kerschner, winner of the 1951 Canadian National Exhibition swim. Sports College has gone a long way in advertising honey. The Council appreciates its work.

One thousand pounds of honey has been given to Olympic Team as part of their training diet.

Our agreement with the American Honey Institute proved to be most satisfactory, and the work that Mrs. Grace, the director, is doing for the honey producers has done more for the beekeeping industry than we can estimate.

Mrs. Grace will be here with us and will outline her work for you. I would like to have you all present, and as many visitors as possible to hear Mrs. Grace's report. I am sure you will all appreciate it.

Council also appreciates Mr. Clare Allen's work at the Toronto Canadian National Exhibition Honey Advertising and Sales Booth.

Since our agenda is largely the reports of various Committees, I am not going to take up your time in giving Council accomplishments for the year.

We have fourteen active Committees to report to you.

This is a rather short report, but since it is customary to have the President's report, I made it as brief as possible. We have a lot of work to do so let us proceed with one objective - that we are here to serve all Canadian Beekeepers. Each of us should consider the other man's point of view and **work on a national scale.**

Thank you all.  
P. Kowalski,  
President.

### Statement of Receipts

for the period February 1, 1951 to January 31, 1952		
Cash in Bank, Feb. 1, 1951 ....		\$ 3,505.53
Receipts:		
Container Levy:		
Continental Can Company ....	\$16,977.03	
Atlas Paper Box Company ....	708.18	
Canadian Sealright Company .....	30.51	
Perga Containers Limited ....	4,322.24	
Ontario Beekeepers' Ass'n. ..	9,500.00	
American Can Company .....	560.31	\$32,098.27
Others:		
Sale of Auto Honey Plates ..	21.10	
Sundry .....	46.84	32,166.21
To Account For .....		<u>\$35,671.74</u>

### Statement of Expenditures

for the period February 1, 1951 to January 31, 1952		
Expenditures:		
Advertising:		
Winter Campaign 1951 .....	\$ 4,853.24	
Fall and Winter 1951-52 .....	8,840.40	
Advertising Competitions ....	255.00	\$13,948.64
Publicity:		
American Honey Institute ....	\$ 2,126.19	
<b>Sports College</b> .....	1,000.00	
Council News .....	788.20	3,914.39
Honey Exhibits:		
C.N.E. and Royal Winter Fair ..	\$ 641.55	
P.N.E. Honey Exhibit .....	500.00	
Quebec Honey Show .....	50.00	1,191.55
Maritime Beekeepers' Ass'n. ..		147.60
Council Incorporation Fees ....		639.25
Advertising Samples .....		152.59
Annual Meeting .....		4,634.81
Printing Annual Meeting Rep. ....		710.60
Travelling—R. M. Pugh .....	\$ 659.60	
—S. M. Deschenes ..	84.90	
—P. Kowalski .....	379.55	
—J. N. Dymont .....	128.16	1,252.21
Prepaid Publicity:		
American Honey Institute ....	\$ 1,010.50	
Sports College .....	500.00	1,510.50
Administration:		
Audit .....	\$ 25.00	
Bond .....	25.00	
Exchange .....	46.66	
Express .....	80.65	
Donations .....	87.60	
Postage .....	79.75	
Salaries—Sec.-Treas. ....	\$ 1,000.00	
—others .....	750.00	1,750.00
Stationery .....		90.97
Sundry .....		25.38
Telegraph .....		12.28
Telephone .....		52.50
Cash in Bank January 31, 1952 ..	\$ 6,003.30	
Less outstanding cheques .....	1,584.70	\$ 4,418.60
Plus outstanding deposit .....		875.21
Accounted for .....		<u>\$35,671.74</u>

### *Interim Statement of Receipts*

for the period January 31, 1952, to September 30, 1952		
Cash in Bank January 31, 1952		\$ 5,293.81
Receipts:		
Container Levy:		
Continental Can Co. ....	\$ 1,893.66	
American Can Co. ....	180.54	
Atlas Paper Box Co. ....	1,899.22	
Perga Containers Ltd. ....	167.18	
Ontario Beekeepers' Ass'n. ..	3,000.00	7,140.60
1952 Publicity Prepaid:		
Sports College .....	500.00	
American Honey Institute ....	1,010.50	1,510.50
		<u>\$13,944.91</u>

### *Interim Statement of Expenditures*

for the period January 31, 1952, to September 30, 1952		
Advertising:		
Winter Campaign 1951-1952	\$ 4,352.08	
Ontario Campaign 1952 .....	1,500.00	
Olympic Games .....	223.14	\$ 6,075.22
Publicity:		
American Honey Institute ....	2,113.29	
Sports College .....	1,000.00	3,113.29
Honey Exhibitions:		
Canadian National Exh. ....	192.00	
	125.00	
	500.00	817.00
Royal Winter Fair .....		195.22
Maritime Beekeepers' Ass'n. ..		262.40
British Bee Research Ass'n. ....		150.00
Honorary Membership (Certificate and Framing) ....		44.09
Travelling:		
Pugh .....	296.38	
Kowalski .....	152.64	
Turnbull .....	123.85	
Miscellaneous .....	45.80	618.67
Administration:		
Salary .....		500.00
Audit .....	25.00	
Bond .....	25.00	
Exchange .....	12.37	
Telephone .....	47.65	
Telegraphs .....	26.48	
Postage .....	30.14	
Express .....	.85	
Printing .....	83.68	
Miscellaneous .....	11.28	262.45
Investment Reserve .....		305.25
Cash in Bank .....		1,601.32
		<u>\$13,944.91</u>

## *Advertising Committee*

The Advertising Committee's main responsibility is the arranging, through the advertising agency, of Council's direct advertising through press and radio.

This is only one phase of Council's advertising program and perhaps it would not be amiss first to review the advertising program in its entirety.

Council in Annual meeting approves the advertising program as a whole and assigns a budget for each phase of it.

For the past several years the promotion of honey sales has been one of the main activities of Council. However, many beekeepers are not aware of the number of avenues used by Council to promote honey sales, nor are they aware of how large a proportion of Council funds is used for this purpose.

Council's honey promotion or honey advertising is channelled along a number of avenues:

1. Direct Advertising.
2. Honey Publicity.
3. Honey Promotion.
4. Miscellaneous other Council activities.
  1. Direct advertising in press and over radio. This will be explained in detail later.
  2. Publicity:
    - A. **American Honey Institute** publicity and releases direct to Food Editors of the daily, weekly and monthly press.
    - B. **Sports College** publicity directed to the youth of the country, over the radio and by the news releases and monthly publicity of Sports College.
    - C. **Council News** directed to beekeepers, furnishing them with material to release in their home districts through the press, etc. More detailed reports on the American Honey Institute and Sports College will be given later.
  3. Honey Promotion:
    - A. **Prizes** offered at the Canadian National Exhibition, the Pacific National Exhibition and the Royal Winter Fair.
    - B. **Honey Booth** operated by Council at the Canadian National Exhibition and the Royal Winter Fair.
  4. Miscellaneous other Council Activities:
    - A. Annual Meetings.
    - B. Council Reports.
    - C. Council honey donations, etc.
    - D. Council Speakers.

