

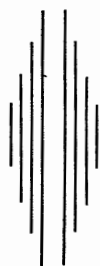
**CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL**

***MINUTES***

*Fourteenth Annual Meeting*

**JANUARY 18 - 20**

**1954**



**Winnipeg, Manitoba**

# CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL

## MARITIME BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

PHILLIP BISHOP  
Sackville, N.B.



## ASSOCIATION DES APICULTEURS DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC

S. M. DESCHENES  
152 Notre Dame E., Montreal Que.



## 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  
27 Glenellen Dr. West, Toronto 18, Ont.



## MANITOBA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

S. J. LYE  
Oakville, 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, Que.

J. W. BRAITHWAITE  
Brandon, Man.

P. C. COLQUHOUN  
Maple Creek, Sask.

C. B. GOODERHAM  
Ottawa, Ont.

H. W. JONES  
Bedford, Que.

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, Que.
- 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
- 1941-8 R. M. PUGH  
Tisdale, Saskatchewan
- 1949 W. G. LEMAISTRE  
Edmonton, Alberta
- 1950-3 R. M. PUGH  
Tisdale, Saskatchewan

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MINUTES

CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL

Fourteenth Annual Meeting  
Winnipeg, Manitoba,

Monday, January 18, 1954, 9 A.M.

Present: Members: P. Bishop, S.M. Deschenes, O. Paradis,  
J.N. Dymont, H.C. Allen, S. Lye, S. Coulthard,  
S.L. Hand, R.M. Pugh, P. Kowalski, A. Graham,  
C.C. Heighway, W.H. Turnbull, F.R. Garland.

Visitors: C.A. Jamieson, Dominion Apiarist, Experimental  
Farm, Ottawa; W.G. leMaistre, Provincial Apiarist  
of Alberta, Edmonton; G. Williams, Ontario  
Department of Agriculture, Toronto; W.C. Gaskell,  
Senior Inspector, Fruit Branch, Calgary;  
John M. Hay, District Inspector, Fruit Branch,  
Winnipeg; Les M. Ford, Senior Inspector, Fruit  
Branch, Winnipeg; D.R. Robertson, Provincial  
Apiarist of Manitoba, Winnipeg; T.H. Shield,  
Manager, Ontario Honey Producers Co-operative,  
5 Defries Street, Toronto; Jim Jack, Mono  
Containers Limited, Winnipeg; F.H. Dillingham,  
Sales Manager, Continental Can Co. of Canada Ltd.,  
Montreal; Arnold Bennett, Manager, Paper Division,  
Continental Can Co. of Canada Ltd., New Toronto;  
George L. Ursaki, Sales Manager, Paper Division,  
Continental Can Co. of Canada Ltd., New Toronto;  
J.H. Arnott, Provincial Apiarist of Saskatchewan,  
Regina; J. Corner, Provincial Apiarist of  
British Columbia, Vernon.

The Secretary read the notice of the meeting.

The President welcomed the visitors and members, particularly the two  
new members of Council, Mr. Allan Graham and Mr. Syd Lye.

Moved by Garland, seconded by Heighway:

1. THAT C.A. Jamieson and W.G. leMaistre act  
as scrutineers.

CARRIED

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Kowalski:

2. THAT the Minutes of the Thirteenth Annual  
Meeting of the Canadian Beekeepers' Council  
be approved.

CARRIED

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Kowalski:

3. THAT the Financial Statement for the period  
February 1, 1952, to January 31, 1953, be  
approved.

CARRIED

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Dymont:

4. THAT the interim statement for the period  
February 1, 1953, to December 31, 1953, be  
accepted. (Appendix 11)

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Coulthard:

5. THAT the Chairman appoint a Publicity Committee for the current Council Meeting.

CARRIED

The Chairman appointed W.G. leMaistre and D.R. Robertson as Publicity Committee.

Moved by Garland, seconded by Hand:

6. THAT the President, Past-President and Secretary be a Committee of three to nominate a slate of Committees for 1954.

CARRIED

The Report of the Levy Committee as given by R.M. Pugh showed that from 1948 to 1952, \$114,362.95 had been collected on the levy and \$87,477.04 had been spent on advertising and publicity. Levy collections for 1951 were \$32,116.21; 1952 - \$22,554.68; 1953 - \$22,000.00 plus.

(Appendix lll)

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Allen:

7. THAT the Report of the Levy Committee be approved.

CARRIED

Moved by Heighway, seconded by Deschenes:

8. THAT Mr. Pugh be given a vote of thanks for his Levy Report and chart of the Canadian honey situation.

CARRIED

During the discussion, it was pointed out that Council should be collecting up to \$80,000.00 a year on levy and that it was essential that Council aim at 100% collections in all provinces. Each province explained its position and what steps were being taken to insure full collections of levy.

Moved by Bishop, seconded by Hand:

9. THAT a vote of appreciation be extended to S.M. Deschenes for his original and successful efforts to insure full levy collections in the province of Quebec and also that a similar vote of thanks be extended W.H. Turnbull for efforts he has made on levy collections in British Columbia.

CARRIED

Moved by Allen, seconded by Coulthard:

10. THAT a delegation be appointed to confer with the Winnipeg dealers re levy.

CARRIED

Moved by Heighway, seconded by Kowalski:

11. THAT S.M. Deschenev, J.N. Dymont and W.H. Turnbull be a Committee to interview Winnipeg brokers re levy.

CARRIED

F.H. Dillingham reported on levy collections by his company and indicated that the Continental Can Co. of Canada Ltd. was completely supporting the levy and was pleased to state that its sales of honey containers have increased materially, enabling them to turn over more levy to Council than previously.

Monday, January 18th

\_\_\_\_\_ P.M.

Present: Members: All Council members.

Visitors: Mrs. H.M. Grace, Messrs. Shield, Bennett, Ursaki, Williams, Armstrong, Dillingham, Corner.

T.H. Shield reported for the Export and Import Committee.  
(Appendix IV)

Moved by Garland, seconded by Paradis:

12. THAT the Report of the Export and Import Committee be accepted.

CARRIED

Moved by Paradis, seconded by Heighway:

13. WHEREAS our General Annual Meeting is of short duration this year, and

WHEREAS our revenues are reduced because of the short honey crop and it is, therefore, necessary to save time and money.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT this Committee does not recommend any changes in the Constitution this year.

CARRIED

The Report on the Royal Winter Fair honey booth was given by H.C. Allen.  
(Appendix V)

Moved by Allen, seconded by Kowalski:

14. THAT the Report of the Canadian National Exhibition and the Royal Winter Fair Committee be accepted.

CARRIED

The Report on Marketing Legislation was given by Heighway.  
(Appendix VI)

Moved by Heighway, seconded by Hand:

15. THAT the Report of the Marketing Legislation Committee be accepted.

CARRIED

Tuesday, January 19th,

9 A.M.

Present: Members: All Council members.

Visitors: Armstrong, Walls, Shield, Mrs. Grace, Williams, leMaistre, Jamieson, Corner, Arnott, Robertson, P. Burke, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The Secretary read the recommended Committees for 1954.

Moved by Deschenes, seconded by Kowalski:

16. THAT the Advertising Committee be the Executive and Past-President.

CARRIED

Moved by Kowalski, seconded by Hand:

17. THAT the Canadian National Exhibition and Royal Winter Fair Committee be Dymont and Allen.

CARRIED

Moved by Dymont, seconded by Graham:

18. THAT the Constitution and Procedure Committee be Paradis, Lye and Heighway.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Lye:

19. THAT the Export and Import Committee be Shield and Armstrong.

CARRIED

Moved by Paradis, seconded by Heighway:

20. THAT the Grading Committee be Garland, Shield, leMaistre, Hand, Armstrong, Lye and Coulthard.

CARRIED

Moved by Heighway, seconded by Hand:

21. THAT the Honey Competitions and Exhibition Committee be Turnbull, Jones, Burke, Graham, Coulthard, Arnott, Bishop and Robertson.

CARRIED

Moved by Dymment, seconded by Deschenes:

22. THAT the Honey Uses Committee be Garland, Shield, Armstrong and Jamieson.

CARRIED

Moved by Allen, seconded by Coulthard:

23. THAT the Marketing Legislation Committee be Heighway, Lye, Hand, Bishop, Paradis, Dymment and Graham.

CARRIED

Moved by Heighway, seconded by Dymment:

24. THAT the Pollination Committee be Hand, Jamieson, Corner, Townsend, Robertson and leMaistre.

CARRIED

Moved by Coulthard, seconded by Lye:

25. THAT the Publicity, Public Relations and Statistical Review Committee be Kowalski, Turnbull, Arnott, Bishop, Robertson, Dymment and Deschenes.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Graham:

26. THAT the Research Committee be Townsend, Jamieson, leMaistre, Corner, Robertson, Arnott and Deschenes.

CARRIED

Moved by Kowalski, seconded by Heighway:

27. THAT the Transportation Rates Committee be Pugn, Shield and Garland.

CARRIED

Mrs. H.M. Grace, Director of the American Honey Institute, gave a report on the work of the Institute during 1953. Mrs. Grace advised that the Institute maintained a steady flow of information releases to newspapers, periodicals and bakers throughout the year. All papers received two sheets of fillers per month and those papers requesting pictures and special articles secured them. Special recipes for large quantity use had been prepared and were available for distribution.

(Appendix VII)

Tuesday, January 19th,

2 P.M.

Present: Members: All Council members were present.

Visitors: Arnott, Williams, H.W. Kitson, Portage la Prairie; Robertson, Walls, E.A. Morris, President of the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association, Portage la Prairie; Armstrong, Gaskell, Hay, Ford, leMaistre.



The Report of the Honey Competitions and Exhibition Committee was given.

F. Armstrong reported for the Honey Uses Committee.  
(Appendix VIII)

Moved by Garland, seconded by Paradis:

23. THAT the Report of the Honey Uses Committee  
be accepted.

CARRIED

Moved by Coulthard, seconded by Heighway:

29. THAT the special Committee composed of  
Turnbull, Deschenes and Dymont, which  
interviewed the Winningog brokers be thanked  
for their effort and the Committee be  
continued.

