

**Canadian Honey Council
Conseil Canadien du Miel**

(FORMERLY THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL)



MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

*Thirty-Third
Annual Meeting*

**KING EDWARD HOTEL
TORONTO, ONTARIO**

NOVEMBER 28th - 30th, 1973



**OFFICE:
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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL
(Formerly The Canadian Beekeepers' Council)

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS
THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING
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TORONTO, ONTARIO

NOVEMBER 28 - NOVEMBER 30, 1973

Office: 202 - 720 Broadway Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba
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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

1973 - 1974 OFFICERS

PRESIDENT - ROBERT BIRD
 VICE-PRESIDENT - JACK SMITH
 EXECUTIVE MEMBER - ROBERT DOUGLAS
 - DON PEER
 IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT - DON PEER
 EXECUTIVE SECRETARY - FRANK GARLAND
 REPRESENTATIVE TO
 CANADIAN HORTICULTURAL
 COUNCIL - FRANK GARLAND

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
1972-73	--	R. Bird

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

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

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

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL DELEGATES

ALBERTA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION	- Gerry Hachey Falher, Alta.
ALBERTA HONEY PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE LTD.	- Jack M. Smith Beaverlodge, Alta.
BEE CEE HONEY COMPANY LIMITED	- Robert Bird New Westminster, B.C.
BEE KIST HONEY	- Dennis Smith Scarborough, Ont.
BILLY BEE HONEY PRODUCTS LTD.	- Jack Grossman Toronto, Ont.
BRITISH COLUMBIA HONEY PRODUCERS ASSOC.	- E. Fuhr Fort St. John, B.C.
CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL	- Fred Rathje Bassano, Alta.
DOYON & DOYON LTEE.	- George Doyon Montreal, Quebec
HAMILTON BEE RANCH	- William Hamilton Nipawin, Saskatchewan
L'ASSOCIATION DES APICULTEURS PROFESSIONNELS	- M.P. Yelle St. Remi, Quebec
MANITOBA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION	- Robert Douglas MacGregor, Man.
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE HONEY PRODUCERS LTD.	- Earl J. Burnett Roland, Man.
MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE HONEY PRODUCERS LIMITED (SASKATCHEWAN)	- Russell Bacon Kinistino, Sask.
MARITIME BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION	- Victor Mesley Kemptville, Ont.
PEACE RIVER HONEY CO-OPERATIVE LTD.	- Gerry Paradis Falher, Alta.
PRODUCER PACKER	- Howard Bryans Alvinstone, Ont.
SASKATCHEWAN BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION	- Don Peer Nipawin, Sask.
SUPPLIERS	- John Fast Kleefeld, Man.

GUESTS AND CONSULTANTS IN ATTENDANCE
ANNUAL MEETING
NOVEMBER 28 - NOVEMBER 30, 1973
KING EDWARD HOTEL
TORONTO, ONTARIO

F. Allan	Maple, Ontario
J. Arnott	Orono, Ontario
J. Awram	Edmonton, Alberta
R. Barker	Winnipeg, Manitoba
G. Bennett	Maple, Ontario
T.A. Bennett	Ottawa, Ontario
S.E. Bland	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
P.W. Burke	Guelph, Ontario
F.E. Butz	Spruce Grove, Alberta
Dr. J.J. Cartier	Ottawa, Ontario
J. Cmunt	Collingwood, Ontario
J. Corner	Vernon, B.C.
B.C. Craig	Ottawa, Ontario
J.B. Davies	Seeley's Bay, Ontario
L. Edmonstone	Plattsville, Ontario
H. Foster	Colusa, California
T. Gochnauer	Ottawa, Ontario
M.E. Hodgson	Jarvis, Ontario
R. Hopkins	North Gower, Ontario
L.G. Howe	Toronto, Ontario
E.A. Karmo	Truro, Nova Scotia
A.E. Lewis	Ottawa, Ontario
I. MacSween	Toronto, Ontario
D. Merkley	Rapid City, Manitoba
D. Nelson	Beaverlodge, Alberta.
D.J. Ostrom	Mitchell, Ontario.
C. Paradis	Girouxville, Alberta.
P.F. Pawlowski	Edmonton, Alberta.
B.J. Peterson	Ottawa, Ontario
D. Philpott	Brooks, Alberta.
E. Podolsky	Ethelbert, Manitoba.
E. Showell	Owen Sound, Ontario
E.R. Smith	Ottawa, Ontario
J. Valas	Lindsay, Ontario
N. Vanderput	Ponkypool, Ontario
D. Walker	Vancouver, B.C.
Dr. J.F. Wells	Ottawa, Ontario
George A.H. Wright	Ottawa, Ontario
Thos. J. Young	Rexdale, Ontario

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

MINUTES

33RD ANNUAL MEETING

KING EDWARD HOTEL

TORONTO, ONTARIO

NOVEMBER 28TH - 9:30 A.M.

PRESENT: R. BIRD (C) J.M. SMITH D.F. PEER
V. MESLEY G. DOYON R. DOUGLAS
F. RATHJE J. FAST H. BRYANS
E. FUHR J. GROSSMAN G. PARADIS
R. BACON E. BURNETT G. HACHEY
D. SMITH F.R. GARLAND - (Secretary-Treasurer)

President Robert Bird opened the Meeting, introduced the Council delegates, and welcomed the Council consultants and visitors.

The official notice of the Meeting was presented by the President.

1. APPOINTMENT OF SCRUTINEERS

The Chair appointed as scrutineers Randy Barker
E.A. Karmo

2. ELECTION CHAIRMAN

The Chair appointed John Corner as Election Chairman.

3. RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

The Chair appointed as a Resolutions Committee, S.E. Bland
P.W. Burke

4. NOMINATION COMMITTEE

MOVED: G. Paradis SECONDED: J. Smith

THAT the Nominating Committee be E. Burnett
F. Rathje

CARRIED

5. MINUTES - 1972 MEETING - SASKATOON, SASK.

MOVED: E.J. Burnett SECONDED: R. Bacon

THAT the Minutes of the 1972 Annual Meeting
be adopted.

CARRIED

6. PRESIDENT'S REPORT (Appendix "A")

MOVED: J. Smith SECONDED: F. Rathje

THAT the President's Report be received.

CARRIED

7. SECRETARY'S REPORT (Appendix "B")

The Secretary, F.R. Garland, presented his Report.

MOVED: D. Peer SECONDED: R. Bacon

THAT the Secretary's Report be accepted

CARRIED

8. TREASURER'S REPORT (Appendix "C")

The Treasurer, F.R. Garland, submitted the Treasurer's Report and Report of Memberships paid December 1, 1972 - July 31, 1973 (Appendix "D").

MOVED: E.J. Burnett SECONDED: E. Fuhr

THAT the Treasurer's Report be received.

CARRIED

9. PACKAGE BEE CAGES

The Secretary was instructed to circularize to Council members and Provincial Apiarists the recent ruling received from Canadian Customs in respect to the unrestricted movement of empty package bee cages across the U.S./Canadian border.

10. FINANCIAL STATEMENT - YEAR ENDED JULY 31st, 1973

The Treasurer, F.R. Garland, presented the audited Financial Statement for the year ended July 31st, 1973. (Appendix "E").

MOVED: D. Peer SECONDED: E. Fuhr

THAT the audited Financial Statement for the year ended July 31st, 1973 be approved.

CARRIED

11. BEE KIST HONEY

President R. Bird advised that an application has been received for delegate membership from BeeKist Honey, together with full payment of fees for delegate memberships, packing plant and manager.

MOVED: E. Burnett SECONDED: H. Bryans

THAT Delegate membership be granted to Beekist Honey.

CARRIED

Mr. Dennis Smith then took his seat as a delegate member representing Beekist Honey.

12. FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUGUST 1st, 1973, to October 31st, 1973

The Treasurer, F.R. Garland, as required by the By-Laws, presented the 3-month Financial Statement for the period August 1st, 1973, to October 31st, 1973. (Appendix "F").

MOVED: D. Peer SECONDED: D. Smith

THAT the Financial Statement for the 3-month period ending October 31st, 1973, be approved.

CARRIED

13. IMPORTATION OF PACKAGE BEES

President R. Bird advised that the Executive had received a request from J. Awram, Provincial Apiarist, Alberta, to request a revision of the regulation of the Federal Health of Animals Branch to permit the entry of bees to Canada from Mexico and Central America.

The Executive had immediately contacted the Canadian Association of Apiculturists to obtain advice and had also contacted the Veterinary General, Health of Animals Branch, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, and had received from that Branch assurance of prompt action to thoroughly investigate and to revise the regulations if deemed advisable and if requested by the Canadian Honey Council.

MOVED: J. Smith SECONDED: G. Paradis

THAT the President's report in respect to package bee imports be received.

CARRIED

14. CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF APICULTURISTS - Package Bees

J. Awram presented the report from the Canadian Association of Apiculturists in respect to the importation of bees from Mexico and Central America. He outlined the conditions under which the C.P.A. would recommend the revision of regulations to permit the importation of bees from Mexico and Central America.

MOVED: G. Hache SECONDED: G. Paradis

THAT the Canadian Association of Apiculturists report re importation of bees be received.

CARRIED

MOVED: G. Hachey SECONDED: D. Peer

THAT the Canadian Honey Council approve in principle the importation of bees from Mexico and Central America.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

It is recorded at the Chairman's request the suggestion by J. Grossman, that letters of thanks be forwarded to the Alberta Government and the Canadian Association of Apiculturists for their activity in respect to the proposed package bee import project.

15. COMMITTEE RE IMPORTATION OF BEES

MOVED: J. Smith SECONDED: J. Fast

THAT the Chairman appoint the necessary committee to prepare a complete report and report back to this Council meeting.

TABLED

When the Chairman declined this responsibility, a motion to table this resolution was carried, and the Chairman requested that Council name this committee. The Committee named by Council consisted of: J. Awram, F. Butz, E. Fuhr, J. Corner, V. Mesley, G. Gochnauer, G. Paradis, P. Pawlowski, G. Doyon, Dr. J.F. Wells or his representative, with D.F. Peer as Chairman.

16. BY-LAWS AND CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

Russ Bacon submitted the report from the By-Laws and Constitution Committee, (Appendix "G").

MOVED: R. Bacon SECONDED: E. Fuhr

THAT the By-Laws and Constitution Report be received.

CARRIED

17. CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

D.F. Peer presented the report from the Codex Alimentarius Committee. (Appendix "H").

MOVED: G. Hache SECONDED: G. Paradis

THAT the Canadian Association of Apiculturists report re importation of bees be received.

CARRIED

MOVED: G. Hachey SECONDED: D. Peer

THAT the Canadian Honey Council approve in principle the importation of bees from Mexico and Central America.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

It is recorded at the Chairman's request the suggestion by J. Grossman, that letters of thanks be forwarded to the Alberta Government and the Canadian Association of Apiculturists for their activity in respect to the proposed package bee import project.

15. COMMITTEE RE IMPORTATION OF BEES

MOVED: J. Smith SECONDED: J. Fast

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16. BY-LAWS AND CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE

Russ Bacon submitted the report from the By-Laws and Constitution Committee, (Appendix "G").

MOVED: R. Bacon SECONDED: E. Fuhr

THAT the By-Laws and Constitution Report be received.

CARRIED

17. CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

D.F. Peer presented the report from the Codex Alimentarius Committee. (Appendix "H").

MOVED: D. Peer SECONDED: J. Grossman

THAT the report of Codex Alimentarius Committee
be received.

CARRIED

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29th - 9:00 A.M.

18. HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP

President R. Bird, on behalf of the Executive, recommended to Council the granting of an Honorary Life Membership to Mr. F. Rathje in recognition of his contribution to the Canadian honey industry in general and to this Council in particular.