**In 1951, Council spent 75% of its money on honey advertising.**

- A. Of the \$28,867.43 spent by Council in 1951, \$19,207.17 or 67% was spent on direct advertising or honey promotion.
- B. A further sum of over \$2,000.00 was spent on publications, travel, and advertising gifts, and most of this expenditure could be rightfully charged to honey advertising.

### **DIRECT ADVERTISING**

The Advertising Committee has held five meetings during the year. It has not been possible to have all members at all meetings, but the President and Secretary attended all meetings.

Because of the heavy advertising expenditure of 1951, which carried through to the spring months of 1952, no summer campaign was planned. It was decided to conserve resources for a fall and winter campaign to commence in September.

Although the Committee was authorized to spend up to \$20,000.00 it was necessary to estimate how much of that would likely be collected. After estimating the probable levy collections, the Committee thought that it could plan a campaign to cost \$16,000.00.

After carefully considering the various advertising mediums, your Committee decided that a continuation of the illustrated strip in the comic section of the weekly press would give Council the greatest coverage of the whole country over the longest period for the relatively small amount of money Council expected to have expend.

This campaign was summarized in the last issue of Council News.

1. It commenced in mid-September and was to carry through to early December.
2. It consisted of strips which were scheduled to appear at two week intervals which were staggered to give the effect of weekly advertising.
3. The distribution was through the Star Weekly, the Weekend Group, Winnipeg Free Press, and in some trade papers which had a total circulation of over two and one half million copies per issue.
4. The strips were to appear in both English and French to give a complete coverage of Quebec.

This campaign, after having had the complete approval of the Advertising Committee, was contracted for and the necessary strips were prepared.

Unfortunately, it was recently necessary to reduce this campaign to \$9,500.00. There were two things which made this necessary:

1. The honey crop proved disappointing, which reduced the estimated levy collections.
2. The Ontario Beekeepers' Association urgently requested that special



(Appendix No. 4: Advertising Committee Continued)

advertising totalling \$2,400.00 be undertaken in Ontario during the summer featuring the Detroit Red Wings hockey team.

Council's reduced strip campaign is now underway and members have had an opportunity to evaluate it for themselves.

It is the considered opinion of your Committee that this campaign:

1. gives a wider, more regular coverage,
2. reaches the whole country more uniformly,
3. has a greater impact on the youngsters,

than any other campaign we could devise for the relatively small amount of money we are spending.

The Committee, after reviewing the work of the year, makes the following comments:

1. It is necessary to arrange advertising at least six months in advance in order to allow time for preparation and approval of the material and the reservation of space.
2. In the past it has been necessary to estimate probable levy collections. This is unsatisfactory and Council should plan to ultimately collect advertising money before it is spent—not while, or after it is spent, as at present.
3. A Committee charged with advertising must not have its long range advertising plans frustrated by sudden demands for special consideration of any particular section.

The Committee appreciates that it requires considerable fortitude and a full appreciation of Council's advertising plans to withstand sudden, sectional pressure for special advertising, yet the Committee is fully convinced that only by working together on carefully prepared, long range plans, can we get the best returns for our money.

The Committee recommends:

1. That Council continue its support of the American Honey Institute.
2. That Council continue its support of Sports College.
3. That Council's honey advertising be continued to the limit of its resources by the Advertising Committee .

P. Kowalski.

Appendix No. 5

## *Export and Import Committee Report*

Your Committee has very little improvement in the export of honey to report since the last meeting of Council.

### **UNITED KINGDOM**

On two occasions, the Agricultural Department of Trade and Commerce has been approached to ascertain if there was any possibility of opening the export of honey to the United Kingdom. On each occasion, the result has been the same. The present administration in the United Kingdom has ruled that no honey will be imported from any but Sterling Countries. This, of course, is a dollar conserving measure.

Importers in the United Kingdom advise that imports of honey have even been curtailed from Sterling countries. We are advised that import licenses will only be granted in the United Kingdom at the present time to the amount of 5,000 pounds sterling over a six month period. We further understand that similar restrictions were also placed on imports of sugar and syrups. These restrictions had the result of abnormally increasing prices on stocks of honey held in the United Kingdom as they were in demand by bakers and confectioners to replace sugar and syrups in short supply. It appears there is little possibility of sale of Canadian honey in the United Kingdom till the dollar situation improves.

### **CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE**

Many inquiries have been received for honey from Western European countries and a few inquiries from Mediterranean Countries. With the exception of Western Germany, where approximately two hundred thousand pounds of Canadian honey was purchased, there appears to be little possibility of any purchases being made this year as it is difficult to secure allocation of Canadian funds for the purchase of Canadian honey. In some instances, it appears that the Canadian government subsidizes the allocation of funds for Canadian products which are advertised at certain Trade Fairs in Western Germany, but we are not sure how this allocation works.

The competition from the United States, where export honey is subsidized to the extent of 4½ cents a pound, has prevented any export sales from Canada to other European countries.

### **UNITED STATES**

Some United States packers were short of honey at the close of the 1951 season and secured some honey in Eastern Canada for repacking in consumer glass containers. However, the duty of one cent a pound and the heavy freight charge prevented any large buying by United States packers. There is a feeling in certain United States quarters that the United States has placed itself in a position of so encouraging the export of honey that there is a domestic shortage developing and it is possible that some Canadian honey may be exported to the United States during the next few months.

## IMPORTS

Most honey imported into Canada is coming from the United States and practically all of it comes into the country in consumer packages. There are also some minor lots from Mexico, England, and Central European countries. These are usually in consumer type packages and are usually sold only through those stores making a specialty of fancy imported lines of merchandise. These imported packages seldom conform to our weight, grades, grading or marketing regulations.

## CANADIAN EXPORTS OF HONEY

First Six Months 1952, to June 30th

To Bermuda .....	2,640 lbs.
To Finland .....	960 lbs.
To Germany .....	87,360 lbs.
To U.S.A. ....	32,297 lbs.

## CANADIAN IMPORTS OF HONEY

From U.S.A. (Only) .....	54,576 lbs.
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T. H. Shield.

Appendix No. 6

## Grading Committee

### Resolutions of 1951 Council Meeting:

1. Resolution No. 42 Re Net Weight:  
By administrative directive, permission was authorized for the packing of honey in any container holding a net weight of five ounces or less.
2. Resolution No. 43 Re 65 lb. Containers:  
By administrative directive, permission was authorized for the packing of honey in any container holding a net weight of sixty-five pounds.
3. Resolution No. 44 Re Tank Lots:  
All registered shippers were advised of tank lot regulations.

