

W. H. Allen

THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS COUNCIL

REPRESENTING ALL CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

Twenty Second Annual Meeting

QUEEN ELIZABETH HOTEL, MONTREAL

DECEMBER 5 - 7, 1962

OFFICES: 219 QUEEN ST.

OTTAWA 4, ONTARIO

TELEPHONE: CE3-8491

The Canadian Beekeepers' Council

REPRESENTING ALL CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS IN MATTERS OF COMMON INTEREST

219 QUEEN STREET, OTTAWA 4, CANADA

MARITIME BEEKEEPERS'
ASSOCIATION

TWENTY SECOND

ASSOCIATION DES APICULTEURS
DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC

LES PRODUCTEURS DE
MIEL DU QUEBEC

ANNUAL MEETING

ONTARIO BEEKEEPERS'
ASSOCIATION

ONTARIO HONEY PRODUCERS
CO-OPERATIVE LTD.

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

MANITOBA BEEKEEPERS'
ASSOCIATION

MANITOBA CO-OP. HONEY
PRODUCERS LTD.

DECEMBER 5 - 7, 1962

SASKATCHEWAN BEEKEEPERS'
CO-OP. ASSOCIATION

SASKATCHEWAN HONEY
PRODUCERS CO-OP. LTD.

HOTEL LE REINE ELIZABETH

ALBERTA BEEKEEPERS'
ASSOCIATION

ALBERTA HONEY PRODUCERS
CO-OP.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HONEY
PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS
ASSOCIATION

I N D E X

Accounting Procedures.....	12 - 70
Agenda Changes	14
Auditors	12 - 37
Budget 1963	11
Committees.....	13
Council Consultants	6 - 7
Council Representatives	3 - 4
Conventions 1963 - 1964	12
French Section	23
Guests at Meeting	8
Guest Speaker	11 - 62
Honorary Members	5
Minutes of Meetings.....	9
Officers 1963	5 - 12
Past Presidents	5
Reports	
A. Fairs & Exhibits	10 - 13 - 16 - 35
B. Financial	9 - 11 - 13 - 37 - 19 - 69
C. Grading	11 - 13 - 20
D. Marketing	10 - 13 - 17 - 47
E. Pollination	10 - 16 - 40
F. Presidential	9 - 14 - 32
G. Publicity	10 - 13 - 17 - 45
H. Research	10 - 17 - 51
Committee Report	10 - 17 - 51
Ottawa Report.....	52
Ontario Agricultural College	55
I. Resolutions	9 - 15
J. Statistics	10 - 37
Secretary-Treasurers	5 - 25
Section Française.....	23
Terms of Reference	9 - 13 - 30

CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

MARITIME BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION	M. Spencer Horsburgh Cambridge Station, N.S.
ASSOCIATION DES APICULTEURS DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC	Gerard Deschamps 4710 St. Francois, Duvernay, P.Q.
LES PRODUCTEURS DE MIEL DU QUEBEC	Jean A. Beaudry Montebello, Co. Papineau, P.Q.
ONTARIO BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION	Victor Mesley Kemptville, Ontario
ONTARIO HONEY PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED	Maurice W. Harvey Codrington, Ontario
MANITOBA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION	Earl J. Burnett Box 131, Roland, Manitoba
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE HONEY PRODUCERS LIMITED	1962 - Paul Uhrin Austin, Manitoba
	1963 - Don Issac Austin, Manitoba
SASKATCHEWAN BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION	Carl E. Meilicke Box 773, Prince Albert, Sask.
SASKATCHEWAN HONEY PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED	Roy M. Pugh Tisdale, Saskatchewan

REPRESENTATIVES

ALBERTA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

F. Eric Boswell
Brooks, AlbertaALBERTA HONEY PRODUCERS
CO-OPERATIVE LIMITED1962 - H.J. Philpott
Brooks, Alberta1963 - Marcel Larocque
Girouxville, Alberta

B.C. HONEY PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

J. Percy Hodgson
7925 - 13th Avenue
New Westminister, B.C.

B.C. HONEY PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

George W.H. Reed
R.R. #1
Glenmore Drive
Kelowna, B.C.

CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION

Paul F. Pawlowski
Alberta Honey Producers
Co-Operative Limited
10971 - 102nd Street
Edmonton, Alberta

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

John E. King
219 Queen Street
Ottawa 4, Ontario

CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL1963 OFFICERS

President - Victor Mesley
 Vice President - Earl J. Burnett
 Executive Member - Roy M. Pugh
 Executive Secretary - John E. King

PAST PRESIDENTS

1940 - 41 - W.R. Agar ★
 1942 - S.M. Deschenes ★
 1943 - J.W. Braithwaite
 1944 - P.C. Colquhoun
 1945 - A.T. Brown
 1946 - W.E. Phillips ★
 1947 - 49 - F.R. Garland
 1950 - 51 - J.N. Dymont
 1952 - P. Kowalski ★
 1953 - 54 - W.H. Turnbull
 1955 - 56 - H.C. Allen
 1957 - 58 - S.J. Lye
 1959 - 63 - V. Mesley

HONORARY MEMBERS

C.B. Gooderham
 T.H. Shield
 J.N. Dymont
 Mrs. H. Grace
 F.R. Armstrong
 W.H. Turnbull

PAST SECRETARY-TREASURERS

1940 - W.T. Patterson
 1941 - 48 - R.M. Pugh
 1949 - W.G. Le Maistre ★
 1950 - 59 - R.M. Pugh
 1960 - 62 - R.M. McKay

★ Deceased

CONSULTANTS

7

Jay, Dr. S. Cameron, Ass't. Professor	Dept. of Entomology University of Manitoba Winnipeg, Manitoba
Armstrong, F.R., Supervisor of Honey and Maple Products	Fruit & Vegetable Division Production & Marketing Branch Dept. of Agriculture Ottawa, Ontario
Gochnauer, Dr. T.A., Head Boch, Dr. R., Apiculturist Furgala, Dr. B., Apiculturist	Apiculture Section Entomology Research Institute Research Branch Department of Agriculture Central Experimental Farm Ottawa, Ontario
Townsend, Professor G.F., Provincial Apiarist & Head of Dept. Burke, P.W., Ass't. Provincial Apiarist Shuel, Dr. R. Smith, Dr. M.V.	Apiculture Department Ontario Agricultural College Guelph, Ontario
Ploudre, H.J., Provincial Apiarist	Bee Division Department of Agriculture Quebec City, P.Q.
Brasseur, R., Assistant Provincial Apiarist	Que. Dept. of Agriculture Room 221, 306 Craig Street E. Montreal, P.Q.
Pinnock, D.F., Apiculture Fieldman	Horticultural Branch N.B. Dept. of Agriculture Fredericton, N.B.
Karmo, E.A., Apiarist	N.S. Dept. of Agriculture and Marketing Nova Scotia Agricultural College Truro, N.S.
Burns, W.A.	Research Branch P.E.I. Dept. of Agriculture Experimental Farm Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MacLean, D., Provincial Apiarist	P.E.I. Dept. of Agriculture Box 2000 Charlottetown, P.E.I.

CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCILGUESTS

A. ANDERSON, Hornby, Ontario
 F.R. ARMSTRONG, Sup. Honey & Maple Products, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.
 P. BISHOP, Maritime Beekeepers' Association, Sackville, N.B.
 R. BRASSEUR, Que. Department of Agriculture, Montreal, P.Q.
 P.W. BURKE, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario
 A.E. CALKIN, Scotian Gold Co-Operative, Kentville, N.S.
 J. CORNER, B.C. Department of Agriculture, Vernon, B.C.
 J.M. COUTURE, Minister d'Agriculture de Quebec, Quebec City, P.Q.
 R. CRAIGHEAD, Jones & Company, Bedford, P.Q.
 J.P. DOYON, Doyon & Doyon, Montreal, P.Q.
 J.W. EDMUNDS, Apiculture Branch, Alta. Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.
 O.R. EVANS, Family Herald, Montreal, P.Q.
 DR. T.A. COCHNAUER, Entomology Research Institute, Ottawa, Ontario
 J. GROSSMAN, Billy Bee Honey Products Ltd., Toronto, Ontario
 MRS. H. GRACE, American Honey Institute, Madison, Wisconsin
 F. GARLAND, Manitoba Co-Op. Honey Producers Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
 J.M. GRAY, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, Ontario
 E. HALLMAN, E. Hallman Company, Stratford, Ontario
 E.A. KARMO, N.S. Dept. of Agriculture & Marketing, Truro, N.S.
 J.A. LAPOINTE, Secretary, Association Des Apiculteurs du Que., Verdun, P.Q.
 DR. B. LANDRY, Quebec Department of Agriculture, Montreal, P.Q.
 D.M. McCUTCHEON, Apiary Division, Sask. Dept. of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.
 R. PAUL, Ontario Honey Producers Company, Napanee, Ontario
 H.J. PLOMB, Bee Division, Que. Dept. of Agriculture, Quebec City, P.Q.
 D.R. ROBERTSON, Man. Dept. of Agriculture & Conservation, Winnipeg, Man.
 T. SHIELD, Ont. Honey Producers Co-Operative Ltd., Toronto, Ontario
 O. SHOWELL, Ontario Beekeepers' Association, Plattsville, Ontario
 DR. I.R. SIDDIQUI, Food Research, Plant Research Institute, Ottawa, Ontario
 DR. M.V. SMITH, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario
 P. SARRAZIN, Continental Can Company of Canada Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
 PROF. G.F. TOWNSEND, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario
 J.E.D. WHITMORE, Canadian Seed Association, Ottawa, Ontario

CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL
 22ND ANNUAL MEETING
 HOTEL LE REINE ELIZABETH
 MONTREAL, P.Q.
DECEMBER 5-7, 1962

MINUTES

Those present were: Messrs. V. Mesley (c), E.J. Burnett, R.M. Pugh, M.S. Horsburgh, G. Deschamps, J.A. Beaudry, P. Uhrin, D. Isaac, C.E. Meilicke, F.E. Boswell, M. Larocque, J.P. Hodgson, G.W.H. Reed, P.F. Pawlowski, M.W. Harvey, J.E. King (s)

CHAIRMAN: MR. VICTOR MESLEY

Notice

The Secretary read the Notice of Meeting

Minutes

On the motion of Messrs. M.S. Horsburgh and M. Harvey the Minutes of the 21st Annual Meeting, December 3 - 6, 1961 were approved.

CARRIED

Financial Report

The Secretary read the audited financial report statement for the year ending October 31st, 1962. A copy is attached. It was moved for adoption by Messrs. G.W.H. Reed and C.E. Meilicke,

CARRIED

Scrutineers

P.W. Burke, J. Corner were appointed as scrutineers.

Resolution Committee

G.W.H. Reed, and C.E. Meilicke were appointed to form the Resolution Committee.

Terms of Reference

President Victor Mesley outlined the various terms of reference for each committee requesting each group to consider these points when preparing their reports. These terms of reference are appended.

President's Report

President Mesley read his report outlining the activities of the Council and its Executive over the past year. A copy of this Report is attached. It was moved for adoption on a motion by Messrs. M.S. Horsburgh and G.W.H. Reed. CARRIED

President Mesley turned over a cheque of \$1,600 representing a portion of the levy collected by the Ontario Beekeepers' Association.

Mrs. Harriett Grace

Mrs. H. Grace, Director of the American Honey Institute, described her work in the promotion of Canadian Honey. She illustrated the talk with samples of press releases prepared by the Institute and tear sheets showing the success of various campaigns.

CHAIRMAN M.S. HORSBURGH

Fairs & Exhibits

Maurice Harvey read his report and moved its adoption. A copy of this report is attached. It was seconded by J.P. Hodgson. CARRIED

CHAIRMAN C.E. MEILICKE

Statistics Committee

George W.H. Reed read his report and moved its adoption. A copy of this report is attached. It was seconded by M. Harvey CARRIED

CHAIRMAN E.J. BURNETT

Pollination Committee

M. Spencer Horsburgh read his report and moved its adoption. A copy of this report is attached. It was seconded by M. Harvey. CARRIED

CHAIRMAN G.W.H. REED

Publicity & Public Relations Committee

Percy Hodgson, Chairman of the Publicity and Public Relations Committee, called on Mr. Doug McCutcheon to present the report. A copy is attached. The report was moved for adoption by P. Hodgson and seconded by P. Pawlowski. CARRIED

CHAIRMAN F.E. BOSWELL

Marketing Committee

Paul Uhrin, Chairman of the Marketing Committee, called on Mr. Jack Edmunds to present his report. A copy is attached. The report was moved for adoption by P. Pawlowski and seconded by M. Larocque. CARRIED

CHAIRMAN G.W.H. REED

Research Committee

Earl Burnett presented the report of his committee and moved its adoption. A copy of this report is attached. Mr. Maurice Harvey seconded the report. CARRIED

Mr. Burnett called on Dr. T.A. Gochbauer to report on the research program at Ottawa and at Federal Stations across Canada. A copy of his report is attached.

Dr. M.V. Smith reported on the research work being done at O.A.C. A copy is attached.