MOVED: G. Paradis SECONDED: E. Burnett

THAT an Honorary Life Membership be presented
to F. Rathje.

CARRIED
UNANIMOUSLY

19. FAIRS & EXHIBITIONS REPORT

R. Douglas presented the report from the Fairs & Exhibition Committee, (Appendix "P").

MOVED: R. Douglas SECONDED: R. Bacon

THAT the report of the Fairs & Exhibition Committee
be received.

CARRIED

20. IMPORTATION OF PACKAGE BEES COMMITTEE

J. Corner, on behalf of the Council committee, presented a majority report. An excellent dialogue had been carried on with both Dr. Wells and Dr. Lewis of the Health & Animals Branch, and a line of action with safeguards was presented.

MOVED: D. Peer SECONDED: G. Paradis

THAT the Report be received.

CARRIED

Dr. Lewis spoke on behalf of Health & Animals Branch and assured Council of the complete cooperation from that Branch.

Mr. Howard Foster, President of the American Beekeeping Federation, spoke on behalf of the Federation and concurred with the proposed action by Council.

Mr. J. Corner, on behalf of the Committee recommended,

(a) That a permanent committee of Council be appointed to continue negotiations and to take such action within the realm of the terms of reference. The committee to consist of D. Peer as Chairman; J. Corner as Secretary; and J. Awram, R. Barker, P. Pawlowski, and E.A. Karmo.

and,

(b) That the Canadian Honey Council recommend to Agriculture Canada that the importation of package bees and queens from Mexico and Central America (north of the Panama Canal) be permitted provided the following conditions are met:

1. THAT there be an initial inspection as soon as possible by Canadians to certify freedom from acarine disease and the presence of the African bee, followed by annual inspections for each shipment thereafter, or until such time as the Health of Animals Branch is satisfied there is no longer any danger. If Acarapis Woodi, or the African bee are found, importation should be forbidden. If the Mexican or other pertinent governments establish adequate inspection services, their annual inspections would be considered satisfactory.
2. THAT any such imports be confined, under Provincial quarantine regulations, to the Prairie Provinces and Peace River Block of British Columbia, for the first year, at least.
3. THAT infected bees be destroyed under existing Provincial legislation, if acarine disease is introduced accidentally.
4. THAT all persons involved in disease inspection and control be educated in the means of detection and possible control of Acarapis Woodi, as soon as possible.
5. THAT notwithstanding the above points, all effort should be taken to make Canada self-sufficient in bees as soon as possible.

MOVED: E. Burnett SECONDED: R. Douglas

THAT the report on the Special Committee on the Importation of Package bees from Mexico and Central America be adopted.

CARRIED

It was carried unanimously that the terms of reference be to expedite as soon as possible the proposal to import package bees from Mexico and Central America and to consult with the necessary government departments and to conduct the necessary public relations.

The Secretary was instructed to express the appreciation to Dr. Wells, Dr. Lewis, and the Canadian Association of Apiculturists for their cooperation and assistance.

21. AMERICAN BEEKEEPING FEDERATION

Mr. Howard Foster, President of the American Beekeeping Federation, brought greetings, urged the closest possible cooperation between the two organizations, and extended an invitation to attend the Federation's convention in late January.

22. GRADING

F. Rathje assisted by J. Grossman and Eric Smith, submitted the report of the Grading Committee.

Eric Smith reported that the proposed revisions to the Grading Regulations, as submitted to the 1972 Council Meeting, had been approved by the Department of Justice with the following changes:

1. That the letter "P" was not acceptable as a replacement of the word "Pasteurized".
2. That equal status for both French and English markings be provided with both languages being acceptable.
3. That foreign material acceptable in the various grades be defined by the presence of water insoluble matter.

MOVED: P. Pawlowski SECONDED: E. Smith

THAT the report of the Grading Committee be received.

CARRIED

MOVED: P. Pawlowski SECONDED: R. Douglas

THAT Council approve the Honey Grading Regulations as amended and as proposed by Mr. E. Smith at this, the 1973 Meeting.

CARRIED

23. STATISTICS

The report of the Statistics Committee was presented by Barry J. Peterson of Statistics Canada, (Appendix R).

MOVED: R. Bacon SECONDED: G. Paradis

THAT the Report of the Statistics Committee be received.

CARRIED

Statistics Canada were urged to devise some means whereby the preliminary crop report might be publicized at an earlier date.

24. RESEARCH - AGRICULTURE CANADA

Dr. J.J. Cartier, Research Coordinator, Agriculture Canada, presented a report, (Appendix "L").

MOVED: V. Mesley SECONDED: D. Peer

THAT the Report be received and Council express its appreciation to Dr. Cartier for his presence at this Meeting and his interest in the industry.

CARRIED

25. METRIC CONVERSION

Mr. Barclay C. Craig of the Metric Commission presented a report, (Appendix "N").

MOVED: E. Burnett SECONDED: R. Douglas

THAT the report presented by Mr. Craig be received and our appreciation of his presence and his thought-provoking report be conveyed to Mr. Craig.

CARRIED

26. MARKETING-INTERNATIONAL

The report on Marketing-International was presented by Mr. J. Grossman, (Appendix "J").

MOVED: G. Paradis SECONDED: E. Fuhr

THAT the report on Marketing-International be received.

CARRIED

27. MARKETING-NATIONAL

The report on Honey Marketing-National was presented by E. Fuhr, (Appendix "K").

MOVED: G. Hachey SECONDED: H. Bryans

THAT the report on Honey Marketing-National be received.

CARRIED

28. HONEY CONTAINERS

A report re honey containers was presented by Mr. T.J. Young of Ackripak Limited, (Appendix "O").

MOVED: J. Fast SECONDED: F. Rathje

THAT the report on Honey Containers, presented by Mr. Young, be received and Mr. Young thanked sincerely for his excellent report.

CARRIED

29. RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT

The report of the Research Committee was presented by Mr. J.M. Smith, (Appendix "M").

MOVED: J.M. Smith SECONDED: R. Bacon

THAT the report of the Research Committee be received.

CARRIED

30. HONEY MARKETING - INDUSTRY, TRADE & COMMERCE

Mr. George Wright of the Department of Industry, Trade & Commerce, presented a report in respect to export marketing, (Appendix "I").

MOVED: G. Paradis SECONDED: G. Hachey

THAT the report on Export Marketing, presented by Mr. George Wright be received and Mr. Wright thanked for his presence, his report, and his interest in our industry.

CARRIED

31. VETERINARY GENERAL

Dr. J.F. Wells, Veterinary General, Health of Animals Branch, Agriculture Canada, was introduced by D. Peer.

Dr. Wells expressed the concern of his Branch in respect to the possible importation of diseases not presently prevalent in Canada, and his decision to send a well qualified team to Mexico and South America to determine the feasibility and safety of importing bees from that area. He expressed his willingness to cooperate fully with Council and to revise the present regulations if deemed advisable.

32. NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee of F. Rathje and E.J. Burnett, advised Council of their inability to function effectively and tendered their resignation. The resignation was accepted by the Chairman.

MOVED: J. Smith SECONDED: G. Hachey

THAT nominations be made from the floor and that prior to nominations, the consent of those : nominated should be obtained.

CARRIED

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29th - 6:00 P.M.

33. RECEPTION

A Pay Bar Reception was held at 6:00 p.m. for all delegates and visitors.

34. BANQUET

The Banquet, with approximately ninety in attendance, was sponsored by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, chaired by Mr. George A. Nixon, M.L.A.

An Honorary Life Membership was presented to Fred Rathje by F.R. Garland.

John Corner spoke and showed slides of his experience in Kenya.

Robert Bird expressed Council's appreciation to the Ministry, the Chairman, and Mr. Corner.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30th - 9:00 A.M.

35. WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. G. Hachey presented the report of the Ways & Means Committee. In this report, he recommended that no change be made in the method of financing Council. He further recommended that Motion No. 47 of the 1972 Meeting re the financing of the Canadian Honey Council by a Container Levy be tabled indefinitely.

MOVED: R. Douglas SECONDED: E.J. Burnett

THAT Resolution Number 47 of the 1972 Meeting be tabled indefinitely.

CARRIED

36. BUDGET 1973 - 1974

D. Peer, Chairman of the Finance Committee, requested the Secretary-Treasurer to present the Budget as recommended by the Executive.

MOVED: V. Mesley SECONDED: E. Fuhr

THAT the Budget be approve.

MOVED: G. Hachey SECONDED: G. Paradis

THAT the Budget be amended to include as revenue the \$4,341.00 received in November from the Alberta Beekeepers' Association, as unpaid levy.

The Amendment and Motion to adopt the Budget were CARRIED.

For complete budget as amended, see Appendix "S".

37. BEE SUPPLY REPORT

John Fast presented a report on behalf of the Bee Supply industry, (Appendix "Z").

MOVED: J. Fast SECONDED: G. Paradis

THAT the report of the Bee Supply Industry be received.

CARRIED

38. ECONOMICS BRANCH - AGRICULTURE CANADA

Mr. Tom Bennett, Economics Branch, Agriculture Canada, addressed the Meeting. He urged it was vital that all concerned should continually apply pressure at governmental level to stress the importance of Horticultural products and especially the importance of honey. In his opinion, there is great need to emphasize this importance to counteract the usual emphasis placed on the major agricultural crops, and the inclination to de-emphasize the importance of honey and other horticultural products.

He stressed that there were people available in the government to assist any commodity group to help themselves in many ways other than by money grants. The Honey Council should seek such governmental assistance.

MOVED: D. Peer SECONDED: G. Hachey

THAT the report be received and Mr. Bennett thanked for his attendance and participation in the Council Meeting.

CARRIED

39. CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

P.F. Pawlowski presented the report from the Canadian Honey Packers' Association, (Appendix "U").

MOVED: G. Paradis SECONDED: R. Bacon

THAT the report of the Canadian Honey Packers' Association be received.

CARRIED

40. PRODUCER PACK REPORT

Howard Bryans presented a report on behalf of the Producer Packers', (Appendix "Q").

MOVED: E. Fuhr SECONDED: J. Fast

THAT the report of the Producer Packers' be received.

CARRIED

41. RESOLUTIONS

S.E. Bland of the Resolutions Committee, read the resolutions received to this time by the Resolutions Committee.

42. ALBERTA HONEY QUEEN CONTEST

Mrs. Dale Philpott conveyed the thanks to Council for their past support of the Alberta Honey Queen and Junior Chef Contests. She further advised there were no immediate plans for continuation of this project.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30th - 1:30 P.M.

CLOSED SESSION

The Council reconvened at 1:30 p.m. for a short closed session attended only by Council delegates.

43. NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OFFICE

A verbal report was presented by the Executive re Motion Number 26 of the 1972 Annual Meeting, whereby the Executive were instructed to establish a permanent office with a National organization with aims and objectives similar to our own.

MOVED: E.J. Burnett SECONDED: R. Douglas

That the report presented by the Executive be received.

CARRIED

MOVED: G. Hachey SECONDED: E.J. Burnett

THAT the final decision of relocating our National Office be deferred until the next Annual Meeting or until such time as the Executive can locate a suitable alternative.

CARRIED

44. RETIRING PRESIDENTS

MOVED: J. Smith SECONDED: G. Hachey

THAT the Executive of the Canadian Honey Council present the retiring Presidents with a suitable presentation in recognition of their services on a continuing basis.

CARRIED

45. SECRETARY-TREASURER

MOVED: D. Peer SECONDED: R. Bacon

THAT F.R. Garland be retained as Secretary-Treasurer for the following year.

CARRIED

MOVED: R. Bacon SECONDED: R. Douglas

THAT the decision re salary for the Secretary-Treasurer be negotiated by the Council Executive.

OPEN SESSION

The business of the closed session being completed, the session was opened to all consultants and visitors.