Your Grading Committee has had the advantage of receiving well considered reports on honey grading with definite recommendations from Mr. F. R. Armstrong and also from the meeting of Provincial Apiarists and the Dominion Apiarist. Copy of Mr. Armstrong's report is attached and all recommendations of the Apiarists are embodied in our report.

Your Committee recommends:

1. That Council continuously strive to obtain uniformity of all grading regulations throughout Canada. That Council members individually accept the responsibility of persuading their member organizations to revise Provincial grading regulations to achieve uniformity.
2. That honey which for any reason, does not meet minimum grade requirements be graded as "substandard".
3. That provision be made for the exemption from the Standard Container regulations of "Novelty Packs" as determined by the Department of Agriculture Marketing Service.
4. That regulations in respect to container markings for domestic and export honey be revised to read "That lettering be clearly legible and of a size in proportion to the size and design of the label".
5. That the use of the words "creamed honey" be recognized and defined as "properly set granulated honey of smooth fine texture".
6. That regulations be revised to include under damage and serious damage, "breakdown of granulation".
7. That Council again consider the advisability of requiring that all No. 1, 2, or 3 honey be "free" from foreign material.

While the Committee recognizes the very substantial improvement in both the Provincial and Dominion administration of grading regulations, nevertheless, we also recognize that the present administration is inadequate.

We therefore recommend:

1. That Council renew its appeal to the Dominion government to increase its participation in the administration of grading regulations.
2. That individual members of Council accept the responsibility of obtaining the active support of their own provincial organization, to urge on their Provincial governments the necessity of greater Provincial activity in the administration of these regulations.

F. R. Garland.

In order that honey may be freely dealt in throughout Canada it is of fundamental importance that honey packed, classified, graded and marked in accordance with any provincial honey legislation should be eligible for sale in any other province and for export. To accomplish this it is essential that packing, classification, grading and marking requirements be uniform throughout Canada.

(Appendix No. 6: Grading Committee Continued)

To arrive at a uniform system it is essential that agreement be reached between the provincial organizations and the Canadian Beekeepers' Council as to what shall constitute proper requirements and subsequently, after representation to their respective Provincial Departments by the Provincial organizations, agreement should be reached between various Provincial Departments and the Dominion Department before implementation of those requirements by legislation. In no other way can uniformity be maintained.

In this regard, and as a case in point, I have taken the Honey Regulations under the Farm Products Grades and Sales Act of Ontario as amended March 25, 1952, which digress more than any other provincial legislation from the requirements of the Regulations under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act, as follows:-

#### DEFINITIONS

"Liquid Honey" omits "and which has been treated to preserve its original liquid form". Raw honey not yet granulated can be declared "liquid honey" and sold as such.

"Lot" rather than "tank lot" is defined—a minor matter but in ordinary parlance any quantity is a "lot" and might comprise several "tank lots".

"Pasteurized Honey" may be declared by unregistered packers. No control of any kind is set up under Ontario legislation. This creates a situation which in my opinion is seriously detrimental to the whole industry.

#### GENERAL

Imported honey repacked in Ontario is not required to be marked in accordance with Clause 10 of the Exports and Imports Regulations under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act. Moreover all imported honey repacked in Ontario—whether blended with Ontario honey or not—is required to be graded in accordance with Ontario legislation.

Classes—Conform to Dominion Legislation.

Grades—Conform to Dominion Legislation.

Except:

1. for pasteurized honey which is in no way controlled.
2. No provision for declaration of texture.
3. Tolerance re class and grade based on net weight of honey rather than count of containers. (This may be of little importance but it is confusing and appears pointless).

#### ADVERTISING

Class and grade but not net weight are required to be stated—apparently whether or not price is quoted. This would seem to prohibit general advertising of honey e.g. "Honey for Sale".

#### CONTAINERS

Any container of less than 8 oz. capacity is exempt from standard container regulations whereas Dominion regulations will state "5 oz. or less" by agreement with Council.

Standards are at variance with Dominion Legislation.

Glass restricted to certain sizes.

Metal restricted to other sizes.

Paper restricted to glass sizes.

What is wrong with 8 oz. metal? or 8 lb. glass or paper? Or 60 or 70 lb. paper-lined wooden box if a packer wants to use them. Rearrangement of standard sizes appears to have accomplished nothing of any importance.

Type of closure is definitely restricted to certain means. No discretionary powers are given the Department in respect of means of closing not specified. Vacuum seal of tumblers is a case in point. It is widely used but not specified and there can be no sound argument against it—nor has its use been questioned in Ontario to the best of my knowledge.

#### MARKINGS (Container)

Untreated liquid honey can be declared "Liquid Honey".

"Pasteurized" can be declared on packs put up in unregistered or unlicensed plants, subject to no supervision. The word is not required to appear "in conjunction with" the grade declaration and can therefore be featured in various ways.

No provision is made for "first dealer" declaration.

No provision is made to require the name of the province to be included in the address.

No provision is made for exemption of glass labels from the specific letter sizes set out for other containers.

No requirement of "block" letters as required by Dominion regulations—a good point but not in line with Dominion regulations presently in effect.

It will be seen that packs properly marked in accordance with Ontario legislation might well be ineligible for general distribution in Canada. This would result in confusion and possibly heavy loss in the trade unless concessions were constantly made in respect to shipments moved outside the province.

### MARKINGS (Package)

No requirement "Canada" or "Canadian" (might be dropped).  
No provision for "first dealer" declaration.  
Liquid Honey ) Not defined as in Dominion Regulations and  
Pasteurized Honey ) do not mean the same thing.  
No requirement that address include name of province.  
Require final 2 figures of year to appear in lot-numbers rather than  
single final figure.

### INSPECTION

No penalty fee for inspection of honey improperly marked as to lot-numbers. O.K. if inspection refused but there will be times when such provision would be useful.

Fees are at variance with Dominion legislation.

No allowance made for issuance of a second certificate, at a lesser fee, on a small lot inspected together with a carlot. \$1.00 minimum would be collectable.

Fee not doubled for an appeal inspection.

Fee charged for "release" (of honey under detention) at 1|60c per lb.

Presumably the Dominion and Provincial Departments will eventually be working with joint staff in which circumstances there would seem to be little argument for either Department to charge more or less than the other for the same service — assuming it is the same service and involves the same amount of work.

Method of Inspection for Certification is not set out in detail as in Dominion Regulations. The amount of inspection upon which a certificate is based is not mandatory.

There is no requirement for an inspector to sample and examine each lot although the reason for requiring lot numbering was that this might be done thus assuring proper certification on a definite basis.

It would seem reasonable that an inspection for provincial movement should be just as thorough as for interprovincial movement.

It would also seem reasonable where administration is carried out by joint effort of the Dominion and Provincial Departments that honey should not need double inspection and certification, where it moves out of the province subsequent to first sale within the province.

