

# *CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL*

Formerly

**THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS COUNCIL**

**MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS**

**THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING**

**SHERATON-CAVALIER MOTOR INN  
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN**

**NOVEMBER 29 - DECEMBER 1, 1972**

**OFFICE: 202 - 720 BROADWAY AVE.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA — R3G 0X1  
PHONE 204 - 786-1283**

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NOTE: Copy of Proposed Revisions to Canadian Honey Grading Regulations available on requests from the Secretary.

CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL DELEGATES

ALBERTA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION	Gerry Hachey, Fahler, Alta.
ALBERTA HONEY PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVES LTD.	Jack M. Smith, Beaverlodge, Alta.
BEE CEE HONEY COMPANY LTD.	Robert Bird, New Westminster, B.C.
BILLY BEE HONEY PRODUCTS LTD.	Jack Grossman, Toronto, Ont.
BRITISH COLUMBIA HONEY PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION	E. Fuhr, Fort St. John, B.C.
CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL	Fred Rathje, Bassano, Alta.
DOYON & DOYON LTEE.	George Doyon, Montreal, P.Q.
HAMILTON BEE RANCH	William Hamilton Nipawin, Sask.
L'ASSOCIATION DES APICULTEURS PROFESSIONNELLS	M.P. Yelle, St. Remi, Que.
MANITOBA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION	Robert Douglas, MacGregor, Man.
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE HONEY PRODUCERS LTD. (MAN.)	Earl J. Burnett, Roland, Man.
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE HONEY PRODUCERS LTD. (SASK.)	Russell Bacon, Kinistino, Sask.
MARITIME BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION	G.G. Smeltzer, Kentville, Sask.
ONTARIO BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION	Victor Mesley, Kemptonville, Ont.
ONTARIO HONEY PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE LTD.	K. MacDonald, Durham, Ont.
PEACE RIVER HONEY CO-OPERATIVE LTD.	Gerry Paradis, Fahler, Alta.
PRODUCER PACKER	Howard Bryans, Alvinstone, Ont.
SASKATCHEWAN BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION	Don Peer, Nipawin, Sask.
SOCIETE CO-OPERATIVE AGRICOLE DES APICULTEURS DU QUEBEC	G. Murphy, Levis, Quebec.
SUPPLIERS	John Fast, Kleefeld, Man.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

1972 ~ 1973 OFFICERS

President	Robert Bird
Vice President	Jack Smith
Executive Member	Don Peer
	Vic Mesley
Immediate Past President	Don Peer
Executive Secretary	Frank Garland
Representative to Canadian Horticultural Council	Vic Mesley

PAST PRESIDENTS

1940-41	--	W.R. Agar+
1942	--	S.M. Deschenes+
1943	---	J.W. Braithwaite+
1944	--	P.C. Colquhoun
1945	---	A.T. Brown
1946	---	V.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
1959-65	--	V. Mesley
1966-67	--	E.J. Burnett
1968-69	---	R. Asher
1969-71	--	L. Truscott
1971-72	--	D. Peer

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

C.B. Gooderham  
J.N. Dymont  
F.R. Armstrong  
C.F. Pearcey  
H.C. Allen  
R.M. Pugh  
F.R. Garland

PAST EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

1940	--	W.T. Patterson
1941-48	--	R.M. Pugh
1949	--	W.G. LeMaistre+
1950-59	--	R.M. Pugh
1960-62	--	R.M. McKay
1962-69	--	J.E. King
1969-72	---	H.R. Taylor

GUESTS AND CONSULTANTS IN ATTENDANCE  
ANNUAL MEETING  
NOVEMBER 29 - DECEMBER 1, 1972  
SHERATON-CAVALIER MOTOR INN  
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

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J. Awram	Edmonton, Alberta
R. Barker	Winnipeg, Manitoba
F. Beauchesne	Quebec, P.Q.
S. Bird, Mr. & Mrs.	Winterburn, Alberta
H. Bryans	Alvinston, Ontario.
P.W. Burke	Guelph, Ontario.
E. Dalgliesh	Margaret, Manitoba
G. Durnin	Rapid City, Manitoba
S. Finley	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
C. Gane	Aylsham, Saskatchewan
R. Gane, Mr. & Mrs.	Aylsham, Saskatchewan
A. Hannigan	Big River, Saskatchewan
W. Robin Hay	Scarborough, Ontario
M. E. Hodgson	Jarvis, Ontario
W.M. House	Ottawa, Ontario
D. McRorie	Benito, Manitoba
E. Martens	Hythe, Alberta
C.E. Meilicke	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
D. Merkley	Rapid City, Manitoba
U. Moyer	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
D. Nelson	Beaverlodge, Alberta
C. Paradis	Girouille, Alberta
P. F. Pawlowski	Edmonton, Alberta
D. Philpott	Brooks, Alberta
D.R. Robertson	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Bill Rogers	Calgary, Alberta
K. Salen	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
E.R. Smith	Ottawa, Ontario
C. Sorge	North Battleford, Saskatchewan
R. Swannie	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
M. Taylor	Minnedosa, Manitoba
L. Truscott	Creston, B.C.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
MINUTES  
32nd ANNUAL MEETING  
SHERATON-CAVALIER MOTOR INN  
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN  
NOVEMBER 29th - 9:30 A.M.

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PRESENT: D.F. Peer(C) J.M. Smith Fred Rathje  
K. MacDonald W. Hamilton J. Grossman  
E. Fuhr G. Doyon G. Paradis  
V. Mesley R. Bacon B. Douglas  
E.J. Burnett R. Bird E. Podosky  
G. Hachey F.R. Garland (Co-ordinator)

President D. Peer opened the meeting, introduced the Council delegates and welcomed the Council consultants and visitors.

The official notice of the meeting was read by the President.

1. APPOINTMENT OF SCRUTINEERS.

Moved by J.M. Smith, seconded by G. Paradis and CARRIED  
THAT the Scrutineers be Howard Bryans,  
Ed Martens.

2. MINUTES-NOVEMBER, 1971 MEETING.

Moved by E.J. Burnett, seconded by R. Bird and CARRIED  
THAT the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting be adopted as corrected.

The following correction is noted; The final paragraph of Item 39 should read, "Mr. Peer stated he would establish and maintain liaison with the mentioned groups any time they wished either verbally or by correspondence".

3. RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman advised the executive would report on the action taken on Resolutions of the previous year. It was moved, seconded and CARRIED

THAT the Resolutions Committee be R. Douglas,  
G. Hachey.

4. SECRETARY.

Chairman advised that Council had not had the services of a Secretary for the past several weeks, and that the executive had requested F.R. Garland to act as Co-ordinator for this Annual Meeting, and to record the Minutes. The executive had raised the necessary money to pay Mr. Garland's expenses, as well as the expenses of this Annual Meeting by contributions, themselves and also, by contributions from three organizations.

5. FINANCIAL REPORTS.

Ruth Peer presented the audited financial report for the year ended July 31, 1972, a financial statement for three months ended October 31, 1972, together with a list of members with the amounts each contributed to July 31, 1972, and an additional list showing membership additions to date.

6. QUEBEC REPRESENTATIVE.

Moved by G. Paradis, seconded by R. Bird and CARRIED

THAT despite the fact the Quebec organization had not remitted their fees that they be advised they would be seated at this table for this meeting.

7. It was moved by G. Hachey, seconded by E.J. Burnett and CARRIED

THAT the members of the executive submit all accounts to the Secretary-Treasurer for payment.

8. Moved by E. Fuhr, seconded by G. Hachey and CARRIED

THAT membership fees be segregated by Province.

9. It was moved by E.J. Burnett, seconded by B. Douglas and CARRIED

THAT we approve the audited financial report for year ended July 31, 1972. (Appendix "A")

10. Moved by V. Mesley and seconded by J. Grossman and CARRIED

THAT Council sincerely appreciates the work done by Ruth Peer in studying and reporting regarding Council finances and her presentation of an understandable financial statement.

11. Moved by J. Smith, seconded by G. Hachey and CARRIED

THAT we receive the financial report for the three-month period ended October 31, 1972. (Appendix "B" and "C")

12. R. Bird, Vice-President took the Chair.

President's Report. D. Peer presented the report of the President. (Appendix "D")

Moved by F. Rathje, seconded by E. Fuhr and CARRIED

THAT the President's report be received.

The President resumed the Chair.

13. NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Moved by F. Rathje, seconded by J. Smith and CARRIED

THAT E.J. Burnett and V. Mesley be the Nominating Committee.

The meeting adjourned until 1:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1972 - 1:30 P.M.

PRESIDENT, D. Peer called the meeting to order. The President announced there would be a meeting of the Canadian Honey Packers at 7:30 Wednesday, November 19, 1972.

Vice President, R. Bird took the Chair.

14. HORTICULTURAL COUNCIL.

The President gave a very complete report in respect to the relationship of the Canadian Honey Council with the Canadian Horticultural Council.

Moved by E.J. Burnett, seconded by W. Hamilton and CARRIED  
Council express a voice of confidence in the executive's action pursuant to the Resolution of the 1971 Annual Meeting re Canadian Horticultural Council. Abstained, G. Paradis, G. Hachey, and G. Doyon.

The President gave an outline of the executive's recommendations in respect to the service agreement with the Canadian Horticultural Council and the appointment of a Secretary-Treasurer.

F.R. Garland presented an approximate preliminary report of the budget for the current year, and was then excused from the meeting.

The meeting adjourned until Thursday, November 30th, 1972 at 9:15 A.M.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1972 - 9:15 A.M.

President D. Peer reconvened the meeting at 9:15 A.M.

15. CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF APICULTURISTS.

P. Burke presented the report from the C.A.A. (Appendix "E")

It was moved, seconded and CARRIED

16. CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. W.R. Hay presented the report.

Moved by Mr. Paradis, seconded by Mr. Douglas and CARRIED  
THAT Report of Canadian Honey Packers be received. (Appendix "G")

17. RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Jack Smith, on behalf of the Committee, submitted the Research Committee Report. (Appendix "H")

Moved by Mr. Jack Smith, seconded by Mr. E.J. Burnett and CARRIED  
THAT the Research Committee Report be approved.



18. GRADING COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. F. Rathje, Chairman of the Grading Committee, assisted by Mr. Eric Smith, presented the proposed revisions to the Canadian Honey Regulations which would, amongst other things, bring our Canadian Standards in conformity with Codex Alimentarius.

It was moved by Douglas, seconded by Grossman and CARRIED

THAT the bilingual draft as presented be approved. (Appendix "F")

The Chairman adjourned the meeting until 1:30 P.M.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1972 - 1:30 P.M.

The meeting reconvened at 1:30 P.M. with Mr. Bird, Chairman.

19. Moved by Peer, and seconded by Smith and CARRIED

THAT the Canadian Honey Council sever its servicing arrangements with the Canadian Horticultural Council and that our office be located in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and that Mr. Frank Garland be retained as Secretary-Treasurer, and that the site and place of the office be the responsibility of the incoming executive.

Mr. Grossman requested that the vote be taken by ballot.

This Motion was amended by E.J. Burnett, seconded by J.M. Smith.

THAT this action be for an interim period and that the executive attempt to establish a permanent office with a National Organization with aims and objectives similar to our own, and report to the next Annual Meeting.

Further discussion on the Motion and amendment was tabled for approximately one hour on motion by Vic Mesley, seconded by Paradis and CARRIED.

20. The Chairman introduced Dr. Tullock of the National Research Council, Saskatoon, to speak on the analysis of Canadian Beeswax Samples.

Copy of Dr. Tullock's report attached to these Minutes.  
(Appendix "I")

The Chairman expressed the sincere thanks to Dr. Tullock for his presentation and particularly for his interest in and outstanding work with beeswax samples.

21. STATISTICS

Mr. Peer presented the report of the Statistics Committee,  
(Appendix "J")

Moved, seconded and CARRIED

THAT the report of the Statistics Committee be received.

The Chairman announced that Mr. Fred Rathje had been elected an Honourary Life Member of the Canadian Honey Packers Association.

22. Mr. Garland was excused from the meeting and discussion resumed in respect to the Resolution and Amendment.

The vote was called on the amendment with all seated delegates in attendance except Mr. Hamilton. The ballots as reported by the Scrutineers showed.

In favour, 7.  
Opposed, 7.  
Abstained, Mr. Bird, 1.

Mr. Bird, as Chairman, declared the amendment defeated.

Mr. Mesley requested that the Motion be divided into its four component parts and a vote taken on each section.

With all seated delegates now in attendance, the vote was called on the first section of the motion.

23. THAT the Canadian Honey Council sever its servicing arrangements with the Canadian Horticultural Council.

In Favour, 9.  
Opposed, 7.

MOTION CARRIED.

Vote on the second section was called.

24. THAT our office be located in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The motion was amended by Douglas, seconded by Bacon.

THAT our office be temporarily located in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Amendment CARRIED.

A second amendment moved by Mr. Mesley seconded by Mr. Hachey and CARRIED

25. THAT this action be for an interim period and that the executive attempt to establish a permanent office with a National Organization with aims and objectives similar to our own and report to the next Annual Meeting.

The vote was called on the second portion of the Motion, as amended.

26. THAT our office be temporarily located in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and that this action be for an interim period and that the executive attempt to establish a permanent office with an National organization with aims and objectives similar to our own and report to the next Annual Meeting.

In favour, 12.  
Opposed, 4.

Motion as amended, CARRIED.

Vote was called on the third Section.

27. THAT Mr. Garland be retained as Secretary-Treasurer.  
MOTION CARRIED.

The vote was called on the fourth Section of the Motion.

28. THAT the site and choice of the office be the responsibility of the incoming executive. MOTION CARRIED.

29. HONEY MARKETING.

The Chairman introduced Mr. W. House of the Agricultural Products Division, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Mr. House's report is attached to these Minutes. (Appendix "K")

The Chairman thanked Mr. House for his attendance, his report and his intense interest in our product.

The meeting was adjourned until 9:15 A.M. Friday, December 1st.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1972 - 9:15 A.M.

Meeting reconvened with D. Peer, Chairman, at 9:15 A.M.

30. FAIRS AND EXHIBITS.

Mr. Douglas presented the report of the Fairs and Exhibit Committee. It was moved by Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. MacDonald and CARRIED

THAT the Fairs and Exhibit Report be received. (Appendix "L")

31. NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. E.J. Burnett, Nomination Committee Chairman, presented the following slate.

President -	Mr. Robert Bird
Vice President --	Mr. Jack Smith
Executive Director -	Mr. Don Peer
Fourth Member -	None
Member at Large -	None
Supplier Delegate -	Mr. John Fast
Producer Packer Delegate--	Mr. Howard Bryans
Canadian Horticultural	
Council Representative--	no nomination pending decision in respect to membership in Horticultural Council.

Mr. D.R. Robertson as appointed Election Chairman.

32. BORROWING.

Moved by Mr. Peer, seconded by Mr. Burnett and CARRIED

THAT in accordance with Section 20 of the Bylaw, the executive is empowered to borrow, if required, in an amount up to \$2000.00.

33. WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Robert Bird reported on behalf of the Ways and Means Committee. (Appendix "M")

Moved, seconded and CARRIED

THAT the report of the Ways and Means Committee be received.

34. AUDITOR.

Moved by Mr. Peer, seconded by Mr. Hamilton

THAT the executive appoint the Auditor who will remain in office until the next General Annual Meeting.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1972 - 2:15 P.M.

35. ELECTIONS.

Mr. D.R. Robertson, as Election Chairman, presented the slate of officers as earlier nominated by the Nominations Committee.

SUPPLIER DELEGATE.

Mr. John Fast. Mr. Robertson called for further nominations from the floor.

Mr. Bill Rogers was nominated.

Voting was by ballot.

Mr. John Fast was elected Supplier Delegate, and ballots were destroyed.

PRODUCER PACKER DELEGATE.

Mr. Howard Bryans. Mr. Robertson called for further nominations. None were received.

Mr. Howard Bryans was declared elected the Producer Packer Delegate.

DELEGATE AT LARGE.

No nominations were received.

President, Mr. Robert Bird. Mr. Robertson called for further nominations from the floor.

None were received.

Mr. Robert Bird was declared President.

Vice President, Mr. Jack Smith. Mr. Robertson called for further nominations from the floor.

None were received.

Mr. Jack Smith was declared elected Vice President.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - Mr. Don Peer. Mr. Robertson called for further nominations from the floor.

None were received.

Mr. Don Peer was declared elected.

Fourth Member - Mr. Vic Mesley was nominated.

Mr. Robertson called for further nominations.

None were received.

Mr. Vic Mesley was declared elected as a Fourth Member of the Executive.

36. REPRESENTATIVE TO CANADIAN HORTICULTURAL COUNCIL.

Moved, seconded and CARRIED

THAT this election be postponed until after the Budget had been approved.

President, Mr. Peer, thanked Mr. Robertson and the Scrutineers.

37. BUDGET.

Mr. Peer, on behalf of the executive, submitted the following Budget for the 1972-3 fiscal year.

Canadian Horticultural Council	
Membership -	\$ 500.00
President Honourarium -	600.00
Office space, etc. -	2800.00
Stationery -	500.00
Telephone -	900.00
Postage -	400.00
Executive Travelling -	2500.00
Secretary's Travelling -	700.00
Audit -	200.00
Awards -	100.00
Annual Meeting -	200.00
Miscellaneous -	1500.00
Executive Secretary -	4500.00

\$15,400.00

Moved by Mr. Peer, seconded by Mr. Hachey, and CARRIED  
THAT the Budget, as submitted, be approved.

38. The Chairman noted that Agenda Item 14, Honey Nutrient - "Proteins, Enzymes, Vitamins, Minerals, Carohydrates", had been placed on the Agenda at the request of Mr. Grossman. No action was taken due to the absence of Mr. Grossman.

39. ELECTION OF Representative to the Canadian Horticultural Council, chaired by Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Mesley was nominated by Mr. Rathje.

MOVED by Mr. Paradis, seconded by Hachey and CARRIED  
THAT nominations close.

Mr. Mesley was declared the representative to the Canadian Horticultural Council.

40. ANNUAL MEETING - 1973 - 1974.

Moved by Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Rathje and CARRIED  
THAT the invitation extended by the Ontario Beekeepers Association and the Ontario Co-operative Honey Producers to hold the 1973 Annual Meeting in Toronto be accepted.

Moved by Mr. Burnett, seconded by Mr. Fuhr and CARRIED  
THAT the 1973 Annual Meeting be held in late November.

The President requested Messrs. Mesley and MacDonalld to make recommendations as to the exact time and location of the 1973 Annual Meeting.

Mr. Hachey requested that the 1974 meeting be held in Alberta.

Chairman noted that Mr. Robertson was in the seat of Mr. Bacon.

41. SUPPLIER ASSESSMENT.

Moved by Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. Fuhr and DEFEATED  
THAT the assessment for the supplier seat be reduced to \$75.00.

42. PRODUCER PACKER ASSESSMENT.

Moved by Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. Paradis and CARRIED  
THAT the Producer Packer Assessment be reduced from \$300.00 to \$75.00.

Mr. Hamilton vacated his seat temporarily.

43. HAMILTON BEE RANCH ASSESSMENT.

Moved by Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. Fuhr and DEFEATED  
THAT the assessment of the Hamilton Bee Ranch seat for  
the coming year be reduced to \$150.00. Such assessment  
to be reviewed at the next Annual Meeting.

44. MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Burnett, on behalf of the Magazine Committee,  
reported no Report.