46. ELECTIONS

With the temporary absence of Mr. E.A. Karmo, Mr. E. Podolski was requested to act as a scrutineer in conjunction with Mr. R. Barker. Mr. J. Corner, as election Chairman, advised that voting would be by ballot and proceeded to call for nominations.

PRESIDENT - G. Paradis nominated R. Bird.

The Chairman called for further nominations.
R. Douglas moved nominations be closed.
R. Bird was elected President by acclamation.

VICE-PRESIDENT - G. Paradis nominated Jack Smith.

Chairman called for further nominations.
G. Hachey moved nominations close.
Jack Smith was declared Vice-President by acclamation.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - G. Hachey nominated E. Fuhr

- J. Smith nominated R. Douglas

Chairman called for further nominations.
D. Peer moved nominations be closed.

The Scrutineers declared R. Douglas elected as Executive Director.

The Chairman ordered the ballots to be destroyed.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, 4th MEMBER - G. Paradis nominated D. Peer

Chairman called for further nominations.
R. Bird moved nominations close.
D. Peer elected as Fourth Member of Executive by acclamation.

SUPPLIER DELEGATE - D. Peer nominated John Fast.

Chairman called for further nominations.
J. Smith moved nominations close.
John Fast declared elected as Supplier Delegate by acclamation.

PRODUCER PACKER - F. Rathje nominated Howard Bryans.

Chairman called for further nominations.
E.J. Burnett moved nominations close.
Howard Bryans was declared elected as Producer Packer by acclamation.

CANADIAN HORTICULTURE COUNCIL DELEGATE

MOVED: E.J. Burnett SECONDED: J. Smith

THAT the appointment of Delegate to the Canadian Horticulture Council be at the discretion of the Executive.

CARRIED

DELEGATE AT LARGE

MOVED: R. Douglas SECONDED: R. Bacon

THAT this delegate seat be not filled.

CARRIED

J. Smith expressed the appreciation of Council to J. Corner and the scrutineers, E. Podolski and R. Barker for their efficient handling of the election.

47. AUDITORS

MOVED: E. Burnett SECONDED: R. Douglas

THAT Coopers and Lybrand be appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

CARRIED.

48. PLASTIC BEEKEEPING EQUIPMENT

MOVED: E. Fuhr SECONDED: G. Paradis

THAT "Whereas plastic beekeeping equipment imported into Canada is presently subject to duty".

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request of the Canada Customs authorities that beekeeping equipment constructed, wholly or in part, of plastic materials be recognized as agricultural by reason of usage and be designated duty free.

CARRIED

49. GRADING

MOVED: J. Grossman SECONDED: D. Smith

THAT Whereas a large percentage of honey produced in Canada contains moisture ranging up to 18.6 percent average, therefore be it resolved that the grade requirement for Canada No. 1 Honey be amended to read "contains not more than 17.8 percent moisture or where it is free of viable sugar tolerant yeast not more than 18.6 percent moisture".

CARRIED

50. BEE STOCK SUFFICIENCY

MOVED: D. Peer SECONDED: G. Paradis

THAT whereas the Canadian Honey Council concurs with the Canadian Association of Apiculturists regarding the need for Canada to become self-sufficient in bee stock. Therefore be it resolved the the Canadian Honey Council inform the Canadian Department of Agriculture that the most pressing problem in apiculture in Canada today is to make Canada self-sufficient in bee stock and that Council request that research on this problem be initiated at once.

CARRIED

51. RESEARCH

MOVED: J. Smith SECONDED: E.J. Burnett

THAT whereas funding is required for important apicultural research in Canada. Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council urge that the Canada Department of Agriculture expedite contract grants for research on pressing problems presently facing the beekeeping industry in Canada.

CARRIED

52. ACARAPIS WOODI

MOVED: D. Peer SECONDED: G. Hachey

THAT whereas there are differences of opinion over the economic importance of the parasite Acarapis Woodi and WHEREAS for reasons of stock improvement, for additional sources of package bees and queens, it might be desirable to obtain bees from countries where this parasite is known or suspected to be present. Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request the pertinent authorities of the Government of Canada to initiate research on the impact of this Acarapis Woodi on honey bees under Canadian conditions.

CARRIED

53. RESEARCH

MOVED: G. Paradis SECONDED: H. Bryans

THAT whereas it has been brought to the attention of the Canadian Honey Council that there is an apparent need for coordinated research into various factors as they relate to inadequate fruit production in tree fruits, be it resolved THAT the Canadian Honey Council make it known through the Canadian Horticultural Council that the beekeeping industry will be pleased to cooperate with the fruit industry towards solving this problem.

CARRIED

Motion amended by G. Hachey, seconded by G. Paradis and CARRIED.

This Motion to include all other agricultural crops requiring pollination.

54. GAS RATIONING

MOVED: E.J. Burnett SECONDED: R. Douglas

THAT whereas the gas rationing in the U.S.A. appears to be a major problem in moving bees into Canada from the U.S.A. .

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council acquaint the Government of Canada with the beekeepers' concern and that Government authorities negotiate with the U.S.A. authorities to obtain assurance that gasoline and diesel fuel will be obtainable to Canadian beekeepers hauling package bees into Canada from the U.S.A.

CARRIED

55. INSECTICIDE . POISONING

MOVED: E.J. Burnett SECONDED: R. Douglas

THAT whereas extremely heavy losses occur in Canada to bees due to poisoning by insecticides.

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request of the Government of Canada enactment of legislation which will pay compensation to beekeepers who suffer financial loss due to insecticides, through no fault of their own.

CARRIED

J. Corner advised there is some legislation re insecticide poisoning at the present time and that the Province of Alberta has also made some progress in this connection.

56. RESEARCH - LEVULOSE DEXTROSE RATIO

MOVED: E.J. Burnett SECONDED: D.R. Robertson

THAT whereas there is in the Canadian Honey industry a real need for a simple economical method for testing honey to determine the levulose, dextrose ratio. Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council endeavour to have research insitituted to develop such a method of determination.

CARRIED

60. FINANCE

MOVED: E. Fuhr SECONDED: G. Hachey

THAT whereas the Canadian Honey Council does not have the finances to promote honey to finance research,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Honey Council be financed by a container levy.

DEFEATED

61. 1974 ANNUAL MEETING

MOVED: E.J. Burnett SECONDED: R. Doublas

THAT the Executive determine the time and place in Alberta for the 1974 Annual Meeting.

CARRIED

62. 1975 ANNUAL MEETING

An invitation was received to hold the 1975 Annual Meeting in B.C. at the site of the Olympic Games.

MOVED: J. Smith SECONDED: E. Smith

THAT decision as to the time and place of the 1975 Annual Meeting be deferred to the next Annual Meeting.

CARRIED

63. INFORMATION PAMPHLET

MOVED: G. Hachey SECONDED: F. Rathje

THAT the Secretary prepare an informational pamphlet in respect to the work of Council.

CARRIED

64. APPRECIATION

MOVED: E.J. Burnett

THAT a Motion of sincere thanks to the Executive for the capable manner in which they have conducted the business of the past year and particularly this Council Meeting.

CARRIED

MOVED: D. Peer

THAT whereas it is expected that this would be the final Meeting attended by E.J. Burnett and V. Mesley, THAT Council express its very sincere thanks for their many years of dedicated service as a delegate member and as President of this Council.

CARRIED

Mr. Dale Philpott, President of the Alberta Beekeepers' Association, expressed sincere thanks to Council for their prompt and efficient action in respect to package bee imports.

F. Rathje expressed his very sincere thanks to Council for granting to him the Honorary Life Membership.

65. ADJOURNMENT

On Motion from E.J. Burnett, Seconded by F. Rathje, the President declared the 33rd Annual Meeting adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

It is with a definite sense of satisfaction that I present this report. Satisfaction and not in the sense that our problems have all been solved and that we may now relax; but satisfaction in the knowledge that the serious and debilitating problems of finances and re-organization, to name two, that have plagued Council for the past several years, have in large measure been overcome.

Make no mistake though, we still have much work to do. But at least we now have, I believe, a broad and solid base to work from. That is, we know the state of our finances, we are out of the red, and we have a small but efficient national office and an Executive Secretary whose performance has been admirable.

This year has also seen the somewhat painful self-analysis, a time of questioning our identity and goals. Difficult as it has been at times, I believe it has done immeasurable good. Good in the sense that it has reinforced my belief and that of the Executive as a whole that ours is an unique organization in an unique industry. Nowhere, to my knowledge, is there an agricultural organization which has such a diverse and myriad membership. In no other agricultural organization is the primary product so wholly represented from producer to consumer.

In my opinion it is precisely this diversity that has enabled this organization to pull itself through these difficult times.

I believe that Council is now ready as never before to meet the complex national and world-wide problems of the seventies.

Following is a report of the highlights of this year's Executive activity:

1. This spring it was abruptly brought to the attention of this Executive that Cyanamid Company would no longer produce cyanogas. No details of stocks on hand were available. A letter was immediately sent to the management of this company pointing out the vital necessity of cyanogas to Canadian beekeepers. Within two weeks assurances were received from Cyanamid that they would continue to produce this product until a substitute acceptable to beekeepers was found.
2. Growing report of chalk brood prompted Council to survey the provincial apiarists. The results of that survey indicate that much work and research are needed.
3. A distinctive membership certificate was designed and produced. One has been mailed to every Council member.
4. Two crop surveys have been made and mailed to each member.
5. Council has written to the Postmaster General to attempt to have Queen Bees insured when mailing.
6. Council has received the green light from Ottawa to use used bee cages for transportation of bees from Canada to the United States.

cont'd..2

-2-

7. The Executive, upon request, immediately set wheels in motion to all concerned re the importation of packaged bees from Mexico and Central America. A detailed report on this matter will be made later on before the General Membership.

I would at this point like to make a brief comment re the status of the bee industry. In my view, it is in a state of flux. The recent high demand and high prices for Canadian honey have been a boon to much of our industry. However, this state of affairs has brought more than its share of problems: for example, an increased colony count whose production could well in time outstrip demand; consumer resistance to high prices; and a fantastic increase in the operating costs of Canadian beekeepers.

It will take the utmost cooperation among all segments of this Council to meet these problems decisively for the mutual benefit of all concerned. I am confident that this organization will meet these challenges.

In summary, I would enjoin upon each member of the Canadian Honey Council to recognize the inherent stability and democratic strength of this organization; to recognize that men of different philosophies can work together in one organization for their mutual benefit.

Finally, I would like to thank this organization for the privilege of serving as your President; and mostly I would like to thank Vice-President Jack Smith, Executive Director Don Peer, 4th Director Vic Mesley, and Executive Secretary Frank Garland for their help, understanding and sometimes irrefutable logic.

Respectfully,

Robert Bird, President.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
REPORT OF SECRETARY
NOVEMBER, 1973.

In accordance with instructions of the 1972 Annual Meeting, a reasonably equipped office with excellent part-time stenographical assistance was organized in Winnipeg last December.

The estimate of work load for your Secretary-Treasurer of approximately 30% to 35% of a normal full-time position proved to be fairly accurate. With more office help this could be substantially reduced. Your Secretary-Treasurer was at the office daily December to July, inclusive, with the exception of normal holidays.

MAILING

The change of basis of membership to include individual beekeeper membership substantially increased the volume of mailing for circulars, etc. From December, 1972 to July, 1973, six circulars were issued, and the standard mailing list as at July 31st, 1973, was approximately 340. Mailing from December to July 31st, consisted of

First Class letters -	993
Circulars -	2675
Minutes, certificates, etc.	- 499
Total -	<u>4167</u>

MEMBERSHIP-SOLICITATION

A vigorous campaign for members was conducted by

1. Direct mail to approximately 900 beekeepers,
2. By Provincial Apiarists and Honey Packers.

We are deeply indebted to the Provincial Apiarists and some Packers for their spectacular assistance in soliciting memberships.