From the foregoing summary it is at once apparent that though honey may be properly packed and marked in accordance with Ontario legislation it may be improperly packed and marked under Dominion regulations and therefore not saleable outside the province nor eligible for export. This sort of thing will not only hamper trade but will cause confusion and ill feeling in the trade because through lack of uniformity the regulations become a hazard and a cause of loss to the trader rather than a protective measure.

I want it understood that although I have discussed at length the Ontario legislation my remarks are not to be construed as criticism of the Ontario Department who have presumably drawn these regulations in line with the requests and advice of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association but I do want to make it plain that the Ontario regulations are not in line with the Dominion regulations which were agreed to and sponsored by Council prior to their amendment in 1949, and it is obvious that member Ontario organizations were not in agreement with the decisions taken by Council and that Council did not speak with authority for those organizations.

When sponsoring changes in the Dominion regulations, I would urge that in future every effort be made by Council to avoid such situations, and that at all costs we keep our Provincial and Dominion legislation uniform. If standards of quality are satisfactory in one province the same standards should be satisfactory in all other provinces, and, if packing and marking requirements are sufficient for the needs of the industry in one province, they should be equally sufficient in all other provinces. On this basis only can honey be freely dealt in between provinces, and surely we all believe freedom of movement of honey is essential to wider distribution and better marketing.

Recently a great deal of interest has been shown by all provinces in the grading of honey and the time has arrived when regulations acceptable to all concerned be formulated for general use throughout Canada and adhered to. With Provincial Apiarists and Council members meeting together this year it would seem an excellent time to straighten out our thinking on this matter. At the same time plans should be formulated for teaching the beekeeper the meaning of the regulations and how to pack, grade and mark his honey in conformity with the regulations. For a start, intensive work should be undertaken in all provinces to solve the all-important problem of straining. This should take precedence over all else. Council over the past few years has devoted much time and most of its money to advertising; but cleaning up the general pack of honey is a matter of much greater importance and until this has been satisfactorily done much of the money spent in advertising will be thrown away.

In the meantime, provision should be made in our regulations for the sale of sub-standard honey, so declared, so that the regulations can be enforced without entirely disrupting trade in honey.

## **Marketing Legislation**

We producers followed with interest the judgement of the Supreme Court which upheld the Dominion Natural Products Marketing Act.

### **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

No more Legislation enacted since our last meeting. Grading regulations are in force and we feel that no further Legislation is necessary at this time.

### **ALBERTA**

An attempt is being made to secure honey marketing Legislation but neither the provincial government nor the Department of Agriculture is disposed to grant such legislation. The Poultry Marketing scheme which was supported by the Federation of Agriculture was turned down.

Grading regulations went into effect during 1952 and are being enforced by poultry product inspectors of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

### **MANITOBA**

Marketing Legislation seems to be sufficient for the present in Manitoba although it has been established that the Manitoba Natural Products Marketing Act does not include the pooling principle. A tentative request was made by the Beekeepers' Association and the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture to the minister to seek an amendment to the act, to include the right to pool.

The provincial honey marketing plan has been approved by the Minister and Cabinet Council and is now only awaiting the signature of the Premier. A provisional board has been named by the Beekeepers' Association but so far no definite date has been set for a vote of the Beekeepers to be taken.

The enforcement of grading regulations in Manitoba is fairly satisfactory with both the Provincial and Federal Governments doing a share of the work of inspection in retail stores. The Provincial apiarist has inspected a number of honey houses and in some cases given instructions for improvement.

An educational program for consumers could have a beneficial effect whereby consumers, retailers and wholesalers become increasingly aware that they can buy a graded product with confidence.

### **SASKATCHEWAN**

In Saskatchewan the Honey Board is working well, but all honey is being sold well above Honey Board prices. Grading regulations are working well and beekeepers generally are abiding by the regulations.

### **ONTARIO**

In Ontario the board set up under the marketing plan did not see fit to put the plan in effect on account of insufficient control. The regulated price is only effective on chain stores with over five outlets and in wholesale houses. Grading regulations are in effect but have not been too satisfactory on account of insufficient inspection. This we believe is being improved and we are hoping that the regulations will be more effective in the future.

### **QUEBEC**

No Marketing Legislation is in force and none is contemplated.

### **MARITIMES**

There is no Honey Board, but there is Legislation, and whenever it is found necessary to form a Board this can be done.

C. C. Heighway.

## **Honey Uses**

The members of your Committee must admit that due to preoccupation with their own work, comparatively little time was given by them to exploring new uses of honey. However, contacts were made with three of Ottawa's larger independent bakers, and information obtained from them which we feel may be of considerable interest to council.

Mr. Fisher, owner of Ideal Cakes Company, stated that he uses honey and would use more if he could get supplies at prices reasonably comparable with sugar prices; that at other times he had used a good deal of Cuban honey but could no longer obtain it. This firm makes cakes only - no bread. Mr. Fisher was pleased to receive the American Honey Institute booklet on baking with honey, and agreed to give it home study. Mr. Walker of Walkers Bread Limited, makers of breads of various kinds, cakes and pastry, stated he used about one thousand pounds of dark honey monthly in the manufacture of Hollywood bread, but that he did not use it otherwise, largely because of price and uncertainty of supply. He too was pleased to receive the baking booklet and agreed to try at least some of the recipes therein.

Mr. Cecil Morrison of Morrison-Lamothe Limited, manufacturers of bread, cakes, pastry, and doing a general catering business, stated his firm uses considerable honey but not to any great extent in bread; that he was

(Appendix No. 8: Honey Uses Continued)

interested in a constant supply of honey in ton lots at a price within reason. He pointed out as a disadvantage of honey, the wide seasonal fluctuation in prices and stressed the need to keep honey for industrial use at a comparatively stable price level. He agreed to try some of the recipes in the booklet but stated that very few bakers had either the time or the equipment to experiment, except on a very minor scale. He suggested that the people to contact would be the Research Departments of Lever Brothers, Toronto, Swift Company, Toronto, Canada Packers, Toronto, and Proctor and Gamble, Toronto. Mr. Morrison stated that although all these people are primarily interested in selling shortening, to do so they maintain experimental laboratories where all manner of bakery products are tried; that they are in touch with all bakeries throughout Canada and that they are continually seeking variety. He expressed the conviction that Council should attempt to interest these firms in experimenting with honey, since they in turn would be in a good position to promote the greater use of honey among all users of shortening.

Your Committee feels that the promotion of very large scale use of honey in the baking trade is a job for someone with practical and technical knowledge of the use of honey in baking; and they would suggest that Council utilize the services of Mrs. Grace in making contact with the above mentioned firms since she has the knowledge. In all probability she already knows many of the personnel who would be carrying out any experimental work that might be undertaken by them.

Your Committee recommends that Council give careful consideration to the matters of available supplies and prices before going too far with promotional work in the baking industry on a national scale, and would point out that to create a demand that could not be supplied from year to year would do us far more harm than good.