CARRIED

Garland gave a report on the Advertising Committee.

Moved by Garland, seconded by Deschenes:

30. WHEREAS the preparation of suitable  
advertising material takes considerable time,  
and

WHEREAS Council cannot pre-determine when  
such advertising may be required.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council  
Advertising Committee commence immediately  
to prepare suitable advertising material to  
be used if and when required.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Deschenes:

31. THAT the Report of the Advertising Committee  
be adopted.

CARRIED

T.H. Shield reported on the development of "The Story of Honey" and presented copies of the booklet for perusal of Council members. Mr. Shield advised that the Ontario Honey Producers Co-operative had secured a quantity of these booklets and that "The Story of Honey" was now available for Council use and could be secured through the publisher.

Moved by Garland, seconded by Paradis:

32. THAT Council express appreciation of the action  
of the Ontario Honey Producers Co-operative  
Association in submitting the booklet, "The  
Story of Honey" for use of Council.

CARRIED

Moved by Dymont, seconded by Kowalski:

33. THAT Council purchase a quantity of "The Story  
of Honey" according to the judgment of the  
Executive to be sold at half price.

CARRIED

The President turned over the Chair to T.H. Shield to conduct the election of Officers for 1954.

Kowalski was nominated by Graham and requested that his name be withdrawn.

Allen was nominated by Dymont.

Turnbull was nominated by Garland.

Moved by Heighway, seconded by Allen:

34. THAT nominations cease.

CARRIED

After a ballot, Mr. Shield declared Turnbull elected President.

Nominations were requested for Vice-President.

Allen was nominated by Coulthard.

Moved by Deschenes, seconded by Paradis:

35. THAT nominations cease.

CARRIED

Nominations were requested for a Secretary-Treasurer.

Pugh was nominated by Kowalski.

Moved by Dymont, seconded by Graham:

36. THAT nominations cease.

CARRIED

Garland delivered a progress report on the Grading Committee.

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Bishop:

37. THAT the progress report of the Grading Committee be received.

CARRIED

Graham moved adjournment.

Wednesday, January 20th,

9 A.M.

Present: Members: All members present.

Visitors: Robertson, Shield, Armstrong, Jamieson, Mrs. Grace, J. Arnett, Secretary-Treasurer of the Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers; Corner, Williams, Arnott, Walls, Dillingham, Morris, LeMaistre.

Moved by Kowalski, seconded by Paradis:

38. THAT the Secretary thank the British Columbia Apple Growers for the apples and fruit juice provided.

CARRIED

Moved by Heighway, seconded by Graham:

- 39. THAT Council express its thanks to Garland and Robertson for the excellent arrangements made for the Annual Meeting.

CARRIED

Moved by Allen, seconded by Dymant:

- 40. THAT thanks of Council be forwarded to Lorne Garrick, C.B.C., Toronto, for his broadcast re honey at the Canadian National Exhibition and Royal Winter Fair and also that similar thanks be forwarded to Mr. Tom Leach, Farm Broadcast, Vancouver, and to other directors of Farm Broadcasts throughout Canada.

CARRIED

The following budget was presented by Pugh:

1954 BUDGET

Advertising:

Sports College	\$1,500.00	
American Honey Institute	3,500.00	
Honey Exhibitions	1,000.00	
General Advertising	8,000.00 x	
Council News	<u>600.00</u>	\$14,600.00
"The Story of Honey"		300.00
Research		150.00
Maritime Beekeepers' Association		250.00
Travel		300.00
Annual Meeting		3,500.00
Office		2,400.00
Miscellaneous		<u>500.00</u>
		<u>\$23,000.00</u>

x To be increased as required and funds available.

The pollination Report was presented by S.L. Hand.  
(Appendix IX)

Moved by Hand, seconded by Allen:

- 41. THAT the Pollination Report be accepted.

CARRIED

Burke reported on the crowding of the competitive exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition and stated it was gradually being moved farther and farther toward the outside of the Coliseum. He believes that in its present location, it was scarcely worth the trouble of setting up.

Moved by Dymant, seconded by Hand:

- 42. THAT Council contract for a ten foot exhibit space in the new Pure Food Products Building, adjacent to a similar space of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association.

CARRIED

Garland reported for the Grading Committee.

(Appendix X)

Moved by Garland, seconded by Lye:

43. THAT Council does not concur in the inclusion of a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. container in the schedule of authorized containers.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Deschenes:

44. THAT the exemption in size of container continue to apply only on containers of five ounces or less.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Bishop:

45. THAT Council does not concur in the inclusion of a five pound net weight container in the schedule of authorized containers.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Lye:

46. THAT no revision be made in the term "tank lot" in the Grading Regulations.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Deschenes:

47. THAT no revision be made in the Grading Regulations which would require imported bulk honey repacked in Canada being subject to Canadian class and grade regulations and so marked.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Dymont:

48. THAT Section #2, Sub-section #7, relating to tolerance remain unchanged.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Allen:

49. THAT no change be made in the Grading Regulations in respect to the use of used containers but that this be dealt with on an administrative basis.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Kowalski:

50. THAT Grading Regulations be revised to require declaration of blend of Canadian and foreign honeys be so declared only on the packages.

MOTION  
WITHDRAWN

Moved by Garland, seconded by Heighway:

51. THAT the Federal Department of Agriculture be requested to draw up and circulate to the various inspection staffs an improved technique for use of the Honey Classifier.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Heighway:

52. THAT the Federal Department of Agriculture be requested to take such action as may be required to insure standardization of the Dominion Honey Classifier.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Bishop:

53. THAT the Grading Regulations be revised so that "turbidity" shall refer only to liquid honey and No. 1 liquid honey shall be "fairly free from turbidity".

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Lye:

54. THAT the note referring to cheesecloth as suitable straining material be deleted from the publication of the Grading Regulations.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Dymont:

55. THAT the Federal Department of Agriculture be requested to make an early recommendation of a better standard of determining "free" and "fairly free" in respect to foreign material in honey.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Graham:

56. THAT "creamed" honey be recognized and defined as granulated honey that is properly set and so finely and smoothly crystallized as to present a uniform texture, similar to that of firm butter, and entirely free of granules detectable to the tongue.

DEFEATED

Adjournment was moved by Pugh.

CARRIED

Wednesday, January 20th,

2 P.M.

Present: Members: All Council members.

Visitors: Robertson, Shield, Armstrong, Jamieson, Arnett, Corner, Williams, Arnott, Walls, Dillingham, Morris, leMaistre.

Moved by Garland, seconded by Dymont:

57. WHEREAS there is an overall shortage of white honey in Canada this year, and

WHEREAS some areas where shortages are particularly acute are unable to keep their brands on the market, and

WHEREAS it may be possible to obtain some supplies of bulk honey from the United States for repacking, and

WHEREAS it is difficult for packers to maintain two sets of containers for such periodic emergencies, and

WHEREAS such importation is not likely to interfere with the marketing of Canadian honey owing to prevailing high price in the United States.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the regulations in respect to the marking of honey packed in Canada containing a blend of Canadian and foreign honeys, revert to the status prior to 1949.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Dymont:

58. THAT the Grading Committee Report as amended be adopted.

CARRIED

A vote of thanks was extended to the Continental Can Co. and Mr. F.H. Dillingham for the entertainment which they provided and for their attendance at the Convention.

Moved by Deschenes, seconded by Hand:

59. THAT the budget be approved.

CARRIED

Moved by Kowalski, seconded by Heighway:

60. THAT the Executive be authorized to establish a reserve fund of four thousand (\$4,000.00) dollars.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Lye:

61. THAT no revision be made in the Regulations in respect to the firmness of granulation.

CARRIED

C.... Jamieson presented the Report of the Research Committee.  
(Appendix XI)

Moved by Allen, seconded by Kowalski:

62. THAT every effort be made to secure a Canadian film on beekeeping which will place the emphasis on the activities of bees as pollinators.

CARRIED

Moved by Kowalski, seconded by Allen:

63. 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

Moved by Garland, seconded by Allen:

64. THAT the Research Committee be thanked for a most worthwhile Report and congratulated on the extent of their work, and

THAT the Report and recommendations be adopted.

CARRIED

Mr. Burke advised that the Agriculture Department was hoping to establish a museum for small beekeeping items at the Ontario Agricultural College and would be glad to receive exhibits of interest. Publicity in news bulletins would be most helpful in advising beekeepers of this museum.

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Paradis:

65. WHEREAS the uniform collection of a compulsory levy is of utmost importance to all Canadian beekeepers, and

WHEREAS there does not, at present, appear to be a single approach to this problem equally effective in all regions,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT Council endeavour to secure such uniform, compulsory levy as soon as possible by whatever various means found effective in the different provinces.

CARRIED

Moved by Dymont, seconded by Deschenes:

66. THAT Mrs. Grace be authorized to deal with the article appearing on page #55 in the January, 1954, issue of "Chatelaine".

CARRIED

Mr. F.R. Armstrong was authorized to contact Miss Laura Pepper of the Consumer Service re consumer questionnaire on honey.

Kowalski gave the Report on Publicity and Public Relations.  
(Appendix XII)

Moved by Kowalski, seconded by Allen:

67. THAT the Report of the Publicity and Public Relations Committee be accepted.

CARRIED

Moved by Kowalski, seconded by Allen:

68. THAT we accelerate our publicity to all private packers of honey and to all commercial producers in order that they may realize the value of the work of honey sales promotion and national advertising being carried on by Council.

CARRIED

Moved by Kowalski, seconded by Paradis:

69. THAT we solicit support for the National levy by every means in our power.

CARRIED

Moved by Coulthard, seconded by Paradis:

70. THAT the Secretary be urged to supply the Canadian Bee publications and farm journals monthly Council releases when possible.