3. Personal solicitation by delegates at beekeepers' meetings.

This procedure was most successful and hopefully will be utilized by all delegates and at all Provincial beekeeping meetings.

A unique membership certificate was prepared and forwarded to all members.

2..

MEMBERSHIPS - PAID

A complete list of memberships paid December 1st, 1972 to July 31st, 1973 is submitted.

It is heart warming to note the support from the delegate membership coupled, of course, with some disappointment that all delegates, all packing plants and all plant managers are not listed.

Our very sincere thanks to the container manufacturers for their wholehearted support.

Individual support by beekeepers is both excellent and disappointing. Excellent when you note the many who have joined; disappointing in noting the many who are or have been most active in Provincial organizations and even also, those who attend our annual meetings, but did not become members.

In general, Council must continue to strive to improve the Council image, and attract greater support.

RESIGNATION

It was with sincere regret Council received and accepted the resignation of the Societe Cooperative Agricole des Apiculteurs du Quebec.

BY-LAWS

The change of name has been approved, and copies of revised By-Laws are now available.

COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

In addition to the normal day by day routine as outlined above, your National office was involved sometimes to a very limited extent in the following.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION - on going, but to date, unsuccessful enquiry to establish close relationship with another National farm organization.

GRADING - successful involvement in the cancellation of Provincial honey grading regulations which had permitted the packing of honey in containers of sizes other than those previously approved by Council, and other than sizes authorized in Federal Grading regulations.

CROP REPORTS - issued from time to time estimating number of producing colonies and honey crop. These reports based largely on estimates provided by Provincial Apiarists.

IMPORTATION OF BEES ON COMB - Denial by Council to recommend authorization of temporary easement of Federal regulations which prohibit importation of bees on comb.

3..

METRIC MEASURE - Liaison with Federal Metric Commission re implementation of metric system in Canada.

RESEARCH - Examination of regulations in respect to honey substitutes.
- Survey of extent and possible loss due to chalkbrood.

CYANAGAS - Action to assure continued supply of cyanagas.

MANPOWER TRAINING PROGRAM - Enquiry re possibility of Federal program being available to beekeepers.

FAIRS & EXHIBITION - Enquiry as to Federal Grants for educational and/or competitive honey and pollination exhibits.

QUEEN BEES - INSURANCE - Enquiry as to the possibility of revising regulations so that insurance presently obtainable by southern shippers on mail shipments of queens to destinations in the United States might be extended to similar insurance on shipments from southern points to Canadian destinations.

EXCISE & SALES TAX - Assistance to individual beekeepers in Customs Clearance of imported equipment.

FARM IMPROVEMENT LOANS - Ottawa urged to revise regulations so as to provide loans for equipment and plant repairs.

AWARDS - Very belatedly Council prizes and trophies were distributed to the winners at the Royal Winter Fair. Awards also were distributed to winners at P.N.E. and Alberta Queen Contest.

APPRECIATION - It has, indeed, been a personal joy and pleasure to resume working for and with the beekeeping and honey industry. Many thanks for the opportunity.

Respectfully submitted,

F.R. Garland
Secretary-Treasurer.

frg/jp

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
REPORT OF TREASURER
NOVEMBER, 1973

Submitted herewith are the Financial Statements as audited for the year ended July 31st, 1973.

BALANCE SHEET

Deficit as at July 31st, 1973 - \$34.69, being the bank indebtedness. There were no other Accounts Payable.

As at July 31st, 1972, Deficit - \$2,655.72.

Of the monies collected August 1st, 1972, to December 8th, 1972, - \$2,466.54 was Income pertaining to previous year being

Membership - Delegate	\$300.00
Membership - Beekeepers	1,446.00
Ontario Beekeepers Ass'n- Levy	720.54

The Revenue pertaining to 1972-1973 exceeded expenditure by \$154.49, resulting in a Net Deficit as at July 31st, 1973 of \$34.69.

Please note the auditor's "Report To Members".

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Total Revenue -	\$13,336.00
Total Expenditure -	<u>13,181.51</u>
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure -	\$ 154.59

The Honorarium for the "Co-ordinator" of the 1972 Annual Meeting which was privately donated is not included.

REVENUE

Detail of Membership Revenue has been presented.

Contributions

C.A.D.P. through Council contributed to Research at the University of Manitoba. We were advised the Alberta Beekeepers' Association made a direct Grant in the current year.

Council appreciates the personal contribution of Mr. S.E. Bland.

Three Packers contributed to the cost of the 1972 Annual Meeting.

EXPENDITURE

Administration

4 months Canadian Horticultural Council -	\$1667.67
8 months Secretary-Treasurer -	3000.00

Honorarium- President

4 months - D.F. Peer	\$ 400.00
8 months - R. Bird	400.00

Annual Meeting

After deducting Contributions a net cost of \$8.35.

Travel-Executive

Executive travel and expenses to attend meetings.

Awards

Awards for Royal Winter Fair, P.N.E. and Alberta Honey Queen Contest. Also includes some expenses prior year not previously recorded.

Audit

July 31st, 1972 Audit and special audit as at December 8th, 1972.

Rent

Basis \$200.00 per month - 8 months.

Stationery, Printing and Office Supplies

Membership Certificates -	\$578.00	- largely non-recurring.
Miscellaneous Office Equipment -	\$223.00	- largely non-recurring.
Stationery & Printing -	\$566.00	- largely Annual Expense.
Annual Minutes -	\$291.00	- Annual Expense.

Miscellaneous

Treasurer's Bond, Corporate Reports, etc.

Research

C.A.D.P. Contributions.

Canadian Horticultural Council

Annual Membership.

Respectfully submitted,
F.R. Garland,
Secretary-Treasurer.
frg/jp

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
MEMBERSHIP FEES PAID
DECEMBER 1/72 TO JULY 31/72

APPENDIX D

DELEGATES SEAT:

Alberta Beekeepers Association	\$300.00	
Alberta Honey Producers Cooperative Limited	300.00	
Bee Cee Honey Company Limited	300.00	
Billy Bee Honey Products Limited	300.00	
British Columbia Honey Producers' Association	300.00	
Producer Packer - Howard Bryans	75.00	
Central Alberta Dairy Pool	300.00	
Cloverfield Bee Supplies	300.00	
Doyon & Doyon Ltee.	300.00	
Manitoba Beekeepers' Association	300.00	
Manitoba Cooperative Honey Producers Limited-Manitoba	300.00	
Manitoba Coop Honey Producers' Limited-Saskatchewan	300.00	
Ontario Beekeepers Association	300.00	
Ontario Honey Producers Coop	300.00	
Peace River Honey Cooperative Ltd.	300.00	
Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association	300.00	
	\$4575.00	

PACKING PLANTS:

Alberta Honey Producers Cooperative Ltd.	\$200.00	
Bee Cee Honey Company Ltd.	200.00	
Central Alta. Dairy Pool	200.00	
Doyon & Doyon	200.00	
Hamilton Bee Ranch	200.00	
Manitoba Cooperative Honey Producers Ltd.	200.00	
	\$1200.00	

PLANT MANAGERS:

Alberta Honey Producers Cooperative Ltd.	\$ 75.00	
Central Alta. Dairy Pool	75.00	
Manitoba Cooperative Honey Producers Ltd.	75.00	
	\$ 225.00	

SUPPLIER MEMBERSHIP:

Ackripak Ltd.	\$ 75.00	
Cloverfield Bee Supplies	75.00	
Oliver B. Cubin	75.00	
Hodgson Bee Supplies	75.00	
International Cooperage Co. of Canada	75.00	
F.W. Jones & Son Ltd.	75.00	
Mapac Plastics Limited	75.00	
Polytainers Ltd.	75.00	
Rheem Canada Limited	75.00	
	\$ 675.00	

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
MEMBERSHIP FEES PAID
DECEMBER 1/72 to JULY 31/73

APPENDIX D

BEEKEEPERS' MEMBERSHIP:

M.C. Abrahamson, Pelly, Sask.
M.W. Abrahams, Nut Mountain, Sask.
Fred Adolf, Nipawin, Sask.
J.R. Aisman, Selkirk, Man.
H. Aubin, Cirouville, Alta.
Fred Babyen, Dugald, Man.
H.C. Baker, Fielding, Sask.
T. Barrow, Swan River, Man.
N. Bartel, Kleefeld, Man.
P.K. Bartel, Kleefeld, Man.
K.M. Bell, Thornbury, Ont.
J. Bessette, Jean Cote, Alta.
R. Bessette, Girouville, Alta.
W.R. Birkhan, Forrest, Man.
F. Bisson, Dunrea, Man.
K. Bohonos, Gimli, Man.
Bon Homme Colony, Elie, Man.
R.L. Goughen, Dauphin, Man.
J. Bradley, Swift Current, Sask.
H.A. Brake, Boissevain, Man.
A.P. Brown, Winfield, Alta.
H.D. Bryans, Alvinston, Ont.
J.E. Bunch, Washington, U.S.A.
D.D. Burke, Omemee, Ont.
E.J. Burnett, Roland, Man.
F. Burton, Chatham, Ont.
F.E. Butz, Spruce Grover, Alta.
C.R. Cameron, Calgary, Alta.
D.D. Campbell, Renfrew, Ont.
M. Chubey, Carlowrie, Man.
W.W. Chubey, Carlowrie, Man.
K. Wayne Church, Dauphin, Man.
C.D. Ciphery, Sangudo, Alta.
J.B. Clark, Treesbank, Man.
R. Clark, Treesbank, Man.
J. Cmunt, Collingwood, Ont.
F.G. Cole, Prince George, B.C.
R.C. Congdon, Cottam, Ont.
S.F. Cronk, North Battleford, Sask.
E.J. Cyre, Plamondon, Alta.
Clayton Davidson, Watford, Ont.
Wm. & Mabel Davies, Edmonton, Alta.
M.G. Dennstedt, Moosomin, Sask.
H.K. Dodds, Acton, Ont.
R. Douglas, MacGregor, Man.
Tony Dressler, Morden, Man.
D.I. Drinkwater, Glenboro, Man.
B.K. Dueck, Kleefeld, Man.
G. Durnin & Sons, Rapid City, Man.
W.F. Durston, Dauphin, Man.
Dyment Bros., Smithville, Ont.
Jack Ellis & Sons, Lenore, Man.
E. Emde, Big River, Sask.
T.M. English Neepawa, Man.
L.L. Fairn, Halifax, N.S.
R. Farrell, Wpg.
C. Fast, Poplarfield, Man.
J.B. Felder, Dauphin, Man.
Bela Foldie, Peace River, Alta.
R.W. Ford, Minnedosa, Man.
C. Forgarassey, Calgary, Alta.
E.P. Francis, Mirror, Alta.
C. Gane, Aylsham, Sask.
R. Gane, Aylsham, Sask.
C.A. Gompf, Minnedosa, Man.
T.A. Gosselin, Dawson Creek
D. Green, White Fox, Sask.
L. Greidanus, Granum, Alta.
L. Griebel, Calgary, Alta.
K.J. Groot, Meadow Lake, Sask.
R. Grueger, Edmonton, Alta.
S.P. Gudmundson, Arborg, Man.
Richard Gunter, Nipawin, Sask.
Rev. E.B. Haave, Porcupine, Plain,
Sask.
W.J. Hall, Nipawin, Sask.
Harry Halliday, Dawson Creek, B.C.
A. Hannigan, Big River, Sask.
M.F. Hickey, Cremona, Alta.
Honey Capital Apiaries Ltd.,
Falher, Alta.
E. Pauls & P. Schmidt, Wpg.
R.E. Ross Hopkins, North Gower,
Ont.
R.A. Housworth, Grande Prairie,
Alta.
J. Nelson Hulme, MacGregor, Man.
N. Humeniuk, Canora, Sask.
H.A. Janzen, Carrot River, Sask.
T. Jasieniuk, Saskatoon
C. Johnson, Carrot River, Sask.
Calvin Jones, Nipawin, Sask.
C. Jones, Nipawin, Sask.
A. Kamke, East Selkirk, Man.
E. A. Karmo, Truro, N.S.
Dennis Keays, Tisdale, Sask.
A. Kerek, Steinbach, Man.
K. Kiezik, Londesboro, Ont.
Kirks Apiaries, Melville, Sask.
H.W. Kitson, Portage la Prairie