There is a field of less magnitude in direct promotion by individual beekeepers among small local bakers, many of whom will be aware of the value of honey in baking-particularly in respect of specialty items - and this could undoubtedly be developed to advantage if more beekeepers would canvass and service the smaller bakers.

With respect to other uses, we have nothing to offer beyond the fact that in Eastern Canada and in British Columbia, some interest is presently being evidenced in the manufacture of honey butter, and this is a honey product that may well become more popular in the near future.

F. R. Armstrong.

Appendix No. 9

### *Transportation Rates*

Council at the last Annual meeting was desirous of securing a lower freight classification for honey, or a commodity rate on honey.

Investigation soon indicated:

1. That the new Board of Railway Commissioners was instituting a complete study of the whole freight rate structure and the railways would be most unlikely to grant any freight rate adjustment pending the final findings.
2. That the same situation applied to any application for a commodity rate on honey.

Your Committee, therefore, felt that the very slight chance of an application being successful did not justify the extensive amount of work and expense necessary in making the application at this time.

Your Committee recommends that a careful watch be maintained on freight rate developments and that action be instituted as soon as there appears to be a better chance of success.

R. M. Pugh.

Appendix No. 10

### *Report of Research Committee*

The following is a report on research carried out by the various research agencies throughout Canada. These results in most cases do not include the 1952 activities but only that work which has been compiled or published since the last Convention of the Council.

#### **BREEDING**

##### **1. O.A.C.**

Records were kept on approximately 60 colonies headed by test queens from different hybrid and pure stock lines. Hybrids from the same breeder lines supplied by different commercial producers, which were mated to the drones available from the producers' stock, varied considerably in their production. In general, hybrid lines outyielded pure lines of Carniolan, Caucasian, and Italian. It was significant that hybrids which had gone through a control-



(Appendix No. 10: Report From Research Committee Continued)

led supercedure did not fall down in production compared to other test groups.

Production records were kept on a yard of bees, half of which were headed by hybrid and half by regular Italian queens. Although during the season these colonies appeared to be comparable, final production records showed a 25 per cent increase in favour of the hybrid queens.

## 2. Ottawa - (Artificial Insemination)

Reciprocal crosses by artificial insemination between an Italian strain and a Caucasian strain were made by artificial insemination in 1952.

## 3. U.S.D.A. Ottawa; Guelph Co-operative Breeding Plan

U.S.D.A. will provide inbred hybrid drone lines and breeder lines to Pelee Island. Pelee Island will produce crosses for testing purposes. Radison, Wisconsin, Ottawa, and Guelph will test crosses for production and Laramie, Wyoming, for disease resistance.

Best crosses will be produced on a commercial scale by arrangements with A. G. Rossman of Boultrie, Georgia, from April 1st, 1953. These queens will be available to beekeepers in Canada and U.S.A. Supplies of queens from Pelee Island will be sold as in the past from July 1st on.

## NECTAR SECRETION

### 1. O.A.C.

Effect of Soil Physical Conditions—The influence of the physical condition of the soil with respect to aeration, water level, and temperature on nectar secretion was studied under greenhouse conditions, using snapdragon as a test plant.

Under reduced aeration snapdragons consistently yielded less nectar, of a higher sugar concentration, than did controls. Deviations in soil water level from field capacity led to a reduction in nectar production. In the range of soil temperatures between 45 and 80 degrees F. there was a roughly linear increase in nectar yield with increasing soil temperature. The effect of these factors is believed to be exerted through the medium of sugar production -i.e., as photosynthesis is depressed, nectar production is also decreased.

The influence of the above-mentioned factors on nectar production in sweet cherry trees in the Niagara Peninsula was investigated. Although significant differences in nectar production were noted in adjacent trees, it was concluded that these differences were due to some factor or factors other than those mentioned above.

Nitrogen Nutrition Studies — The relationship of the level and source (nitrate or ammonium) of nitrogen in the substrate to the yield of nectar was studied under controlled conditions in the greenhouse using snapdragons in sand cultures supplied with culture solutions by subirrigation. Nitrogen supply was the cause for all treatments during the early stages of growth, and was varied shortly before flowering time.

Nectar yield was found to be inversely correlated with nitrogen level. The kind of salt in which the nitrogen was supplied appeared to make no difference in levels of nitrogen used (relative levels of 1, 1/4, and 1/16), vegetable growth was much more vigorous at the highest levels of N than at the lower levels, indicating that surplus sugars which would otherwise have been available for nectar secretion were tied up in stem and leaf growth.

These findings were confirmed in a repetition of the experiment.

Miscellaneous Nectar Secretion Studies — Greenhouse and laboratory studies designed to reveal something of the basic nature of nectar secretion have been started. The trend of secretion during floral development has been studied in *Streptosolon Jamesonii*, an extremely active nectar producer of the family Solonaceae. Indirect measurements indicated that secretion begins about the time the flower is beginning to open, coinciding with, or following closely, a period of active respiration. As the flower develops, secretory activity declines. The respiratory rate also decreases at this time. With maturity and senescence some nectar may be resorbed into the flower. An apparatus has been devised to record photographically the course of nectar production.

Nectar production has also been studied in floral excisants of snapdragons cultured in sugar solution. A technique has been developed for culturing the flowers in vitro during a period of four to five days when the flower is developing from the bud to maturity. Optimal conditions for culturing have been determined. Although secretion was found when flowers were cultured in sucrose, glucose, fructose, lactose, maltose, or galactose, sucrose gave by far the highest yields. Yields many times higher than those normally observed in vivo were observed, suggesting that the plant possesses a nectar-producing potential much greater than is usually realized, provided sufficient sugar is present.

### 2. Ottawa and O.A.C.

Work was continued in 1952 on the screening of strains of Red Clover plants as based on their nectar production activity. A segregation of the plants into the categories of high, intermediate and low in respect to nectar concentration and nectar volume has been made. The forage crop plant breeder recognizes the desirability of establishing this characteristic in all their new varieties.

(Appendix No. 10: Report From Research Committee Continued)

## POLLINATION

### FRUITS—O.A.C.

Fluorescent marking entrances were used on groups of colonies placed out for sweet cherry pollination. Collections of marked bees indicated that:

- (1) In two sweet cherry orchards 80 per cent of the bees collected were from hives placed right in the orchard.
- (2) While bees ranged up to 600 yards from their colonies, maximum populations were recorded within 100 yards of the hive locations.
- (3) Bees moved into the orchard after the trees were in bloom, showed less tendency to wander far from the hives and flew better in cool weather than did bees from colonies moved into the orchard at an earlier date.

An attempt to repeat this work on pears was unsuccessful as honeybee populations were so extremely low in the pear orchards that collections of bees from the blossoms could not be made. Observations carried out in four pear orchards, using both sugar and honey sprays as attractants, failed to show any increase in pollinator populations.