CHAIRMAN V. MESLEY

Guest Speaker

Guest Speaker at Council was Mr. A.E. Calkin, Immediate Past President of the Canadian Horticultural Council and General Manager of Scotian Gold Co-Operative Ltd., Nova Scotia. His talk entitled "Problems of Production and Marketing" was most instructive and stressed the present and future problems facing our industry and the domestic and export markets. A copy of his address is attached. Mr. Calkin was introduced by Mr. M.S. Horsburgh and thanked by Mr. V. Mesley. A question period followed his address.

CHAIRMAN F.E. BOSWELL

Finance Committee

President Victor Mesley presented the Finance Committee Report and moved its adoption. A copy is attached. It was seconded by Paul Uhrin. CARRIED

1963 Budget

The following budget was approved on the motion of V. Mesley and seconded by P. Uhrin. CARRIED

Basic Expenditure			\$4,100
Canadian Horticultural Council			
Service Charge	\$1,800		
Council Membership	300		
Secretary-Treasurer	2,000		
			\$3,500
Travel			
Annual Meeting	\$3,000	500	
Secretary-Treasurer	500	500	
General			\$ 900
Contributions	\$ 400	250	
Office Supplies, Telephone etc.	400	500	
Awards, Publicity, Newsletter	100	600	
Total			<u>\$8,500</u>
			<u>11350</u>
			9850

CHAIRMAN E.J. BURNETT

Grading Committee

Roy Pugh, Chairman of the Grading Committee, reported that no action had been taken pending receipt of suggested grading regulations from the Federal Department of Agriculture. Copies of these regulations had only been received at the meeting. He requested further time to study the proposed changes. Owing to the detail of these regulations as presented, Mr. Pugh moved that the committee be granted more time to fully study the proposed regulations and report its findings at a later date. This motion was seconded by M. Harvey. CARRIED

ELECTION OFFICER MR. T. SHIELD

Mr. T. Shield conducted the election of officers for the 1962-63 Council year. The following were elected without oppositions:

President	V. Mesley
Vice-President	E.J. Burnett
Executive Member	R.M. Pugh
Representative to C.H.C.	V. Mesley

CHAIRMAN V. MESLEY

1963 Convention

Two invitations were received for the 1963 Annual Meeting. The Alta. Beekeepers' Assn. extended an invitation to hold the meeting in Calgary and the B.C. Honey Producers Assn. offered Kelowna. In order to proceed in a democratic manner, it was moved by E.J. Burnett and seconded by C.E. Meilicke that Council decide by ballot vote. Delegates voted in favor of Kelowna, B.C.

1964 Convention

Mr. M.S. Horsburgh extended an invitation on behalf of the Maritime Beekeepers' Association to hold its annual meeting in the Maritimes. It was moved by E.J. Burnett and seconded by G. Deschamps that Council accept this invitation. CARRIED

Accounting Procedures

Owing to the little time at our disposal, Victor Mesley suggested his report on helpful tax and accounting information for beekeepers as covered in Resolution #36 of the 1961 Proceedings be included in this year's Proceedings. A copy is attached.

Auditor

It was moved by F.E. Boswell and seconded by M.W. Harvey, that the firm of George A. Welch be retained to prepare the audited financial statement for 1962 - 63. CARRIED

Committees

The President announced appointments to the Committees for 1962 - 63.

A. Fairs and Exhibits - G.W.H. Reed (c), T. Shields, P.W. Burke,
S.E. Bland

Terms of Reference:

To encourage displays of honey and sale booths at all fairs and especially the National shows. To encourage honey competitions and exhibitions. To publicize this work and to encourage Canadian beekeepers to participate. To encourage uniform judging, and entry requirements. To encourage and publicize 4H Honey Bee Clubs.

B. Grading - R.M. Pugh (c), J.P. Hodgson, P. Pawlowski, D. Isaac,
M.W. Harvey, J. Beaudry, M.S. Horsburgh, G. Deschamps,
- Representing Packers - M.W. Harvey, J. Grossman

Terms of Reference:

To survey the working of Dominion and Provincial Honey Grading Regulations, and encourage uniformity of legislation. To prepare and recommend to Council changes to grading regulations and to convey the opinion of the industry to government officials on Council's behalf. Meetings should be held both in the East and West.

C. Publicity & Public Relations - F.E. Boswell (c), G. Deschamps,
D.M. McCutcheon, R. Brasseur

Terms of Reference:

To initiate and co-ordinate the Publicity and Public Relations program of Council. Methods to include - information provided to Representatives for their presentations at meetings of beekeepers; news items for the Apiarist and others who issue Newsletters; articles for beekeeping publications; encouragement of press and broadcast publicity, direct publicity at the Annual Meeting.

D. Finance - E.J. Burnett (c), R.M. Pugh, V. Mesley, M. Larocque,
J. Beaudry, J.P. Hodgson, G. Deschamps

Terms of Reference:

To develop full support of the Canadian Beekeepers' Council in all provinces and payment of levy on all types of honey containers. To find equitable, workable solutions to the financial problems of the association.

R. Reed

Marketing Committee - J.P. Hodgson (c), C.E. Meilicke, J.W. Edmunds,
F.R. Garland, P.F. Pawlowski

Terms of Reference:

To establish terms of reference in order that this important phase of Council activity be explored in a positive fashion. To study marketing activities of other producer groups.

Paul Uhrin

It was moved by Victor Mesley and seconded by E.J. Burnett, that Council extend a unanimous Vote of Thanks to Mr. Paul Uhrin for his many years of active participation as a representative of his province.

CARRIED

Suggested Agenda Changes

Mr. Jack Edmunds presented the following suggested Agenda for future Council Meetings.

First Day - Committee Meetings

To discuss problems of past year, prepare reports including sources of information received, methods used in dealing with problems, results and recommendations, also to present problems facing this committee for next year's activities.

Second Day - Council meet as body

1. Report of Committees
2. General Business
3. Discussion of problems of industry
4. Adjournment of committees to deal with above problems

Third Day - Council meet as a body (continuation of above)

At least one-half day for committee meeting

- A - Terms of reference to be drawn up
- B - Discussion and division of responsibilities of various committee members

Last hour Council body to meet. Chairman of each committee to outline terms of reference and specify problems to be dealt with.

RESOLUTIONSARISING FROM PRESIDENTIAL REPORT1. Farm Improvement

WHEREAS the terms of the Farm Improvement Loan act stipulate repayment within four years, and

WHEREAS this more often proves a hardship for some beekeepers,

RESOLVED that the Council request that terms of repayment be spread over a ten year period

Moved by Reed, seconded by Hodgson CARRIED

2. Consumer Survey

WHEREAS the Federal Department of Agriculture is presently conducting a consumer survey on honey preferences in a minimum of four main centres in Canada (i.e. Moutreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver)

RESOLVE that the Council request a more comprehensive survey to include:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Type of Honey | A - Flavour |
| | B - Colour |
| | C - Texture - Firm - Soft |
| | D - Type - Liquid, Creamed |
| 2. Containers | A - Type |
| | B - Size |
| | C - Material |

3. Grades

Also RESOLVED that the Council commend the Federal Department of Agriculture for conducting this survey.

Moved by Boswell, seconded by Deschamps CARRIED

3. Stabilization Board

RESOLVED that the Council express the appreciation of the Canadian Beekeepers to the Agricultural Stabilization Board for the recent deficiency payment received.

Moved by Burnett, seconded by Larocque CARRIED

ARISING FROM FAIRS & EXHIBITS COMMITTEE REPORT4. Borderline Colours

WHEREAS in Saskatchewan new sources of nectar are giving beekeepers honey colours other than white, very often borderline colours,

WHEREAS the resulting borderline exhibits are often rejected at the Toronto Royal for being in the wrong colour class through no fault of the exhibitors, thus discouraging these exhibitors to exhibit,

BE IT RESOLVED that this annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association Limited, request the Canadian Beekeepers' Council to press the Toronto Royal executive to have all honey exhibits classified for colour and placed in their correct sections before judging commences.

Moved by Meilicke, seconded by Burnett DEFEATED

5. Frames, Sections, Chunk Honey

WHEREAS frames, sections and chunk honey are not covered on our present point system for judging honey,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Council be instructed to ask the Fairs & Exhibits Committee to set up a point system for these classes of honey.

Moved by Reed, seconded by Hodgson CARRIED

6. Poster Competition

RESOLVED that the Fairs & Exhibits Committee investigate the possibility of establishing a poster competition at the High School level complete with prizes and awards to be exhibited and judged at the various fairs across Canada.

Moved by Burnett, seconded by Hodgson CARRIED

ARISING FROM POLLINATION COMMITTEE REPORT7. Warning Labels

WHEREAS the Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan and his Department have continued concern in the proper use of insecticides for protection of bees and are placing warning labels on bags containing the insecticide "sevin",

RESOLVED that the Canadian Beekeepers' Council ask the Federal Minister of Agriculture to require a similar label for all insecticides injurious to bees

Moved by Meilicke, seconded by Pugh CARRIED

8. Provincial Reports

WHEREAS the Pollination Committee rely on representatives from each province to supply information for its report,

RESOLVED that this committee cease to function as a committee and in its stead representatives from each province be accorded time on the Agenda to report on this subject.

Moved by Horsburgh, seconded by Pawlowski CARRIED

ARISING FROM PUBLICITY COMMITTEE REPORT9. Beekeeping Booklet

RESOLVED that the booklet "Beekeeping", Small Holding Series #9, published by the Canadian Legion Educational Services, be revised, brought up to date and published in both the English and French languages.

Moved by Deschamps, seconded by Pawlowski CARRIED

10. Bilingual Proceedings

RESOLVED that Council proceedings be published in both English and French.

Moved by Deschamps, seconded by Larocque CARRIED

11. Amendment

RESOLVED that Resolution #10 be amended to read that a general outline in the French Language be included in the Proceedings.

Moved by Mesley, seconded by Beaudry CARRIED

12. Postage Stamps

RESOLVED that the Canadian Beekeepers' Council request the postal authorities to issue a postage stamp commemorating the Beekeeping Industry.

Moved by Harvey, seconded by Pawlowski CARRIED

ARISING FROM MARKETING COMMITTEE REPORT13. Committee

RESOLVED that the Marketing Committee be made a standing committee.

Moved by Mesley, seconded by Burnett CARRIED

14. Packers Representation

RESOLVED that two members, in good standing, of the Canadian Honey Packers Association be added to the standing Marketing Committee.

Moved by Pawlowski, seconded by Uhrin CARRIED

15. Legality of New Products

RESOLVED that the Canadian Beekeepers' Council make every effort to register its objection to the use of the symbol of a Hive, Bees and/or the words Bee Hive as presently used as a brand name on a corn syrup, and further that any extension of these symbols and words on other products be prevented.

Moved by Pawlowski, seconded by Harvey CARRIED

16. Artificial Flavouring

RESOLVED that the Canadian Beekeepers' Council use every means possible to protect and restrict the use of the word HONEY so that the image of high quality that the word implies will be maintained.

Moved by Harvey, seconded by Uhrin CARRIED

ARISING FROM RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT17. Colour Classifier

Resolved that the Canadian Beekeepers' Council request the Canada Department of Agriculture to adopt the colour classification now used for shipment of honey out of Canada, to shipments of bulk honey made in Canada.

Moved by Pawlowski, seconded by Reed CARRIED

18. Australian Mite Problem

WHEREAS shipments of valuable queen bees arriving in Australia from Canada have been destroyed, in each case causing considerable financial loss to both shipper and buyer, and

WHEREAS in every instance that has been brought to our attention the reason for destruction of bees by Australian authorities has been on account of the presence of external mites and not the internal mite "Acarapis woodi R", the causative organism of Acarine disease, and

WHEREAS it is our understanding that external mites are already common in Australia,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT our Council representative ask Council to write the Veterinary General of the Canada Department of Agriculture in order that he may become acquainted with the situation as it exists with regard to these mites both in Canada and in Australia.

Moved by Meilicke, seconded by Pugh CARRIED

ARISING FROM FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

19. Ontario Levy

RESOLVED that the Canadian Beekeepers' Council wishes to record its appreciation to those responsible for establishing the levy in Ontario

Moved by Pawlowski, seconded by Burnett CARRIED

20. Financial Assistance

WHEREAS there is need to ensure sound and stable financing of Council, and,

WHEREAS there is a feeling that a change in membership may assist in filling this need,

RESOLVE that the Canadian Beekeepers' Council appoint a committee to review and study the membership section of the Constitution with regard to considering the addition to Council of two delegates from the Canadian Honey Packers' Association.

Moved by Boswell, seconded by Deschamp CARRIED

21. Associate Membership

RESOLVED that the Canadian Beekeepers' Council consider offering associate membership to all individual Honey Packers who are presently members of the Canadian Honey Packers' Association.

Moved by Pawlowski, seconded by Larocque CARRIED

22. Packers

RESOLVED that the Canadian Beekeepers' Council accept the members of the Canadian Honey Packers' Association as associate members without fees and that each be sent a letter of welcome along with a certificate of associate membership.

Moved by Mesley, seconded by Harvey CARRIED

23. Expenses

Be it also resolved that all associate members will attend meetings at their own expense.

Moved by Mesley, seconded by Reed CARRIED

24. Container Manufacture

RESOLVED that Resolutions Nos. 22 and 23 apply ^{also} to Container Manufacturers.

Moved by Pugh, seconded by Meilicke CARRIED

Motion resolution

Handwritten notes and markings on the right side of the page, including a vertical line and some illegible text.