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
MEMBERSHIP FEES PAID
DECEMBER 1/72 to JULY 31/73

APPENDIX D

BEEKEEPERS' MEMBERSHIP (cont'd):

R.A. Knox, Nipawin, Sask.
G. Knudsen, Porcupine Plain, Sask.
Kollin Honey Farm, Carrot River,
Sask.
A. Kreutzer, Charleswood, Man.
G.A. Kreutzer, Amaranth, Man.
K.G. Lees, Mount Albert, Ont.
F. Lemke, Pembroke, Ont.
Limoges & Son Apiaries, Giroux-
ville, Alta.
J. Littlefair, Edmonton, Alta.
G. Lloyd, MacGregor, Man.
P. K. Loewen, Warman, Sask.
S.J. Lye, Oakville, Man.
R. Lytle, High Bluff, Man.
MBM Research Ltd. Calgary, Alta.
I. Hull, Prince Albert, Sask.
J. Main, Wpg. Man.
Maley Apiaries, Lombardy, Ont.
W.H. Malott, Rocanville, Sask.
M. Mardell, Shipman, Sask.
M.A. Mason, Nipawin, Sask.
D. Mattison, Preeceville, Sask.
Mrs. Mary Meikle, Arcola, Sask.
D. Merkle, Rapid City, Man.
V. Mesley, Kemptville, Ont.
Mrs. B.J. Mills, Whonnock, B.C.
H.M. Mohr, White Fox, Sask.
D.R. Mohr, Nipawin, Sask.
B. Moravic, Minitonas, Man.
A. Morris, Portage la Prairie,
Man.
M. Moyen, Zenon Park, Sask.
E. McClelland, Calgary, Alta.
B. McKee, Arborfield, Sask.
J.A. McLauchlan, London, Ont.
Wm. Ostopowich, Transcona, Man.
Doreen Ostomsky, Carlowrie, Man.
Paradis Prods. Inc. St. Hughes
Bagot, P.Q.
Yvonne Paradis, Falher, Alta.
E.M. Parks, Regina, Sask.
D.F. Peer, Nipawin, Sask.
S. Petersen, Lac du Bonnet, Man.
E. Podolsky, Ethelbert, Man.
R.M. Pugh, Tisdale, Sask.
R.W. Quesnel, Minnedosa, Man.
V.W. Quesnel, Minnedosa, Man.
L. Radvanszky, Beatty, Ont.
M.S. Reekie, Clarksburg, Ont.
M. Rempel, Thornhill, Man.
J.B. Riveny, Preeceville, Sask.
Ed Robertson, Hornby, Ont.
S. Romak, Cowan, Man.
R.W. Roman, Toronto, Ont.
W. Roshuk, Nampa, Alta.
K.C. Routley, MacGregor, Man.
R. Salen, Prince Albert, Sask.
A. Sandberg, Melford, Sask.
R. Schaller, Saskatoon, Sask.
J. Schobert, Doe River, B.C.
P.K. Schwarz & Sons, Kleefeld,
Man.
E. v. Sebo, Calgary, Alta.
H. Selnes, Meskanan, Sask.
S. Slind, Archerwill, Sask.
H.S. Smith, Dugald, Man.
J.M. Smith, Beaverlodge, Alta.
James O. Smith, North Star, Ont.
G.J. Spiece, Jordan, Ont.
J.C. Sproule, Mississauga, Ont.
C. Stano, Nampa, Alta.
W. K. Stuart, Rocky Moun. House,
Alta.
R.G. Swannie, Saskatoon
F. Szalai, Calgary, Alta.
A. Taylor, Nipawin, Sask.
M.J. Taylor, Parkman, Sask.
M.R. Taylor, Minnedosa, Man.
Termeer's Apiaries, Finch, Ont.
Mrs. C. Thiem, Sandford, Man.
L. H. Thurston, Dunsford, Ont.
A. Todt, Goodsoil, Sask.
C. Tomsie, Wpg. Man.
Trappist Fathers, St. Norbert, Man.
H. Triggs, Treherne, Man.
W. Trista, Edmonton, Alta.
Truscott's Honey Farm, Creston,
B.C.
H. Turnbull, Elgin, Man.
R.E. Turner, Victoria, B.C.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
MEMBERSHIP FEES PAID
DECEMBER 1/72 to JULY 31/73

APPENDIX D

BEEKEEPERS' MEMBERSHIP (cont'd)

J. Uhrin, Austin, Man.
Ursuline Nuns, Bruno, Sask.

Leslie Vagy, Taber, Alta.

D. Valteau, Aylsham, Sask.
N. Vanderput, PontyPool, Ont.
Victor Apiaries, Nipawin, Sask.

W. Wallie, Wpg. Man.
R.W. Warner, Makwa, Sask.
J. Wendell, MacNutt, Sask.
H. Isaac, Sinclair, Man.
L. S. Wheeler, Ethel, Ont.
K. Wilson, Surrey, B.C.
R. L. Wood, Peace River, Alta.
R. Wright, Hudson Heights, Que.
T.E. Wright, Portage la Prairie,
Man.

W. Yaremko, Boyle, Alta.
C.A. Younie, Howick, Que.
F. Ziegenhagen, Oak Bank, Man.

SUMMARY BEEKEEPERS MEMBERSHIP BY AREAS

<u>AREA</u>	<u>NO. OF MEMBERS</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
Maritimes	2	\$ 20.00
Quebec	3	45.00
Ontario	26	695.00
Manitoba	70	1945.00
Saskatchewan	55	2110.00
Alberta	35	1130.00
British Columbia	9	205.00
U.S.A. & Misc.	1	11.00
Total	<u>201</u>	<u>\$6161.00</u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
BALANCE SHEET AS AT JULY 31, 1973

	\$	\$
ASSETS		<u>Nil</u>
LIABILITIES AND DEFICIT		
Bank indebtedness		34.69
Deficit - beginning of year		(2,655.72)
1971-72 memberships collected subsequent to July 31, 1972	2,466.54	
Excess of revenue over expenditure for the year	<u>154.49</u>	<u>2,621.03</u>
Deficit - end of year		<u>(34.69)</u> <u>Nil</u>
SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL		
<u>R. Bird</u>	Director	
<u>D.F. Peer</u>	Director	

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have examined the balance sheet of the Canadian Honey Council as at July 31, 1973 and the statement of revenue and expenditure for the year then ended. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Our examination of revenue for all sources, because of its nature, was limited to comparisons of recorded receipts with the bank deposits.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Council as at July 31, 1973 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

COOPERS & LYBRAND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
SEPTEMBER 12, 1973.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1973

REVENUE	\$	\$
Memberships-delegates		4,575.00
-beekeepers		6,161.00
-packing plants		1,200.00
-managers and suppliers		<u>900.00</u>
		12,836.00
Contributions		
Research-C.A.D.P.	50.00	
Annual meeting-Alberta Co-op	100.00	
-C.A.D.P.	100.00	
-Manitoba Co-op	200.00	
Personal	<u>50.00</u>	<u>500.00</u>
		13,336.00
EXPENDITURE		
Administration	4,666.67	
Honorarium-president	800.00	
Annual meeting	408.35	
Travel - Executive	1,520.09	
Awards	237.52	
Audit	375.00	
Postage	398.20	
Rent	1,600.00	
Stationery,printing & office supplies	1,657.71	
Telephone and telegrams	702.03	
Miscellaneous	165.94	
Research	50.00	
Canadian Horticultural Council	<u>600.00</u>	<u>13,181.51</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR		<u><u>154.49</u></u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
BALANCE SHEET
OCTOBER 31, 1973

ASSETS		
	1973	1972
CASH	\$1,022.93	\$1,400.75
Account Receivable		15.08
	<u>1,022.93</u>	<u>1,415.83</u>
	<u>1,022.93</u>	<u>1,415.83</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	-	4,965.43
Deficit Aug 1st	34.69	2,655.72
Surplus (deficit) for period	1,057.62	893.88
	<u>1,022.93</u>	<u>1,415.83</u>
	<u>1,022.93</u>	<u>1,415.83</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURE
FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1973

	THREE MONTHS ENDED OCT 31st	
	1973	1972
REVENUE		
Membership Fees	\$5,395.00	\$1,021.00
EXPENDITURE		
Administration	1,125.00	1,250.00
Honorarium-President	150.00	300.00
Travel Executive	1,059.65	-
Awards	13.08	22.50
Audit	200.00	-
Postage	116.00	54.81
Rent	600.00	-
Stationery, Printing, Office Supplies	621.05	90.02
Telephone & Telegrams	141.35	196.99
Legal	311.25	-
Misc.	-	.56
	<u>\$4,337.38</u>	<u>\$1,914.88</u>
Surplus for period(deficit)	\$1,057.62	\$(893.88)

Subject to Audit, Errors and Omissions.

REPORT OF CONSTITUTION & BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

I was pleased to accept the Chairmanship of the Constitution & By-Laws Committee of Council, as requested by your Secretary, Frank Garland. Since accepting the Chairmanship, I have received no suggestions or criticisms from the general membership in respect to this subject.

You now have before you a copy of the By-Laws as amended July 12, 1973.

The recent amendments were in conformance with Resolutions changing our By-Laws at Annual Meetings of the past few years.

Changes were:

II Change in Name

V Change year end to July 31st.

XVIII Provision for fourth member of Executive

While very definitely there could be improvement in the By-Laws and particular revisions of Paragraph VI Members, now that we have beekeepers in direct membership, also Paragraph VIII could well be revised so that membership may be terminated by decision of the Executive, if the member has not paid the prescribed fees.

However, I do feel, personally, that these changes are not too essential and could well be deferred until further changes are required.

Respectfully submitted,

R.H. Bacon

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS - HONEY

Since my last report (C.B.C. Annual Meeting Minutes, Pgs. 38-41, 1970), there has been no change in the Codex Alimentarius recommended standard for honey.

The countries that have adopted the standard either in whole or in part, are increasing in number and, I understand, include the members of the European Economic Community and also Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

Canada has not as yet accepted the recommended standard, but will presumably do so when the Canadian Honey Regulations are brought into harmony with the International standard. In this connection, the final draft of the proposed amendments to the Canadian Honey Regulations has been prepared by the Department of Justice and is now ready for submission to Council.

Respectfully submitted,

D.F. Peer

MARKETING REPORT

Presented by

GEORGE A.H. WRIGHT

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

I must begin by saying that I am in no way an expert on honey marketing. In fact, my first contact with the honey industry was when I joined the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce at the beginning of October.

I have, however, been able to gain some knowledge of the industry, especially while attending the Alberta Beekeepers' Association Meeting earlier this month in Calgary.

For the most part, what I have heard about and seen of the Canadian honey industry has been good. It is obvious to me that I have the fortune to be working in an industry that is at present experiencing high world prices, coupled with good Canadian supplies. It is also an industry comprised of a group of individuals who, through organizations such as this Council, are working to ensure a strong and profitable future.

Unfortunately, not all that I have heard about honey marketing in the past has been as good as what I see today. I have heard of price wars in foreign markets, contractual difficulties and export sales where virtually nothing was known about export marketing by the Canadian parties concerned. There is no need for problems such as these in this industry.