### NOVA SCOTIA

In an orchard of Delicious which had never produced more than 25 barrels an increase in production to 300 Barrels was obtained by applying honeybees with pollen inserts containing imported pollens of suitable compatibility.

## LEGUMES

### A. Red Clover—Ottawa

The flight range of honeybees on Red Clover was determined at various distances from the colonies. Maximum pollinator activity extended to a distance of 730 feet from the hive. From this point on the population decreased sharply. Seed yield was at its maximum where the pollinator activity was greatest and decreased as the population of foragers decreased.

These results are in line with studies made in 1950 and correspond remarkably well with the results obtained by the Agriculture Department, O.A.C.

The placement of colonies in groups on this crop at the distances indicated in these reports is now well established and should be practised in order to obtain maximum pollinator activity on all areas of a field.

Studies on control of injurious insects with insecticidal sprays was continued in 1951 but the results were not conclusive on Red Clover.

#### Red Clover O.A.C.

Fluorescent marking entrances were used on colonies used for red clover pollination. Observation indicated that honey bee populations declined considerably at distances of 200 yards or more from the hive locations. Honeybees tended to work to the west of the hive locations into the prevailing winds. For optimum pollination three colonies per acre should be placed in groups every 200 to 300 yards throughout the field. These groups should not be placed too close to the western side of the field.

### B. Alfalfa—1. Regina

While the seed data for 1952 is not yet available from the plots of alfalfa in the Regina Plains area there is sufficient evidence at hand to show that honeybees have made some contribution to seed production on this crop. No pollen gatherers were observed but nectar gatherers were observed to trip a significant number of flowers where the humidity was low and the temperature relatively high. Under these atmospheric conditions it was apparent that much less force was required to trip the blossoms.

At Brandon observations on the foraging behaviour of honeybees on alfalfa were conducted in 1951. Only 4 flowers were tripped by honeybees out of a total of 10,000. An apiary of 150 colonies was located within a quarter of a mile from the alfalfa.

#### 2. Saskatchewan

North of Prince Albert studies on alfalfa pollination were conducted by the Federal Department of Entomology.

### C. Sunflowers—Manitoba

Experiments were set up to determine the value of honeybees as pollinators on sunflowers and the value of sunflowers as a honey-producing plant.

## HONEY PLANTS

### 1. O.A.C.

The work is continuing on Evergreen Sweet Clover as a honey plant as well as a study of factors influencing the growth of Sweet Clover.

#### Manitoba

Experiments were set up to determine the effectiveness of chemical poisons (Aldrin, Dieldrin, Texaphene and DDT) on the control of Sweet Clover Weevil. Poisons of various strength were applied as a ground spray on seedling clover, and to second year clover.



(Appendix No. 10: Report From Research Committee Continued)

## DISEASES

### (a) A.F.B. - Ottawa

Further tests in 1952 demonstrated that Sulphadiazine, Sodium Sulphathiazole and Sulphathiazole retained their activity to inhibit the development of American Foul Brood after three years storage in honey.

### (b) E.F.B. - Saskatchewan

Experiments on the chemotherapeutic control of this disease, started in Saskatchewan in 1951, were discontinued in 1952 due to an insufficient concentration of infected colonies.

A cultural method, consisting of the establishment of hospital yards and the installation of packages on super combs appeared to significantly reduce the incidence of the disease in 1952.

### (c) Nosema - Ottawa

Fumagillin was tested for the control of Nosema disease in over-wintered and package colonies during 1952. The antibiotic gave very promising results in the above mentioned tests.

The toxicity level of fumagillin has been determined as well as its stability in sugar and honey syrups. With this information it is now possible to prescribe the required dosage to effectively inhibit the development of this parasite.

## HONEY

### 1. Liquid Honey - Ottawa

Work on the inhibitory effect of low temperature storage on crystal formation was continued in 1952. Without rendering the honey crystal free, a short exposure to the temperatures of 32 degrees F. and 0 degrees F clearly demonstrated that once the honey was cooled below the "danger zone" (57 degrees F.) the formation of crystals at room and at the optimum temperature was significantly delayed.

Refrigeration equipment has been made available which will enable us to determine the practical limits of this treatment.

#### Heat Treatment

Flash heating of honey samples at 160, 170 and 180 degrees F. for 5, 15, 25 and 35 minutes has been made under observation for 15 months. With the exception of lowest temperature exposure (160 degrees F. for 5 minutes) all other treatments have remained crystal free for the above-mentioned period.

### 2. Processing Equipment - Plate Type Heat Exchanger - Ottawa

A pilot plant processing unit has been under operation for the past few months. It has been possible to demonstrate that a plate heat exchanger will effectively heat to pasteurization temperatures and to cool temperatures satisfactory for seeding. Three honeys of widely different densities (15.3% 17.0% and 19.1%) were used in the tests.

Progress has also been made with a tubular heat exchanger for processing honey. It is anticipated that the cost of this unit would be within the range of the small beekeeper packer.

### 3. Repacking - O.A.C.

Equipment for the melting of honey for repacking has been designed and reported in Circular form.

## MANAGEMENT

### 1. Ottawa

Experiments on package colony management and wintering are continuing at Brandon, Kapuskasing, Charlottetown and Ste Anne de la Pocatiere.

### 2. Saskatchewan - Wintering

Apiary Division of Saskatchewan in co-operation with a beekeeper carried on outside wintering experiments in the area north of Prince Albert with 100% success. Twenty colonies were divided in the spring resulting in forty producing colonies. This work is being continued.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the effect of drift from 2-4-D and possibly other herbicide spraying on nectar secretion should be determined.
2. Since E.F.B. seems to be on the increase in many Provinces that research work be continued on this disease.
3. That work be instituted on the causes of turbidity in honey.
4. That recommendations be made in Circular form, if possible, as to a proper procedure by which smaller beekeepers may more easily strain their honey satisfactorily.
5. That further work be initiated with respect to better means of straining honey in larger honey houses.
6. That the Council urge the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to further the work on control of Sweet Clover weevil.

(Appendix No. 10: Report From Research Committee Continued)

7. That work be instituted on a cheaper and better method for determining moisture in honey, particularly above or below the division point for No. 1 and No. 2 honey.
8. That the support by Council to the Bee Research Association be continued. This work on abstracting foreign research material is of inestimable value to continued research in all parts of the world.
9. That the use of Sulphadiazine be recommended in place of Sulpha-thiazole.
10. That Council recognize the research work being done, by a letter of appreciation to the respective Deputy Ministers of Agriculture.

G. F. Townsend.

Appendix No. 11

## *Honey Exhibitions and Competitions Committee*

### **British Columbia:—**

The most important exhibit, the Pacific National Exhibition, is held in Vancouver and 100 individual entries of honey were shown in a space 8' in depth by 170' in length. The dimensions of the showing were large enough, in itself, to be impressive and attract favorable public attention. Competition was keen as classes were well filled. Chilliwack and Armstrong fairs had good showings but not quite up to last year, owing to the lateness of the season.