45. APPRECIATION.

Moved by Mr. Burnett, seconded by Mr. Hachey  
THAT the Secretary write letters to all government  
officials, organizations and individuals who have assis-  
ted Council and particularly, in respect to this Annual  
Meeting.

46. Moved by Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Hachey and CARRIED  
THAT due to the parallel interest of the beekeepers and  
seed growers, it would appear desirable that association  
with the seed industry be established. Therefore, be it  
RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council investigate  
the possibility of obtaining membership with the Canadian  
Seed Growers Association.

47. CONTAINER LEVY.

Moved by Mr. Fuhr, seconded by Mr. Hachey and TABLED  
THAT whereas the Canadian Honey Industry is very impor-  
tant to Agriculture and that Canadian Honey Council has  
continuing financial problems, therefore, be it RESOLVED  
that the Canadian Honey Council be financed by a Con-  
tainer Levy.

Moved by Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. Burnett that this  
Motion be tabled until the next Annual Meeting. TABLING  
MOTION CARRIED.

48. APPRECIATION.

Moved by Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Hachey and CARRIED  
THAT a vote of thanks and appreciation be sent to the  
Minister of Agriculture and the Government of Saskatche-  
wan, for the assistance of the Department of Agriculture  
and the hospitality extended to Council during our Annual  
Meeting of 1972.

49. Moved by Mr. Douglas, seconded by Mr. Hachey and CARRIED  
THAT a vote of sincere appreciation and thanks be extended

to the executive and to Mrs. Peer for the very difficult job they undertook on our behalf this past year.

50. RESEARCH (submitted by Alberta Beekeepers Association).

WHEREAS present repellents are not adequate in all respects, be it RESOLVED that we request Canadian Honey Council to instigate further research on repellents in an effort to develop more satisfactory material to use in the removal of honey supers from colonies.

51. RESEARCH (submitted by Alberta Beekeepers Association).

Moved by Mr. Hachey, seconded by Mr. Douglas and TABLED

WHEREAS insects such as grasshoppers, Bertha Army worms, aphids, and potato beetles have parasites and lace wings and ladybugs are now being raised in commercial quantities in labs. Be it RESOLVED that we ask the Federal and Provincial governments, Department of Agriculture to investigate the possibility of raising these parasites in labs for sale to persons wishing to purchase a control for some insects.

52. BONDING.

Moved by Mr. Peer, seconded by Mr. Smith and CARRIED

THAT the Secretary-Treasurer be bonded in the amount of \$10,000.00.

53. Before calling for the new President to take the chair, Mr. Peer expressed his appreciation for the support, help and assistance given to him by Council members, organizations and individuals during his term of office. He then called on the new president, Mr. Bird, to take the chair.

54. Mr. Bird expressed appreciation and hope that all concerned would support Council during the coming year.

The President declared the 32nd Annual Meeting adjourned at 4:30 P.M.



THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCILBALANCE SHEETJULY 31, 1972

(with comparative figures for July 31, 1971)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash	\$ 4,794.16	\$ 467.84
Accounts Receivable	15.08	1,037.32
	<u>4,809.24</u>	<u>1,555.16</u>
Deficit-National Honey Promotion Fund	-	6,660.05
	<u>\$ 4,809.24</u>	<u>\$ 8,215.21</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND DEFICIT</u>		
Accounts payable and accrued Liabilities		
Contributions	\$ 250.00	\$ 992.00
OTHERS	7,214.96	2,086.96
	<u>7,464.96</u>	<u>3,078.96</u>
DEFICIT		
Surplus at beginning of period	5,136.25	8,259.41
less:		
Deficit for period	1,123.92	3,123.16
Deficit of National Honey Promotion Fund transferred	7,660.05	-
	<u>8,783.97</u>	<u>3,123.16</u>
less over provision for contributions in prior years	992.00	-
	<u>7,791.97</u>	<u>3,123.16</u>
Deficit(Surplus) at end of period	<u>2,655.72</u>	<u>(5,136.25)</u>
	<u>\$ 4,809.24</u>	<u>\$ 8,215.21</u>

We have examined the books and records of your Council for the year ended July 31, 1972. As in similar organizations, it is not possible to verify the revenue from all sources, such income being recorded as received.

Subject to the foregoing, we report that, in our opinion the above Statement of Assets and Liabilities 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 July 31, 1972, and the results of its operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books.

GEO. A. WELCH &amp; COMPANY,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

Ottawa  
November 21, 1972.

THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1972

(with comparative figures for seven months ended July 31, 1971)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
Income:		
Receipts from levy:		
British Columbia beekeepers	\$ 5.00	\$ 153.59
Alberta beekeepers	3,133.05	3,738.11
Saskatchewan beekeepers	2,267.84	1,943.78
Manitoba beekeepers	-	485.63
Ontario beekeepers	500.00	137.75
Quebec beekeepers	-	473.47
Maritime beekeepers	30.00	72.04
	<u>5,935.89</u>	<u>7,004.37</u>
Membership fees	8,080.50	-
Donations for Western Research	250.00	250.00
Grant re translation-Gov't of Canada	800.00	-
	<u>15,066.39</u>	<u>7,254.37</u>
Expenditure:		
Administrative cost	5,000.00	2,916.67
President's Honorarium	1,200.00	500.00
Travelling expense:		
Executive secretary	542.06	968.13
Annual meeting	113.58	108.75
Executive	3,462.01	2,295.36
Japanese Trade Mission	996.37	-
	<u>5,114.02</u>	<u>3,372.24</u>
Contributions & fess:		
Bee Research Association -		301.00
Eastern Research -		146.00
Western Research	250.00	396.00
Canadian Horticultural Council	500.00	500.00
Canadian Horticultural Council-50th Anniversary	100.00	-
J.W. Edmunds Memorial Fund	300.00	-
	<u>1,150.00</u>	<u>1,343.00</u>
Awards	117.39	79.28
Postage	408.54	121.73
Publicity	-	76.71
Stationery & Printing	653.86	488.15
Telephone & Telegraph	1,189.31	1,228.40
Annual Meeting-translation	800.00	-
Miscellaneous	557.19	251.35
	<u>16,190.31</u>	<u>10,377.53</u>
Deficit for period	<u>\$ 1,123.92</u>	<u>\$ 3,123.16</u>

THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF NATIONAL HONEY PROMOTION FUND  
YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1972

Deficit, July 31, 1971	\$ 6,660.05
add:	
Honey Queen to United Kingdom - re prior period	<u>1,000.00</u>
	7,660.05
Transferred to General Fund	<u>7,660.05</u>
Balance, July 31, 1972	\$ <u>NIL</u>

THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL  
BALANCE SHEET  
OCTOBER 31, 1972.

ASSETS

	<u>October 31/72</u>	<u>July 31/72</u>
Cash	\$ 1,400.75 15.00	\$ 4,794.00 15.00
	<u>\$ 1,415.83</u>	<u>\$ 4,809.00</u>

LIABILITIES AND DEFICIT

Accounts Payable & Accrued Liabilities:

Contributions	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
Other	4,715.43	7,215.00
	<u>4,965.43</u>	<u>7,465.00</u>

Deficit:

Deficit(Surplus) at beginning of period	2,655.72	(5,136.00)
Less:		
Deficit for Period	893.88	1,124.00
Deficit National Honey Promotion Fund written off		7,660.00
	<u>893.88</u>	<u>8,784.00</u>
Less: Over-provision for Contribution in prior years	-	992.00
	<u>893.88</u>	<u>7,792.00</u>
	<u>3,549.60</u>	<u>2,656.00</u>
	<u>\$ 1,415.83</u>	<u>\$ 4,809.00</u>

THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL  
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE  
FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1972

	Three Months Ended <u>Oct 31/72</u>	<u>Year Ended July 31/72</u>
<b>INCOME:</b>		
Receipts from levy	\$ -	\$ 5,936.00
Membership fees	1,021.00	3,080.00
Donations Western Research		250.00
Grant re; Translation		800.00
	1,021.00	15,066.00
<b>EXPENDITURE:</b>		
Administrative Cost	1,250.00	5,000.00
President's Honorarium	300.00	1,200.00
Travelling Expenses:		
Executive Secretary -		542.00
Annual Meeting -		114.00
Executive -		3,462.00
Japanese Trade Mission -		996.00
		5,114.00
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS &amp; FEES:</b>		
Western Research		250.00
Canadian Horticultural Council		500.00
Canadian Horticultural Council (50th Anniversary) -		100.00
J.W. Edmunds Memorial Fund -		300.00
		1,150.00
Awards	22.50	117.00
Postage	54.81	409.00
Publicity		-
Stationery & Printing	90.02	654.00
Telephone	196.99	1,189.00
Annual Meeting-Translation		800.00
Miscellaneous	.56	557.00
	1,914.88	16,190.00
Deficit for Period	\$ 893.88	\$ 1,124.00

THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCILACCOUNTS PAYABLEOCTOBER 31, 1972

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>EX. TRAVEL</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>POSTAGE STATIONERY</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
Robert Bird	439.50*	439.50			
J.M. Smith	490.63*	490.63			
Canada Envelope	87.82*			87.82	
Sask. Telephone	4.55*		4.55		
B.C. Telephone	4.80*		4.80		
Canadian Hort. Council	459.19				
Adm. Fee Oct.					416.67
Postage				65.89	34.96
Stationery				193.67	
Contra Re: Extravel					(243.00)
Office Overload					( 9.00)
Dr. Peer:	2,228.94				
Telephone			146.25		
Credit Card Telephone			298.40		
Travel Executive		532.59			
Print & Stationery				39.20	
Honorarium					1,200.00
Trophy - Alberta Queen					225.00
Honorarium 3 @ \$100.00	300.00				300.00
George A. Welch & Company	700.00				700.00
	<u>\$4,715.43</u>	<u>\$1,462.72</u>	<u>\$ 444.00</u>	<u>\$386.58</u>	<u>\$2,422.13</u>