Price wars, hopefully, are a thing of the past. The only party who ever benefits is the foreign buyer.

The latter two problems which I have mentioned are the areas which pose a real danger, especially with today's strong demand and high prices. Under these circumstances, individuals or small groups of individuals can be easily tempted to export their produce on their own. Lack of knowledge of export trading can easily turn what looked to be a profitable market into a disaster. This can be a disaster not only to the party involved, but to the Canadian industry as a whole. A bad experience with one Canadian tends to leave a bad impression of all Canadian exporters in the minds of the foreign buyers. One mistake on the part of a Canadian exporter can jeopardize a market that may have taken years to establish; and could take years to regain. It would be my advice to leave exporting to those who are experienced in that field. I know everyone may not agree and there will always be some who want to go it alone.

Continued...2

Marketing Report Cont'd.

If any of you are thinking this way then I would caution you to look at it very carefully and make sure you know what is involved, not only in the short term, but on the long term basis. The in-and-outer, even though achieving some success, can hurt the industry as a whole.

Our Department is vitally concerned with exports and can be of assistance to the industry as well as to individual companies. In addition to our Headquarters staff, we have trade commissioners located in some eighty odd posts around the world, and information is readily available.

Our Department is also prepared to financially aid the industry sector in finding and developing new or existing markets through the use of various programs such as the Program for Export Market Development and the new Agricultural and Food Products Development Assistance Program. These programs are designed to reduce financial risk involved in the development of continuous export markets as well as the development of new products.

We hope that these programs will help to develop new markets and raise the net incomes of our producers.

I would like to close by thanking the Canadian Honey Council for inviting me to talk to you today and if there are any questions concerning my Department, its services, or our programs, I would be pleased to try to answer them.

INTERNATIONAL HONEY MARKET REPORT

Chairman, Gentlemen:

It is now my pleasure to report to you on the International Honey Market as I see it. We can start with Canada. The strength of this market has been such that it has now surpassed what most consider to be the world market level. As a result, Canadian honey is now of less interest to world buyers and some feel that should the Canadian market continue to rise, the economics will be such that imports could again be of interest.

Here are some of the facts and comparison figures for the years 1972 and 1973:

Canada's Production: 1973 Period was 51,834,000 lbs.
 1972 Period was 50,599,000 lbs.
 Increase of 1,235,000 lbs.

Comparison Canadian Honey Exports for Period January 1st to September 30.

1972 - Packaged honey, 1,868,139 lbs.
 Bulk honey 4,370,158 lbs.
 Total exports 6,238,297 lbs.

1973 - Packaged honey 1,688,462 lbs.
 Bulk honey 10,718,002 lbs.
 Total exports 12,406,464 lbs.

An increase in bulk honey of 145%; and a decrease in packaged honey of 10½%.

I may add that most of our Canadian exports took place the first six months of 1973, which was mostly 1972 crop.

Our exports since September to the end of November have been lower. This is due to the fact that the Japanese have not been purchasing any substantial quantities since July. (Up to the period of September 30th, their purchases were around 7,092,147 lbs.)

One of the main factors, I believe, is that our Canadian price has not been competitive with the world price, for example, Argentina and Mexico, and China. Furthermore, they claim that their heavy purchases from Canada the early part of the year have been sufficient to cover them for a good period of time. Also, the yen has recently been devalued, and that also makes our price still higher. I believe the economy as a whole has slowed up in Japan. Japan, you must remember, for the past few years has been our biggest buyer, and the main factor our price has reached its present level.

Continued...2

International Honey Market Report....Cont'd.

European buyers are also reported to be relatively inactive, having ample honey stocks for their big consuming season. Some activity is reported by U.K. buyers who are making purchases for delivery before January 1st, when the import tax on honey will be raised by 10% advalorem, as that country realigns with the rest of the European Economic Community. The U.K. market as well has been able to purchase honey at lower than our Canadian prices, and that goes for Germany and the remainder of Europe.

The U.S. this past year had a 240,830,000 lbs. honey crop and no need for much imports. California has had a bumper crop, especially from sage, which accounts for the increase predicted by the crop reporting services up from the 31 million pounds in 1972 to the estimated high of 54.5 million pounds in 1973. This represents an increase of 77% over the 1972 crop in the far western States.

The Argentine honey crop, which will be on the market very soon and is already being offered to the world honey buyers at around 46¢ per pound, F.O.B. delivered.

Some spot stocks of Yucatan production are reported offered on the basis of 46¢ per pound, F.O.B. China is offering various quantities, reportedly at prices in line generally with other honeys on the world market, with dark honey (buckwheat) being offered at 36¢ per pound, C & F Toronto.

The International honey market continues to be relatively quiet. Purchasing is being done with hesitancy. European buyers in particular had been hoping that the market would adjust itself lower. When Argentina lowered its asking prices a month ago, this added body to their hopes and the Argentine price was again reduced. This price break caused some disturbance on the International scene, as Argentina has been considered a price barometer. Some recent quotations have been around, 43¢ per pound, F.O.B. Europe, but still there are relatively no European buyers. It is suggested now that these new lows could serve to keep the buyers off the market as they wait to see if prices will go still lower.

In my opinion, I would say that the world honey market is between 40¢ and 50¢ per pound, depending on who is buying. I personally feel that the present record high price of Canadian honey could reduce our exports, hurt our sales, and put the consumer off to use other products in the same sweet family.

Respectfully submitted,

Jack Grossman

APICULTURAL RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE CANADA

Presented by

DR. J.J. CARTIER

RESEARCH COORDINATOR (ENTOMOLOGY)

INTRODUCTION

I welcome the opportunity that you have given me, Mr. Chairman, to present the highlights of Apicultural Research in our Department. I wish to inform this Council of the objectives that our scientists have formulated in order to try to meet the requirements of the particular problems that face the honey industry.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the apiculturists is to increase the productivity of honey bees through pheromone chemistry and improved management practices.

At the Beaverlodge Research Station, the emphasis is on increasing efficiency of honey production in the north through improved wintering techniques and reducing spring losses. At the Ottawa Research Station, the emphasis is on developing information on pheromones, attractants and Nosema disease.

At both Stations, scientists are also devoting a significant part of their time to answer information letters, participate in meetings of the Provincial Beekeepers' Associations, as well as the national body. They are also asked to express their opinions and advise Research Branch on the legislative aspects of honey bees importation, pesticides damage assessment, and the many other questions that are raised from time to time across our vast land.

MANAGEMENT STUDIES

(P. Pankiw and D. Nelson)

QUEEN COMPARISONS FOR HONEY PRODUCTION AT BEAVERLODGE

1969 - 1971 - (a) California and New Zealand queens:
A three year comparison showed no significant difference in honey production. The New Zealand queens laid fewer eggs the first week after hiving, but by four to five weeks egg laying was similar. New Zealand queens were more gentle but also were slightly more susceptible to E.F.B. and a greater number of queens were not accepted.

Apicultural Research in Agriculture Canada...Cont'd.

1971 -1973 - (b) California and New Zealand x California queens:
A three year comparison showed no significant difference in either brood build-up or honey production. (Program completed).

PACKAGE BEE PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN B.C.

1964 - 1968 - (a) Feasibility study -
Pankiw showed that colonies could be wintered at Clearbrook and produce an average of 13 lbs. of extra bees.

1969 - 1971 - (b) Comparison of New Zealand and California queens:
New Zealand queens were lower in spring brood production resulting in lower bee populations. The three year average for extra bees produced was 16.5 lbs. and 12.5 lbs. for California and New Zealand queens respectively. New Zealand queens tended to be slightly more susceptible to E.F.B., which probably affected their build-up.

WINTERING AT BEAVERLODGE IN OUTDOOR CONTROLLED TEMPERATURE BUILDINGS

This program, initiated in 1971, has produced only fair results. The two years completed produced an average of 6.3 lbs. and 4.6 lbs. of extra bees from the strongest colonies respectively. Queen failure has been quite high and some colonies are too weak to divide or shake bees. We are now concentrating on factors that may determine wintering qualities of queens and also starting a queen selection program.

POLLINATION STUDIES

(P. Pankiw)

1. Isolation studies on red clover with predominance of honey bees as pollinators.

Using a criterion of 3% contamination, isolation distances of 200 yards or greater are required to meet this standard. However, if a border of three yards was removed, a similar standard could be met with a minimum of isolation.

Apicultural Research in Agriculture Canada...Cont'd.2. Management of *Megachile rotundata*.

Using polyethylene cages and facing both cages and nesting material to the south has resulted in up to a 4-fold increase in cells. These bees appear to be compatible with honey bees. Both species appear to be visiting alfalfa with the honey bees removing the nectar and *M. rotundata* tripping the alfalfa. These bees are also excellent pollinators of alsike clover, sweetclover, white clover, sainfoin, and birdsfoot trefoil. We believe that in time we will breed a bee for the northern area which will work at lower temperatures.

3. The Forage Section at Beaverlodge has been reviewing its program for the next two or three years and one of the items discussed in Apiculture is the high price of packages, and the dependence of the Canadian bee industry on the U.S.A. It is felt that there is very urgent need to make the Canadian bee industry more self-sufficient. One potential avenue of research would be to raise our queens in the summer, winter colonies and the queens, and make packages in the spring. This has been authenticated by a few commercial beekeepers. The Beaverlodge wintering program in southern B.C. has proven the feasibility of wintering for package bee production.

HONEY BEE DISEASES

(T. Gochnauer)

1. Some failures of tetracycline medication to prevent late spring outbreaks of brood infection were explained by studies in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and Ottawa, on the disappearance of activity from treated syrups. Tetracycline activity could be detected in comb-stored syrup only for a few days under normal weather conditions; syrup exposed to sunlight in clear glass bottles lost all activity in a few hours. These feeders should be avoided where tetracyclines are being fed.

2. Bacillus larvae, cause of American foulbrood, is transmissible only by the spore stage. The bacillus produces spores very poorly in many culture media; some tests suggest anti-sporulation factors may be present in such media and in some natural materials. Good sporulation can be produced after extraction of otherwise good media with charcoal; tests are underway to see whether concentrated extract can prevent sporulation in culture and honey bee larvae, and afford a different means of prevention and control.

3. Sales of pollen for health food and for beekeeping use are subject to danger of contamination with insecticides or disease organisms. A sample of pollen in commercial trade in B.C., examined microscopically, contained spores like Bacillus larvae. The pollen caused infection of a 5 frame nucleus and characteristic cultures of *B. larvae* were obtained from it.

Apicultural Research in Agriculture Canada...Cont'd.

4. Ascosphaera apis, cause of chalkbrood disease, first reported in Canada in 1971, has been obtained from all the major honey producing provinces in 1972 and 1973. It has been clearly differentiated from Ascosphaera major, another pathogen, by electron microscopy. Tests of chemical control are planned, in conjunction with the Quebec Department of Agriculture, in 1974.

HONEY BEE PHEROMONES

(R. Boch)

This research is directed towards two specific goals.

1. To lower the cost of colony management by developing chemical methods of controlling honey bee behaviour.

Our work in this project is primarily on the pheromones of the honey bee. After identifying some, we are now studying the effectiveness of artificial pheromones. We are searching for substances that imitate, inhibit, or boost pheromone activity.

In investigating the queen pheromones, we hope to solve such problems as swarming, queen failure and supersedure. We may be able to bank queens and maintain multiple queen colonies.

In studying the alarm pheromones of worker bees, we aim at developing an inhibitor of the defensive behaviour which causes bees to sting an intruder (beekeeper). Also, we developed a bioassay method for determining the aggressiveness or gentleness in various strains of honey bees. Using this method, we are presently studying the genetic basis of differences in the aggressiveness of colonies.