CARRIED

Moved by Kowalski, seconded by Lye:

71. THAT we recommend the issuing of at least two Council News letters for 1954.

CARRIED

Moved by Garland, seconded by Heighway:

72. THAT the promotion of the use of honey and value of bees as pollinators be included as part of the activity of the Publicity and Public Relations Committee.

CARRIED

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Garland:

73. THAT the Saskatchewan Federated Co-operatives, Audit Department, be auditors for 1954 - 1955.

CARRIED

Deschenes presented his resignation as follows:

"WHEREAS it has lately become very obvious that the honey packers are the backbone of the Canadian Beekeepers' Council, and

WHEREAS we have been clearly informed that if the packers do not succeed in getting their views, the Council will be very short-lived.

I would wish to disassociate myself from an organization so coerced. Nor do I believe I would be properly representing the views of those I do represent were I to continue as a delegate to the Council and, therefore, I resign.

Moved by Garland, seconded by Graham:

74. THAT the resignation of Mr. Deschenes be received, entered in the Minutes, and dealt with by the Executive.

CARRIED



Moved by Graham, seconded by Hand:

75. THAT the time and place of the next Council Meeting be left to the Executive.

CARRIED

Adjournment was moved by Heighway.

CARRIED

Appendix I  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan,  
March 20, 1953.

To the Members,  
Canadian Beekeepers' Council,  
Tisdale, Saskatchewan.

We have examined the books and records of the Canadian Beekeepers' Council for the year ended January 31, 1953, and for your information submit the attached Statement of Receipts and Expenditures.

We report that, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations received by us, these statements present fairly the transactions of the Council for the period February 1, 1952 to January 31, 1953.

Respectfully submitted by the

AUDIT DEPARTMENT,  
SASKATCHEWAN FEDERATED CO-OPERATIVES LIMITED  
A. E. Pershick, Manager, Saskatoon Audit Department.

**CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL**

Tisdale, Saskatchewan

**Statement of Receipts**

for the period February 1, 1952 to January 31, 1953

Cash in Bank, February 1, 1952 .....		\$ 5,293.81
<b>Receipts</b>		
Container Levy		
Continental Can Company .....	\$9,010.61	
Atlas Paper Box Company .....	1,899.22	
Perga Containers Limited .....	3,511.69	
Ontario Beekeepers' Association .....	7,800.00	
American Can Company .....	333.16	22,554.68
		<hr/>
To Account For .....		\$27,848.49

**Statement of Expenditures**

for the period February 1, 1952 to January 31, 1953

<b>Expenditures</b>		
Advertising		
Spring Campaign 1952 .....	\$6,492.58	
Fall and Winter 1952 .....	9,238.25	
Olympic Competitions .....	223.14	\$15,953.97
		<hr/>
Publicity		
American Honey Institute .....	\$1,001.81	
American Honey Institute Travel .....	394.34	
Sports College .....	500.00	1,896.15
Honey Exhibits		
C.N.E. and Royal Winter Fair .....	\$1,232.49	
P.N.E. and Royal Shields .....	170.00	
C.N.E. Rose Bowl .....	25.22	1,427.71
		<hr/>
British Bee Research Association .....		150.00
Maritime Beekeepers' Association .....		262.40
Annual Meeting expenses .....		4,311.99
Travelling		
R. M. Pugh .....	\$ 395.38	
P. Kowalski .....	152.64	
W. H. Turnbull .....	123.85	
J. N. Dymont .....	19.67	691.54
		<hr/>
Administration		
Audit .....	\$ 25.00	
Bond .....	25.00	
Exchange .....	37.79	
Express .....	15.82	
Postage .....	48.98	
Printing .....	62.76	
Salaries:		
Secretary-Treas. ....	\$1,000.00	
Others .....	800.00	1,800.00
		<hr/>
Stationery .....	52.83	
Telephone and telegraph .....	96.78	
Miscellaneous .....	52.54	2,217.50
		<hr/>
Prepaid Travel Expense: R. M. Pugh .....		58.21
		<hr/>
Total Expenditures .....		\$26,969.47
Cash in Bank January 31, 1953		
Bank Balance .....	\$1,294.51	
Less: Outstanding cheque .....	415.49	879.02
		<hr/>
Accounted For .....		\$27,848.49

**CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL**

**INTERIM**

***Statement of Receipts***

for the period January 31, 1953, to December 31, 1953

Cash in Bank January 31, 1953 .....		\$ 573.77
Container Levy:		
Continental Can Co. ....	\$ 8,563.92	
Atlas Paper Box Co. ....	1,334.18	
Ontario Beekeepers' Association .....	10,592.00	
American Can Co. ....	48.93	
Canadian Sealright Co. Ltd. ....	25.18	
	<hr/>	20,564.21
Miscellaneous Receipts:		
Amisk Bee Association .....	13.00	
Refund on Sales Tax .....	465.22	
Sale of Honey Recipes .....	75.00	
Interest on Shares .....	3.81	
	<hr/>	557.03
Prepaid Travelling Expenses .....		14.65
Reserve Fund .....		305.25
		<hr/>
		\$22,014.91
		<hr/>

**CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL**

Tisdale, Saskatchewan

**INTERIM**

***Statement of Expenditures***

for the period January 31, 1953, to December 31, 1953

Expenditures:			
Advertising .....		\$ 3,281.29	
Publicity:			
American Honey Institute .....	\$4,020.00		
Sports College .....	1,000.00		
Sundry .....	2.10		5,022.10
	<hr/>		
Honey Exhibits:			
Canadian National Exhibition and Royal Winter Fair .....			635.52
Trophies:			
Pacific National Exhibition .....	50.28		
Canadian National Exhibition .....	30.75		81.03
British Bee Research Association .....			150.00
Maritime Beekeepers' Association .....			267.84
Travelling Expenses .....			564.46
Administration:			
Audit .....	30.00		
Bond .....	21.47		
Registration Fee .....	2.07		
Exchange .....	25.78		
Stationery .....	8.79		
Printing .....	366.75		
Postage .....	12.43		
Telephone and Telegram .....	49.47		
Salaries:			
Sec. Treasurer .....	\$1,000.00		
Others .....	750.00	1,750.00	2,266.76
	<hr/>		
Shares (Reserve) .....			1,974.28
Bank Balance Dec. 31, 1953 .....	7,971.91		
Less O/S Cheques .....	200.28	7,771.63	7,771.63
	<hr/>		
			\$22,014.91
			<hr/>

## *Levy Committee*

Your Levy Committee is the Executive and every effort was made to strengthen levy collections during the spring.

A chart has been prepared in order to show how the "Levy" money spent on advertising has helped and can continue to help beekeepers maintain a profitable honey market.

### **PRODUCTION**

Production increasing 1924 to 1934 — largely due to expansion in Western Canada.

The years 1933 to 1952 show wide fluctuations in production from year to year.

Average annual production for last twenty years was 33 to 34 million pounds.

### **PRICE**

Low prices prevailed during the '30's. Prices advanced during the war to a high peak then collapsed and have been rising for the last several years.

### **SURPLUS**

The only major surpluses occurred previous to the war and just after the war.

### **COUNCIL ADVERTISING**

The 1939 surplus was cleaned up by wartime demand.

**THE 1947-'49 SURPLUS WAS CLEANED UP BY BEEKEEPERS' OWN EFFORTS THROUGH COUNCIL ADVERTISING.**

The Dominion Government assisted by: purchasing 5,000,000 lbs. of honey; by helping initiate an advertising campaign.

Beekeepers' own efforts through Council advertising, supplemented by private and Co-operative advertising, was mainly responsible for expanding the market and disposing of the surplus.

From 1948 to 1952 Council collected \$114,362.95 and spent \$87,474.04 on advertising and publicity.

Council's honey advertising is directed through many channels:

1. direct advertising (newspapers, radio, etc.)
2. American Honey Institute publicity
3. Sports College publicity
4. prizes at Fairs
5. Council Booth at Royal Winter Fair and Canadian National Exhibition
6. the development of a unified approach among the provinces to the problems of grading, marketing legislation, research, etc.

### **SUMMARY**

Beekeepers suffer from marketing difficulties and low prices in periods of surplus.

Canada's honey production fluctuates widely from year to year

— but —

the average production has remained between 33 to 34 million pounds for 20 years AND IS NOT INCREASING.

The past five years have demonstrated that advertising will sell honey.