X

25. Per Diem Allowance

RESOLVED that representatives, in addition to their "per diem" allowance of five dollars (\$5.00), be allowed twelve dollars (\$12) per day for hotel, meal and other expenses during the period of Council meeting.

Moved by Burnett, seconded by Meilicke CARRIED

ARISING FROM GRADING COMMITTEE REPORT26. Special Meeting

WHEREAS the suggested Grading Regulations of the Federal Department of Agriculture had just been received by the committee, and WHEREAS this is a subject of vital interest to the Canadian Honey Packers' Association,

BE IT RESOLVED that a special meeting be held, at a locale suitable to both the Grading Committee and the Canadian Honey Packers' Association.

ALSO BE IT RESOLVED that copies of all proposals be sent to Grading Committees of all Provincial Associations.

Moved by Harvey, seconded by Uhrin CARRIED

27. 1-1/2 Pound Class

RESOLVED that the Canadian Beekeepers' Council approve the addition of a 1-1/2 pound container in the present Grading Regulations and that this size be included in the new regulations.

Moved by Harvey, seconded by Mesley CARRIED

28. Authorization

WHEREAS Canadian Regulations sometime deter or prevent honey sales on the Export Market,

RESOLVED that the Executive Committee of the Canadian Beekeepers' Council, with the approval of the Federal Department of Agriculture, be authorized to approve deviation from the regular procedure.

Moved by Pawlowski, seconded by Uhrin CARRIED

ARISING FROM GENERAL DISCUSSION29. Pollen - Tax Exemption

WHEREAS pollen is becoming recognized as a food supplement of high protein and vitamin content,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, be requested to revise the list of commodities and foods exempt from Federal Sales and Excise Tax to include all products consisting principally of pollen or honey and pollen mixtures.

Moved by Mesley, seconded by Harvey CARRIED

30. Appreciation

RESOLVED that the Secretary convey the appreciation of the meeting to:

The Province of Quebec, Apiculture Department, for their kind invitation, hospitality and entertainment,

31. The city of Montreal for sponsoring the civic reception,

32. Mr. Arthur J. Calkin, our Guest Speaker,

33. Quebec Council delegates and suppliers who sponsored special activities.

Moved by Harvey, seconded by Horsburgh CARRIED

34. Research Branch - Ottawa

WHEREAS the apicultural research carried on by the Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture is contributing to the advancement of Canadian Agriculture,

RESOLVED that the Canadian Beekeepers' Council express its appreciation of the work being carried out and request that present projects be continued and expanded, especially in the study of Nosema and other bee diseases.

Moved by Burnett, seconded by Larocque CARRIED

35. Research Branch - O.A.C.

WHEREAS the apicultural research carried on by the Research Branch, Ontario Agricultural College is contributing to the advancement of Canadian Agriculture,

RESOLVED that the Canadian Beekeepers' Council express its appreciation of the work being carried out and request that present projects be continued and expanded, especially in the study of Nosema and other bee diseases.

Both Moved by Burnett, seconded by Larocque CARRIED

36. Canadian Association of Apiculturists

THAT Council express its appreciation to the Canadian Association of Apiculturists for the valuable work being carried out on behalf of the Beekeeping Industry and especially for their contribution to the success of this Council and its meetings.

Moved by Mesley, seconded by Horsburgh CARRIED

37. Executive Secretary

RESOLVED that John E. King be appointed Executive Secretary of the Canadian Beekeepers' Council. UNANIMOUS

38. European Common Market

WHEREAS the export of Canadian Honey is of vital importance, and
WHEREAS this trade would be severely restricted if and when the U.K. enters the European Common Market,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Beekeepers' Council take all possible action to ensure that Britains entry into the European Common Market will not restrict this trade.

39. Hive Loaders

WHEREAS hive loaders that are used in the beekeeping industry are not manufactured in Canada, and

WHEREAS the beekeepers are penalized a heavy duty on such equipment,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we request, through the proper channels, that this duty be removed on such equipment when properly certified that it will be used in the beekeeping industry.

Moved by Reed, seconded by Hodgson CARRIED

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 P.M., December 7, 1962.

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SECTION FRANCAISE

Le Congrès du Conseil Canadien des Apiculteurs était des convoqués à l'Hôtel Le Reine Elizabeth de Montréal, les 5-7 décembre, 1962. Cette année tous les délégués étaient présents, ils sont: Messieurs V. Mesley (c), E.J. Burnett, R.M. Pugh, M.S. Horsburgh, G. Deschamps, J.A. Beaudry, P. Uhrin, D. Isaac, C.E. Meilicke, F.E. Boswell, M. Larocque, J.P. Hodgson, G.W.H. Reed, P.F. Pawlowski et J.E. King (s).

Cette année, le format du Congrès a changé pour donner une meilleure assemblée et pour donner une chance à tous les délégués de participer comme présidents des sections. En même temps, les rapports des comités ont été changés afin que tous puissent avoir la même présentation.

Vous trouverez ci-inclus une copie de tous les rapports r présentés au Congrès. Nous avons imprimé des supplémentaires pour la distribution aux membres du Conseil.

La province de Québec a fait une réception socialement exceptionnelle. Nous avons reçu une réception civique par la ville de Montréal, un souper pour l'Association des Apiculteurs du Québec, des réceptions et des présentations par les producteurs et fournisseurs de l'industrie.

Rapport Financier

Les finances du Conseil ont baissées cette année à cause du rendement du miel canadien. L'impôt chargé sur le miel pour assister les activités du Conseil est moins que les années passées. Le budget pour 1963 s'est placé à \$8,500. Nous espérons que l'impôt, spécialement celui de la province de l'Ontario, donnera une chance d'augmenter le revenue de 1963. M. le Président, Victor Mesley, a annoncé que \$1,600 a été collecté par l'Association des Apiculteurs de l'Ontario pour la période du 1^{er} août au 1^{er} novembre, 1962. Ce montant représente 50 pour-cent de l'argent collecté durant cette période. A l'Assemblée Générale de l'Association de la province de l'Ontario, les directeurs décideront le pourcentage total qui doit être remis au Conseil. D'autres infromations seront convoquées plus tard.

Rapport Du Président

M. le Président a présenté un rapport extrêmement complexe. Il a expliqué les activités du bureau de directions pour l'année passée. Il a aussi expliqué la fonction du Conseil pour les Apiculteurs Canadiens. M. Mesley a été félicité par les délégués pour l'effort

personnel qu'il a imposé sur la question de mise à point pour les impôts collectés par la province de l'Ontario.

Rapport Des Expositions

M. Maurice Harvey a présenté le rapport dans lequel il a rapporté que l'exposition de Toronto (Canadian National Exhibition) a été terminée cette année. Il a aussi rapporté que les expositions dans les provinces ne montrent pas l'intérêt des années passées. Il a dit que c'est bien difficile de créer un intérêt aux Apiculteurs de prendre une part active dans des expositions canadiennes. Il a demandé l'assistance des délégués en faisant un programme spécial pour encourager participation dans ces expositions.

Rapport Du Comité Des Statistiques

M. George W.H. Reed, Président du Comité, a présenté son rapport dans lequel il a montré la production du miel canadien durant 1962 avec une comparaison des autres années. Il a demandé que ce comité reste un comité permanent.

Rapport Du Comité De Publicité

M. R. Hedgson, Président du Comité, a présenté un rapport avec plusieurs résolutions. Il a demandé que le Conseil prépare un bulletin au moins quatre fois par année, que le Conseil donne des nouvelles chaque mois pour publication dans la revue "Canadian Bee Journal", que le Conseil fasse un concours aux collèges pour encourager les jeunes spécialement et que le Comité fasse tout son possible pour encourager la publicité du miel canadien dans les journaux etc.

Madame H. Grace, Directrice de l'Institut Apiculture Américain, a montré le programme de publicité fait au Canada par l'Institut Américain durant 1962.

Rapport Du Comité De Recherches

M. Earl Burnett a présenté son rapport dans lequel il a montré les programmes de Recherches fait par le Ministère Fédéral de l'Agriculture d'Ottawa et autres laboratoires de Recherches Canadiennes. Vous trouverez ci-inclus tous les projets de Recherches qui sont en progrès au Canada.

Rapport Du Comité Pollination

M. S. Horsburgh a présenté son rapport. Comme ce rapport est préparé par les représentants de chaque province, M. Horsburgh a demandé que tous les délégués donnent un rapport par province au

lieu de faire un seul rapport général. L'année prochaine chaque province présentera un rapport préparé par un spécialiste de chaque province.

Rapport Du Comité De Marchandises

M. Jack Edmonds a présenté un rapport spécialement préparé sur la méthode de vendre nos produits sur le Marché Canadien et le Marché Etranger. Un Comité spécial a été formé afin d'étudier toutes les recommandations présentées par ce Comité. On peut dire que c'est le Comité le plus travaillant du Conseil.

Rapport Du Comité Des Règlements

M. Roy Pugh, Président du Comité, a dit que le Comité a rien fait cette année parce qu'il n'ont pas reçu les copies des suggestions des nouveaux règlements. Le Ministère Fédéral de L'Agriculture vient justement de présenté une section de ces nouveaux règlements. M. Pugh a demandé que le Comité rassemble plus tard pour étudier les nouvelles règlementations et à cette date représentera le rapport.

Congrès 1963

Le Conseil a accepté l'invitation du délégué de la Colombie Britannique de tenir le Congrès 1963 à Kelowna, C.B.

Congrès 1964

Le Conseil a accepté l'invitation du délégué des provinces Maritimes de tenir le Congrès 1964 dans les provinces Maritimes.

Rapport Du Comité Des Résolutions

Les résolutions les plus importantes sont celles qui sont sur les sujets des finances, nouvelles régulations présenté par le Ministère Fédéral de l'Agriculture et nouveaux membres associés.

Sur le sujet de la finance, il était suggéré que tous les efforts possibles doivent être fait pour avancer les finances du Conseil. Il faut que les provinces assistent dans les finances du Conseil si on veut continuer à faire les affaires des Apiculteurs Canadiens.

Sur la question des régulations nouvelles à propos du miel qui sont au stage des présentes à l'industrie par le Ministère Fédéral de l'Agriculture. Il faut étudier si nous voulons être certains que notre industrie soit complètement protégée. Le Conseil a demandé d'ajouter aux régulations une nouvelle grandeur de $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Comme les "Packers" de miel sont extrêmement intéressés dans les affaires du Conseil, le Conseil a changé la constitution pour les accepter comme membres associés, c'est à dire ils auront tous les privilèges des membres actifs sauf une voix de vote et leurs dépenses. Les manufacturiers de canisses, etc. sont aussi acceptés comme membres associés.

/md

THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCILSTATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIESas at October 31, 1962ASSETS

Cash in bank		\$ 2,802.71
Government of Canada 4½ bonds - due 1972 - par value and cost	10,000.00	
Accrued interest	<u>69.00</u>	
		<u>10,069.00</u>
		<u>12,871.71</u>

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Accounts payable		4,115.00
<u>Surplus</u>		
Balance, October 31, 1961	13,897.44	
deduct:		
Excess of Expenditure over Income for year	<u>5,140.73</u>	
		<u>8,756.71</u>
		<u>12,871.71</u>

We have examined the books and records of the Council for the year ended October 31, 1962. As in similar organizations, it was not possible to verify the revenue from all sources.

The bonds are in bearer form and were in the custody of officials of the Canadian Horticultural Council.

Subject to the foregoing we report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet and attached Statement of Income and Expenditure are properly drawn up as to show a true and correct view of the state of the Council's affairs at October 31, 1962, and the result of its operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books.

GEO. A. WELCH & COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

Ottawa, November 27, 1962.

THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

for year ended October 31, 1962

Income:

Contributions:

Billy Bee Honey Products Limited	250.00
Ontario Beekeepers' Association	500.00
Continental Can Company Limited	6,981.86
B. C. Honey Producers	<u>211.09</u>

\$ 7,942.95

Bond interest

425.00

8,367.95

Expenditure:

Canadian Horticultural Council:

Service charge	1,800.00
Membership fee	300.00
Secretary-treasurer	<u>2,000.00</u>
	4,100.00

American Honey Institute - Sustaining Membership 3,815.00

Travelling expense:

Annual meeting	2,656.58
Secretary-treasurer	355.04
President	<u>722.88</u>
	3,734.50

Contributions and fees:

Audubon Society of Canada	10.00
Bee Research Association	150.50
Apimondia	29.90
Maritime Beekeepers' Association	<u>288.72</u>
	479.12

Honey exhibits and awards 163.03

Annual meeting - exclusive of travelling 96.85

Stationery and printing 71.16

Postage 43.82

Telephone and telegraph 73.58

Net cost of Display Booth

Royal Winter Fair - 1961 - per attached 307.98

Canadian National Exhibition - 1961 - adjustment 380.00

Miscellaneous 243.64

13,508.68

Excess of Expenditure over Income

5,140.73

THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL

1961 ROYAL WINTER FAIR - DISPLAY BOOTH

Honey sales		\$ 2,140.38
Cost of sales and expenses:		
Inventory, of honey containers, October 31, 1961	930.16	
Honey purchases	812.34	
Booth rental	200.00	
Wages	184.00	
Printing	68.45	
Travelling expenses	155.45	
Other operating expenses	22.96	
Awards:		
Ian S. Crerar	50.00	
Erle F. Byer	<u>25.00</u>	
		<u>75.00</u>
Net Cost		<u>307.98</u>

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR COMMITTEES

Before asking committees to complete and submit their reports, President Mesley outlined the terms of reference pertaining to each. These may be found in last year's Proceedings.