It is worthy of note that at the Pacific National a straight 10% increase in prize money for all classes was made and the smaller local fairs throughout the province - which number between 35 and 40 - also gave increased financial support to these honey prize lists.

The Council trophy was won by a new Canadian of Polish origin, Mr. Tony Wawsyzniak of Salmon Arm, B. C., with a score of 98½ points for water-white honey. Our congratulations to Mr. Wawsyzniak, and we suggest that a letter should be sent to him, expressing Council's congratulations.

It is noteworthy in the province that an increasing interest in honey is manifest and recently one or two good-sized commercial enterprises have got under way to go in for large scale honey production.

### **Alberta:—**

The largest exhibition in the province is the Edmonton Fair, held in mid-July. While this date is a bit early for the current year's crop, there was a fair showing of exhibits of very high quality. This year a formal exhibit was made under the joint sponsorship of Canadian Honey Council and Alberta Beekeepers' Association and the honey booth drew one of the best notices in the Agricultural building. This year a showing of honey was also made along with the Edmonton Flower Show.

The Edmonton and District Beekeepers' Association have a good feature for their regular meetings, known as "Honey Competitions Night", when members exhibit their honey which is judged by other members. This gives their membership, in general, an unequalled opportunity to become familiar with grading and judging techniques.

The larger percentage of honey seems to be marketed through packing plants, rather than direct sales by individual beekeepers to consumers.

### **Saskatchewan:—**

The third Provincial Honey show was held at Melfort on August 22nd and 23rd. Exhibits came from widely separated areas. The quality and preparation of the honey was excellent and competition was keen. A fifth class was added this year, known as a Retail Display, for which not less than 48 lbs. of No. 1 honey was required and it had to meet with the Provincial Honey Grading Regulations to qualify. Another new feature was that of the educational exhibits prepared and set up by individual beekeepers.

Other honey shows of note were held at the larger centers of Prince Albert, Regina and Saskatoon and for 1953 a special honey exhibit will be included at the Yorkton Fair.

The beekeeping authorities in Saskatchewan follow the forward-looking practice of selecting the best exhibits from the provincial shows and sending them on for the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto. As an added incentive, the Department of Agriculture doubles any prize money won by Saskatchewan beekeepers at the Royal. Undoubtedly, this helps to explain the consistently good showing made by the Province at the Canadian Farmers' big show window, the Royal Winter Fair.

Your Committee wishes to especially commend the report on Saskatchewan activities received from Mr. J. H. Arnott, Provincial Apiarist; it was most comprehensive.

### **Manitoba:—**

Honey appeared in good volume at the big Provincial Exhibition in Brandon and at the Horticultural and Honey Show at Dauphin. Both of these shows put up good prize lists for both liquid and granulated and comb honey, as well as beeswax.

Considerable space was used at Brandon where the Canadian Beekeep-

(Appendix No. 11: Honey Exhibitions & Competitions Committee Cont.)

ers' Council and the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association put on a joint display that reflected credit on all concerned.

Special prizes were donated by some private firms for honey displays which is a new note. The Manitoba Co-operative gave a special trophy for Granulated Honey.

Apparently the smaller local fairs give little notice to honey and we have no comment to offer on them.

The new provincial apiarist in Manitoba, Mr. Don Robertson, is giving encouragement and leadership in honey displays. We shall expect to have news of very good developments in honey exhibits from the province in the near future.

#### **Ontario:—**

A good report comes from this important honey-producing province. Notwithstanding the crop was down in quantity, there was only a reduction of some 16% in the number of exhibitors and the general attractiveness of the honey displays at the major fairs was considered to be the best ever. At the C. N. E. a space 8' in depth by 40' in length was taken up with a well-designed show. A combination of bright attractive coloring, fresh flowers and well lettered signs has aroused an unusual amount of favorable comment. Mr. Phil Burke, Assistant Provincial Apiarist, and his assistants deserve credit for handling this display in first class manner. On the selling end a bevy of smart, good-looking sales girls helped to keep honey moving.

At the Peterborough Fair another very effective display was well staged under the capable direction of Mr. Allan Brown, a former member of Council. This occupied a corner section and also was favorably commented on by the passing public.

At the Ottawa Fair an excellent showing was made and honey was well presented to the public.

The Council trophy for best liquid honey at the C.N.E. was won by Dr. Hetherington of Toronto and your committee suggests that a letter of congratulations be sent to him.

No definite figures are available at time of writing to indicate how entries are coming in for the Royal Winter Fair, but it is reasonable to expect that there will be a good representative display and keen competition the same as in former years.

#### **Quebec:—**

Honey was shown in good volume at the Provincial Exhibition at Quebec and the regional fairs at Sherbrooke and Three Rivers. Exhibits were not quite as numerous this year as last on account of the smaller crop. Observation hives were used freely in the exhibits and always proved a good attraction. Honey in all colours — white, golden, amber and darker — was shown and comb honey was well represented, also beeswax.

Following the plan inaugurated last year for a "Honey King", which is decided upon among the winners of the Provincial Exhibition at Quebec, the honour went to M.-Moise Pierre Masson, St. Maurice, who won the title of "Honey King" with the best display of comb honey. He will receive the Silver Cup given by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, as well as a substantial cash prize. Good-sized cash prizes go to the second and third place competitors.

Especially good displays were made in the new commercial pack class and the exhibit proved very attractive to the public and aroused favourable comments.

While the number of exhibits were less this year, the quality was excellent.

The Association of Professional Beekeepers put on a special drive in September from the 21st to 27th in six of the largest stores in Montreal with special displays putting forward the nutritive value of honey and its special uses for cooking. Good press reference was secured, as well as radio announcements. Beekeepers generally throughout the province were advised by circular beforehand and were urged in their locality to make a special effort to collaborate in promoting the uses of honey and pushing sales.

#### **New Brunswick:—**

The report on activities in this province makes good reading. Increasing interest is evident. The largest show in New Brunswick is the Maritime Winter Fair, held early in November, and the Maritime Beekeepers' Association is supporting an attractive competitive exhibit that will be well-staged. The Provincial Exhibition at Fredericton had a good showing this year and honey exhibits were prominent at good-sized local fairs at St. Stephen, Port Elgin and Lawrencetown.

Honey and beekeeping, in general, got a very fine boost from a full-page article in the Fredericton "Daily Gleaner" in an early September issue and fine publicity was also given to honey exhibits at the Fredericton Exhibition.

An increase of some twenty per cent in the number of beekeepers in New Brunswick during the last two years shows that beekeeping affairs in general are making good headway.

#### **Prince Edward Island:—**

Good progress is being made under the supervision of the Maritime

(Appendix No. 11: Honey Exhibitions & Competitions Committee Cont.)

Beekeepers' Association. Honey is shown at the local fairs and well-organized efforts to publicize honey are being made.