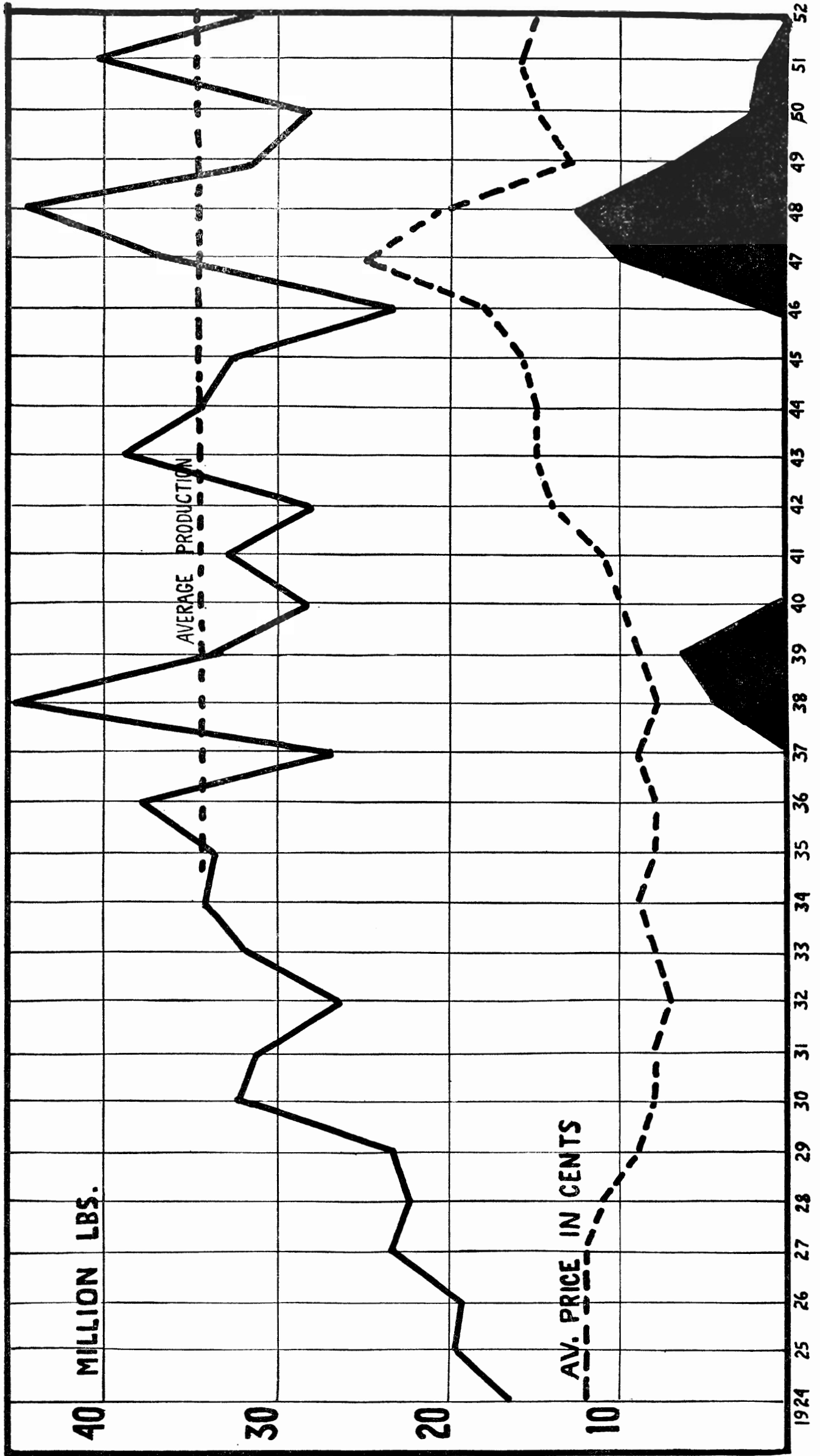
**Council aims at a constant advertising program to keep honey in strong demand, and prices at profitable levels.**

The constant average production enables us to do this without fear of encouraging expansion of production.

Advertising can be intensified in years of heavy production and reduced in years of low production.

**BEEKEEPERS' EFFORTS THROUGH COUNCIL CAN MAINTAIN CANADIAN BEEKEEPING AS A SATISFYING AND PROFITABLE ENTERPRISE.**

# CANADIAN HONEY PRODUCTION



## ***Export and Import Committee***

The Exports of Honey from Canada break down roughly into three divisions, United Kingdom, Continental Countries of Europe, and the United States.

### **UNITED KINGDOM**

No Canadian Honey has as yet been imported into the United Kingdom since the war. Various exporters from Canada have recently experienced more activity in receiving letters from former Importers in the United Kingdom. Most of these letters convey the same information, that there is not much chance of any Import certificates being released for the import of Canadian honey. This will likely remain as such until the relation of Sterling and Dollars improves. Some of the letters received from the United Kingdom indicate that the table trade for Honey has dropped in volume considerably, chiefly because of the inferior honey from a flavor standpoint, being offered continuously to consuming public. Great imports of Honey into the U.K. have continued and possibly increased in demand for Industrial use, owing to the fact that sugar has been on the ration list so long. Now sugar is removed from the ration list, and the demand for Honey industrially is lessening.

### **CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE**

Very little honey has been exported to Continental Europe, although enquiries have been received by Canadian Exporters from time to time. These enquiries have been in greater volume since the United States Department of Agriculture recently withdrew their subsidy on the export of U.S. Honey. Offers received recently are still too low to interest Canadian exporters, and are of course confined to the darker colored honeys. Apparently there is still plenty of colored honey being offered by Cuba, Mexico, Argentine, Guatemala and Chile at very low prices.

### **UNITED STATES**

Exports of honey to the United States have increased considerably, and for the first ten months of 1953, ending October 31st, these exports amount to over 450,000 lbs. Practically all of this honey was of the colored type, mostly Golden to high quality Light Amber, or what the Importer in the U.S. calls bakery honey. Some Dark honey was also exported, but demand for further quantities of Dark will be very slight, as 1953 crop of Buckwheat produced in the Eastern States is much heavier than usual. There will likely be a further demand for quantities of the bakery type honey.

### **SUMMARY OF EXPORTS**

Belgium .....	7,000 lbs.
United States .....	455,108 lbs.
	<hr/>
Total .....	462,108 lbs.

### **IMPORTS OF HONEY**

The Imports of Honey for the first eight months, ending August 31st, amounted to 78,783 lbs. Slightly over half of this amount came from Guatemala, and the balance supplied by the U.S. There is every indication that the amount of imported honey from the U.S. will increase during the latter four months of this past year. Chiefly because of the shortage of White honey in Eastern Canada, and we have plenty of evidence in seeing considerable quantities of U.S. consumer packed liquid White honey in glass bottles arriving in the major cities of the East, such as Toronto and Montreal. We also understand that one of the Eastern packers has brought in approximately 60,000 lbs. of Extra White honey in 60-lb. tins for re-packing purposes. Negotiations are also in progress by other packers to bring in further quantities of bulk White honey. It is also rumoured that a worthwhile quantity of Australian Clover honey is now in transit to Canada.

### **SUMMARY OF IMPORTS FOR EIGHT MONTHS OF 1953**

United States .....	33,000 lbs.
Guatemala .....	43,000 lbs.
United Kingdom .....	2,000 lbs.

T. H. Shield.

## ***Canadian National and Royal Winter Fair Committee***

This year at the C.N.E. for the first five days we experienced some of the warmest weather on record, up to 98 degrees. Attendance was down some and the interest in all exhibits was close to zero. This affected sales.

(Appendix V: Report of Canadian National and Royal Winter Fair  
Committee Continued)

The second week the weather turned ideal and the interest shown was excellent. The first week the sales were about half of last year but by the time the fair closed we were slightly ahead of last year.

The Mona Cup division of Con. Can provided us with 800 4-ounce cups which were filled with 5 ounces of honey at the Ont. Co-op. This was done by them as a trial also to explore the possibility of getting this type of container in use. These cups were put on sale at 10c but they were going so fast that I took advantage of the situation and put them up to 15c but they went just the same and all were gone in 5 days. Some will argue that the sale of a cup of this size will spoil the sale of a 1-lb. tub. After talking to quite a few I found that there are a lot of people who do not use a lot of honey but like to get a small quantity that will be used up in a few meals. As to the possibility of their future use I would say they would have a good sale if some packer would instal the automatic filler required. A somewhat larger net return per pound of honey could be obtained on this small size as the purchaser of this size does not figure the cost.

In the past we have had till April to apply for space for the current year but this year on account of the old Food Building being torn down and a new one in the course of construction it was necessary to apply for space in October as it was being allotted in in November by the Food Products Building Association. This is an association made up by the tenants of the building and works for their welfare. They are also responsible for the construction of the new building. About 90 members representing their respective firms signed long term contracts at rentals that would pay the principal and interest in 20 years so they were quite justified in securing the right to allot space in the new building. This has now been done and all future allotments and the collecting of rents is back in the hands of the C.N.E.

We have not been members in the past but knowing of impending conditions regarding the allotting of space in the new building I took out membership for the ensuing year so as to be in a position to put up an argument for a good location, especially a corner space. The rental for a corner is just the same as other space but you have the extra frontage for a display. I was told that I didn't have a chance in this but I am happy to be able to say that after considerable lobbying a corner of one of the main aisles has been allotted to us. There is nothing binding on Council in accepting this space as I pointed out to them that I did not have the needed authority as that would have to be decided at our Council meeting. The rental is up from \$192 to \$360 with selling privileges the same \$125. It is now up to Council.

#### **WINTER FAIR: 1953**

As the sale of honey had been very strong all season I made provision for the sale of \$2,000 worth as compared to last year's \$1,600 but my sights were not near high enough as we were sold out on Friday afternoon with a day to go.

The interest shown in honey is certainly on the increase. The difference over last year is very noticeable also the knowledge that has been picked up by the public is also quite noticeable. Our publicity that has been carried on over the last few years is certainly paying off.

The Royal Winter Fair is to a large extent an educational institution. The different Government Departments go all out to educate the public on the different phases of agriculture. The schools both in the city and the rural sections declare holidays of course rotating them so the buildings will not be over-crowded on any one day. All students according to their grade have to bring back a report as to what they saw and what they learned. We get a great many questions on honey and bees. I have the last two years made up a few copies of information and kept them on the counter and allowed the students to copy from them. It is my opinion that we should have one-sheet pamphlets that we could hand out to the larger students as the tendency would be for them to use what is the easiest to get and in this way we would get honey information before a lot of the youth.

This year the Fair Board employed a picture firm to take pictures of the different displays in the building and hang them up in what they called the press room where the reporters could take any that they fancied for publishing in their respective papers. On finding this out I was successful in getting them to take three pictures that were hung up in the press room and was informed that quite a few were taken out. One was used in The Toronto Telegram and one in the Ottawa Family Herald as to the others I haven't any positive information. One of the pictures taken was Mrs. Kent, the sweepstake winner for the best honey in the show.

This year the competitive honey was sold on the spot and the entire proceeds minus one percent was turned over to the exhibitors resulting in them receiving about 34c per jar and 60c for sections. The sale started at 5:00 p.m. and I understand that it was all sold at 9:00 p.m. The crowd was lining up for the sale by 4:00 p.m.