Stressing various aspects and conditions of our industry, he pointed out the dangers that could develop in the cheapening of our product. Price, he stated, was not the prime consideration. Other facts of importance were competition, common market, quality, products, merchandising and finding new outlets. To illustrate these points, he quoted from Food In Canada.

"We have been and are still in a cycle in which price is an obsession with many people, not only in the food business, but in a good many other industries. Yet there is substantial evidence to indicate that price except on staple commodities, is by no means the most important consideration with consumers.

That challenging view was expressed by John M. Eastman, Senior Vice-President of McConnell, Eastman & Co., in his address to the Food Products Day luncheon at the Canadian National Exhibition last month.

Said Mr. Eastman: "We ourselves tested the effect of price differentials on a 10¢ to 12¢ nationally advertised canned goods item. With the co-operation of the individual retailers, these tests were carried out in some 260 outlets. The national brand being tested was equally displayed along with a competitive product of the dealer's choice - at premium price differentials of up to plus 3¢ or 33-1/3% over the price of the dealer-selected competitive product.

"It was not until the price premium on the national brand exceeded 2¢ or about 20% that there was any marked drop in the consumer preference for the nationally advertised product.

"Sears-Roebuck mail order, until recently, were offering very large discounts on white goods. This year they marked up these products close to normal retail levels, and I have been informed that sales have increased substantially.

"Here there is an indication that, when 'too big a bargain' is offered, it becomes unbelievable and instead of helping sales, hurts them.

"In the Southern States, where discounting started, there is currently a very marked consumer movement back to those stores which provide normal facilities of service, appearance and quality merchandise.

"In fact, I will predict that in Canada within the next twelve months, consumer demand for quality products and service will become increasingly apparent.

"I have mentioned this subject of price simply because present day price competition has reached the point where it is doing serious harm to the entire industry.

It is affecting new product development, research, product quality, of services being provided at all distribution levels. Like any war, very few want it, no-one can win it, and everyone suffers, including even the advertising agencies."

As you know, the major opportunity for growth is at home. During the past ten years, total expenditures on food have risen by 78% in terms of dollars and 50% in actual volume.

"Population growth has by no means accounted for this entire increase. In fact, per capita consumption over this period rose 18% which closely parallels the increase in personal income of 22%, in terms of constant dollars.

"This does not mean that people are eating more. All the evidence is to the contrary. They want, not the raw food products of fifty years ago, but well packaged, partly or wholly prepared foods which involve a minimum of extra work in getting them ready for the table, and they are willing to pay for the added services which are incorporated into such foods."

On the point of changing patterns, Mr. Eastman commended: "Markets are living things - growing, shrinking, shifting - and your coverage patterns should be equally flexible.

"As an example take a look at the tremendous changes in potential in the metro centres of Toronto and Montreal. In the ten year period from 1951 through 1961, Toronto population has increased 63% from 1,117,000 to 1,824,000. And Montreal has grown 51% from 1,395,000 to 2,109,000.

"A substantial contribution to this growth has come from new Canadians. Since World War II over 1-1/2 million new Canadians have been added to Canada's population. Of this number 387,000 have located in Toronto, and now represent 22% of total metro population. Another 202,000 have located in Montreal, comprising of 11% of this city's population. To what extent do your own estimates of sales potential and your sales coverage patterns reflect these changes?"

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

The Canadian Beekeepers' Council continues to represent all Canadian Beekeepers in matters of common interest. It has carried on the routine duties of a continuing office and worked to have implemented the requests made by resolution at Council's Annual Meeting.

As was discussed at the Council meeting, 1961, Resolution 22 and 22A requested that the Department of Agriculture research in Apiculture be co-ordinated under a senior officer. A meeting was held with Dr. B.N. Smallman and Dr. A.P. Arnason and Dr. T.A. Gochnauer. Assurance was given that our point of view was understood and that there was agreement with our intent. They felt our objectives could be attained under the present "setup". Dr. Gochnauer would be authorized to visit all Research Stations across Canada to co-ordinate greater co-operation in apiculture research within the present framework. The Federal Government Austerity Programme halted this project temporarily. However, Dr. Gochnauer has been and continues to be very busy with the moving of his present office and laboratory to other premises. When completed the improved facilities and working conditions will enable the apiculture department to concentrate its efforts towards the furtherance of our industry.

Dr. I.R. Siddiqui, Research Officer, Carbohydrates Section, Food Research Institute, fills the position made vacant by the death of Mr. Joe Austin of the Apiculture Section. Dr. "Sid" as he likes to be called, is a Carbohydrate Chemist. A graduate of the University of Sind, Pakistan, he received his PHD in organic chemistry from Birmingham University, England. He continued his studies at the Sugar Research Foundation in applied biology, Carbohydrate Section. He then received a fellowship from the National Research Council in Ottawa. Following this he continued his work at the Harold Hibbel Memorial of the Pulp and Paper Institute at McGill University. Dr. "Sid" in accepting the position in the Apiculture Section has brought the beekeeping industry of Canada to the threshold of the Food Technology Institute. This, gentlemen, is a "feather in our cap" and should prove advantageous to the Honey Industry.

Council played an active part in the start of the International Committee on Nosema which was requested under Resolution 25, 1962. This committee is active and is promoting work on Nosema. This is an ideal example of how well the Eastern Apiculture Association and the Canadian Beekeepers' Council work together.

Meetings were held with the Food and Drug Directorate with reference to the protection of the word Honey.

Each year it is necessary to negotiate with the Agricultural Stabilization Board to establish the price support for honey for the current year. We retained the same support of \$.13.5 floor price even though the Government Austerity Programme was in effect, and payment of 1/4 million dollars has been made to the industry in the years '59 and '60. In presenting our submission to the Board, in which it was requested that they consider a floor price of 14¢, we stressed the important advances made by the industry in developing the Export Market, the ever increasing economic pressures of production costs and the reduction of Honey stock in Canada. Our brief also expressed the appreciation of the Canadian Beekeepers' Council.

Publicity assistance this year was received from the Canada Department of Agriculture, Consumers Section, as already described by Miss Pepper; the National Film Board in a special photostory, and from the American Honey Institute.

The Farm Credit Corporation has replaced the Canadian Farm Loan Board. It is expected that under the corporation broader terms of eligibility for farm loans will be established. We anticipate that consideration would be given applications from beekeepers. It is, of course, very necessary that any such applications should be made in a business like manner with adequate proof of satisfactory past performance, present financial condition and full outline of proposed expansion be it buildings, increased colonies, equipment etc.

Farm Improvement Loans can "revolve" - this is important. It is not necessary to pay off the whole account of the first loan made before applying for an additional loan, provided the beekeeper has proof of having made adequate progress financially in his business, since obtaining the first loan.

Through our affiliation with the Canadian Horticultural Council, our continuing office, we are keeping close contact on the Common Market situation. We have had meetings with Trade and Commerce Department specifically regarding the commodity of honey. It would appear, at present, that we should be able to continue our export of honey to that market, if Britain joined. The importance of this market is fully realized and we will do our utmost to improve conditions for honey on this market.

Efforts continue to obtain better "conditions" with Customs and Excise. The 11% Sales Tax on bulk honey containers has been eliminated. Efforts are continuing for acceptance of "Certificate of Use" for duty free importation of equipment and machinery for use of the industry.

Implementation of 1/10¢ per lb. levy in Ontario has been in effect as of September 1, 1962 and all Ontario bulk honey sales to Ontario Packers, Co-Operatives and honey packed by producer packers in Ontario. Mr. Maurice Harvey has done yeoman work in Ontario in the implementation of the levy and we have been greatly assisted by Norman Dymont, former Council President, and Anderson, former Council member and Owen Showell, Past President of Ontario Beekeepers' Association. In less than three months \$3,000 has been obtained. We are enjoying full support of the Ontario Beekeepers.

Respectively submitted V. Mesley

Moved by M.S. Horsburgh

Seconded G.W.H. Reed

CARRIED

REPORT OF THE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

CHAIRMAN: M. Harvey

MEMBERS: P.W. Burke, E. Bland, J.W. Edmunds
J. Corner, H.J. Ploudre, D.R. Robertson

TERMS OF REFERENCE: Minutes 1961

Gentlemen:

Firstly it is my pleasure to turn over to the Secretary this cheque of \$350 covering the sale of merchandise left over from our C.N.E. booth. This should alter the financial picture of this exhibition.

Having discounted our booths at both the C.N.E. and the Royal Fairs, the activities of this committee have been somewhat lessened. More time and effort was concentrated in setting up and assisting with the judging along with the helping of commercial displays arranged by the packers.

* The committee recommends that more time be spent on commercial packers displays; that we continue with score cards as before with Canadian Beekeepers' Council publicity on back; ~~that a poster competition at the High School level for Honey be used at Fairs;~~ that Resolution #13 of 1961 be carried through; and that we curtail reports from Provincial Apiarists in the Minutes.

As reported in past years, it appears more difficult to convince beekeepers to exhibit their product. Entries all across the country showed a decline. Most fairs were successful but the interest is lacking. Quebec continues to attract attention with the Honey King title.

British Columbia

As usual the two larger shows, the Pacific National Exhibition in Vancouver and the Interior Provincial Exhibition in Armstrong, attracted most of the entries. At the Pacific National Exhibition, there were 51 entries in honey and beeswax.

There was a definite overall improvement in the quality of preparation. This was evident in the exhibits observed in all fairs from as far north as Dawson Creek and south to Vancouver and Armstrong.

The improving standard of exhibits which has been apparent over the past years is no doubt responsible for some reduction in exhibits as it is obvious to the casual observer, who may be intending to exhibit, that he will have to spend much time and effort into preparation.

A plan is under consideration for the purpose of encouraging competition among the various locals of our B.C. Honey Producers Association. This plan will place emphasis on quality rather than on other features which are commonly used.

Extremely good honey shows have been set up this year at Cloverdale and Chilliwack. Both of these fairs as well as the Interior Provincial Exhibitions at Armstrong cater to support an entry of 4-H Club exhibits put in by young boys and girls who are members of the 4/h Honeybee Clubs. These exhibits are extremely high quality and are required each year as part of the achievement work for members of the 4-H Honeybee Clubs.

As always, one of the chief problems in obtaining exhibitors particularly in the fall of the year, is the fact that most of the commercial beekeepers find this to be their busiest time and they are not able to take time out to adequately prepare exhibits for entry in to the various fairs throughout the country.

As we did last year, we would suggest that Council once again give consideration to the distribution of score cards as has been done in the past.

Respectively submitted M.V. Harvey

Seconded by J.P. Hodgson

CARRIED

REPORT OF STATISTICS COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: G.W.H. Reed

COMMITTEE: M. Gray

TERMS OF REFERENCE: 1961 Minutes

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR CANADA

	<u>Bee- Keepers No.</u>	<u>Colonies No.</u>	<u>Production Per Colony (Lbs.)</u>	<u>Total Production (000 lbs.)</u>	<u>Price per Bulk Lb. to Producer (¢)</u>	<u>Total Value (000\$)</u>
1957	15,040	325,700	98	32,051	18	5,906
1958	13,150	332,700	93	27,509	17	4,632
1959	14,180	330,700	95	31,527	17	5,451
1960	12,570	327,340	98	32,224	16	5,179
1961	11,663	336,910	104	35,030	15	5,351
1962	10,532	341,730	89	30,491	-	-

BEESWAX

	<u>Production (000 lbs.)</u>	<u>Average Farm Price \$ per lb.</u>	<u>Total Farm Value (\$000)</u>
1957	473	.53	253
1958	408	.46	187
1959	459	.48	222
1960	479	.45	214
1961	520	.44	231

HONEY EXPORTS

	<u>Quantity Lbs.</u>	<u>Value \$</u>
1956	1,008,887	149,669
1957	467,493	68,936
1958	244,644	39,952
1959	864,965	136,401
1960	2,673,990	387,791
1961	3,429,524	681,993
1962 (June)	788,316	166,569

On July 1, 1962, Canadian packers had approximately 8,000,000 lbs. on hand, producers would receive approximately 14¢ per pound. From estimates received it would appear that Canada had roughly 60% of a normal crop in 1962.

HONEY IMPORTS

	Quantity <u>Lbs.</u>	Value <u>\$</u>	Quantity <u>Lbs.</u>	Value <u>\$</u>
1957	4,496,713	700,743	307,021	197,884
1958	4,842,870	700,918	246,176	148,376
1959	4,528,740	616,496	322,352	172,311
1960	2,658,467	456,747	290,005	160,337
1961	1,381,804	222,037	246,500	146,149
1962 (Jan. to May)	159,049	37,164	133,800	80,497

BEEHWAX IMPORTS

IMPORTATION OF PACKAGE BEES

	<u>No. of Packages</u>	<u>Value \$</u>
1957	138,589	507,661
1958	139,728	525,017
1959	142,832	541,623
1960	145,980	553,177
1961	145,601	591,444
1962 (Jan. to May)	151,617	657,300

It is estimated that during the past season there has been approximately 2,000 divisions trucked into the Peace River area from southern British Columbia.