NOTE:\* Items paid November 6th and 10th, 1972.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
MEMBERSHIP FEES PAID

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APPENDIX C -- 1  
November 21, 1972

DELEGATES SEAT:

Alberta Beekeepers Association	\$ 300.00	
Alberta Honey Producers Cooperative Ltd.	300.00	
Bee Cee Honey Company Limited	300.00	
Billy Bee Honey Products Limited	300.00	
Central Alberta Dairy Pool	300.00	
Doyon & Doyon Ltee.	300.00	
Manitoba Cooperative Honey Producers Limited	300.00	
Manitoba Beekeepers Association	300.00	
Ontario Beekeepers Association	300.00	
Peace River Honey Cooperative Limited	300.00	
Producer Packer	300.00	
Saskatchewan Beekeepers Ass'n	300.00	
Saskatchewan Honey Producers Cooperative Limited	300.00	
Societe Cooperative Agricole des Apiculteurs du Quebec	300.00	
	\$4,200.00	

PLANT MEMBERSHIP:

Alberta Honey Producers Cooperative Ltd.	\$ 200.00	
Bee Cee Honey Company Limited	200.00	
Doyon & Doyon Ltee.	200.00	
Manitoba Cooperative Honey Producers Limited	200.00	
	\$ 800.00	

PLANT MANAGER & SUPPLIER MEMBERSHIP:

Alberta Honey Producers Cooperative Ltd.	\$ 75.00	
Bee Cee Honey Company Limited	75.00	
Beekeepers Supplies	75.00	
F.W. Jones & Sons Limited	75.00	
Manitoba Cooperative Honey Producers Limited	75.00	
	\$ 375.00	

BEEKEEPERS' MEMBERSHIP:

J.R. Aisman Apiaries	\$ 10.00	
Norley W. Abrahams	50.00	
Peter K. Bartel	25.00	
K.M. Bell	25.00	
George Beregzazi	10.00	
Big River Apiaries	25.00	
Brake Apiaries	25.00	
Burnett Apiaries	50.00	
Claude R. Cameron	10.00	
Carmen Ciphery	50.00	
Cathedral Valley Apiaries	10.00	
James B. Clarke	25.00	
Dennis Keays	50.00	
Douglas Apiaries	50.00	

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
MEMBERSHIP FEES PAID

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November 21, 1972.

## BEEKEEPERS' MEMBERSHIP: (cont'd)

T.M. English	\$ 10.00
Fast Apiaries	50.00
L. Feder	10.00
Florent	10.00
Flying W. Bee Farms	25.00
Gane Honey Farms Ltd.	100.00
Gane Apiaries Ltd.	100.00
Gerry's Apiaries Ltd.	100.00
Grace Children's Home	10.00
Louis Greidanus	25.00
Gunter Apiaries Ltd.	100.00
Hall's Honey Farm	50.00
Hannigan Apiaries	50.00
Harold W. Kitson	25.00
C.C. Hicks	10.00
Hornby Apiaries	50.00
C.R. Hunt	10.00
Knox Apiaries	100.00
Gerould Knudsen	25.00
George Knudsen	25.00
A. Kreutzer	50.00
Limoges & Sons Apiaries Ltd.	50.00
Mack's Honey	25.00
Martin Dueck Apiaries	25.00
John M. Matiasiewich	10.00
Anton Medynski	10.00
Merkley's Apiaries	50.00
Moyen's Honey Farm	100.00
McCulloch Apiaries Ltd.	50.00
K.L. MacDonald	50.00
Newall Bros.	10.00
North Peace Apiaries	100.00
D.F. Peer	100.00
Philpott Honey Producers Ltd.	100.00
Podolsky Apiaries	100.00
J.B. Rivney	25.00
Hans Selnes	25.00
Silver Star Apiaries	25.00
Smith Apiaries	25.00
Howard S. Smith	25.00
John C. Sproule Apiaries	25.00
Camilo Stano	10.00
William K. Stuart	10.00
Sunnyside Col. Apiaries	10.00
Sunnyside Greenhouses	10.00
P.K. Schwarz & Sons	50.00
Taylor Apiaries	25.00
Termeer's Apiaries	25.00
Cyril Tomsie	10.00
Ursuline Nuns	10.00
Joseph Valas	25.00
E. Vandal	10.00
Jake Waldner	10.00
John Wendell	25.00
West-Man. Honey Producers Ltd.	100.00



CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
MEMBERSHIP FEES PAID

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APPENDIX C - 3  
November 21, 1972.

BEEKEEPERS' MEMBERSHIP: (cont'd)

White Clover Apiaries	\$ 50.00	
Wild Flower Apiaries	25.00	
Ronald Wright	10.00	
Dmy. Zacharuk	10.50	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,705.50
Total Received through July 31, 1972		<hr/> <hr/> \$ 8,080.50

November 21, 1972.

## CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

MEMBERSHIP FEES PAID

Current Year  
(July 31, 1972 to Present Date)

DELEGATE SEAT:

Ontario Honey Producers Cooperative	\$ 300.00	
British Columbia Honey Producers Association	300.00	\$600.00
	<hr/>	

BEEKEEPERS' MEMBERSHIP:

Hector & Annette Aubin	\$ 25.00	
R.H. Bacon	50.00	
Leslie S. Byers	25.00	
Stewart Byers	25.00	
Emilien J. Cyre	25.00	
H.K. Dodds	50.00	
Lajos Domotor	25.00	
Charles Fogarossy Painting Company	25.00	
Beli Foldi	25.00	
Reinhard Grueger	10.00	
Hamilton	200.00	
A. Hawk	100.00	
Mike Hickey	25.00	
O.E. Hill (Hill Apiaries)	25.00	
E. Keller	25.00	
McConnell Apiaries	100.00	
McRory's Apiaries	100.00	
W.A. Mason	50.00	
K.E. Margetson	10.00	
Don Mohr	50.00	
H. Mohr	50.00	
North Star Honey Company	100.00	
Murray Reekie	25.00	
Rideau Honey Company Ltd.	100.00	
Rockhaven Apiaries	50.00	
Timber Line Valley View Apiaries	25.00	
	<hr/>	\$1,321.00
		<hr/>

Total Received to date, Current Year

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\$1,921.00

## CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

November 28, 1972.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

The past year has been a difficult and at times frustrating period, especially in the relationship with staff and president of the Canadian Horticultural Council. It is not my purpose to outline those difficulties in this report except to say that after a long and tedious study of our affairs as handled by the Canadian Horticultural Council, I can summarize our problems as follows:

1. We are not masters of our own house.
2. Our affairs have been inefficiently and ineffectively handled by the Canadian Horticultural Council.

A full report on these problems along with recommendations will be presented by the Executive during this meeting.

During the year also the Executive have examined the financial affairs of the Council and sought ways to alleviate and correct the difficulties. Written recommendations on some of our difficulties were made during the year and further recommendations will be made at this meeting. The new financial participation scheme approved at the last annual meeting appears to be working out and I am pleased to report that even though the public relations on the scheme has been less than adequate, about ten thousand dollars have been received. Indeed, when one considers the relative success of the new scheme while at the same time phasing out the old honey levy scheme, I can only believe that financial support will not be a major problem in the immediate future. Because of audit procedure your Executive has had to set a membership year. After much deliberation it was decided that the membership year should be the same as the fiscal year, that is, August 1st to July 31st. The directors at this annual meeting will need to finalize this matter. Further, I submit that the financial participation scheme should be reviewed at this meeting to see if after a year there are any inequities or difficulties and any specific changes that should be made.

The audited statement shows a deficit of \$2,955.72 at July 31. This is after the auditor was instructed to "write off" the deficit of the honey promotion programme. At the end of our first quarter October 31st, we had a deficit of \$893.88.

The Executive in conjunction with the grading committee and Eric Smith have been active in trying to bring before this meeting a further draft proposal of honey grading regulations. I am in hopes that we can now finalize this matter. In the not too distant future the industry is going to need the new regulations especially in international marketing where Codex Alimentarius Honey (International Honey Standards) will be in effect.

cont'd..2

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

November 28, 1972.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT (cont'd)

Preliminary information on the size of this year's Canadian Honey Crop indicates that it is just about the same as last year's 50.5 million pounds with the national colony count up about 15 thousand. The market for bulk honey in Canada as well as the rest of the world is firm and seems to have settled in at around the thirty cent level, plus or minus five, for the time being. Furthermore, there can be no question that most honey prices are at record levels throughout the world. This situation has been brought about during the past two years, approximately, by a world honey production shortage along with continuing increased consumption. There is no doubt in my mind that with the record high honey prices and the resultant increase in colony numbers, not only in Canada but in all of the major honey producing areas of the world, it is only a question of time until there will be a disastrous over-supply. Certainly increased production can and will outstrip increased consumption. It follows then that the law of supply and demand will cause a price fall which will not only be severe but will be severely damaging to some segments of the industry. As President I would be remiss if I did not intentionally bring these jolting thoughts to your attention. At the same time I am sure that there are decisions and policies that may be taken by individuals and corporations, whether they be producer, packer or supplier oriented, that will lessen the impact of oversupply and resultant low prices, which I believe are inevitable in the not too distant future.

During the past several years I have made a concerted effort to foster harmony, unity and understanding among all segments and areas of our industry. In my view that is the Canadian Honey Council's major responsibility. If we collectively fail in that endeavour then we will fail in many of the day to day decisions. This is a burden--sometimes heavy--to be accepted by all of us.

Finally, I take this opportunity to thank the many people for their counsel and support during the year. Especially, I thank Vice-President Bob Eird, Executive Director Jack Smith and my wife Ruth for their great enthusiasm and dedication to the matters at hand.

Respectfully,

D.F. Peer,  
President.