C. Allen.

**OPERATING STATEMENT — C.N.E.**

**1953**

		1952
Sales .....	\$2,078.99	\$2,055.15
Cost of Sales		
Ont. Honey Producers .....	753.59	
E. G. Allen .....	184.50	
A. T. Brown .....	102.50	
E. Byers .....	200.00	
H. C. Allen .....	266.05	
T. Brothergood .....	124.00	
	1,631.44	
Gross Margin .....	\$ 447.55	445.05
<b>Expenses of Operation</b>		
Freight .....	16.56	
Car park and passes .....	18.00	
Booth display .....	41.29	
Bags .....	8.42	
Wages .....	243.20	
Labels .....	47.50	
Association .....	15.00	
Telephone and postage .....	1.70	
Bank Charges .....	2.75	
	394.42	Deficit
Net Margin .....	\$ 53.13	\$ 797.37
<b>Reconciliation</b>		
Cash in bank .....	303.13	
Advance .....	250.00	
	53.13	

**OPERATING STATEMENT — ROYAL WINTER FAIR**

**1953**

		1952
Expense of operation		
Sales .....	\$2,010.92	\$1,694.23
Cost of sales		
E. G. Allen .....	112.75	
G. Stewart .....	388.50	
E. G. Byers .....	186.00	
Ont. Honey Prod. ....	842.81	
	1,530.06	
Gross Margin .....	\$ 480.86	\$ 368.28
Wages .....	86.10	
Freight .....	17.38	
Booth .....	44.09	
	147.57	
Net Margin .....	\$ 333.29	\$ 279.13
<b>Reconciliation</b>		
Brought forward from C.N.E. ....	53.13	
Advance .....	250.00	
Margin as above .....	333.29	
	636.42	
Bank Balance .....	636.42	
Bank Balance at close of Fair .....	636.42	
Add over-payment to C.N.E. ....	1.00	
Sale of shopping bags .....	33.00	
Sale of pictures .....	4.00	
	672.42	
Operation expenses .....	450.00	
Refund to Council .....	224.42	



## *Marketing Legislation Committee*

### **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

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

### **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.

### **MANITOBA**

A referendum was taken by the Provincial Government among the beekeepers last August and 80 percent voted in favour of the Honey Marketing Plan.

The Plan was passed by Order-in-Council in November. The Committee was elected by the Beekeepers' Association to work on the Plan, which has been set up by the Cabinet as the Provisional Honey Board to operate the Plan until a permanent Board is elected by the Beekeepers next November or December.

The Board expects to go into operation as soon as they can get organized and hope they will be able to co-operate with other Boards in other provinces for a stabilized honey market.

### **ONTARIO**

In Ontario the Board set up under the Marketing Plan did not see fit to put the plan into 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. Heighway.

## *American Honey Institute*

### **RELEASES FOR 1953**

December	February	March
News Release Fillers January Honey Cookies Picture Fruit Cake	Honey Rice Pudding Picture Release, Recipe Extra Release on Rice and Honey	Honey for Breakfast Waffles, Griddle Cakes, Cereal Picture Extra Breakfast Release Radio Release
April	May	June
Honey Prune Bar Picture Release, Recipe	Honey Jelly Picture Release, Recipe Honey Anniversary Cake Picture Release, Recipe Release of Honey Fillers	Fillers on Picnic Dishes Honey Praline Sauce Picture Release, Recipe Release to newspapers that do not use pictures
July	August	September
Lemon Upside Down Cake with Honey Sauce Picture Release, Recipe Radio Release	Two Pictures Honey Peach Short Cake Picture Release, Recipe Sliced Peaches and Honey Picture, Release	Honey Apple Crisp Picture Release, Recipe
October	November	December
Radio Release Release of Fillers	Fruit Cake Two Newspaper Releases	Honey Nut Ring Picture Release, Recipe

## Honey Uses Committee

The use of honey in the baking industry is rapidly becoming generalized in Canada and is of the utmost importance to beekeepers. It constitutes the largest potential single outlet we have ever had—particularly for honeys other than white honeys.

Your Committee points out that there is an obvious inclination on the part of some suppliers to use this market merely as a convenience and a dumping ground, which practice is bound to result in a disorderly and low price market.

Your Committee further points out that the development of this market on a sound basis is of first importance to the Canadian honey industry and that all possible steps should be taken to so develop it and protect it.

F. R. Armstrong.

## Pollination Committee

### General Report by Provinces

In order that pollination might be considered in the economics of beekeeping, it was suggested that all Provincial Apiarists conduct a survey to ascertain how many beekeepers were receiving remuneration from colony rentals to fruit and seed growers for the purpose of pollination only. The value of honeybees as pollinators cannot be clearly shown without complete removal of all colonies from fruit and seed growing areas. Such a move is, of course, not possible. Many fruit and seed growers expect high rentals from beekeepers as payment for apiary locations in or adjacent to their orchards or fields.

Recommendations regarding effects of placement, population densities and most effective time placements are needed by beekeepers and seed growers. Information would also be useful regarding age of stand, density of stand, condition of crop, uses of fertilizers and insecticides and harvesting methods as they effect seed yield.

### NOVA SCOTIA

In one twelve-acre field of cucumbers (Centreville, Kings Co.) thirty-six colonies were placed on cucumbers.

Growers of blueberry and cranberry crops are enthusiastic about honey bee pollinators and report 50 to 100 percent increase in production with honey bees as pollinators.

### QUEBEC

Verbal contracts are used in Quebec. There has been no change in use of bees for pollination purposes. Apples and cucumbers (hot bed) are the only crops to which colonies are moved specifically for pollination.

### ONTARIO

One colony on La Salle red clover produced 440 lbs. seed per acre. The bees were rented for \$6.50 per colony. Rentals for fruit range from \$3.00 to \$7.00; rentals for greenhouses \$10.00 to \$15.00.

In 1952 four farmers, located in Renfrew County in the Upper Ottawa Valley, placed bees on fields of red clover. Information was obtained on the yield of seed from these fields and one field not located within reach of an apiary. The seed production and number of colonies used per acre were as follows:

Field	Col. Per Acre	Av. Seed Yield
A	0	63 lbs.
B	1	125 lbs.
C	2	307 lbs.
D	3	233 lbs.
E	5	232 lbs.

### 1953—

Number of permits issued for pollination .....	26	
Number of colonies moved .....	2,172	
Permits for orchard pollination .....	22	2,110 col.
Permits for legume pollination .....	4	62 col.
		2,172 col.

These figures are lower than the two previous years, we believe, due to lower fruit prices.

Circular No. 172 was prepared in April, 1953, to include the recommendations for the pollination of the various tree fruits. Similar information on some of the small fruits was also included.

Recommendations for the use of honey bee pollinators on legumes are included in Circular 139—Legume Pollination in Ontario. This circular was revised in July, 1953.

### MANITOBA—D. R. Robertson

Greater interest in honeybees for pollination was shown during 1953.

(Appendix IX: Report of the Pollination Committee Continued)

Seed growers concerned over insufficient seed set are requesting beekeepers to locate bees near their fields. Although beekeepers are not as yet receiving cash return for pollination services, it is rarely seen where a beekeeper pays rent for placing his bees on a farmer's land.

Pollination contracts similar to those in Saskatchewan were made available to beekeepers. Three requests were made for such contracts and one was known to be used. This was by a beekeeper from at Dauphin, Manitoba, who placed 120 colonies on a 120-acre field of red clover at a fee of \$3.00 per colony. An attempt was made to set this up as an experiment and obtain data, but weather conditions were unfavourable and prohibited much of the work.

**SASKATCHEWAN—J. H. Arnott**

Very little interest was shown in legal agreements between legume seed producers and beekeepers this year. However, the seed producers generally seem to be more appreciative of the value of honey bees for pollination. For example, one seed producer this past year advertised for honey bees to pollinate over five hundred acres of sweet clover. An undetermined number of beekeepers receive free apiary locations.

**ALBERTA**

A survey was conducted amongst commercial beekeepers to determine to what extent services of their colonies for pollination were being sought by seed growers. Three thousand, six hundred and forty-eight colonies were placed to effect cross-pollination at the requests of seed growers. One thousand, one hundred and seventy-five colonies were paid for in cash or crop share by the seed grower and two thousand, four hundred and seventy-three were supplied free.

Twenty-three seed growers offered payment for bees and received an average of 51 colonies each. One hundred and twenty-five seed growers did not offer to pay but nevertheless many of these had bees placed. These averaged 24 hives per grower. Sixteen of these growers were not successful in having any bees placed. It is apparent that where a seed grower really wants honey bees for pollination he can usually get them by paying a rental. At least 12 percent of the colonies are being used for pollination.

A second observation on alsike was thereupon undertaken in which one strong colony per acre on a thirty-acre field one year old was used. The hives were placed prior to the opening of bloom. In this test 450 pounds of clean seed per acre were harvested. Some seed may have been lost as high winds had disturbed the swath twice. Climatic conditions for seed setting were only fair, though for maturing and harvesting, good.

A field adjacent to the one on which bees were placed yielded 200 pounds per acre. It was a two year old stand and growth was not as good as the test field. At two miles from the bee hives, yields dropped to slightly over 100 pounds per acre.

Observations were made on a timothy and alsike mixture. The seed yield on this field was only 280 pounds per acre, even though hives were placed similarly to that where the yield was 450 pounds per acre. Honey bees do not seem to pollinate so effectively where the blooms are more or less obscured. A similar result was observed in alfaswede clover where growth was very heavy, much of the crop lying down and blooms not well exposed. This same observation has been made on sets of alfalfa seed, i.e. that heavy growth and somewhat obscured bloom seemed to reduce the set of seed.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

The following chart indicates the districts in British Columbia where honeybees are actually rented by growers for pollination purposes only, and indicates the beginning in the province of a better understanding of the value of honey bees as pollinators first, and honey gatherers second.