Worker bees produce an aggregation pheromone in their dorsal scent gland. Synthetic pheromone preparations were found highly attractive to bees. We used synthetic pheromones to guide swarms into empty hives; scientists in the U.S.A. used them successfully to guide forager bees to crops that needed pollination.

2. To develop a substitute for pollen in the diet of honey bees.

Our work in this project is concerned with the great need for an adequate feed formula which would allow the rearing of bees when natural food sources are scarce. We suggest that the quality of package bees and queens would improve substantially if natural food sources could be supplemented both in the country of origin and after hiving in Canada.

Apicultural Research in Agriculture Canada...Cont'd.

Honey bees are no longer available in sufficient abundance as required for pollination of crops and honey production because beekeeping has become limited in many areas (monoculture, insecticides, urbanization, etc.). It is anticipated that the industry will soon be forced to adopt the concept of bee sanctuaries, quarantine reserves, and feed-lot beekeeping.

At present there is no adequate substitute for pollen available. It is not known whether or not a mixture of soybean flour and dried brewers yeast as presently used is as nutritious to bees as is pollen. Bees will reluctantly eat this mixture, and only if they are severely starved. They stop eating it as soon as natural pollen becomes again available to them.

Bees do not eat and utilize the substitute because it lacks certain attractant substances contained in pollen. We have isolated and identified one such attractant, synthesized it and tested it on bees. This attractant is effective, but it is also very expensive to make. We are presently searching for other pollen attractants which are, hopefully, cheaper to make synthetically in the laboratory.

APPRAISAL OF THE PRESENT SITUATION

The economics of honey production have suddenly changed in the past three years from a situation of great stress in 1969 and 1970, to a totally new context. Prices have generally increased all across the system, from the producer to the consumer. But the retail prices of honey also are "changing the attitudes" of package producers who may find it more profitable to produce honey rather than bees. Can the supply and prices of packages be stabilized, and if not, what are the alternatives? I understand that you have discussed the many alternatives available, including the possible importation of bees from areas further south than the U.S.A. My intention at this moment is not to attempt to stop the debate and suggest a definite course of action. Efforts to solve these problems have to be made in concert with other federal, as well as provincial agencies.

However, from the standpoint of Research Branch, we view the situation as very urgent. There is undoubtedly a need to step up our research effort in order to become more self-sufficient in the production of package bees in Canada. This conclusion derives from two separate but real threats: (1) In the immediate future, we have to face a possible shortage of package bees available from the traditional sources; (2) In the not too distant future, we may be threatened by the African Bee.

Apicultural Research in Agriculture Canada...Cont'd.

Accordingly, Research Branch has decided to add one more apiculturist and necessary resources at the Beaverlodge Research Station. The objective is to develop the program on wintering of honey bees and queens with a special emphasis towards the feasibility of wintering for package bee production. The search for a qualified Canadian apiculturist is on and will be concluded most likely before the end of the year.

THE FUTURE

The Research Branch will continue to support the Health of Animals Branch and all provincial governments in a concerted effort to evaluate the situation as it evolves and recommend the courses of action that are compatible with the scientific evidence available to us.

APICULTURE AWARD

It is my pleasure to inform you that one of our apiculturists in the Canada Department of Agriculture is the first recipient of a new award for outstanding contributions to apiculture.

Dr. Rolf Boch, of the Ottawa Research Station, received the J.I. Hambleton Award from the Eastern Apicultural Society of North America during its annual meeting, held recently at the University of West Virginia. It is the first time the award has been given.

Dr. Boch is known for his pioneer work on pheromones, secretions which bees produce and use to communicate with one another. He has described the functions and studied the chemical structures of several pheromones of worker honey bees.

He also studies the queen pheromone and its role as a sex attractant for drones and workers during swarming.

Ottawa, November 28, 1973

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE - J.M. SMITH

During the past year, the Research Committee met and discussed matters of research interest. All of these meetings were held in conjunction with Council Executive Meetings, also continuing communications were maintained by mail and telephone.

One of the decisions of the Committee, made immediately following the last Council meeting was, that we have a personal audience with the Honourable McWhelan, Minister of Agriculture. Our request was forwarded to the office of the Minister by our Secretary. Acknowledgement was received, but to date, no such meeting with the complete Executive has been held.

The President, Mr. Robert Bird, did however have a short visit with the Hon. Minister upon the occasion of his visit in Nipawin, Saskatchewan, with the Board of Trade of that town, and a few Liberals of the area. President, Robert Bird, in the limited time available, discussed with the Minister general conditions of the industry and some research problems.

The Research Committee has worked in other areas and have been very pleased to have recently learned of the proposed addition of another apiculturist in Western Canada. At this point, we were unable to ascertain which area we worked in resulted in that progress or if it was in spite of the committee efforts.

In carrying out the responsibilities of the Research Committee the members have at times found their efforts frustrating, however, history will show our successes or failures.

Respectfully submitted,

J.M. Smith,
Chairman,
RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

METRIC CONVERSIONPRESENTATION BY B.C. CRAIGSECTOR PLAN MANAGER, STEERING COMMITTEE NO. 6

Why are considering metric conversion? The short answer is because it is inevitable. If it is inevitable, conversion should come as a planned program, not haphazard.

Measurement goes back to the earliest formalized records of man. Once man could count he needed a standard for comparing quantities. Measurement was devised to create this standard.

Early measurement standards were generally taken from common physical objects. In the ancient world, one system of measurement of length was based on parts of man himself. The smallest unit was the width of a finger, or a digit; four digits made one palm, or the width of the hand above the thumb. The span was the spread between the outstretched thumb and little finger, which equalled three palms; the cubit was the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger, equalling two spans or six palms; the pace was equal to ten palms, and the fathom, the distance between the outstretched arms, was four cubits. Man, of course, is strictly a non-standard article, so basing standards on his physical measurements was a rather dicey procedure; yet the Egyptians, using this system of measurement, built the Great Pyramids of Khufu with an estimated mean error in the length of the sides of only one part in 4000!

A present day standard which is a curious survival of these ancient measurements is the standard gauge of railways, 4 ft. 8½ in. This is the old Roman marching passus or double pace. The Roman Chariot wheels were set this distance apart, as is shown by ruts preserved under the lava in the streets of Pompeii; and the standard persisted through the centuries to reappear in the Stockton and Darlington railway of George Stephenson and other coal haulage ways of the north of England.

The trouble with these early standards of measurement was that each different locality, almost each different occupation, might use a different standard. In days of poor communications and limited trade, the confusion could be tolerated; but with the advent of better communication and burgeoning trade, the need grew for more widely accepted standards.

In England, this need was met by a pragmatic adaptation of the older measures. The result is a series of measurement units that have grown out of the practices of the various trades, well enough suited to their immediate purposes but haphazard and illogical in their relation to one another. France, on the other hand, tackled the problem in the enthusiasm of revolution, when everything was to be made new for a brave new world. A completely fresh, coherent and logical system of measurement was constructed, the metric system.

Cont'd...2

Metric Conversion...Cont'd.

The metric system has had its ups and downs, and has been modified over the years. First instituted in France in 1795, it was not finally adopted on a mandatory basis until 1840. For scientific purposes it was codified in what was known as the cgs (centimetre, gram, second) system; later, for more practical industrial uses, the mks (metre, kilogram, second) system was adopted. Both of these systems have now been superseded by the internationally approved Systeme International des Unites or, "SI" units. It is this system as adopted by the General Conference of Weights and Measures in 1960 that Canada proposes to make her standard of measurement.

This movement to adopt a standard metric system of measurement is world-wide. Apart from the English speaking world, the use of metric measures is universal. India adopted them after independence and Japan completed a long process of conversion during the last decade.

Within the English-speaking world, Great Britain, in May, 1965, declared for a gradual adoption of metric units, looking to that system becoming in time the primary system of weights and measures for the country as a whole. In 1968, after receiving a report from a Standing Joint Committee on Metrification, the Government accepted a target date of the end of 1975 for the country to be predominantly metric. In a White Paper issued in February 1972, the Secretary of State and Trade and Industry reaffirmed the reasonableness of the target date of 1975.

In its original declaration the government laid down the policy that costs would "lie where they fall". They have adhered strictly to this policy and have not suggested any change in it.

Australia passed a Metric Conversion Act in June, 1970, stating as its object the bringing about progressively the use of the metric system of measurement of physical quantities. A Metric Conversion Board was set up to plan, guide and facilitate conversion, to prepare overall program and to coordinate implementation. A target date for completion was set for the end of 1979. The announced policy of the Government is that costs of conversion will in general be borne by those incurring them.

The Board recently issued the report covering its second year of operation. Numerous industry committees have been established and arrangements and timetables for conversion are in full swing. The Board is now aiming at conversion being 70% complete by the end of 1976.

New Zealand established a Metric Advisory Board in 1969 and in April, 1970, the Government announced approval in principle of converting to the metric system of measurement over a seven year period, giving a target date for a substantially complete conversion by the end of 1976. Again, costs are generally to be met by those incurring them.

Metric Conversion....Cont'd.

South Africa has made considerable progress in metric conversion and my complete its program by the end of 1973. There is a metrication Advisory Board, but implementation is in charge of the Metrication Department of the South African Bureau of Standards. The conversion has relied to a much greater degree on directives from the Government than has been the case in Great Britain, Australia or New Zealand. Some compensation is contemplated for costs of converting weighing and measuring devices used in trade.

The United States Congress, in 1968, passed the Metric Study Act directing the Secretary of Commerce to arrange for a broad enquiry and evaluation of the policy choices open to the United States in regard to the possible adoption of metric units of measurement. This became the U.S. Metric Study; the report based on this study is entitled "A Metric America: A Decision Whose Time Has Come". The recommendation of the report is as follows:

"On the basis of the evidence marshalled in the U.S. Metric Study, this report recommends that the United States change to the International Metric System through a co-ordinated national program over a period of ten years, at the end of which the nation will be predominantly metric."

This report was forwarded to Congress by the Secretary of Commerce. He stated his agreement with the conclusion of the report and recommended a firm government commitment to the goal of metric conversion. Bills were submitted both in the House of Representatives, and the Senate to make effective the recommendation of the report and to provide for a non-mandatory conversion over a period of ten years.

So far, no legislation has been passed in the U.S., though possibly by spring something will be approved. In the meantime, though, the American National Standards Institute, A.N.S.I., has established the American National Metric Council, A.N.M.C., with representation from industry to operate as a co-ordinating body for the conversion of industry. The A.N.M.C. is being organized along lines similar to Canada's Metric Commission. So it appears that in the U.S., industry intends to convert with or without enabling legislation.

In Canada, the Government issued a White Paper in January, 1970, setting out the broad principles of its policy in regard to the metric system of measurement, as follows:

(1) The eventual adoption in Canadian usage of a single coherent measurement system, based on metric units, should be acknowledged as inevitable and in the national interest.

Metric Conversion....Cont'd.

(ii) This single system should come to be used for all measurement purposes required under legislation, and generally be accepted for all measurement purposes.

(iii) Planning and preparation in the public and private sectors should be encouraged in such a manner as to achieve the maximum benefits at minimum costs to the public, to industry, and to government at all levels.

Subsequently, in June, 1971, the Government by Order in Council, established the Preparatory Commission for Metric Conversion. The Commission is instructed to investigate the implications of conversion to the metric system. It is to prepare an overall plan for conversion, co-ordinating the process in the different sectors of the economy so as to effect the change at the lowest cost, consistent with obtaining the best advantage to Canada. It is asked to advise the Minister on the need for legislation or other action to facilitate the conversion, but has no power of enforcement. Conversion is to be planned and co-ordinated, but not legislated.

At present, there are seventeen Commissioners. They have been selected to be widely representative of the economy, both industrial and non-industrial. They have been drawn from the different areas of Canada and represent the two main language groups.