REPORT OF CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF APICULTURISTS  
TO  
CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
COUNCIL - SASKATOON - NOVEMBER  
1972

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For many years Provincial Apiculturists, Apiculture Research Workers and others involved with beekeeping at the Provincial, Federal and University levels have been meeting for the purpose of discussing common interests in the Apiculture field. During the past three days and three evenings, representatives from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec have been considering research, extension, bee disease, crop reports and other matters dealing with the industry. The question of chalk brood, sanitary liners for bulk honey barrels and the evaluation of beekeeping equipment on Valuation Day (December 31st, 1971) took up large portions of our time.

Yesterday, we had the pleasure of a discussion with your President when we touched on many items. For instance, the industry should upgrade the barrels in use. Plastic liners in new barrels improve the handling and appearance of the product. All concerned should take a close look at this matter. Some of the research topics discussed were on bee behaviour and particularly queen introduction behaviour, colony populations to increase rate of growth, wintering capabilities of various strains, the use of black locust trees as a potential honey plant.

Several of us spent some time with a representative of the Federal Tax Department to discuss matters under V-Day valuation relative to beekeeping equipment. Everyone would be advised to establish an accurate listing of the equipment on hand on December 31st, 1971 for V-Day valuation purposes. This should include all of the honeyhouse equipment, the apiary equipment, trucks and any honeyhouse property. It may not even be difficult to establish at some future date, the actual value of the buildings and property on December 31st by recourse to Registry Office Information. However, the valuation of beekeeping equipment would be somewhat more difficult and this will require an accurate listing of the kind of equipment, perhaps its original value, at least its December 31st, 1971 value whether it has been reduced by a virtue of use, or, has in the case of combs under present market conditions actually increased in value. This, it must be remembered would be based on the December 31st, 1971. If there is any doubt about a fair or reasonable valuation to place on any equipment, the market value of the items would be considered most acceptable. It will be the responsibility of the owner to justify any valuation claimed for such equipment and the Tax Office is looking for "reasonable" valuation. The new taxation and capital gains tax picture is extremely complicated and any questions should be discussed with a competent Accountant who would be able to give proper guidance.

In closing, I would like to express the wish that your deliberations enhance the stature of the organization and the industry as a whole.

P.W. BURKE.

CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION

I have the honour to bring to this meeting a very brief report from the Honey Packers Association.

Our meeting was held last night and I am pleased to say that all members were in attendance.

Your Chairman, yesterday, in response to a remark from the floor expressed the view that he felt a beekeeper and packer could more readily agree on things than two beekeepers or two packers. I can't comment on two beekeepers never having "don bad" - wish I had been one this past year - but for what it's worth, Mr. Chairman, there was some truth in your remarks.

The members of the Association are all vitally concerned with the well being of the honey industry. We all have the same aims and objectives. We may not agree on how to obtain these objectives but this is a healthy sign. An exchange of dialogue is the important thing - to keep the doors of communication open is what counts. As said before, we are concerned about all aspects - particularly, we are concerned with the grading regulations.

We appreciate the co-operation that has existed between Council and Honey Packers in these matters and strongly urge that the lines of communication be kept open. These matters are of vital concern to those of us engaged in the marketing of honey.

We held our election of officers and am pleased to announce that Mr. Paul Pawlowski is our new president.

I am not sure if I was replaced because I was a poor president or so good that I deserved the rest.

W.E. Hay, President.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT

Recommend continuing work on

1. Nosema and Bee diseases.
2. Feeding of drugs and anti-biotics.

It is apparent that this is a problem that could be attributed to a persistent strain of E.F.B. or a variance in the products of the producing companies.

3. Pollination.

An attempt should be made to evaluate the direction the producing segment of the industry is going. It would seem that the beekeeper is, or will have to mechanize operations.

With this in mind, we recommend that a program be adopted along the lines of

1. Materials Handling, e.g. Forklifts, Pallettizing, Hiving and the operation of bees under these conditions.
2. Warehouse design and extracting equipment and layout, e.g. traffic flow.
3. Equipment evaluation - extracting equipment, heat exchangers, Hive loaders and allied equipment, e.g. spin float on rural lines with voltage fluctuations.
4. Spraying of crops with toxic products, e.g. Lanate-Sevin, etc.

J.M. Smith,  
CHAIRMAN.

FURTHER BEESWAX ANALYSISPRESENTED BY A.P. TULLOCH

I have been asked to say something about what we have been doing in our investigation of beeswax since last year. When I spoke in Montreal last November, about our earlier results, I think we had analysed only 27 beeswax samples. Now, however, we have analysed 80 samples which is all we are going to do at present. Also we have analysed 11 samples of foundation comb and I have been looking at various things which might affect the use of beeswax for candle production.

I shall start by discussing the results of the analysis of the 80 samples but first I shall just remind you of the analytical tests which are usually recommended for beeswax. These are given on the first slide.

## SLIDE 1

The melting point is the first thing here but it is not very useful and I shall not discuss it further. Next is the acid value which measures the amount of free acid in the wax, it should be between 17 and 24. Then the ester value which measures the amount of combined acids in the wax and it should be between 72 and 79. Then the ratio number which is the ratio of ester value to acid value, it should be between 33 and 4.2. Lastly, the saponification cloud point, this is the test for paraffin and it is a very important test. It is called saponification cloud point because after a sample has been boiled with alkali, that is to say, saponified, it is allowed to cool and the temperature at which the clear solution becomes cloudy is the cloud point. The maximum allowed temperature is 65° centigrade, if the solution is cloudy above 65° C then paraffin is present.

Now I shall just go through the results on the 80 samples fairly quickly. Most of these samples were collected by the provincial apiculturists and I think they come from most or all of the principal honey producing areas in the country.

## SLIDE 2

The first 20 results are on the next slide. There are 12 here from British Columbia, 3 of them from Vancouver Island, and 5 from Alberta. The most noticeable thing about these results is that there is nothing very noticeable about any single one of them, that is to say they are very uniform. This comment will apply to the rest of the results which I shall show you in a minute. Of course, this is as it should be, good quality beeswax should be a uniform product with variation between samples.

Looking down the acid value column you see a few 17's; mostly 18-19 and just one 20. The ester values are the same. Also the cloud points, nearly all 62. something, the highest here is 63.2. Also the hydrocarbon content, 14-16%; hydrocarbon content is not one of the specified values but we do it as an extra check on the presence of paraffin. All these samples were cappings.



## SLIDE 3

The next slide shows five more from Alberta and 15 from Saskatchewan, again all the samples are very similar. Though you notice here five ester values below 72.....there are six old combs in this lot, 22, 27, 36, 38, 39 and 40.

## SLIDE 4

The next slide shows one more from Saskatchewan, seven from Manitoba (the wax collectors weren't very active in Manitoba), 11 from Ontario and one from Quebec. Again they are fairly uniform. Just two acid values (48 and 58) over 20. There are six ester values below 72. There are 2 old combs here 59 and 59. 58 was very dark, the darkest of all the old combs, and this may be why its values are a little further from the average. That is the acid value is nearly 28 and the hydrocarbon content is low, only 11.6%.

## SLIDE 5

This slide shows the rest of the samples from Quebec, 12 of them, and 3 samples from Nova Scotia. These are very like the others, there are 10 with ester values below 72; 62, 63, 65, 70, 72, 73, 74, 77, 79 and 80. There are also two old combs here, 69 and 75, but there is nothing special about them.

I have summarized these results on the next slide.

## SLIDE 6

Here I have listed the mean and range values. First I have separated the values for cappings and old comb and then also taken them altogether. In addition, I have included some American results which were reported about 12 years ago. You can see that the values fall into quite narrow ranges, smaller than the ranges in the official specification. If we compare old combs with cappings then the old combs have a wider range of values and a slightly lower mean ester value. You notice that the highest saponification cloud point is 63.4°C well below the allowed value of 65°C.

Also the mean cloud point for old combs is 62.3°C. This is a useful result because I think it would be correct to say that over half the weight of old comb wax would really be from the original foundation in the comb. Thus tests on old comb wax can be regarded partly as tests on foundation. The fact that we found no paraffins in these old comb waxes is good evidence that the foundation comb has not been adulterated.

Now if you look at the results for U.S. beeswax you see that the values are very like ours, so we can conclude that, as might be expected, Canadian beeswax is very like U.S. beeswax. This could be very useful to know if you are selling beeswax to the United States. Our figures are also very like those obtained in a smaller survey of Canadian beeswax made in 1933 by Baril and Lemay.

Next I have looked at a bit more at the difference between ester values of cappings and of old combs. This is on the next slide.

## SLIDE 7

This slide compares our figures with those for United States beeswax. I have listed the number of samples with ester values below 72, so this range should really be 70-71.9, not 70-72. Out of 70 cappings, 14 had ester value below 72, then out of 10 old combs there were really 6 with low ester value (this figure should be 6 and not 7). Then for U.S. beeswax, 12 out of 34 cappings and 11 out of 25 old combs had low ester value.

These figures seem to show that old combs are much more likely to have low ester values than cappings though I think that perhaps the 10 old combs here are too small a sample, probably if I had tested a larger number the percentage with low ester value would have been smaller. I would have liked to have had more old combs to test but we were not able to get any more. Anyway, besides the results with the old combs there were not able to get any more. Anyway, besides the results with the old combs there were still 20% of the cappings with low ester values.

Now the question is do these low ester values mean anything in particular. The next slide shows some specifications for beeswax used in other countries.

## SLIDE 8

Here the minimum ester value is set at 72 in the U.S.A., France and Brazil, but in Britain and Argentina it is 70 and in Germany and Russia it is as low as 66. Clearly ester values below 72 must be quite common and do not mean there is anything odd about Canadian beeswax.

Perhaps the problem is that we should not have a specification which does not correspond to the actual beeswax values. Because this would mean that an unscrupulous person could claim that beeswax with a low ester value was not pure beeswax and so its price should be reduced.