**Nova Scotia:—**

Honey will be shown at the Winter Fair at Amherst and a good display is being organized. Under the supervision of the Provincial Apiarist, an effort is being made to stage honey exhibits at all the county shows. There are only a few large honey producers in the province and, in order to obtain orderly marketing, they have developed a plan of local group marketing, under which local groups of beekeepers use the same label. Experience has shown that this improves the quality of honey considerably as better attention is given to grading. Honey sales apparently are good and the demand is better than it has been for the past three or four years.

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In compiling this report your Committee have noted quite a strong tendency in provinces where Co-operative packing plants are marketing honey that the individual beekeeper member is not so much inclined to go in for exhibition work. Their attitude seems rather to withdraw to the background and expect the Co-operative to look after the publicity end. In many instances the "Co-op's" are participating in exhibits and it is to be hoped that such participation will increase.

We think that it would be a good move if the Canadian National, Pacific National and Royal Winter Fair officials were supplied with a list of addresses of all Provincial apiarists with the suggestion that their annual prize lists, applicable to honey, be mailed to them regularly. This might act to promote uniformity in provincial shows from which some of the exhibits for the larger fairs are derived

It is to be noted that two provinces, Ontario and Quebec, are giving attention to exhibits of a commercial class, that is, honey packed in cartons or customary containers as sold to stores and these exhibits have aroused considerable interest on the part of the public. Such exhibits are in line with showings of fruit, butter, poultry, etc., which are generally shown in the market pack. Saskatchewan notes a special class of honey arranged for retail store display.

The scale of points for judging, adopted by council some years ago, is coming into wider use throughout Canada. Generally, the tendency is developing more and more to follow the exhibition requirements as to quantity and packaging as set out by the prize list of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, —in some cases with the object in view of sending such exhibits to compete later there.

We have nothing to report at present on the suggestion for a Canadian "Honey King", nor for a suitable trophy which would go with such a nomination.

Harry W. Jones.

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Appendix No. 12

## ***Report of the Pollination Committee***

This report embodies in part the Provincial Apiarists' report and recommendations to your Committee, and includes information, province by province, as received and assembled by your Chairman.

To encourage the use of honeybees for pollination in the prairie provinces, the Provincial Apiarist of Saskatchewan organized a pollination conference at Saskatoon on February 28, 1952. This meeting brought together seed growers, beekeepers and research workers in forage crops and Entomology for an open discussion on the part the honeybee can play in legume seed production. Reports on this meeting were made available for distribution.

### **No. 1 TYPES OF CONTRACTS**

Verbal agreements are being used in all provinces: In Saskatchewan prepared agreements are being used and are available from the Apiaries Division, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

### **No. 2. RESULTS OBTAINED BY BEEKEEPERS AND GROWERS**

#### **Nova Scotia**

Use of honey bees with pollen insects resulted in a production of three hundred barrels of delicious apples on fifty-five trees in a solid block planting as compared to twenty-five barrels previously produced.

#### **Quebec**

The report from Mr. S. Deschenes indicates the types of pollination contracts are chiefly verbal with two to three dollars per colony being the average charge for strong colonies. Those prices seem to be low but the growers there do the moving of the bees into and out of the orchards. Honey bees are used mainly for apple production.

Lately, cucumber growers have started using bees to pollinate cucumbers in hot-beds. The bees are used during a period of four to five weeks in May and a rent of five dollars per colony is paid to the beekeeper on a verbal agreement.

(Appendix 12: Report of the Pollination Committee Continued)

**Ontario**

Professor G. F. Townsend states that around four thousand to five thousand colonies of bees were used this year chiefly in the Niagara district for pollination of fruit crops on a cash basis ranging from four dollars to ten dollars per colony.

About one thousand colonies were used in pollination of legume crops.

In one six acre field of Ladino clover a yield of three hundred eighty-five pounds of clean seed per acre was obtained by the use of one colony of bees per acre.

Harvesting was carried out by roto windrower and pickup combine.

On a small field of red clover in Ottawa Valley, a yield of three hundred fifty pounds of clean seed per acre was harvested this year. The concentration of colonies was three per acre and yield in this field was increased three hundred per cent.

Pamphlets are available at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, on pollination. Circular number 133, "Honey Bees for Pollination", and circular number 139, "Legume Pollination in Ontario".

**Manitoba**

Mr. Robertson reports there were no contracts in Manitoba this year.

**Saskatchewan**

In 1952, three written agreements based on a sharing of the seed were drawn up between a beekeeper and three alfalfa growers in the Prince Albert district.

**Alberta**

Mr. C. D. Ciphery reports some work is being done on pollination of alfalfa but no increase in seed production had resulted.

On Alsike, with one colony per acre, seven hundred pounds of clean seed were obtained in the Sangudo area on grey soil.

At Flat Bush, one and one-half colonies per acre gave a yield of eight hundred pounds per acre of clean seed.

**British Columbia**

Mr. W. H. Turnbull reports that agreements in British Columbia are on a verbal basis with bees being used for pollination of cherries, apples, pears, prunes and apricots, and rental is from two dollars fifty cents to six dollars fifty cents per hive, usually paid in cash at the time the bees are placed in the orchards.

**No. 3**

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**A. Density of Bee Population**

For fruit trees, small fruits, vegetable field crops, and all clovers except red clover, one to two colonies per acre appears to be sufficient for satisfactory pollination.

For best results on red clover, two to three colonies per acre are required.

**B. Time of Colony Placement**

Although many colonies are established on legumes at time of blooming, more effective pollination would be obtained if colonies were established when field is twenty to thirty per cent in bloom.

In fruit trees, pollination colonies wherever practical, should be moved into orchards when trees break into bloom.

**C. Distribution of Colonies**

It has been established that for red clover pollination it is desirable to distribute colonies throughout the field in groups not more than two to three hundred yards apart in all directions.

In other clovers on large acreages the colonies should be distributed in groups throughout the field.

For orchard pollination, colonies should be placed in small groups (up to ten) in sunny locations protected from cold winds either in or beside the orchard.

**D. Harvesting Methods**

Heavy losses take place in harvesting, and for up to date information and recommendations in improved harvesting methods, the Department of Agriculture in each province should be contacted.

In Ontario, two bulletins are now available on improved harvesting methods: Circular 147, "Swath Combining Clover Seed", circular 148, "Seed Crop, Roto Windrower for Mowers".

**E. Types of Colonies**

Where package bees are used for tree fruits, three pounds or more should be used. In all other cases of fruit pollinations, strong colonies are recommended.

For greenhouse pollination, a three or four frame nuclei placed right in the greenhouse is most satisfactory.

For red clover, Ladino, Birds foot trefoil, colonies should be used which are heavy in brood rearing.

**F. Removal of Colonies**

To encourage a better relationship between beekeeper and grower, colonies should be completely removed from field and all stragglers gassed when crops are through blooming.

F. L. Hand.

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