District	Crop	No. of Colonies	Rent. Chgd. Per Colony ..	Total
Similkameen and South Okanagan .....	Fruit	143		\$823.00
Kootenays .....	Legumes	12		30.00
Central Okanagan .....	Fruit		\$5.00	
North Okanagan .....	Fruit		5.00	
Vancouver Island .....	Greenhouse			
	Cucumbers	—	—	—
				\$853.00

Recommendations for the number of colonies per acre for various crops, time of colony placement, distribution of colonies, types of colonies, removal of colonies and harvesting methods are the same as reported by this Committee in 1952.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. In view of the fact conditions vary so much from province to province,

(Appendix IX: Report of the Pollination Committee Continued)

beekeepers and growers should contact the Provincial Apiarist for information concerning the various phases of the work.

2. That the Council urge the work on pollinization be carried on and expanded.

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Appendix X

## *Grading Committee*

### **1952 RESOLUTIONS—**

#### **Resolution No. 33—Re: Uniformity**

Considerable improvement is noted in greater uniformity of Dominion regulations and the several provinces having provincial grading regulations. Differences now existing are of relative minor consideration, and gradual further uniformity is anticipated.

#### **Resolution No. 40 and 41**

There have been beneficial increased participation both at Dominion and Provincial level in administration of grading regulations.

#### **Resolution No. 34**

"Substandard" grade has been provided in revised grading regulations.

#### **Resolution No. 35**

"Novelty Packs" as determined by the Department of Agriculture are exempt from standard container regulations.

#### **Resolution No. 36**

Regulations have been amended in respect to container markings to read "that lettering be clearly legible and of a size in proportion to the size and design of the label."

#### **Resolution No. 37 and 38**

Due to subsequent conflict in correspondence among members of the 1952 Grading Committee and others interested, no revisions in regulations were made in respect to "creamed honey" or the inclusion under damage and serious damage "breakdown of granulation."

---

The Council has been requested to give consideration to the matter of:

1. Inclusion of 1½ lb. container to the list of approved containers. (Your committee recommends non-concurrence.)

2. Exemption in size of containers be raised from 5 oz. to 8 oz. (Recommend non-concurrence.)

3. Inclusion of 5 lb. net weight pail to the list of approved containers. (Recommend non-concurrence.)

As this change was requested by the B.C. Honey Producers Association, and as almost invariably most of that honey is sold within the province, the committee suggests the province might permit the packing of a 5 lb. net weight container on an experimental basis.

4. Revision of term "tank lot" as referred to in Federal regulations. (Recommend non-concurrence.)

5. Requiring imported bulk honey re-packed in Canada to be subject to Canadian class and grade regulations and be so marked. (Recommend non-concurrence.)

6. Tolerance in respect to grading be reduced from 10 percent. (Recommend non-concurrence.)

7. Use of used containers and packages in poor condition for bulk honey. (Recommend no change in grading regulations but that this problem be dealt with on an administrative basis.)

8. Requesting that blends of foreign and Canadian honey need not be so declared on the containers and packages. (Recommend that such declaration be required on the package only.)

9. A request that the Federal honey classifier be standardized. (Recommend this matter be referred to Federal Department of Apiculture.)

10. That the present technique of using the honey classifier be examined. (Recommend that Federal Department of Agriculture be requested to draw up and circulate to the inspection staffs improved techniques.)

11. In the definition of damage, turbidity shall refer only to liquid honey and No. 1 liquid honey shall be "fairly free from turbidity." (Recommend concurrence.)

12. That the note referring to cheesecloth as suitable straining material be deleted from publications of the regulations. (Recommend concurrence.)

13. Consideration was given to a better definition of present standards of free and fairly free in respect of foreign material in honey. (Recommend reference to Federal Department of Agriculture for early recommendations.)

14. That consideration be given to a definition for creamed honey.

(Appendix X: Report of the Grading Committee Continued)

(Recommend that "creamed" honey be recognized and defined as "granulated honey that is properly set and so finely and smoothly crystallized as to present a uniform texture, similar to that of firm butter, and, entirely free of granules detectable to the tongue.")

15. That the regulations be revised to include under damage and serious damage "breakdown of granulation." (Recommend one of the following courses: a—concurrence; b—non-concurrence.)

Respectfully submitted,

F. R. Garland, Chairman

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Appendix XI

## *Research Committee*

The following is a report on research conducted by the various agencies throughout Canada. In some instances the report covers research completed in 1952 which was not compiled in time for presentation at the last annual meeting of Council.

### **BREEDING—O. A. C., Guelph**

Production records were kept on 100 colonies headed by 1952 Pelee hybrid queens from eight different lines.

In 1952 the SX line was our best producer and was used as the main breeder this year. This year's production records indicated that another strain—the Z line—in combination with both the S and X lines showed a marked superiority. Hives headed by ZS and ZX queens showed an average increase in production of 31.7 percent over all other lines and were 19.3 percent ahead of their nearest rivals.

A second yard was set up in 1952 to test whether production differences occurred between groups of queens of the same lines mated to different drones. Supersedure losses were high in all groups but no significant production variations were found.

In 1953, 95 colonies were requeened with hybrids of eight different lines for production testing next season. Approximately 400 queens of 30 different lines were sent to other experimental stations for testing. The bulk of these went to Dr. Farrar at Madison, Wisconsin.

### **BREEDING—Ottawa**

Two hybrid strains of 12 queens each were tested with a similar number of queens from a commercial breeder. Brood counts on the three groups indicated that the hybrid lines were superior in brood production. Egg viability counts were conducted on five colonies in each group showing values of 84.80 and 84 percent for each. The average production was 72, 57 and 56 pounds respectively.

### **NECTAR SECRETION — O.A.C., Guelph**

Greenhouse and laboratory experiments on the effect of various fertility levels and growth substances on nectar secretion are being expanded and continued.

A growth chamber has been constructed in the basement of the Apiculture Department to facilitate this work. This permits absolute control of temperature and light intensity and greatly speeds up each cycle of plant growth.

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of the sugar constituents of plant nectar is being undertaken through the use of paper chromatography.

For the past few years the Department has been investigating the process of nectar secretion and the possibility of increasing nectar supply in legume and tree fruit crops. The benefits of such an increase, both to the beekeepers and seed and fruit producers, are obvious.

There are two avenues of approach to the problem. The first is the improvement of the hereditary nectar producing potential by breeding and selection. At the present time the Apiculture Department is co-operating with the Department of Field Husbandry in a programme for developing improved red clover strains which will have, among other desirable characteristics, superior nectar production. It is hoped that in the near future this type of work will be extended to other legumes.

The other approach involves cultural treatment. Evidence has been obtained here and elsewhere that nectar yield is affected by plant composition, which in turn can be regulated to a certain extent through fertilizer additions to the soil. Very high levels of nitrogen in the plant, for instance, appear to depress nectar yield. There are indications that potassium and phosphorous levels may also be significant.

### **NECTAR SECRETION — OTTAWA**

The Apiculture Division, in co-operation with the Forage Crops Division, have established that certain strains of red clover exhibit **high, intermediate** and **low** nectar characteristics. An attempt is being made by the plant breeders to fix the characteristics of **high nectar production** in strains of red clover.

(Appendix XI: Report of the Research Committee Continued)

**POLLINATION:**

**Fruits — O.A.C., Guelph**

This spring an effort was made to check the effectiveness of pollen inserts using a sweet cherry tree enclosed in a tent. The insert was supplied with good pollen, but a heat wave made it so hot under the tent that the blossoms withered away and no fruit set. The value of pollen inserts in Ontario still remains to be proved.

Bee-collected pollen was tested against hand-collected pollen in controlled hand applications on sweet cherry and pear trees. Even when pollen pellets were collected from pollen traps at 15 to 30-minute intervals to ensure freshness—or on one occasion taken directly from the legs of a foraging bee—very poor results were obtained in comparison to hand-collected pollen.

	Bee-collected Pollen	Hand-collected Pollen	Check (no pollination)
Fruit Set on Sweet			
Cherries .....	16.0%	58%	0
Fruit Set on			
Pears .....	1.5%	23%	0

Difficulty is still experienced in encouraging honey bees to work on pear blossoms. Sugar syrup or honey sprays did not prove effective in increasing pollinator populations on pears.

**POLLINATION:**

**Fruit—Nova Scotia**

Surveys on the populations of native bees visiting apple trees in orchards in the Annapolis Valley over the past three years have shown that these insects are declining in numbers. Good results have been obtained with the use of honey bees supplied with impacted pollen which was placed in pollen inserts. The pollen acts as a stimulant to encourage the bees to collect pollen and hence accomplish cross-pollination of the bloom.

The following results were obtained in some orchards where honey bees and pollen were used:

Orchard	Variety	Average Yield Per Tree
A	Crimson Gravenstein .....	11.8 boxes
A	Delicious .....	11.0 boxes
B	Northern Spy .....	17.0 boxes
C	Delicious 1952 .....	13.3 boxes
C	Delicious 1953 .....	5.4 boxes

Orchard C, which had only a moderate bloom to start with this year, produced a better than average crop in its off year.

**POLLINATION:**

**Legumes—O.A.C., Guelph**

An investigation of the range of flight of established foragers on ladino clover was carried out. Foraging honey bees on a given plot were dusted with fluorescent powder, and the field was examined after dark with an ultra-violet lamp. Initial tests indicated that it was most unusual to find traces of marked bee activity farther than 10 yards from the marking plot.

Similar tests were carried out on bumble bees on a red clover field. Although only a limited number of bumble bees were marked it was established that they may forage at least several hundred yards from the point of marking.

**POLLINATION:**

**Legumes—Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta**

Observations were to be made on a twenty-acre field of alsike in the Lesliville district. In this instance forty-two colonies were located across the centre of the field. Even though this field was backward, being under water frequently, a good set of seed was apparent. However, a hail storm wiped it out completely before harvest. The bees had to be moved to allow them to gather honey.

A second observation on alsike was thereupon undertaken in which one strong colony per acre on a thirty-acre field one year old was used. The hives placed prior to the opening of bloom. In this test 450 pounds of clean seed per acre were harvested. Some seed may have been lost as high winds disturbed the swath twice. Climatic conditions for seed setting were only fair though for maturing and harvesting, good.