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR U.S.A.

	<u>Colonies No. (000)</u>	<u>Production Per Colony (Lbs.)</u>	<u>Total Production (000 lbs.)</u>	<u>Stocks on Hand for Sale by Producers (000 lbs.)</u>
1959	5,438	45.5	247,523	Dec. 15 - 62,979
1960	5,430	47.9	260,128	Sept. 15 - 93,575
1961	5,511	49.7	273,942	Sept. 15 - 104,457
1962 (Prel.)	5,480	50.1	274,812	Sept. 15 - 104,447

According to a circular dated October 8, 1962, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, the 1962 crop is estimated at 274,814,000 pounds, slightly more than the previous record crop in 1961 and 12% more than the 1956-60 average production.

The 10 leading honey producing States in 1962 (in order of production) were: California, Minnesota, Florida, Texas, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Iowa, Indiana, and Illinois. These States accounted for 57% of the nation's crop.

On September 15th, beekeepers had on hand for sale 104,447,000 (38% of 1962 production) compared with 104,457,000 a year earlier.

Respectfully submitted G.W.H. Reed

Seconded by M.W. Harvey

CARRIED

POLLINATION COMMITTEE REPORT

CHAIRMAN: M.S. Horsburgh

COMMITTEE: G.W.H. Reed, J. Corner, G.F. Townsend
E.A. Karmo, C.E. Meilicke

TERMS OF REFERENCE: 1961 Minutes

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen -

I feel that the Beekeeping Industry in the future will have one of its biggest opportunities in the pollination field. However, in trying to prepare a report, it has always been difficult to get reports from the various provinces. In the early days, in this country, we used to have the saying "Go West Young Man, Go West". In making this report this year, I propose to do the same thing by starting at the East and proceed Westward.

Nova Scotia

The use of honey bees as an aid in the tree fruit, small fruit and greenhouse crop production in the past year attained a near record level. Nearly one half of all colonies were either directly employed for pollination had an adequate local supply of colonies to meet the demand, but in the low bush blueberry pollination, the demand again exceeded the available source. The rental fee has ranged from \$6 to \$10 per hive with the low figure applicable in the blueberry pollination where the grower undertakes the transportation of rented colonies to and from the fields. The high figure represents cases in orchard and greenhouse pollination when the beekeeper himself moves the colonies.

Interest in the use of honey bees for pollination is kept alive by various media such as radio releases, pamphlets, talks, etc. Largely because of the very satisfactory results in the past, the response by growers has been good, and the practise of using honey bees for increased fruit sets has become a standard practice with most of our growers.

Prince Edward Island

No report this year. Honey bees have been used in the past extensively for greenhouse, field cucumbers and legume seed. This year there was only about half the number of package bees brought into Prince Edward Island due to the heavy carry over of honey from the previous year by the beekeepers.

New Brunswick

Honey bees are not used extensively for pollination. However, we find bees used in the St. John River Valley for the pollination of the apple crop. In most cases these are 3 to 4 lb. packages purchased in late April by the apple grower and given to the beekeeper in return for the management during the fruit bloom. The beekeeper supplies the equipment and the colonies are moved to another location following fruit set.

The Maugerville, Sheffield area bees are used to pollinate cucumber and other vine crops. The grower rents the colonies and they are usually left in the area all season but moved in October because of spring flooding in the area.

Some work has been carried out on blueberry pollination with varying results. Plans are being made to carry the work further in 1963 as the result of some preliminary work done in 1962.

Quebec

Very few records have been kept as to the number of colonies used for pollination purposes. However, it is estimated that 3,000 colonies are so used, without 2,000 of these being used for tree fruits. The estimated rental charge for these colonies is \$4 per hive but is pointed out the bees only have to be moved short distances.

Ontario

During 1962 over forty permits were issued for the moving of colonies of honey bees for pollination service. Most of these requests were for use in orchard work in connection with the growing of apples, cherries and pears. There were also some requests for colonies for field cucumber production.

There is one specialized area in Ontario (Essex County) that has several hundred acres under glass. Most of this is in cucumber production during the early winter period. Many of these growers now have their own colonies of bees and it is estimated that there may be upwards of five-hundred colonies used in this area. The following is a tabulation of the number of colonies used for pollination service in 1962.

Orchard Pollination	2,468	Colonies
Legume Pollination	20	
Field Cucumber Pollination	19	
Sunflower Pollination	13	
Greenhouse Cucumber Pollination	<u>500</u>	
	3,020	Colonies

The colonies rented for orchard work usually bring a fee of \$7 each. For Greenhouse Cucumber Pollination the rental fee is usually \$20 per colony.

Behavior studies on the foraging activities of honey bees on McIntosh, Spy, Delicious and Melba apple varieties were carried out in the spring of 1962. It was confirmed that many bee visits on apples do not contribute to pollination of the blooms, and that the proportion of these visits is related to the variety. While this data has not yet been completely analyzed, it was evident that honey bees were more efficient pollinators of Melbas than of McIntosh. This survey will be broadened to include additional commercial apple varieties next season.

Manitoba

In this province, although honey bees are well recognized by seed producers for their value in pollination, no actual pollination contractors whereby beekeepers are paid for providing their bees for pollination services exists. Some of our beekeepers place colonies on legume seed crops by request for the seed producer, but there is no money transaction. The beekeeper in these cases, is happy to get a source of nectar for honey production and the seed producer provides the beekeeper with an apiary location in order to have the pollination services of the bees. It is difficult to estimate how many colonies are actually placed out under circumstances such as these but I would estimate that the number is about 5,000.

Saskatchewan

In the fall of 1960, a farmer on the Regina plains seeded 40 acres of Rambler alfalfa. He hoped to produce alfalfa seed. The Department of Agriculture became interested and secured sufficient funds to establish 120 colonies of bees for use on the field in 1961. The bees were established. However, 1961 was extremely dry and the vegetative growth was so poor that the bees were not placed on the field.

In 1962 the alfalfa developed well and the bees, which were overwintered, were moved into the field on approximately July 10th, when the field was in about 25% bloom. A cage was placed over a small area to exclude bees. Cool, damp weather hampered the bees activity during July. Wet weather in June had brought on a good growth of Wild Mustard in the area and the bees were attracted to that for a few days. When the bees finally had to turn to alfalfa, the weather was too cool to enable the bees to trip the flowers easily. During this period, there was no shortage of bees on the alfalfa flowers.

VALUE HONEY BEES USED IN POLLINATING CROPS IN B.C. - 1962

British Columbia Area	Number of Colonies Rented	Average Charge per Colony	Total Charge	Number of Colonies No Charge	Crop Pollinated
Okanagan	710	\$6.24	\$4,433.00	Many colonies maintained by growers for pollination only on a no charge basis	Red Delicious Sweet Cherries McIntosh Pears
Kootnays	50	* % of Clover Crop	-	-	* White Dutch Clover Cherries Red Delicious
Lower Mainland				120	Turnips Raspberries
Vancouver				136	Greenhouses Cucumbers Holly Tree Fruits
	<u>760</u>	<u>\$6.24</u>	<u>\$4,433.00</u>	<u>316</u>	

The Regina Experimental Farm sampled the field and found the yield to be approximately 34 lbs. per acre. In the cage, the yield was 8 lbs. per acre. The yield was generally better in the south-east and east-central portions of the field where there was less weed competition and better soil drainage. Yields in the central area were as high as 69 lbs. per acre and in the south-east 61 lbs. per acre.

It has been our feeling and the feeling of a number of forage crop experts that alfalfa seed could be produced with the use of honey bees in the Regina plains. Since normally there is very little competition in the way of nectar-bearing plants and, generally speaking, the weather is very hot and dry during July. However, 1962 was not the year to prove this point.

Carl Meilicke had 100 colonies of bees on Cuminole Sweet Clover. It was very dry during the month of July and the growth of Clover was below normal. However, the seed production ran about 7 to 800 lbs. per acre.

Alberta

The report for this province is very brief and direct to the point. They have so many colonies of bees in the production of honey that they have no problems in securing proper pollination.

British Columbia

A great deal of work on a pollination extension program has been carried on in the Peace River area by J. Corner, J.C. Arrand and a provincial entomologist over the past three seasons. In the Peace River area the beekeeper depends on the honey he is getting so he is not placing enough colonies on a location to do a proper job of pollination. More co-operation is needed between the seed grower and the beekeeper.

The problem in British Columbia is possibly different from many areas in other provinces. A small percentage of the land is under cultivation and many of the vallies are narrow which in the past has made it possible for Wild Pollinators to do a very satisfactory job or such is considered to be the case by many farmers.

Very satisfactory results were obtained from an experiment carried out this past season by J. Corner, J.C. Arrand and M. Oswald the district horticulturist on a block of McIntosh, Delicious apples. Here they had the full co-operation of the fruit grower. The McIntosh trees were 25 years old and the Delicious 16 years old. Hives of bees were used with pollen inserts and proper pollinating blooms were placed on the orchard. At the proper time the coldness were moved out to stop over pollination and a program of chemical spray thinning was carried out. This block practically doubled any previous crop both in McIntosh and Delicious. More education is needed for both the beekeeper and fruit grower.

Respectfully submitted M.S. Horsburgh Seconded by M.W. Harvey

CARRIED

PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

CHAIRMAN: J.P. Hodgson

MEMBERS: F.E. Boswell, R. Brasseur, R.M. Pugh,
D.M. McCutcheon

TERMS OF REFERENCE: 1961 Minutes

A. To initiate and co-ordinate the publicity and public relations program of Council.

B. Methods to include:

- Information provided to representative for the presentation at beekeepers meeting.
- News items for apiarists and others who issue newsletter.
- Articles for beekeeping publications.
- Encouragement of press and broadcast publicity
- Direct publicity at the Annual Meeting

We recommend that the work of this committee be clarified in the terms of reference by stating that -

"This committee shall concern itself only with the publicity of Council activities to beekeepers and those directly connected with the industry."

In previous years the committee has merely reported instances where Council has been given publicity. This year we wish to abide by the terms of reference and therefore recommend.

1. That the Secretary prepare and send out current detailed progress reports on Council activities at least four times per year to:

- (a) All Council members
- (b) Members of Canadian Assn. of Apiculturists
- (c) Packers
- (d) Provincial Association Executives

2. That the Secretary send monthly reports on Council activities to the Canadian Bee Journal and ask that these reports be published.

3. That Council delegates attend beekeepers meetings wherever possible in their province reporting on Council and inviting discussion of Council activities.

4. That those preparing and distributing newsletters to beekeepers include reports on Council activities in such newsletters and that copies be sent to the Council Secretary.

Lastly - Although this does not fit into the terms of reference -

Mr. Deschamps has put me in touch with Mr. A. Lapointe who is Secretary of the Quebec Beekeepers' Association and who does publicity for the Meat Industry, and Milk Industry in Quebec. Mr. Lapointe has established liaison with French Language Radio, TV and newspapers and is anxious to publicize honey through these mediums in the French language. (Quebec is a large honey market and produces only a fraction of the demand).

We therefore recommend that Council Secretary work with Mr. Lapointe in making available honey publicity material to French language radio, TV and newspapers.

We respectfully submit this report and these recommendations for your approval.

Respectfully submitted D.M. McCutcheon

Moved by J.P. Hodgson

Seconded by P.F. Pawlowski

CARRIED

MARKETING COMMITTEE REPORT

CHAIRMAN: Paul Uhrin
 COMMITTEE: F. Garland, J.W. Edmunds
 TERMS OF REFERENCE: 1961 Minutes

The aims of this committee are:

1. To suggest that most efficient and satisfactory methods of present and long-term methods of marketing honey.
2. To study any significant problems which may arise during the term of office of the committee.
3. To study some of the basic factors behind the marketing of not only honey but any other product.

It would appear that no one had any serious problems of marketing this year, or either that or they did not read their Canadian Beekeepers' Council report or they forgot that they had a Honey Marketing Committee. Certainly there were few significant complaints or suggestions reaching the Honey Marketing Committee this year.

We suggest that this committee be made a standing committee so that anyone who has any complaint at any time during the year may submit them to this committee. I should add complaints or suggestions. May we suggest that it was apparent to some members at least of this committee that some beekeepers by their complaints and suggestions that there is some inclination to forget the methods by which honey has been marketed over the past twenty years. We would suggest that for your own information you should make a study of this situation, how the honey has been marketed, by whom, to whom, in the past twenty years.

We further suggest that no amount of legislation or support will substitute for intelligent thinking. This brings up a point, what is necessary to make an intelligent decision? May we suggest for your consideration, that it is necessary to accumulate all of the opinions and information one can from all the sources one can and on the basis of these opinions and this information formulate one's decisions.

Let us take a look at the common methods used for marketing honey.

1. By producer to consumer
2. By small packer
3. By large private packer
4. By co-operative honey packing plants
5. By large shareholder companies

Now let us have a look at what may be considered to be the objectives of the producer. Generally it is to receive a price for his product that will provide him (1) Cost of living (2) Return of investment, (3), Highest profit possible, or reasonable, within the limits of his or her desires, which in turn should provide a reasonable amount of leisure and recreation, assurance of education for his family, and an amount to provide for retirement.