However, last year at the meeting in Montreal, Dr. Boston, the technical director of Davies Irwin, told us that he never regarded such low ester values as meaning that the wax was unsatisfactory. I have also written to Will and Baumer about this. Will and Baumer are large candle makers in New York State but they also have a plant in Montreal. They say that they are aware that ester values are sometimes in the range 70-72 and they imply that they do not regard such waxes as adulterated unless some other test (such as the saponification cloud point) shows adulteration. They also say that when they are selling such wax, they get around the difficulty by blending it with wax with a high ester value.

If it seemed worthwhile, I could write to the U.S. pharmacopeia and the National Formulary, etc. and try to persuade them to change their figures. This might be difficult since they are pharmacopeias dealing in proper drugs and they probably regard beeswax as an unimportant item. Or, of course, we could set up a Canadian specification for beeswax with our own values but this would not help in exporting to U.S.A. or other countries. Perhaps it would be best to decide what to do about it after finding out if any beeswax shipments have been rejected because of low ester value. If any of you has this experience I should like to hear about it and also to get a sample of the wax if possible.

Now I shall go on to the foundation combs. Last year we had done 5 and now we have analyzed another 5. All these were collected from beekeepers by Ed Bland and I think we had samples from most of the foundation comb makers. I analyzed these 10 very carefully for paraffin but I could find none; all were pure beeswax. I did mention last year that there was one other sample a piece of thin foundation sent in by Mr. Burke. We don't know who made this but it did have about 5% paraffin; this was the only adulterated foundation I have seen.

I shall go on now to the use of beeswax in candles and the problem which arose a year or two ago in Montreal. Apparently a large candle-maker in Montreal had trouble with beeswax candles which would not burn properly. They had not had much experience with chemical testing of beeswax so they tried to test the beeswax they were buying to see if it would burn properly. They took samples, melted them and made test candles. I have also done this and I find that it is very important to filter the wax first to get rid of dust and dirt in the wax. I shall give you a demonstration of this with these test candles I made. These represent 2 inch candles and are all from Don Peer's beeswax.

This one is from cappings which have not been filtered, even good quality cappings like these have a small amount of dust or dirt of some kind in them; you can see it as a haze in the molten wax. This one is from the same cappings but after filtering through laboratory filter paper. Then this one is from Don Peer's old comb and this one from the same old comb filtered. You can see what a difference just filtering makes to the color. I shall light these just now and I hope you will see the difference. I also included this test in case anyone was interested in testing or making candles from their own wax.

I must make it clear though that this trial with small candles only refers to the testing of small samples of wax. When candles are made on a large scale the wax is always bleached and filtered so that any dirt present is removed and cannot have anything to do with commercial candles not burning. Mr. Benson suggested that dust from the charcoal and bleaching clay used in cleaning up the wax might fall in afterwards and cause the candles to burn badly. I have tested this but the particles seem to be too heavy to affect burning.

I have not been able to find anything else which could be in beeswax which could affect the burning. If paraffin was present it would certainly have no effect on burning. Also since some people seem to think that overheating has a bad effect on burning quality I heated wax at 300°F for 24 hours and made a candle. The wax was much more brittle than ordinary wax but it burnt perfectly well. Of course there just still could be something else in wax occasionally which affects burning and I have arranged with the candle factory that if they ever get another batch of wax which does not burn properly they will send me a sample so that I can try to find out what is the matter with it. That was one year ago and I have heard nothing since so I assume that they had had no more trouble.

Now we can look at these candles and it is easy to see that the ones that have not been filtered do not burn well especially this old comb wax which hardly burns at all. Wax has to creep up the wick and burn at the end. What seems to happen is that dust or dirt, which is quite light and does not settle out easily, must get into the bottom of the wick and prevent the wax from creeping up it.

The only other thing I have to say now is about paraffin. It is a fact that paraffin is occasionally found in beeswax. I have had several samples sent to me that contained paraffin. Naturally, people who buy beeswax don't want any paraffin as it is much cheaper than beeswax and can be detected quite easily. It occurred to me that foundation comb makers and others who buy up wax from smaller beekeepers might occasionally want to test for paraffin. The best way to do this is by the saponification cloud point; this is a very simple test which can be done in the kitchen if necessary. I have prepared instructions for this test and if anyone is interested I can go over these and also if anyone would like a demonstration they can come up to our laboratory any time and we can show them how it is done. About the only problem with this test is that pure ethyl alcohol is needed and this has to be bought from the liquor store at \$10.00 per quart. However, a quart of alcohol is enough for 30 tests.

Lastly I just want to say again that if anybody has any problem with beeswax they can write to me or send in samples for analysis and we will do what we can to help. The only thing we really can't do is to analyse a very large number of samples for one person. We can't do this because federal government laboratories are not supposed to compete with private analysts. However, if you have just a few samples or want to confirm another analysis we can certainly do those.

SLIDE 1

TABLE 3

## Beeswax Specifications

(American Wax Importers and Refiners Association)

	<u>Minumum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Melting Point	62°C	65°C
Acid Value	17.0	24.0
Ester Value	72.0	79.0
Ratio Number	3.3	4.2
Saponification Cloud Point		65°C

SLIDE 2      PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF CANADIAN YELLOW BEESWAX

No.	ORIGIN	Acid Value	Ester Value	Ratio Number	Saponification Cloud Point	Hydro-Carbon %
1	Vernon, B.C.	18.5	73.2	3.96	62.8	14.7
2	Fort St. John, B.C.	18.7	72.6	3.88	62.5	15.1
3	Vancouver Island, B.C.	17.9	73.4	4.10	62.2	14.9
4	Vancouver Island, B.C.	17.9	73.8	4.12	62.2	16.1
5	Muir Creek, B.C.	18.0	73.1	4.06	62.8	14.4
6	Kamloops, B.C.	18.6	73.3	3.94	63.2	15.2
7	Dawson Creek, B.C.	18.7	73.1	3.91	62.3	15.1
8	Campbell River, B.C.	19.0	72.4	3.81	62.4	15.8
9	Fraser Valley, B.C.	18.2	72.7	3.99	62.8	14.8
10	Kelowna, B.C.	18.3	73.9	4.04	63.0	14.0
11	Nanaimo, B.C.	18.1	72.2	3.99	62.7	14.5
12	Fraser Valley, B.C.	18.2	72.3	3.97	62.7	14.7
13	Coaldale, Alberta	20.0	75.4	3.77	62.5	14.8
14	Fairview, Alberta	19.3	73.1	3.79	62.2	14.3
15	Edmonton, Alberta	17.8	72.6	4.08	62.8	15.1
16	Brooks, Alberta	18.6	74.5	4.01	62.5	14.4
17	Brooks, Alberta	19.1	73.5	3.85	62.6	14.9
18	Girouxville, Alberta	19.0	73.5	3.87	62.8	14.7
19	Wetaskiwin, Alberta	18.2	72.8	4.00	61.9	15.3
20	Red Deer, Alberta	18.0	74.0	4.11	62.6	14.8

No.	ORIGIN	Acid Value	Ester Value	Ratio Number	Saponification Cloud Point	Hydro-Carbon %
21	Sangudo, Alberta.	18.4	72.5	3.94	62.1	15.7
22	Sangudo, Alberta	18.7	72.8	3.89	62.5	15.6
23	Pincher Creek, Alta.	19.3	75.1	3.89	62.2	15.5
24	Medicine Hat, Alta.	18.9	74.8	3.96	62.9	15.4
25	Central Alberta	19.4	73.9	3.81	62.6	14.8
26	Nipawin, Sask.	19.1	73.5	3.85	62.6	14.7
27	Nipawin, Sask.	18.7	71.4	3.82	63.0	15.8
28	Saskatoon, Sask.	19.1	73.1	3.83	63.0	14.0
29	Zenon Park, Sask.	19.5	72.0	3.69	62.5	14.9
30	Big River, Sask.	18.3	73.3	4.01	62.5	15.1
31	Preeceville, Sask.	18.8	71.6	3.81	62.6	16.0
32	Fairlight, Sask.	19.1	72.1	3.78	62.6	15.9
33	Nipawin, Sask.	18.4	72.7	3.95	62.8	16.0
34	Norquay, Sask.	19.2	72.2	3.76	62.2	16.7
35	Regina, Sask.	19.0	73.3	3.86	62.3	14.4
36	Birch Hills, Sask.	19.4	71.5	3.69	62.0	15.0
37	Moose Jaw, Sask.	18.9	72.3	3.83	62.0	15.2
38	Saskatoon, Sask.	18.2	72.2	3.97	62.2	15.3
39	Saskatoon, Sask.	18.7	71.5	3.82	61.9	17.4
40	Saskatoon, Sask.	18.1	71.0	3.92	62.0	17.7

No.	ORIGIN	Acid Value	Ester Value	Ratio Number	Saponification Cloud Point	Hydro-Carbon %
41	Riġgedale, Sask.	19.1	72.9	3.82	61.9	16.1
42	MacGregor, Man.	18.6	71.1	3.82	63.4	16.0
43	Central Manitoba	19.4	72.8	3.75	63.0	14.7
44	Sinclair, Man.	18.8	71.7	3.81	62.8	16.6
45	Portage la Prairie, Man.	18.6	73.6	3.96	62.7	15.2
46	Kleefeld, Man.	19.3	73.5	3.81	62.5	15.5
47	Roblin, Man.	19.2	73.2	3.81	62.4	15.7
48	Birds Hill, Man.	20.2	71.7	3.55	61.6	15.3
49	Shelburne, Ont.	17.8	71.8	4.03	63.2	14.5
50	Stirling, Ont.	18.5	72.5	3.92	63.4	13.8
51	Vernon, Ont.	19.5	71.7	3.68	63.3	15.4
52	Lombard, Ont.	19.3	72.4	3.75	62.8	16.0
53	Acton, Ont.	18.3	73.8	4.03	63.0	15.9
54	Durham, Ont.	18.5	73.7	3.98	62.6	15.7
55	Lindsay, Ont.	18.7	72.1	3.86	62.3	14.8
56	Fergus, Ont.	18.8	72.7	3.88	62.0	14.3
57	Napanee, Ont.	18.7	73.3	3.92	62.6	15.1
58	Napanee, Ont.	21.8	73.7	3.38	62.2	11.6
59	Arnprior, Ont.	18.5	70.3	3.80	62.0	16.6
60	Rimouski, Quebec	18.9	74.0	3.92	61.6	14.8