A field adjacent to the one on which bees were placed yielded 200 pounds per acre. It was a two-year old stand and growth was not as good as the test field. At two miles from the bee hives yields dropped to slightly over 100 pounds per acre.

Observations were made on a timothy and alsike mixture. The seed yield on this field was only 280 pounds per acre, even though hives were placed similarly to that where the yield was 450 pounds per acre. Honey bees do not seem to pollinate so effectively where the blooms are more or less obscured. A similar result was observed in altaswede clover where growth was very heavy, much of the crop lying down and blooms not well exposed. This

(Appendix XI: Report of the Research Committee Continued)

same observation has been made on sets of alfalfa seed, i.e. that heavy growth and somewhat obscured bloom seemed to reduce the set of seed.

From these observations it would appear that honey bee colonies placed at the rate of one colony per acre during early bloom and distributed over a field of alsike can be expected to effect an increase of seed set of four times that of similar fields not within flight range of honey bees.

Besides the presence of honey bees there are several factors that will affect clover seed yields. Those noted were: type of growth of clover and other plants in the same field, and climatic conditions throughout the season.

**POLLINATION:**

**Legumes—Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Man.**

Observations were conducted on a 120-acre field of red clover in the Dauphin area which was supplied with 120 colonies of bees.

Honey bee counts were made on the field August 20 and the number of honey bees per 10 sq. ft. area ranged from 12 near the apiary to 4 in the middle of the field. On a check field, which did not have any honey bee colonies within two miles, the count ranged from 1 to 8 honey bees per 10 sq. ft. area in various sections of the field. The honey bees were noted to be gathering both pollen and nectar.

Seed yields from the test field and check field showed no significant difference, however, the seed producer under contract said there was noticeably more seed near the bees. The seed producer was well satisfied with the agreement, and plans to continue the arrangement in the future.

**POLLINATION:**

**Legumes—Ottawa**

Data were obtained on the tripping rate of honey bees foraging on a block of alfalfa in the Ottawa area in 1953. A total of 6,372 individual honey bees were observed visiting 14,449 florets. The tripping rate was 5.5 percent as compared to 0.7 percent in similar studies in 1952. The extremely high tripping rate may be attributed to the hot, dry weather conditions prevailing during the period of bloom. The seed yield of this block of alfalfa was disappointingly low, only 69.5 lbs. per acre.

**POLLINATION:**

**Legumes—Regina Experimental Station**

The results obtained with the use of honey bees for alfalfa seed production in 1952 are as follows:

Colony Rate	Yield (average of duplicate 4-acre plots)
5 colonies per acre .....	195 lbs.
3 colonies per acre .....	146 lbs.
1 colony per acre .....	82 lbs.
0 colonies per acre .....	84 lbs.

It is evident from these studies that the honey bee, while not an efficient pollinator of alfalfa, does play a role in the tripping and cross-pollination of this legume. It should be emphasized that the seed was produced almost entirely in the absence of native pollinators and furthermore a substantial quantity of the seed formed was green.

**POLLINATION:**

**Sunflowers—Manitoba**

The University of Manitoba carried out work with honeybees for pollination on sunflowers during the summer months. Honey bee colonies were located on three fields and the grand average production of seed from these three fields was 1,337.5 pounds per acre. On three check fields the grand average production was 911 pounds per acre.

From one year's work, Mr. Furgala concluded:

- (1) It appears that there is a greater percentage of hollow seeds in fields which do not have honey bees nearby;
- (2) it appears that introducing honey bees on fields will increase yields;
- (3) a good proportion of honey bees visited sunflowers regardless of the buckwheat competition.

**DISEASES:**

**(A) A.F.B.—Ottawa**

Further tests were conducted in 1953 on several antibiotics and drugs to determine their effectiveness in controlling A.F.B. in colonies. Magnomycin and a product developed by the B.F. Goodrich Rubber Company (GC-23X) were ineffective, while Terramycin, Terracon and Sulmet were inhibitory.

**(B) Nosema—Ottawa**

Large-scale tests have been conducted on the control of nosema disease with the antibiotic, fumagillin\*, on over-wintered colonies. All colonies inoculated with the organism died during the early winter period, while colonies given the inoculum and the antibiotic remained in a healthy condition and relatively free of the disease.

\*Two other materials, Magnomycin and Thiolutin were found to be ineffective in checking development of nosema.



(Appendix XI: Report of the Research Committee Continued)

**DISEASES:**

**(B) Nosema—O.A.C., Guelph**

In conjunction with Dr. Farrar at Madison, Wisconsin, an experiment on fumagillin feeding for Nosema control was carried out at Pelee Island. One group of queen mating nuclei was fed medicated syrup and samples of bees from their nuclei and from untreated checks were sent back to Madison for analysis. As yet the results have not been reported.

Since an appreciable number of nosema-infected attendants have been recovered from queen cages, it was felt that the possibility of controlling this disease in the mating nuclei might help to cut down on the supersedure rate among newly introduced cage queens.

**HONEY:**

**Liquid Honey Studies—Ottawa**

**Liquid Honey:** It has been established that a honey properly heated will remain free of granulation for a period of sufficient duration to permit it to be packed for the liquid trade. In our experiments we have tested two honeys, sweet clover and alfalfa, both of which granulate rapidly under normal conditions. The sweet clover sample contained a relatively high dextrose content and the alfalfa sample a slightly lower dextrose content. Experience has shown that alfalfa honey crystallizes rapidly, although the explanation for its behaviour has never been determined.

No crystals have developed in two years in samples of sweet clover honey which have been heated to the following temperatures for the specified times:

- (1) 160 degrees F. for 15 minutes
- (2) 170 degrees F. for 5 minutes
- (3) 180 degrees F. for 5 minutes

Samples of alfalfa honey heated to the same temperatures and times have remained free of crystals for one year.

The foregoing heat treatments were applied to the honey while it was in a liquid condition. In preparing the samples it was necessary to preheat the fine-granulated honey to render it to a semi-liquid state. The preheating was accomplished slowly at 120 degrees F. for 18 hours.

The size of crystal is an important factor in determining the proper heat treatment of any honey. A coarse-granulated honey was heated at various temperatures to determine the time required to melt individual crystals. Destruction of the crystals in the samples was accomplished under the following conditions:

Temperature	Holding Time
160 degrees F. ....	25 minutes
170 degrees F. ....	10 minutes
180 degrees F. ....	5 minutes
190 degrees F. ....	2 minutes

Storage of liquid honey at temperatures (below 57 degrees F.) of 32 degrees F. and zero were found to be effective in suppressing crystal development upon removal of the honey to room temperatures. Unfortunately, however, further testing of this treatment revealed that low temperatures have no effect on an alfalfa honey. It is effective on alsike and sweet clover honeys.

**Honey Processing Equipment—O.A.C., Guelph**

**Honey Pasteurizer:** A tubular heat-exchanger type of honey pasteurizer has been developed and successfully tested. A continuous flow of honey at a rate of 300 pounds per hour can be heated to 170 degrees F., strained and cooled to 75 degrees F. without damage to the honey. For bottling honey, where cooling to 75 degrees F. is not essential, the pasteurizer will handle up to 450 pounds an hour with a honey discharge temperature around 100 degrees F. It is anticipated that the cost of this unit can be brought well within the means of the average beekeeper-packer. This unit will handle liquid or semi-liquid honey and can be adapted to any size of output.

Work on this unit has been completed and will be published in the current issue of Canadian Chemical Processing. Articles have also been prepared for publication in Gleanings.

**Plate-Type Heat Exchanger:** Tests have been completed with the plate-type heat exchanger which, like its counterpart, the tubular-type, will pasteurize and cool honey on a continuous-flow operation. Unfortunately, when processing high density honey (15.0 percent moisture) pressures are developed beyond the capacity of the plates. The manufacturers have promised to supply us another unit of the same general design, but with high pressure plates, for further tests.

As emphasized in last year's report this equipment is constructed of stainless steel and consequently is expensive. It would, therefore, be more suitable for large packers who would be operating on a year-round basis.

**Tubular Heat Exchanger:** For the preliminary tests a small unit was designed, in co-operation with the Agricultural Unit of the Field Husbandry Division, to operate at a capacity of 80 pounds per hour. After obtaining some basic information with this unit, a second one was constructed this past summer. The larger unit, which will handle approximately 350 pounds of



(Appendix XI: Report of the Research Committee Continued)

honey per hour, is now undergoing exhaustive tests. This unit is of low cost design and should be of interest to the beekeeper-packer. Detailed information on this heat exchanger will be made available as soon as possible.

## **HONEY**

### **Cooling Rates in Recrystallized Honey**

A three-carton stack of 4-lb. pails of honey, seeded at 85 degrees F. was built up in the cabinet (57 degrees F.). Thermocouples were placed at strategic points throughout the stack and in individual cans placed separately in the cabinet. Only small temperature differences could be noted within the stack. All the honey remained above 70 degrees F. for over six hours. Cooling rate was relatively constant. It took 44 hours for the temperature of the honey in this small stack to be reduced to 57 degrees F.

For comparative purposes the cooling rate of an individual 4-lb. tin is as follows:

Honey seeded at 75 degrees F. and placed in a cabinet at 57 degrees F. required 6 hours to reach 57 degrees F., in the geometric centre of the pail.

## **HONEY:**

### **Straining Devices and Materials—O.A.C., Guelph**

Tests are continuing on honey straining. A 112-mesh nylon strainer cloth has been tested and appears to be more efficient than any of the cloth materials tested so far.

Sand depth filtering has been tested for honey straining with most encouraging results. At 170 degrees F. honey was passed through 3½ inches of sand above a 200-mesh stainless steel screen with a back pressure of less than 1 lbs. per square inch. Even when the honey temperature was lowered to 100 degrees F. the same system operated efficiently at less than 20 pounds pressure. It is anticipated that this strainer will operate over a lengthy period without plugging and will also handle honey which has some granulation. Work on this new straining technique is continuing in an effort to develop a cheap and efficient unit for honey straining.