What are the broad objectives of the people packing honey? May we suggest that they boil down to the same as the above. I think it is significant that we point out that there is a tremendous variation in what an individual may consider as (a) A reasonable standard of living (b) A reasonable amount of leisure and recreation and (c) Reasonable profit either for himself or shareholders (d) An amount necessary for family education and retirement. Let us go back to what may be a reasonable standard of living. You will find some who consider it necessary to drive Cadillacs, Rolls-Royce, while others may be happy with Ford or Chev and others may be very happy with even an old model of Ford or Chev, and some even horse and buggy. What is a reasonable amount of leisure and recreation? Some of course feel that in order to enjoy their leisure time they require a yacht, water skis, snow skis, trip around the world etc. There are others who are completely content to get no further than a matter of a few miles from home or their nearest town. Both undoubtedly consider that they are being quite reasonable about their demands.

On the matter of education - some probably have a goal set for public school, some for high school, some insist that a university education is a must, and others probably even post graduate education is necessary before they can wipe their hands of the responsibility to their children's education.

Need we go into needs for retirement, or do those in beekeeping think about retirement.

You can see how different it is to pin down what may be a reasonable standard of living and a reasonable amount of leisure or recreation or a reasonable profit. If general statements are permissible, it may be said that in most instances individuals attempt to obtain the highest profit possible rather than the cost of production plus a reasonable return for risk, managerial ability, etc. We suggest that uppermost is the need for the individual to determine the objectives they will attempt to achieve. Then a thorough study of the economics of your own situation is necessary before you can know whether or not individual objectives are being achieved or likely to be, or what changes are necessary to achieve objectives. This may partially explain why some beekeepers consider it necessary to operate anywhere from a thousand to three thousand colonies to make a living or the type of living that they have set as their objective, where as others are quite happy and content to operate two or three hundred colonies.

We would suggest that before a beekeeper can talk or think intelligently or objectively about reaching his goal that he must have a thorough understanding of his business, the cost of production, a study of markets and a study of market trends, and certainly he must understand and know what is the necessary investment to achieve the desired objectives and whether or not these investments are sound and or available.

Since it would appear that marketing problems resolved themselves this year quite nicely, and the committee was not faced with any serious outstanding problems, let us do a little wool-gathering perhaps, a little assessment of what has gone on, what may go in in the future, let us take a look at some of the things that could happen and may happen and undoubtedly will happen.

First of all I think it is extremely important that the beekeeper know what it costs to produce a pound of honey with his investment under varying productions, say, at a hundred pounds per colony, at a hundred and twenty pounds per colony, at a hundred and forty pounds per colony, at a hundred and seventy pounds per colony, and at two hundred pounds per colony. Perhaps we should go backwards a little, at fifty pounds per colony, at seventy-five pounds per colony. Then he should take a look at Canadian production and see what the trend in prices has been with the various productions in Canada that have been achieved. I believe you will find a definite correlation between size of crop in Canada and price received by the beekeeper. Production has been influenced by the number of colonies and where those colonies were located. Recently there has been a shift in the number of colonies from Eastern Canada to Western Canada. This has influenced the amount of honey available for sale to the public. There is a tendency by beekeepers to complain about the low price they have received some years, for their product. A careful study of how flexible this price is should be made to determine what can be done about the price. You may find in your study that price received for your product is relatively inflexible that it cannot be changed significantly. Perhaps there is a more significant way you can change, particularly increase, your returns per colony. Here we would stress the significance and importance of management. Let us suppose that you produce a hundred pound crop and sell it for 15¢ a pound. You have received a return, a gross return of \$15 per colony; a one hundred and twenty-five pound crop would have given a gross return of \$18.75; a one hundred and fifty pound crop \$22.50. Perhaps production is far more flexible than the return per pound, improved management methods; better locations, or more careful selection of locations; perhaps a change of area to better locations; perhaps a change to an area where weather conditions are better; perhaps a determined effort to learn how to manage two-queen colonies. The possibilities in this direction of increased production may be far beyond our present thinking. This committee has no intentions of making any strong suggestions as to how you market your honey.

We feel that you should be free agents to market your honey in any method or methods you determine best. All that we would have to suggest in this regard is that you thoroughly study the history of the returns obtained by the methods that you use for marketing your product, and if possible, compare those with the returns paid by other methods of marketing your product but, here, let us warn you to be extremely cautious that you take into consideration all aspects of this matter. If you are contemplating a change, we would strongly suggest that you discuss it with the specialists that you may have in your area. You may have missed a significant point and be jumping out of the frying pan into the fire. You also have to consider the long-term effect of your decision. Undoubtedly many beekeepers were very tempted to start packing their honey after seeing the returns that they received from the various packers the last two or three years. I think there is no question that you could have sold a limited amount, and received more per pound than you did from your packer but you must remember that we went through this not too many years ago when many beekeepers were packing his or her own product and the returns were not so attractive then either. If you do it, why shouldn't I do it, why shouldn't everybody else do it, and soon we would crawl back into the dilemma, the frustration, the low prices, the cut-throat business we were in not too many years ago. It is the feeling of this committee that, while there has been some frustration, we have the most orderly marketing of honey we have experienced in the life-time of our industry, considering population - production. We strongly suggest that the marketing of honey be left in the hands of experts in the field of marketing, note we said experts, it may be that you are an expert, but make sure that you are before you enter the field. It is just possible that you could be a much better expert at the production end, if so, there is where you should be trying to specialize.

In closing we further recommend you study carefully the significance of "Parkinson's Law" with all its applications to you personally and to our society generally.

May we suggest we leave the marketing of our product to specialists, assist them, in any way we can by suggestions, criticisms and honest demands, and may we request the same consideration in the field of production and disposition of our product. If this goal can be achieved, we will all receive honest returns for our effort.

Respectfully submitted J.W. Edmunds

Moved by P.F. Pawlowski

Seconded by M. Larocque

CARRIED

REPORT OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: E.J. Burnett
COMMITTEE: D.R. Robertson, J. Philpott
TERMS OF REFERENCE: 1961 Minutes

Gentlemen:

This year the committee wrote to each association requesting that they set up research committees within their association and these committees would recommend to Council research projects most needed by them. The results were very limited this year possibly because the research committee should have had this out at an earlier date. But I feel that this should be encouraged not only on research but on all Council committees as I feel we should get not only members of Council but all directors of provincial associations working on similar committees, then we could be working to a common goal.

We would again suggest that Resolutions 36 - 39 - 40, 1959 report again be requested.

Respectfully submitted E.J. Burnett

Seconded by M.W. Harvey

CARRIED

RESEARCH REPORT 1962

Research at Ottawa

Research at the apiculture section, Central Experimental Farm, over the past year has shown that fumagillin can be used successfully in package colonies when combined in syrup with sodium sulfathiazole or terramycin, or even with both. The effect of this Duke's mixture on foulbrood prevention could not be determined as the dose of spores used did not produce enough infection in check colonies.

The fumagillin could be applied as a dust in icing sugar, but two treatments were needed, using 50 milligrams fumagillin each, in order to give the control obtained with one feeding of fumagillin in syrup. Best control was given by two feedings, of 50 milligrams each, in syrup.

Results of trials with inoculated wintering colonies continue to show that good protection is given such colonies by a fall feeding of fumagillin provided that it is fed in enough syrup so that the fumagillin is not all consumed before the bees can fly again in spring. Tests are underway to see whether a single dust application in fall is useful for overwinter control of this disease.

Fumagillin or some breakdown product remains active in sugar syrup for a period of months. Thus a single feeding can carry a colony through winter. Manipulation of the treated syrup by the bees does seem, however, to reduce the protective action of the syrup to some degree.

One of the breakdown of fumagillin, of known chemical structure, does prevent nosema spore formation. This compound may be partly responsible for the protective effect of fumagillin-treated syrups stored for long periods.

Work has been done on some of the chemical agents produced by bees which attract other bees or which provoke the stinging reaction. The products of the scent gland exposed by fanning bees have been examined and found to contain a complex alcohol called geraniol. Pure geraniol does not attract other bees, however, and the scent material is being examined for other active substances. It is well known that the presence of stingers provokes other bees to attack and sting. One of the major compounds in the scent from sting glands is iso-amyl acetate, a close relative of common banana oil. This compound arouses and agitates bees but does not by itself cause them to sting.

Some studies on honey have shown that it contains, in addition to the commonly known sugars, a complex sugar molecule which is made up of simple sugars previously unreported in honey. This material has been largely ignored in many studies on honey. A sample of western honey was received which did not liquefy on reheating. It contained large amounts of this material.

The relation of these complex sugars to the crystallization of honey is not known at present.

A co-operative study has been started on the foraging behavior of bees on certain specific strains of alfalfa, to see whether bees can be used as pollinators in later work with these strains. In cage trials, bees appeared to prefer the yellow and white blooms to the blue. The tripping rate was similar to those observed in open field studies.

A pneumatic cell which can hold a super of combs for gamma radiation sterilization of diseased combs has become available at Ottawa and will be used to determine minimum levels of radiation needed to disinfect such combs. The combs are being supplied by various provincial apiarists.

T.P. Gochnauer

RESEARCH AT BEAVERLODGE

1. Effect of temperature on wintering honey bees in control chambers.

Preliminary tests with 15 colonies per chamber indicates that of four temperatures 30°F, 35°F and 45°F, the 35° temperature appeared most promising with the least consumption of honey and best strength in the spring. Colony losses were evident in the 30° room and it appeared the bees did not move to available honey stores.

2. Restriction of daylight during morning and evening hours.

Restriction of daylight in the morning and evenings when bees are not flying had no effect on egg laying of queens or build up of the package bee colonies. There was a slight increase of egg laying from the first to the fourth week but on the seventh week the number of eggs laid was almost double that of the fourth week.

3. Behaviour of honey bees and wild bees on several forage seed crops.

Results in 1961 indicated that one-third to one-half bee per square yard in a good stand with good flying weather gave very good yields in sweet clover, alsike and red clover, with yields of 900 pounds, 400 pounds and 400 pounds respectively. One-half bee per square yard on alfalfa only gave 135 pounds per acre.

Honey bees on the basis of total flower visited showed equal preference for alsike clover, sweet clover, alfalfa and Polish rape. Red clover was the least preferred crop.

Bumble bees preferred red clover to sweet clover and alsike. Alfalfa was not visited by bumble bees.

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AT
RESEARCH STATION, SASKATOON

4. Honey bees and alfalfa seed set.

Investigations are being conducted into several aspects of this problem. Some of these are breeding of alfalfa with modified flower structures and use of easy tripping alfalfas.

5. Honey bees in breeding.

Honey bees are being utilized in breeding programs of sweet clover, alfalfa and rapeseed. Associated problems, e.g. pollen viability and contamination of seed fields by honey bees are also being investigated.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA P. Pankiw

Preliminary trials on bee haviour at Manitoba have suggested that acceptance in packages may be improved by using a wider mesh screen in the queen cage; this may allow the bees greater opportunity to obtain "queen substance" from the queen and thus be more inclined to accept her on release. Further trials are pending.

Drifting of bees in package colonies installed in even lines is reduced when the entrances are varied, with some facing east, south, and west; further reduction is obtained by the use of colored boards on the front of the hives. Further trials are planned to see whether any of these practices can be adopted for easy commercial use.

Cameron Jay

RESEARCH REPORT 1962

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

1. MANAGEMENT (WINTERING) - M.V. Smith

On November 22, 1961, 120 nuclei (60 double units) and 60 single story colonies were moved into a darkened insulated building for holding overwinter. The colonies were stacked in 5 tiers, with 2 x 2 strips between each row and a 2" space between each colony in the row. This was to avoid overheating which occurred when the colonies were packed close together the previous season.

No auxiliary heat was provided in the building. A large fan at floor level drew in outside air to ventilate the building whenever the inside temperature rises above 40°. The lowest temperature recorded in the building was 24°F (outside temperature -10°F) and averaged around 32°F for most of the winter.

Although the bees remained very quiet, it was apparent that the holding temperature was a little too low, and the ventilation a little too violent, especially for the nuclei. When they were placed outside on April 9th, we recorded 48 dead, 33 weak, and only 20 of good strength. The balance had been used for experimental purposes during the course of the winter.

Of the 60 single colonies, 8 were dead and 12 weak with the balance in fairly good condition. Apparently, the stronger units were better able to withstand the low holding temperature.

Losses were heavy among the nuclei after they were set outside, but the singles built up well.

It would appear that a better degree of temperature control - with adequate ventilation, but with a holding temperature of 40° to 45°F. would provide better survival of the overwintered units.

2. QUEEN REARING AND STOCK IMPROVEMENT - M.V. Smith(a) Pelee Island

The queen rearing and mating station at Pelee Island was again operated in co-operation with the U.S.D.A. Bee Culture Investigations Section. A total of 452 mated queens of 4 hybrid lines were produced and shipped for test purposes. An additional 108 mated queens of mixed origin were shipped from Pelee for a Nosema research project.

During the later part of July and early August severe losses of virgin queens occurred in the mating yards. This was believed to be due to large flocks of migratory purple martins.

The Department of Lands and Forests was asked to assist in investigating this problem, but no one was available at the time this suspected predation was at its peak.