TABLE 5 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF CANADIAN YELLOW BEESWAX

APPENDIX "I" -- 10

No.	ORIGIN	Acid Value	Ester Value	Ratio Number	Saponification Cloud Point	Hydro-Carbon %
61	Rimouski, Que.	18.6	73.1	3.93	62.2	15.4
62	Levis, Que.	17.4	71.5	4.11	62.6	15.9
63	Lotbiniere, Que.	19.0	71.9	3.78	62.6	15.9
64	St.Jacques le Mineur,Que	18.4	72.8	3.96	62.3	15.6
65	Ste. Victoire, Que.	19.6	71.7	3.66	62.7	16.1
66	Aylmer, Que.	19.5	72.3	3.71	62.2	15.6
67	St. Guillaume, Que.	17.9	72.2	4.03	63.3	14.1
68	Masson, Que.	18.5	72.2	3.89	62.5	16.0
69	Cowansville, Que.	17.9	72.0	4.02	63.2	15.9
70	Roxton Pono, Que.	18.9	70.9	3.75	62.3	15.5
71	St. Wenceslas, Que.	18.3	72.8	3.98	62.7	16.3
72	Ste. Clothilde, Que.	18.3	71.0	3.88	62.6	16.5
73	Cambridge Station N.S.	17.4	71.5	4.11	62.8	16.4
74	Barrachois, N.S.	18.5	71.3	3.85	63.3	15.7
75	Onslow, N.S.	18.7	73.5	3.93	62.9	15.2
76	Truro, N.S.	18.2	72.0	3.96	62.9	15.8
77	Cambridge Station, N.S.	18.7	71.4	3.82	62.7	16.8
78	Kentville, N.S.	18.7	72.5	3.88	62.6	14.1
79	Trutor, N.S.	18.1	71.9	3.97	62.2	16.4
80	Truro, N.S.	18.7	71.6	3.83	62.5	15.4

## MEAN AND RANGE VALUES FOR CANADIAN AND AMERICAN YELLOW BEESWAX

	ACID VALUE	ESTER VALUE	RATIO NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION CLOUD POINT
CANADIAN				
70 CAPPINGS MEAN RANGE	18.7 17.4-20.2	72.7 70.9-75.4	3.90 3.55-4.12	62.5 61.6-63.4
10 OLD COMBS MEAN	19.0 18.7-21.8	71.9 70.3-73.7	3.81 3.38-3.97	62.3 61.9-63.0
80 CAPPINGS & OLD COMBS MEAN	18.7 17.4-21.8	72.6 70.3-75.4	3.89 3.38-4.12	62.5 61.6-63.4
AMERICAN				
<u>WHITE et al</u>				
MEAN RANGE	18.3 16.7-20.1	72.6 70.8-75.3	3.96 3.64-4.31	62.5 61.8-64.6

LOW ESTER VALUES FROM CAPPINGS AND OLD COMBS

	NUMBER OF WAXES	NUMBER WITH ESTER VALUE IN THE RANGE 70-71.9
CANADIAN	70 CAPPINGS	14
	10 OLD COMBS	6
AMERICAN	34 CAPPINGS	12
	25 OLD COMBS	11

## OFFICIAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR YELLOW BEESWAX

PHARMACOPEIAS	ACID VALUE	ESTER VALUE	RATIO NUMBER
FRANCE VIII	16.8-22.4	72-80	-
U.S.A. XV	18.0-24.0	72-79	-
BRAZIL 2	17.0-24.0	72-79	-
BRITAIN 1948	17.0-23.0	70-80	3.3-4.2
ARGENTINE 4	17.0-23.0	70-80	-
GERMANY 7	17.0-22.0	66-82	3.0-4.3
U.S.S.R. 9	17.0-20.5	66-76	3.42-3.9
OTHER SPECIFICATIONS			
AMERICAN WAX IMPORTERS AND REFINERS ASSOC.	17.0-24.0	72-79	3.3-4.2
NATIONAL FORMULARY XIII	18.0-24.0	72-77	3.3-4.2
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX 1968	17.0-23.0	70-80	3.3-4.2

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

Preliminary estimates of Numbers of Colonies and Production as supplied by Provincial Apiarists the latter part of October, 1972.

Province	Number of Colonies		Average per Colony		Total Production (in millions)	
	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971
British Columbia	33,000	31,000	96	119	3.3	3.7
Alberta	130,000	110,000	150	102	19.5	21.1
Saskatchewan	48,000	43,000	170	186	8.1	8.0
Manitoba	54,000	50,000	100	150	9.0	7.5
Ontario	100,000	115,000	70	63	7.0	7.2
Quebec	40,000	41,000	30	62	1.2	2.5
Maritimes	6,000	6,000			.5	.5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>411,000</b>	<b>396,000</b>			<b>49.5</b>	<b>50.5</b>

## MARKETING REPORT

PRESENTED BY MR. W. HOUSE  
DEPT. OF INDUSTRY TRADE & COMMERCE

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Thank you Mr. Chairman;

Let me say, Mr. Chairman, that I was a bit surprised yesterday to see my name on the agenda. However, while I do not pretend to be an expert on honey marketing, perhaps I can plant a few ideas in the minds of the experts assembled here.

As you know, the 1972 production season was a difficult one due to adverse weather conditions. Dr. Peer told us yesterday that the final outturn would be about 50.5 million pounds. This good crop coupled with a strong export demand has resulted in excellent returns to honey producers in Canada.

There are signs, however, that our traditional export customers are beginning to resist the prevailing high prices. Buyers in the U.K. and in Europe generally are restricting their purchases.

This brings us to an important point. Should we be concentrating on the export market or on the domestic market, as we try to expand honey sales. The export market, while growing steadily, has been very sporadic over the years. Let me cite some figures:

In 1960, we exported 2.7 million pounds, worth 15¢ a pound.  
In 1965, this rose to 7.9 million pounds, at 26¢.  
Two years later, exports fell to 4.3 million pounds, at 24¢,  
and in 1970, rose again to nine million pounds at 21¢.

These exports represented 10 to 15 per cent of Canadian production in those years. 1971 was an extraordinary year for honey exports, which reached 24 million pounds at an average price of 18-1/2¢ per pound. This year, to the end of September, exports are running at a more normal rate, 9 million lbs., at 28¢ per pound average.

I think you will agree then that the domestic market continues to be the main outlet for Canadian honey. But let me now point out one dismal fact: the per capita consumption of honey over the past ten years has remained relatively static at two pounds per year. Compare this with the per capita consumption of refined sugar, which is over 100 lbs. per year, 85 per cent of which is imported. I think you will agree that some action must be taken to increase honey consumption domestically.

cont'd...2

## MARKETING REPORT

PRESENTED BY MR. W. LOUSE

DEPT. OF INDUSTRY TRADE & COMMERCE

I believe that the Canadian housewife is becoming more conscious of quality and less conscious of price. She wants a dependable product and a convenient one. The honey industry, with government support, should be developing new products, conveniently packaged, and advertised and available across the country. I have in mind new spreads, new desserts, new uses as cooking and baking ingredients. In-store promotions and point-of-purchase displays would have to be staged, and your national council would want to be involved in this.

I have mentioned government support. My department and the Department of Agriculture are jointly preparing a 3 million dollar Market Development Program. This should be in place in January, provided that our newly-appointed ministers are agreeable. This program will provide grants and contributions to Canadian companies and producer/processor organizations such as yours, to be used in new product development, market research and so on. It will fund projects aimed at both the domestic and export markets. The proposer will be expected to put up part of the cost of a project. We are hopeful that the program will succeed in expanding total sales of food products and in raising the net incomes of our producers.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my remarks. Perhaps there are questions either on the Market Development Program or on the Marketing services available from my department in Ottawa, from our regional offices across Canada, and from our Trade Commissioners abroad.

REPORT OF FAIRS & EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE-1972

I will start my report by paying tribute to my predecessors; when researching the work done by the Fairs and Exhibitions Committees of other years it was obvious that a lot of hard work had been done each year to assure the success of this Committee. Thank you former Committee Members. I would like to thank the the Provincial Apiarists across Canada for their help in sending me information to be included in this report.

The showing of honey was very competitive at the major fairs from coast to coast again this year. The major awards for which Council provides money or trophies were won by the following;

Royal Agricultural Winter Fair

Class 742 - Best exhibit of Liquid Honey - Rose Bowl  
Mrs. Mary Lucko, 2 Burnaby Bay, Transcona, Manitoba.

Class 743 - Best exhibit of Granulated Honey - Miniature Trophy  
Mr. L.H. Thurston, R.R. 2, Dunsford, Ontario.

Class 744 - Grand Champion Exhibitor Award - \$30.00  
Mr. L.H. Thurston, R.R. 2, Dunsford, Ontario.

Reserve Champion Exhibitor - \$15.00  
Mr. Ed. Marsden, 11 Haifa Drive, Aurora, Ontario.

Pacific National Exhibition

Class 2055 - CBC Silver Shield, Miniature Shield.  
Best Liquid Honey  
A.H. Claxton, 5930 Blenheim St. Vancouver 13, B.C.

Class 2059 - CBC Silver Cup, Miniature Cup  
- Best Granulated Honey.  
H. Barton, 2282 Dewdney Trunk Road, Maple Ridge, B.C.

C.H.C. HH Award,  
Gwyneth Eburne, 4383 Happy Valley Road, R.R. 1, Victoria, B.C.