### **Alberta:**

A small disk filter for cleaning honey has been tested by a beekeeper in co-operation with the Provincial Apiarist of Alberta. This unit appears to have considerable promise.

### **Soil Cable for Heating Honey—O.A.C., Guelph**

The use of a soil cable for heating a flow of honey through a pipe was investigated. Tests showed that a 400-watt 60-foot lead soil cable when coiled loosely around a 7-foot length of 1¼" galvanized pipe would raise 100 pounds of honey an hour from 75 to 95 degrees F. Similar results were obtained by coiling the cable tightly around a pipe of half the length. Soil cables may offer a relatively cheap and efficient way of raising honey temperature prior to straining for the smaller operator.

### **Honey Handling Equipment for the Small Beekeeper**

There has long been a need for equipment designed specifically for the hobbyist and small-scale beekeeper. Several units were designed and constructed for this purpose and appear to be quite satisfactory. These consist of a combined straining unit and baffle tank with the overflow into a storage tank. The tanks are similar in size to the regular 2-frame basket extractor and are made out of 22" galvanized cans each with a capacity of roughly 200 pounds of honey. The straining tank contains a wire basket to support a straining cloth. It is proposed to incorporate a soil cable wound pipe into this equipment to raise the honey temperature by 20 degrees prior to straining.

A circular on this equipment will be prepared in the near future.

### **Straining Cloths—Ottawa**

Several nylon materials have been tested for straining honey. Coarse, intermediate and fine mesh cloths were sewn into bags, each nested into the other, similar to the principal of the O.A.C. strainer. This system of arrangement gave satisfactory results.

Detailed information will be published in a pamphlet form this winter.

### **Drying Honey in Supers—Department of Agriculture, Quebec**

A small unit for removing excess moisture from honey in the comb has been designed by the Provincial Apiarist of Quebec in co-operation with a commercial beekeeper. This unit is of low cost and works very efficiently.

### **Herbicides and Nectar Secretion**

Preliminary tests were conducted near Regina to determine the effect of 2, 4-D "drift" spray on nectar secretion of sweet clover bloom. No direct evidence was obtained that nectar production is depressed by this herbicide but seed production was significantly reduced.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. THAT investigations be continued on the effect of 2,4-D and other herbicides on nectar secretion.
2. THAT investigations be continued on all phases of bee diseases.

(Appendix XI: Report of the Research Committee Continued)

3. The Committee strongly recommends the use of sulfadiazine in place of sulfathiazole.
4. THAT work be continued on the following problems:
  - A—Liquid Honey
  - B—Honey Straining
  - C—A Suitable Hand Refractometer
  - D—Pasteurizing Equipment
  - E—Honey Processing and Handling
  - F—Honey House Design and Equipment
  - G—Bee Breeding
  - H—Nectar Secretion
  - I—Colony Management Problems, e.g. Wintering, package bees, supercedure.
5. THAT the support of Council to the Bee Research Association be continued.

C. A. Jamieson, Chairman, pro. tem.

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Appendix XII

## *Publicity and Public Relations Committee*

### **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

In British Columbia a relatively good job has been done along the following lines:

We have 15 Divisions of the British Columbia Honey Producers Association and each has an Annual Meeting held in its own part of the province. The 1952 Council Minutes was one of the items on the agenda of each meeting and the various motions and reports therein were thoroughly discussed. Each beekeeper was given a chance to ask questions as to Council work and to express his opinion as to future work.

A large number of local meetings and Field Days were held throughout the province by the Provincial Apiarist and his assistants and at each meeting Council was brought to the attention of the beginners in beekeeping and its functions explained.

In each of the two Exhibitions held in the province, as well as the 47 local fairs, Council was mentioned to the beekeepers exhibiting honey and their attention was drawn to the Council Shield donated "For the Best Liquid Honey in the Show," which has proven to be a very popular award among Western beekeepers.

The Farm Broadcast has been used in advertising Council at every opportunity and the Commentator, Tom Leach, has been most co-operative in every way and gives Council all the publicity he can at every opportunity.

It is felt that publicity of Council should be conducted among beekeepers to a greater extent than as a general publicity campaign.

### **ALBERTA—P. Kowalski**

Council and the Levy was discussed at the Alberta Honey Producers Directors' Meeting on January 31, 1953, with Syd Coulthard and J. H. Arnett present and it was decided to continue support of levy as presently constituted.

Council was mentioned and discussed at all beekeepers meetings held during the year in the Province.

On June 12, 1953, P. Kowalski attended the semi-annual meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association held in Guelph, Ontario, where Council matters were discussed.

At the Edmonton Exhibition, July 13 to 18, the Council sign was very prominently displayed at the Honey Booth, which was in charge of the Edmonton Beekeepers' Association.

A complete report as to Council activities was given at the annual convention of the Alberta Honey Producers' Co-operative and the Alberta Beekeepers' Association, where representatives were elected to the Canadian Beekeepers Council for the coming year.

The highlight of the year, in so far as publicity was concerned, was at the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Beekeepers' Association where both the President and Secretary of the Council were present and presented the Council Shield (Western Division) to A. C. Bradley of Athabaska, who won the award at the Pacific National Exhibition held at Vancouver, B.C.

Also at this meeting a broadcast was arranged through the Alberta Farm Broadcast, which gave 15 minutes to Council and it was broadcast over six Alberta stations at various times the following week.

Council advertising was also featured in The Edmonton Journal in a half page display welcoming beekeepers to the Alberta convention.

(Appendix XII—Report of the Publicity and Public Relations Committee  
Continued)

**SASKATCHEWAN—R. M. Pugh**

Council was mentioned at all meeting of District beekeepers. Council was also mentioned at annual meetings of both the Honey Producers Co-operative and the Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Associations. Council was also publicized to beekeepers by distribution of Council recipes.

Council was brought to the attention of beekeepers in reference to its activities in letters sent out by the two Associations and the Bee Division of the Department of Agriculture.

The Council Shield for the best honey at the Canadian National Exhibition was presented to Mr. C. E. Meilicke, the winner, by the President of the Prince Albert Board of Trade at the time Mr. Meilicke's sample was forwarded air mail to the Queen. This gift and presentation received wide coverage in the press, resulting in good publicity for honey, Council and Mr. Meilicke.

**MANITOBA—F. R. Garland**

In Manitoba again a relatively good job has been done in publicizing Council to beekeepers. Council has been mentioned at the usual beekeepers meetings and a detailed report presented at the annual convention. Council members were elected at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association and the Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers Limited.

The Co-operative has publicized Council to a limited degree in its bulletin to members.

**ONTARIO—J. N. Dymont**

Council, and Council matters, has been discussed at local meetings, provincial meetings and all directors' meetings. It has been our purpose to see that everyone attending these meetings thoroughly understands the financial relations between the province and Council. Also, that everyone understands the advantages of handling the advertising and promotion of honey from a pooled fund of the Council.

Both at the Canadian National Exhibition and the Royal Winter Fair, Council received considerable publicity as well as honey advertising at the booths operated by H. C. Allen and his staff.

Mrs. Harriett M. Grace, from the American Honey Institute, attended the Ontario Beekeepers' Association annual meeting and discussed honey promotion problems with members.

**QUEBEC—S. M. Deschenes**

Council was mentioned at all beekeepers' meetings, at every opportunity in the press, at conventions and at elections of Council Representatives. Mr. S. M. Deschenes mentioned Council in his lecture to the students of the Agricultural School, Quebec City.

**MARITIMES—P. Bishop**

Philip Bishop reports for the Maritimes and informs us that beyond discussing Council matters at most meetings, that very little further publicity has been given Council. Mr. Bishop recommends that more attention be given to supplying reports to the Bee Journals, which would give us national publicity.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. THAT we accelerate our publicity to all Private Backers and to all Commercial Producers in order that they may realize the value of the work of Honey Sales, Promotion and National Advertising being carried on by Council, and
2. THAT we solicit the support of the National levy by every means in our power.
3. THAT the Secretary be urged to supply the Canadian bee publications as well as farm publications, monthly releases if possible.
4. THAT we recommend the issuing of at least two Council News letters for 1954.

## **Council Committees - 1954**

### **1. ADVERTISING**

W. H. Turnbull  
H. C. Allen

P. Kowalski  
R. M. Pugh

### **2. CANADIAN NATIONAL AND ROYAL WINTER FAIR**

H. C. Allen  
J. N. Dyment

### **3. CONSTITUTION AND PROCEDURE**

O. Paradis  
C. Heighway  
S. J. Lye

### **4. EXPORT AND IMPORT**

T. H. Shield  
F. R. Armstrong

### **5. GRADING**

F. R. Garland  
T. H. Shield  
W. G. le Maistre  
S. L. Hand

S. Coulthard  
F. R. Armstrong  
S. J. Lye

### **6. HONEY COMPETITIONS AND EXHIBITION**

H. Jones  
D. Robertson  
W. H. Turnbull  
P. Burke

J. H. Arnott  
P. Bishop  
A. Graham  
S. Coulthard

### **7. HONEY USES**

F. R. Armstrong  
C. A. Jamieson

T. H. Shield  
F. R. Garland

### **8. MARKETING LEGISLATION**

C. Heighway  
S. L. Hand  
P. Bishop  
O. Paradis

A. Graham  
S. J. Lye  
J. N. Dyment

### **9. POLLINATION**

S. L. Hand  
G. F. Townsend  
C. A. Jamieson

D. R. Robertson  
J. Corner  
W. G. le Maistre

### **10. PUBLICITY, PUBLIC RELATIONS AND STATISTICAL REVIEW**

P. Kowalski  
P. Bishop  
S. M. Deschenes  
J. H. Arnott

J. N. Dyment  
W. H. Turnbull  
D. R. Robertson

### **11. RESEARCH**

G. F. Townsend  
C. A. Jamieson  
J. H. Arnott  
J. Corner

W. G. le Maistre  
D. Robertson  
S. M. Deschenes

### **12. TRANSPORTATION RATES**

R. M. Pugh  
T. H. Shield  
F. R. Garland