The same MI drop line was used on Pelee this season, but was maintained under difficulties, as no replacements were available until the end of the season, and all supersedures had to be eliminated. In August approximately 100 MDy drone mothers were reared at Guelph for requeening the Island colonies. All grafting and rearing was again done at Guelph.

Mr. & Mrs. Erik Seidler continued to act as resident operators of the Pelee Station.

(b) Stock Importation

Some breeder queens and virgins of the Caucasian and Brother Adam lines imported last year were made available to beekeepers and queen breeders who agreed to support our stock importation project. All the queens produced and tested were out-crossed to the beekeeper's own drones. Preliminary reports indicate that neither of these lines was as high a producer as were the regular stocks it was compared with.

An attempt in July to make 24 Caucasian queens in isolation on a small island 8 miles west of Pelee ended in failure when the bees were decimated by birds and ants. Every nucleus but one lost its queen, and the remaining queen turned out drone layer.

Nosema Studies - M.V. Smith

Wintering Tests - In conjunction with the over-wintering tests, a Nosema survey and Fumidil B dusting treatment was carried out. Two groups of 10 nuclei each were chosen and entrance traps were put on each nucleus to collect the dead bees expelled or the live bees which crawled from the entrance. The bees were examined individually for Nosema periodically throughout the winter. On January 23rd one group of 10/Test) nuclei was treated with 32 mg. of Fumidil B (in 10 grams of icing sugar) blown in with a duster at the hive entrance. The remaining 10 untreated nuclei served as a control group. A summary follows:

<u>Nosema Infection (As % of bees examined)</u>							T e s t
<u>Dec. 18</u>	<u>Jan. 5</u>	<u>Jan. 22</u>	<u>Feb. 6</u>	<u>Feb. 12</u>	<u>Feb. 20</u>	<u>Feb. 27</u>	
0	4	12	9	30	8	18	C o n t r o l
0	14	8	9	10	7	32	
<u>Mar. 6</u>	<u>Mar. 12</u>	<u>Mar. 21</u>	<u>Mar. 27</u>	<u>Apr. 3</u>	<u>Apr. 12</u>		
38	33	44	46	60	50		
11	10	19	18	34	41		

No definite advantage of the test group over the control group could be seen. In fact on most examination the control group showed the lower infection. Nosema infection was not nearly as high this year as last. The sampling technique is open to some question.

Laboratory Tests

In September surplus and supersedure queens from Pelee were sent to Guelph for Nosema transmission experiments. These were done at the request of Dr. Farrar and followed the technique employed at Madison. The attendants in each queen cage were checked for Nosema. The queen was then transferred to a fresh sterile cage containing 2,4,6, or 8 Nosema-infected attendants. Uninfected bees were added to bring the total attendants in each cage to 8. After 4 days exposure the queen was removed to a new cage uninfected attendants and held for periods varying from 10 to 20 days. The queen and attendants were then checked for Nosema. The results are summarized as follows:

	<u>No. of Q's</u>	<u>Q's infected at close of test</u>
4 or less infected attendants -	50	0
5 or more infected attendants -	52	5

The number of infected queens was very small and the possibility of these few queens having been infected prior to being put on test can not be discounted. Nosema transmission through infected attendants does not appear serious, at least not under the conditions of this experiment.

To check on Nosema infection under similar holding conditions several inoculation tests were conducted.

Test (1) 10 queens inoculated with 250,000 nosema cysts.

After 19 days 9 of the 10 were heavily infected, and a high level of infection was found among the attendants.

Test (2) 10 queens and attendants were exposed to 2 fresh local fecal spots from infected bees placed on glass side over their cage. At 17 days 9 of 10 queens, and all attendants were infected.

Test (3) 5 queens and attendants were fed en masse with 1,000,000 nosema cysts in syrup. At 18 days, 4 were infected. One which died at 4 days was negative.

Test (4) 8 queens were each given 2 freshly inoculated bees, plus 6 normal attendants. At 18 days all queens and attendants were infected, (except one queen which died at 10 days).

Summary:

Nosema control in overwintering through Fumidil B dusting treatment was inconclusive. Possibly a second treatment should have been given.

Nosema infected attendant bees had relatively little tendency to spread the infection to queen bees in the same cage. Inoculation of queens or attendants with cysts in sugar syrup, or exposure of the bees to contaminated fecal material resulted in almost 100% infection.

ALLERGY TESTS (G.F. Townsend, Dr. Bladck)

In co-operation with an insect allergy specialist in Toronto, a series of rabbits were treated with bee stings, and their blood serum collected for laboratory tests. Although this work was progressing well, we were forced to discontinue it because of lack of facilities for housing the rabbits.

BEE REPELLENT TESTS (S. Canetti)

Propionic anhydride has not been entirely satisfactory as a replacement for carbolic acid in driving bees from supers. A number of organic fatty acids and esters (the same ones tested against Nosema) were screened for any possibly repellent effect on bees. Carbolic acid served as a control. None of the compounds tested were effective in repelling bees.

THERAPEUTIC AGENTS TESTED FOR NOSEMA CONTROL (S. Canetti)

In an effort to see if a substitute might be found for Fumidil B, a further test was carried out to determine whether certain organic fatty acids or their esters (many of which had been tested for their possible effect on leukaemic or ascitic cancer cells) might have any inhibiting effect on the incidence of Nosema. Young bees were individually inoculated with 1 million Nosema cysts, then treated with medicated syrup for 8 days. Fumidil-B treatment was used as a control. None of the compounds tested were effective in preventing infection.

A NEW DESIGN OF POLLEN TRAP (M.V. Smith)

In the early spring of 1962 it was drawn to our attention that a substantial market for bee-collected pollen might be open to Ontario Beekeepers if they had an efficient trap and could produce good quality pollen. One of the prime drawbacks was high moisture and moulding of pollen in the collecting tray of the pollen trap. We therefore undertook to develop and test a new trap designed to give better protection to the pollen and at the same time offer a minimum of interference to bee flight.

First, several types of pollen barriers were tested by inserting them in the entrance tunnel of an observation hive in the laboratory window. By placing a glass cover over the tunnel, the behaviour of the bees, and the efficiency of the barrier at removing pollen loads could be readily observed. Galvanized hardware cloth with 5 mesh to the linear inch was found to offer the least obstacle to foraging bees, and was almost as efficient as circular $13/64$ " diameter holes in removing pollen pellets. Since it was cheaper and easier to obtain, the 5 mesh screen was used as the pollen barrier. The pollen collection could be increased 50% by using two screens spaced $1/4$ " apart rather than a single barrier.

The new trap sits on the floorboard beneath the colony. This protects the pollen from the weather, and does not restrict the hive entrance or interfere with bee flight. Its outside dimensions are the same as the hive bodies but it is only 3" deep. Bees entering or leaving the hive are forced to crawl up or down through two thicknesses of 5 mesh galvanized screen spaced $1/2$ " apart and extending over almost the whole of the bottom of the hive. Pollen dislodged from their legs drops through an 8 mesh screen - which prevents the bees from recovering it, and into a shallow collecting tray below. The pollen can be removed from the back of the hive without disturbing the bees.

These traps have been tested this spring, and appear to be very satisfactory. Collections over $1/2$ pound per day are possible from good colonies. It is thus possible that pollen may serve as an extra source of income for some of our Ontario beekeepers.

PROPIONIC ANHYDRIDE AND QUEEN SUPERSEDURE (M.V. Smith, A. Adie)

On several occasions during the summer propionic anhydride was used to drive bees from observation hives and in each instance the queen was observed to be called almost as soon as the anhydride was applied. This led us to consider the possibility of anhydride resulting in supersedure when used in practical beekeeping.

To test this possible effect, 80 queen-right nuclei were set up, and divided into two lots of 40 each. Immediately before the test, each unit was checked and the queen observed. One group was then given a 3 minute exposure to a standard carbolite board, and the other was similarly treated using carbolite boards sprinkled with propionic anhydride and water (50:50).

The following day each nucleus was checked and the queens in both groups were found to be in good condition. Thus there was no indication of queen losses due to the use of propionic anhydride.

BEHAVIOUR STUDIES (M.V. Smith)

(1) Foraging Behaviour

Previous workers have noted that the type of visit made by honeybees foraging on apple blossoms varies with the structure of the floral parts. Some blossoms may be visited for nectar without being pollinated. Four commercial varieties - McIntosh, Northern Spy, Delicious, and Melba were surveyed this spring, and records taken of the foraging behaviour of honeybees on each. Although these data have not yet been analyzed, it was apparent that bees pollinated Melba more efficiently than they did Delicious. It may be necessary to increase honeybee populations to compensate for varieties that are inadequately pollinated.

(2) Feeding Behaviour

Two observation hives were set up using marked bees of known ages. Every 5 days 500 newly-emerged baby bees were marked with a different colour, and released to establish successive groups of known age bees. Comb building was encouraged at right angles to the plastic sides of the hives so nurse bees could be observed as they entered the brood cells and fed the larvae. Observations were taken on feeding activities for both worker and queen cells. These results have not yet been analyzed.

RESEARCH REPORT

PHYSIOLOGY AND NUTRITION

THE RELATIONSHIP OF NUTRITION TO FEMALE DIMORPHISM

R.M. Shuel and S.E. Dixon (Dept. of Zoology, O.A.C.)

The relationship of diet to larval development during the first 3 instars, when differentiation towards the queen or worker form occurs was investigated. Attention was concentrated on the effects of dietary changes on growth and tissue composition which might be indicative of a shift in the direction of development.

The respective chemical compositions of the natural diets differ with respect to sugar and water-soluble components, royal jelly being much higher in both.

Increasing the sugar concentration of worker jelly to make it comparable with that of royal jelly brought about changes in the protein, fat, and carbohydrate composition of worker larvae tissue. The difference in sugar content in the two natural diets accounts for much, though not all, of the difference in tissue composition.

Increasing the water-soluble acid content of worker jelly to a level comparable with that of royal jelly reduced growth of worker larvae so that their growth rate resembled that of queen larvae (normally less during the early instars).

COMPARATIVE STUDIES ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEMS OF EARLY-INSTAR QUEEN AND WORKER LARVAE

S.J. Canetti (M.S.A. Thesis, University of Toronto, 1962)

Evidence was found of caste differences in activity of certain cells in the brains of larvae beginning as early as the second day. This activity appeared to be secretory, though it was not typically neurosecretory, and was greater in the queen larva. Correlated with this difference was a marked difference in activity of the corpus allatum, a gland which is the site of production of the juvenile hormone in young insects and an ovarian hormone in older insects. It was postulated that corpus allatum activity in the queen may be related to ovary development leading to the production of the perfect sexual form, and that the brain may be an intermediary in this chain of events.

NECTAR SECRETION (R.V. Shuel)

Further work has been done on the mechanism of secretion using detached flowers cultured in the laboratory. There is evidence that the secretion of water and of sugars may be to some extent independent of each other.

BIOSYNTHESIS OF ROYAL JELLY ACID FROM SUCROSE (M.V. Smith, W.H. Brown)

Sucrose, uniformly labelled with C^{14} , was fed to several pounds of queenless bees confined in a swarm box. Queen cells were grafted into the unit and royal jelly was collected from the accepted cells. A total of 9 grams of whole jelly was obtained. The whole jelly was found to be radioactive, and on ether extraction and chromatographic separation of the fatty acids, only the 10-hydroxy-2-decenoic acid was found to be radioactive.

ADDRESS BY MR. ARTHUR E. CALKIN
IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT, CANADIAN HORTICULTURAL COUNCIL
AND GENERAL MANAGER OF SCOTIAN GOLD CO-OPERATIVE LTD, N.S.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Friends of the
Canadian Beekeepers' Council --

It is a distinct and unusual pleasure for me to be afforded the opportunity of talking to you a few minutes this morning at your annual meeting. I would be less than honest if I did not admit that when first requested to do so, it occurred to me that it might be rather difficult, with my primary ignorance of matters pertaining to honey production and marketing, to give you anything of interest. However, the more I thought about it the more I became convinced that all agricultural problems of production and marketing have a common denominator with respect to their aims and objectives and therefore, basically, our problems are very similar.

The company with which I am associated is primarily interested in the production and sale of both fresh and processed apples. Canada's annual apple production very considerably exceeds local demand and therefore, as a nation, we are vitally concerned with export markets and concerned, also, with ways and means by which the per capita consumption of apples here at home may be substantially increased.

In looking over the statistics relating to honey, I would suggest that our basic problems are distinctly similar.

What, then, of the future.

I notice, in reading your annual report of last year, that the number of beekeepers, as such, in Canada is declining, but over the past five years, at least, the total production of honey is increasing. Returns to the producer have been remarkably consistent and just how economic the national average returns are to the primary producer is unknown to me but it is a safe assumption your overall objective in face of rising costs is to increase the value per pound to the primary producer in the years ahead.

How can this be done.

We must look, then, to the economic law of supply and demand and the very precise figures given in your annual report of last year provide at least some of the answers.

I notice, for example, that the 1961 honey crop in United States was 275,979,000 pounds which was 6% more than the comparable figure for 1960 and 13% above the 1955-59 average.

I take these figures first for the simple reason that it would be useless to try to deal with the subject of honey marketing in Canada without at least considering the volume of our neighbours to the South, which volume, in this case, exceeds our own by approximately ten times.