The Provincial and local Fairs were well supported in 1972 with many exhibitors competing for prizes in the honey classes. Vigorous and successful honey promotion programs were carried out by the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Ontario. It must be pointed out that the Honey Industry owes a debt of gratitude to the small or hobbyist beekeeper, without whose support these endeavours could not be carried out. The man who benefits most, the commercial beekeeper, is in most cases, conspicuous by his lack of physical support. To date, I have not discovered the formula that will activate him into participating in this area.

Nova Scotia - E.A. Karmo, Apiarist.



Exhibitions

Honey competitors and Commercial displays together with promotional material were staged in four Fairs, the most prominent of those was the Atlantic Winter Fair, in Halifax, October 28 - November 4. While the first three where honey bee products were featured local affairs, the Atlantic Winter Fair is for all three Atlantic Provinces. The honey show this year was somewhat smaller than last year due to the absence of competition entries from one Province (N.S.).

Besides the Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champion ribbons and prize money, there were also three trophies for the winners in the liquid light class, granulated honey class and the overall winner (for the individual who collects the highest total of placements). A new class was added this year, the Junior Exhibitor, restricted to beekeepers of sixteen years of age or under.

Promotional Activity

About a dozen school demonstrations were staged during the summer and fall - mostly talks on bees, honey and pollination fortified with observation hives and/or demonstrations in the bee yard.

A very successful two-day beekeepers' tour was staged by the Maritime Beekeepers' Association, held in P.E.I. in July. There were over 60 people in attendance.

Live bee demonstrations have been the main attraction at the Fairs mentioned earlier, likewise a number of roadside stands have been trees with active colonies and/or observation hives set up near the honey stands.

These activities have been well covered by local radio stations, also T.V. During the year, about 10,000 copies of the 6-page pamphlet of honey recipes were distributed.

The members of the Canadian Honey Council probably are well aware that the Maritime Provinces are a honey-deficient area and hence do not have any problem of marketing their local honey. The promotional activity we have pursued is therefore to serve the whole Canadian honey industry. In this respect, we would be grateful if the Council could supply us with large posters to aid in staging honey exhibits. This is the third year in a row that I extend to the Council this request - the two previous approaches have brought forth no response so far.

New Brunswick - I neglected to send a letter to Mr. D.F. Pinnock so have no report.

Quebec.

Jean Guilbault, Chief of Apiculture Division.

Honey Exhibits were shown in six Regional Agricultural Fairs in Quebec this year. The winner of each Fair then competed in the King Class of the Agricultural Provincial Fair in Quebec City last September. A Queen of Honey, Mrs. Juliette Villeneuve, a beekeeper of Quebec City was crowned.

Ontario - P.W. Burke, Provincial Apiarist.

The most recent honey promotion activity was the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair which closed just this past week-end. Over 40 exhibits of honey and wax were put on display with a background showing the use of honey bees for pollination and also the use of beeswax in numerous commercial products. The Royal is the final show held in Canada and the one which is probably truly National in scope. I believe the attendance at the Royal is somewhere in the neighbourhood of three hundred thousand people.

The quality of honey at this year's Royal was very good, but I think in some cases slightly below that of previous years and the number of exhibits was down probably because of the fact the crop was so late in coming in and many people were behind with their work. This made it more difficult to get exhibits ready and into Toronto on time.

In October, at the 1972 International Plowing Match held in Ontario, a display was entered by the local county beekeepers with a theme very similar to that of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair. This was located in a large tent reserved for the local county commodity groups and was visited by somewhere near one hundred thousand people. Some of the local beekeepers took advantage of the opportunity to sell honey from the same stand. At both the Plowing Match and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Mr. Edie and I of the Apiculture Section from the University of Guelph participated in the arrangements for the display.

At the 1972 Canadian National Exhibition three honey packing concerns had sales booths in the Food Products Building. As you know, this is the largest show in the country with attendance over three million people. I am not aware of what other exhibits might have been put on at other Fairs, but I do believe that Ian Crerar of Netcalfe, Ontario is still exhibiting and promoting honey at the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa.

It seems that many people involved with the beekeeping industry are very concerned about the value of showing honey at Fairs of one kind and another, but it is most notable that those who are involved with commercial beekeeping are conspicuous by their absence, in the list of exhibitors. Most of the exhibiting is done by sideline or small scale operators.

Manitoba - Randy Barker, Provincial Apiarist.

Exhibitions and Shows - Manitoba has two honey shows each summer; one at the Brandon Exhibition, August 7th - 12th and the other at the Winnipeg International Flower Show, August 24 and 25. Neither of these shows draws a large entry. There were six entries in five classes at the Brandon Exhibition, and fifteen entries in six classes at the Winnipeg International Flower Show.

Both displays were set up in such a way as to offer a large amount of attractively displayed honey for sale. These displays both attracted a great deal of attention and were well received by the general public.

Promotion.

Again this year a joint Manitoba Beekeeper's Association Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers Limited, Manitoba Department of Agriculture honey promotion campaign was carried out. A summer employee, Miss Geraldine Prymak, was hired through the Provincial Government's Youth and Education summer student program to act as an in-store honey promoter. Miss Prymak carried out promotions in seven large food stores in Winnipeg as well as Manisphere, the Brandon Exhibition and the Winnipeg International Flower Show. Miss Prymak prepared two recipe handouts, a branded one featuring Clover Crest honey for in-store promotions and a generic one for use at the Exhibitions and shows. At all displays, Miss Prymak supplied samples of beverages and foods prepared with honey. These were all well accepted and it is felt that this program is an effective way of promoting honey.

Saskatchewan - S.D. Pland, Apiary Administrator.

We have two or three beekeepers who make a practise of talking to school children about the honey bee in their immediate area. We are able to supply the McGraw-Hill prints to these industrious individuals but other than that and the sponsoring of two honey baking sections, one at the Yorkton Fair and another at the Moosomin Fall Fair, this pretty well sums up our associations' promotion efforts.

The Regina District Bee Club is quite active and usually does a good job of promoting honey at the Provincial Exhibition in Regina. This year the honey industry in Saskatchewan was given good exposure when it linked with the Swine Breeders Association to feature pork and honey. I am enclosing a copy of Frank Hochban's letter to the province's beekeepers which outlines briefly the format of the display and gives some measure of its success.

Letter from F.X. Hochban, Regina District Bee Club.

Have you noticed the increased demand by the consumer for honey? If you haven't, you should - I don't think that our efforts at the Regina Provincial Exhibition alone have accomplished this, but from what I have heard we certainly contributed a great deal towards this goal.

This year we co-operated with the Swine Breeders Association and the Regina Exhibition Board and occupied almost a half acre display. The pork people as well as the honey people were given a relatively free hand to tell their story. Without blowing our own horn too much, we think we stole the show and the Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association should be congratulated for the support that was given.

I will try to give you a brief outline. The story we told (or attempted to) was the development of our industry from ancient to modern beekeeping, export and domestic consumption with a grand finale of a taste of honey for everyone who wanted to stop. The show opened to the 4-H groups from all over Saskatchewan every morning at 9:00 a.m. approximately 4-H kids had the story of honey recited to them and then were given a sample of honey and a recipe or two to take home. The general public was admitted at 11:00 A.M. and the building closed at 11:00 P.M. On opening day the count through the display was 2,000 per hour. We average 1,500 people per hour per day after that.

The entire centre of the display floor was designed with an outdoor atmosphere (real grass and shrubbery). Gas fired barbecue pits were cooking up a storm barbecuing honey glazed spare ribs and boneless pork roasts. A suckling pig was turned to a "T" everyday. At one end of this giant patio honey milkshakes were being turned out.

The tremendous coverage we got from T.V., radio and the local newspaper plus the cool green atmosphere of the main display prompted the local open-line show to set aside one program for this combined display. The comments by the people who phoned in were all very complimentary. A few of the vital statistics that may interest you are as follows. Three hundred quarts of milk, 50 pounds of honey, 150 pounds of ice-cream and 150 pounds of ice were used to make 3000 milkshakes. Four thousand individual honey samples were handed out plus 500 cookbooks were handed out to homemakers who expressed a sincere desire to try and do some honey cooking. There was an hourly draw for a two pound container of Northern Blossom Honey and we had a lot of fun with that one.

There were many who contributed to this project with products, cookbooks, ideas and time.

Alberta. - Jerry Avran - Supervisor of Apiculture.

Aside from competitions within the Edmonton and Calgary Beekeepers' Association, no honey was competitively exhibited in Alberta.

#### Promotion.

Honey displays and/or beekeeping exhibits were put on at the Lethbridge Food Fair, the Brooks Local Products promotional dinner, the Calgary poultry show, the Grimshaw Fair, Woodward's food displays during Agriculture week and the Alberta Paster Chefs Competition.

As in the past, the most successful displays were those featuring on-the-spot cooking demonstrations.

British Columbia - no reply.

#### Conclusion.

More than three and a half million people attend our fairs each year. In no other way can so many people be exposed to the beauty, color and availability of our products than through honey displays at our fairs.

During the year 1972, my personal stock of promotional materials was exhausted while filling requests of beekeepers who were interested in promoting honey at their regional fairs. I submit that there is a real need for Council to make available posters and promotional material with a national theme, for distribution to beekeepers who are willing to set up and man honey booths at their respective fairs and I would urge that a real effort be made by this Council to make monies available for the purchase of display materials for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

REPORT - WAYS AND MEANS

Many of the areas covered by Ways & Means have already been discussed at this meeting.

The Ways & Means Committee would like to recommend (under its responsibility for proposals re Council Financing) that the Bee Supplier Seat and the Producer Packer seat be exempt from the \$300.00 delegate seat assessment and be assessed \$75.00.

The Ways and Means Committee has also been approached re implementation of a Container Levy as the primary method of Funding Council.

The Committee advised that Container Levy suggestion be submitted to Council by the Resolution Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Bird.