Apparently imports of honey from United States historically have not been particularly bothersome. But, I would respectfully suggest to you that in the light of probable events in the future, this may not always be the case.

I say this because of the known facts with respect to the European Common Market on the one hand and the present official attitude of the United States government on the other.

For a few moments, if I may, I would like to deal specifically with these two aspects and attempt to correlate the possible implications insofar as Canada's honey production, in the future, is concerned.

If your agenda has already included reference to the European Common Market, I do hope that anything I may say on the subject will not be considered as reptitious but rather as supplementary.

In 1961, according to figures given me from an official source, Canada's honey exports amounted to \$682,000 of which \$576,000 went to the United Kingdom. This latter figure is approximately 10% of the total value of Canada's annual honey production and while 10% in itself may not appear to be too significant, I would suggest the marketing impact of an additional half-million dollars worth of honey, if sold here at home, would be most significant indeed. With surplus production, your ability to siphon off at least some portion has the obvious advantage of maintaining more stabilized markets at home. Therefore, the value of your export markets cannot be measured alone in terms of dollars and cents.

It follows that if at all possible these export markets and, in particular, the United Kingdom market may be vital to your future. If you agree, then it would be appropriate for us to take a very brief look at the possible implications resulting if Britain does, in fact, join the European Community.

You are probably familiar with Mr. R.E. (Bob) Latimer, Director of the International Trade Relations Branch of the federal department of Trade and Commerce. Recently I wrote to him for some facts and figures with respect to the position of Canadian honey to Britain at the present time and the future pattern which may exist if Britain joins.

The facts he gave are, of course, very familiar to you but may I please recite them again.

At the present time our exports of honey to the United Kingdom enter free of duty and enjoy a tariff preference over non-Commonwealth suppliers of about 6%. However, the Common Market tariff of the E.E.C. provided for a rate of 30% on honey. In the event of British accession, the Common Market tariff would, of course, be applied on imports into that country from Canada and other suppliers outside the European Community.

The United Kingdom's partners within the Community would obtain duty-free access to the United Kingdom market.

If Britain joins and the full 30% duty were applied against Canadian honey imports, we would have then not only the 30% but additionally another 6% now enjoyed by Canada in comparison with the present situation whereby non-Commonwealth producers presently pay 6%. Can Canada's exporters of honey continue to export to Britain with a duty of 36%? I very much doubt it.

Incidentally, one of the insidious things about the application of duties applying to goods entering the European Community is the fact that this duty is applied not only against the value of the product at the port of export, but is applied to the freight as well.

In other words, the duty will be applied on the c.i.f. value.

Now, of course, we are all aware of the fact that Prime Minister MacMillan is pledged to "safeguard" Commonwealth agricultural production if Britain does, in fact, join. To what degree the British government is able to do this is, at the moment, anyone's guess. However, we do know, that right now, following Britain's official application to join the E.C.M., British negotiators are dealing with specific commodities affecting Commonwealth production and somewhere in this long list honey will appear.

I don't know what steps officially may have been taken by the Canadian Beekeepers' Council or what steps may be contemplated to make representations to the federal government on behalf of Canada's honey exports. But, I strongly urge that such representations be made at the earliest possible moment to the appropriate federal authorities in Ottawa.

May I remind you further that other Canadian agricultural interests have made their feelings known to Ottawa and I would suggest very strongly that you do the same thing right away.

The Canadian Food Processors, for example, recently sent their Executive Manager to Brussels when it became known to the local federal authorities that the British negotiators were about to discuss food products in general with the E.C.M. negotiators.

I can inform you furthermore that the Canadian apple industry has made an official decision to send a delegation at very quick notice, if necessary, to Brussels for the same purpose when apples come up for discussion officially. Canadian Beekeepers might be well advised to consider similar action.

As you are doubtlessly aware, Mr. Latimer, to whom I referred to earlier, is the man best placed, in my opinion to give you full and up-to-date information with respect to the commodity in which you are interested. Certainly it is a safe assumption that if no representations are made on your behalf, then it is reasonably logical for Britain to conclude that there is no interest on the part of Canadian honey exporters and as a result might be inclined to accept the prohibitive rates suggested to her of 30% which, in my opinion, would be utterly out of the question.

I might have added earlier that the rate of 30% would not apply at once if Britain joins. I am told that in all probability 60% of this rate would be taking effect on Britain's accession and the remaining 12% would be applied after January 1st, 1966 but prior to January 1, 1970, when the full rate of 30% would be applied.

Before leaving this matter, I would not in all fairness wish to give the impression that the Canadian authorities do not have the interests of the Canadian honey producer in mind. In this connection I think it would be appropriate to read an excerpt from Bob Latimer's letter to me dated November 22nd and which I do with his permission.

"Although Canada is not a party to the British-E.C.C. negotiations, in an effort to assist the British, we have placed before them the fullest possible details of our trade interests. With respect to honey, we have continually advised the British that for any special measures to be meaningful, they must involve a considerable reduction in the high common tariff of 30%; the common tariff rate on honey is substantially higher than the common tariff on competitive products such as jam and marmalades."

He says further: "We can only assure you that we shall continue to press for the best possible terms of entry."

Having dealt with the problems which may accrue if Britain joins the European Common Market, let us turn for a few moments to other implications affecting Canada's honey production which may come about as a direct, or indirect, result of Britain's accession.

I made brief reference a while ago to the fact that United States produces approximately ten times Canada's annual honey production. I am told there is a 1-1/2 cent per pound duty on honey imports from the United States and whether this is considered adequate protection or not, I am incompetent to judge.

In any event, I think this is a facet of your future marketing picture which should not be ignored.

The Kennedy administration has a counter measure against the effects on American export trade to the Common Market countries and proposes a general lowering of tariffs on American imports not only from European countries but from other countries as well.

As her largest trading partner, this inevitably will affect Canada's imports and exports to our giant Southern neighbour and here, again, the trading pattern with respect to Canada's honey could be affected.

There is a fair and comparable parallel here again with Canadian fresh apples. At the present time, Canada exports 1 million bushels, approximately, to the United States and imports from that country about the same volume. They produce, however, approximately 120 million bushels of apples per year while Canada's annual production is around 15 million bushels.

The impact therefore of 1 million bushels of American imports to Canada is infinitely greater than the impact of 1 million bushels exported from this country into the United States.

Even though, then, the international movement both ways is comparable, it is in no way relative in its results. If the United States exported 10% of its annual production of 275 million pounds to Canada, this volume would be approximately 100% of Canada's total production. Even 1 or 2% of the American production, placed on Canadian markets, would simply result in chaos.

I would suggest, therefore, that there be no complacency with respect to this inherent threat even though it may not be a factor at the moment.

Remember that if American honey exports are threatened - and here, quite frankly, I am logically assuming she does export honey - then relief from internal volume pressures must be exerted in other directions. Why would she not look to Canada?

Remember too, that whereas Canada's annual production remains more or less stationary, the figures I have would indicate the American production is increasing sharply each year.

Our final reference to our American friends to the South. Only two weeks ago the Apple Committee of the Canadian Horticultural Council met with a group of American apple exporters from the Northern States. This meeting took place in Ottawa and our American apple friends were quite frank and stated their position with respect to their hopes for a greatly expanded apple export business with this country.

As the leader of their delegation so succinctly stated "In the future let our two countries make a common market with apples."

While we are all aware of the fact that trade must be a two-way street, I wonder sometimes whether our general authorities, generally, protect Canadian agricultural production as well as they might.

It was my privilege this year to be a member of the Canadian Fruit and Vegetable Processed Products Mission to Europe. On this and other visits I have made to Britain and the Continent, over a number of years, I have been repeatedly struck by the way in which local agricultural production is produced throughout all of Europe. For example, in countries such as Western Germany and France, local production comes first, foremost and always.

Conversely, here at home, Canada's citrus bill alone for 1961 was approximately 55 million dollars. All of this, from all sources, as far as I am aware, comes in absolutely duty free. This is not, I suggest, the European approach and I simply leave this thought with you.

I hope I will be pardoned for having dealt at considerable length with external trade matters relating to Canada's honey and I hope you will agree these matters are pertinent to the subject.

I could deal in considerable depth and detail, and with a fair amount of practical knowledge, with marketing here at home. This, however, could very appropriately be the subject of a complete address and I do not want to take too much of your valuable time today.

It would be no exaggeration to say that marketing at the local level, through any of the recognized volume outlets, is becoming infinitely more complex, competitive and rugged, week by week and year by year.

Whether one likes it or not, we are all inevitably caught up in all the complexities which go hand in hand with present day marketing methods and where it is all going to end, it is impossible to predict with any degree of accuracy.

Primary requisite, of course, is a quality product, attractively packaged and enticingly presented. Without minimizing in any way the importance of these factors, however, I am inclined sometimes to think that preparing a product for market is relatively easy in comparison with the complexities of getting that product into volume consumption.

The various facets of present-day merchandising might be compared to the proverbial "rat race". Promotions, in store demonstrations, cooperative advertising, volume discounts, are only some of the inescapable demands placed upon all marketers today and whether you are large or small, you inevitably become involved in the whirlwind of power buying and volume distribution.

Our buyers are increasingly powerful. Buyers are amalgamating and consolidating day by day and year by year. The only possible answer to power buying is power selling and in this latter respect I am afraid the individual operator will surely be engulfed.

If you are to stand up and bat - then we must have a strong club to meet a strong ball. Whether it be honey, apples, wheat, sugar beets, peaches, pears, plums or what have you, we must gather our individual strength together to form a determinate and dedicated unity or strike out in the game in which we play.

One final word, Mr. Chairman.

I have made only brief reference this morning to the apple industry of Canada. I am intensely proud of the fact that our company is a member of long standing of the Canadian Horticultural Council. I sincerely believe that no similar national organization has the eyes and ears of all governments to the same degree of proven performance as does the Canadian Horticultural Council.

There are many strong, active committees of Council, including an Apple Committee. There is no conjecture when I say that by the mutual faith and unity of action inherent within the Apple Committee, the apple growers of Canada had been saved literally hundred of thousands of dollars in the past few years alone. I refer here, in particular, to export markets.

This organization (Council) is unique in the fact that it originates nothing. It is a democratic processor of the will and desire of thousands of Canada's primary producers. It is, in a word, the Canadian parliament of horticulture.

The Canadian Beekeepers' Council, in their wisdom, I believe, is a very integral part of Council's operation and I sincerely hope that in future your voice and influence in Council's affairs generally will be both increased and enhanced.

In closing, I wish to sincerely thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the unique privilege and pleasure of speaking to you this morning.

REPORT OF FINANCING COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: V. Mesley

COMMITTEE: J.A. Beaudry, P. Uhrin, C.E. Mcillicko,
F.E. Boswell

TERMS OF REFERENCE: 1961 Minutes

Gentlemen:

We are pleased to report that the Ontario levy went into effect September 1, 1962 and is retroactive to August 1, 1962.

A plan has been worked out and will be retroactive to Aug. 1st, 1962 whereby 1/10 cent per pound will be deducted from the payment price of honey paid by the packers, and the Ontario Honey Producers' Co-Operative. The money so collected will be held in trust by the packers for the Ontario Beekeepers' Association and will be turned over at the end of the month together with a covering statement to the Secretary of the Association.

It has been agreed, that anyone who does not wish to contribute his fair share to the levy collection, may reclaim the levy deducted by the packer by applying in writing to the Treasurer of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association.

Any producer who does not sell to a packer or the Co-Operative may qualify as a fully paid up member of the Association by forwarding an amount equivalent to 1/10c per pound for the honey he produces to either the Secretary or Treasurer of the Association.

Fifty per cent of all levies collected are now being turned over to Council. We have collected a little more than \$3,000. One thousand six hundred dollars has been submitted. A general review of the levy will be made at our next Annual Meeting, at which time it is expected that the percentage will be increased.

Every effort must be made to increase Council's revenue. All provinces have indicated their desire to share in the support of Council's activities. It is anticipated that with the Ontario levy and assistance from Quebec that this year's income will increase.

Respectfully submitted V. Mesley

Seconded by P.F. Pawlowski

CARRIED

ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

Beekeepers should first of all familiarize themselves with the terminology and procedures associated with accounting. This is of the utmost importance. It will assist in discussing the business intelligently with the accountant. From this knowledge, the most suitable and practical accounting method can be adopted.

As Agriculture has certain advantages and privileges, the beekeeper should select an accountant having an agricultural background with experience in filing returns for agricultural products. Some accountants use expedient acceptable practices that are not always the most beneficial for this particular business.

It would appear that there are sufficient advantages to reporting the business income on a cash basis and that one should look very carefully into this question before changing to the accrual system. Once on the accrual basis, you may not change back to a cash basis. Also the system used will make a difference regarding whether the profit made on sales of assets be considered as capital gain or taxable profit.

When reporting income on a cash basis, one also has the alternative of using either the straight line depreciation or the declining balance system. There are obvious differences. One method of depreciation might be preferable to the other.

In larger business having more than one owner, careful study should be made of the advantages and disadvantages of incorporation. Remembering that there are both advantages and disadvantages in certain circumstances, there are decided advantages.

Each Provincial Department of Agriculture has a source of information available covering this broad question of financing, accounting, tax reporting and estate planning. Contact your nearest District for further information. It is becoming increasingly important that serious consideration be given to these matters.

Respectfully submitted V. Mesley