The Commission has approached all the more significant trade and industry associations asking them to establish committees to study the impact on their industries of metric conversion and to suggest a timetable most suitable to their particular conditions. It has also written to all Provincial Governments to inform them of the Commission's approach and calling attention to a number of areas which would appear to be primarily a provincial responsibility.

In order to accomplish its task, the Commission has established a number of steering committees, each responsible for planning and co-ordinating within a particular sector of the economy. These committees consist generally of two Commissioners as Chairman and Co-Chairman, and a number of members invited from the major association or industrial groups forming part of the sector. These committees will receive in the first place, the reports from the various associations and will endeavour to reconcile them into a sector plan which will then be submitted to the Commission for incorporation into the overall plan for the economy. Each steering committee has a sector plan manager assigned who will be a permanent member of the Commission staff and will act under the guidance of his committee in performing the necessary continuing day-to-day duties.

Metric Conversion.....Cont'd.

The basic work of planning the actual metric conversion will have to be done at the level of the individual industry and the individual firm. The Commission is promoting the formation of committees at the level of the industry or industry group that will study in detail the requirements of the industry in regard to units of measurements, standards and estimated time for conversion. These committees will in turn report to the appropriate steering committee, where the planning and information can be put together for the major economic sector.

At the level of the individual firm the Commission hopes to see a metric office established - or in large firms, a metric committee - to take responsibility for the planning of conversion within the company.

With this framework, the Commission hopes to develop its overall program of action for the Canadian economy as a basis that will involve the greatest benefits of co-ordination and the least dislocation possible.

Cont'd....6

Metric Conversion....Cont'd.

There are three Classes of S.I. units:

- (a) Base Units
- (b) Derived Units
- (c) Supplementary Units

BASE UNITS

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
Length	Metre	m.
Mass	Kilogram	kg.
Time	Second	s.
Electric Current	Ampere	A.
Thermodynamic Temperature	Kelvin	K.
Amount of Substance	Mole	mol.
Luminous Intensity	Candela	cd.

SOME DERIVED UNITS

Area	- square metre - m^2
Volume	- cubic metre - m^3
Speed, Velocity	- metre per second - m/s or $m \cdot s^{-1}$
Density, Mass Density	- kilogram per cubic metre - kg/m^3 or $kg \cdot m^{-3}$

SUPPLEMENTARY UNITS

plane angle	radian	rad.
solide angle	steradian	sr.

Cont'd....7

Metric Conversion.....Cont'd.SOME S.I. DERIVED UNITS WITH SPECIAL NAMES

			<u>In Terms of Other Units</u>
frequency	hertz	Hz.	1/s
force	newton	N.	kg·m/s ²
pressure	pascal	Pa.	N/m ²
energy, work, quantity of heat	joule	J.	N·m
power, radiant flux	watt	W.	J/s
electric potential	volt	V.	W/A
electric resistance	ohm	Ω	V/A

Some Prefixes:

1 000 000 000 = 10 ⁹	giga	G.
1 000 000 = 10 ⁶	mega	M.
1 000 = 10 ³	kilo	k.
100 = 10 ²	hecto	h.
10 = 10 ¹	deca	da.
1 =		unit
0.1 = 10 ⁻¹	deci	d.
0.01 = 10 ⁻²	centi	c.
0.001 = 10 ⁻³	milli	m.
0.000 001 = 10 ⁻⁶	micro	u.
0.000 000 001 = 10 ⁻⁹	nano	n.

Metric Conversion....Cont'd.Some Units Used With S.I. (but not S.I. Units)

minutes	min.	1 min. = 60 s.
hour	h.	1 h. = 60 min. = 3600 s.
day	d.	1 d. = 24 h., etc. = 86400 s.
litre	l or ℓ	1 litre = 1 dm ³ = 10 ⁻³ m ³
Tonne	t	1 t. = 10 ³ kg.
Celsius Temperature	°C	Temperature difference 1 ⁰ C = 1 K Temp. 0 ⁰ C = 273.15 K

Some Units to be used with S.I. for a Limited Time

nautical mile	= 1852 m.
knot	= 1 nautical mile per hour $\frac{1852}{3600}$ m/s
hectare	ha. = 1 hm ² = 10 ⁴ m ²

I think what I have given you will show the simplicity of S.I. In spite of the seemingly large number of new names being introduced, only a few will be used in everyday business. The conversion to metric will help in Canada's export trade because we will be dealing with the same units as the rest of the world, and when people "Think Metric" it will be easier dealing at home too.

Is it advisable to go to liquid measure?

The regulations to Consumer Packaging and Labeling Act, published in Canada Gazette, September 22, 1973, state in Article 24(1) that honey is among other items to be measured by weight. So the answer is, no.

Education - Management - Night Classes & Local Schools

Seminars } More specific to general area
Work Sessions }

Literature from Metric Commission,
Consumer & Corporate Affairs & Standards
Council of Canada

- Plant Personnel - Night Classes at Local Schools

General short work sessions conducted
by Management directed to specific
area of work.

Cont'd...9

Metric Conversion....Cont'd.

Regulations. As container sizes are now regulated by both Federal and Provincial bodies, now would be a good time to start talking with those present with a view to getting uniform regulations as to size at least, nationwide. The industry should decide on what it wants and work toward getting regulations to fit its ideas.

CONVERSION

- Soft Conversion - Dual Labeling of equivalent amounts.
eg. 1 lb./454 g.
- Hard Conversion - Change of physical amount of product.
eg. 1 lb. becomes 450 g.
- Rationalization - Going to even metric units or simple multiple and sub multiples.
eg. 250 g 500 g 1 kg 2 kg, etc.

TIMING

- Soft Conversion - Will vary from company to company, depending on the number of containers marked in English units only. Some have partly converted, others may be completely converted.
- Hard Conversion - Factors involved:
1. No change in physical size of package
 2. Change label
 3. No change in shipping carton size
 4. Carton label
 5. Shipping weights will be different
 6. Can weighing devices show the new mass needed, eg. 450 g.?
- Rationalization - Factors involved:
1. Will measuring devices measure the proper amount, eg. 500 g.?
 2. New containers will be needed. How long before manufacturers can design and produce?
 3. New shipping containers needed. Again, how long before production is ready?
 4. Will new pallets be required in warehouses?
 5. Shipping weights will change again.

Metric Conversion.....Cont'd.Equipment needs

1. Are new scales available for the time you want to convert?
(Either hard or rationalize).
2. Can present equipment be converted?
3. Can present equipment be used in the interim before conversion
or replacements?

If the present weighing equipment can weigh to 1/8 oz.

For the interim you can approach 250 g with 8 7/8 oz.

	8 oz. .5 lb. =	226.8 g	
	7/8 oz.	<u>24.8 g</u>	
		251.6 g	<u>0.3% High</u>
500 g with 1 lb. 1 5/8 oz.	1 lb.	453.59 g	
	1 oz.	28.35 g	
	5/8 oz.	<u>17.72 g</u>	
		499.66 g	<u>0.068% Low</u>
1.0 kg. with 2 lb. 3 1/4 oz.	2 lb.	907.18 g	
	3 oz.	75.05 g.	
	.25 oz.	<u>7.09 g</u>	
		999.32 g	<u>0.068% Low</u>
225 g with 7 7/8 oz.	8 oz.	226.79 g	
	Less 1/8 oz.	<u>3.54 g</u>	
		223.25 g	<u>.7% Low</u>
450 g with 15 7/8 oz.	16 oz.	453.59 g	
	Less 1/8 oz.	<u>3.54 g</u>	
		450.05 g	<u>0.01% High</u>
900 g with 1 lb. 15 3/4 oz.	1 lb.	453.59 g	
	15 oz.	425.24 g	
	3/4 oz.	<u>21.26 g</u>	
		900.09 g	<u>0.01% High</u>

HONEY PACKAGING

PRESENTED BY T.J. YOUNG

THE CHANGE TO METRIC CONTAINERS AND A LOOK AT SUPPLY

When I was asked by Mr. Garland to prepare a report for presentation at this meeting, I promised him a draft outline in a couple of weeks. I found in preparing a draft that the outline changed each time I looked at it!

Why?

The reason, I believe, is that a report of this nature, must be presented with the idea of stimulating you as individuals as well as your Association, into making decisions that will have an effect on your industry as well as on packaging. It must also be current. Any of you who have been reading business papers and newspapers in the last month, know that the world supply situation on many products is literally changing on a day to day basis. This change affects both our industries.

The next few years will be among the most trying any of us have encountered in the marketing of honey, or in fact marketing any shelf displayed consumer items. The reason for this statement is that both you and the container manufacturers are caught between two forces:

1. The changes required to go metric, as well as to comply with other new government regulations.
2. Short supply, worldwide, of plastics, paper and metal.

I would like to cover the conversion to metric system first. Some of the comments I believe will apply to all container manufacturers whether they be plastic, glass, metal or paper.

Keep in mind the many pitfalls in making the conversion; also that Canada is not an island in the trading community of the world when making this decision.

Many countries, although on the metric system, still use avoirdupois containers marked with metric weights and this will likely continue until the United States converts to metric. I understand that the United States has set a target date for change, however, with the present world supply situations, priorities could change and this date set back.

The packaging of any product is important. The way honey is packaged for presentation to the consumer literally spells out how well the product will catch the consumer's eye in the market place.

Honey Packaging.....Cont'd.

I would like you to think of yourself as a consumer, walking through a supermarket; on the shelf are two containers, both with well known brand names of honey, one marked 454 grams, the other marked 500 grams. The size of the containers is practically identical, however, the container with 454 grams was selling 10% cheaper than the other. This problem makes us all think, and makes a point that we must consider carefully to make sure that any change has taken into consideration domestic production, imports and exports.

Conversion to metric weight is one problem which most of us have already started to look after and comply to current regulations, however changing to metric containers is a completely different story.

Due to the density of honey, 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb. fitted into available 12 oz., 24 oz., and 48 oz. containers in plastic, paper, metal and glass. When you go metric, some new sized container will have to be produced to hold honey.

We, in the industry, await your decision.

AGREE AMONG YOURSELVES AND YOUR ASSOCIATION ON A CONVERSION DATE, LET THE PACKAGING INDUSTRY KNOW, AND CONTAINERS WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE.

I would now like to discuss supply! Short term. For the next 18 months to 2 years, there will be problems due to critical shortages in world supplies of crude oil from which the basic feed stocks for the chemical industry are obtained. This shortage will affect plastics, adhesives, paper coatings, inks, in other words, nearly all packaging materials. Most suppliers are on a quota system and can likely look after customers at the 1972 or 73 level of purchases. I can only suggest you give your suppliers as much lead time as possible. The shortages of critical supplies will not only affect deliveries but will cause spiralling prices.

To summarize my talk to you and leave you in a more hopeful frame of mind, I can only say that we in Canada are in better shape than most of the other industrialized countries in the Western world.

With a little forethought and planning by all of us, we should come through the next couple of years with greater sales and an increase in national consumption of honey.

FAIRS & EXHIBITIONS REPORT 1973

Honey classes were very competitive this year and quality standards were high from coast to coast. Entries were down at all major fairs due to a number of things; - B.C. Ferry Strike; late harvesting in Central Canada; increased concentration of colonies by commercial producers; ease of marketing honey by producers, etc.

Promotional displays increasingly carried the theme of pollination. The hobbyist beekeeper and the Provincial Apiarists carried the load at Fairs & Exhibitions doing the planning and work of setting up displays and promoting honey and honey bees.

An expanding "in school" educational program telling the story of bees and honey is being carried out in B.C.; Manitoba and Nova Scotia.

The major awards for which Council provides money or trophies were won by the following:

Pacific National Exhibition - Council Silver Shield
Mr. Henry Barton, Maple Ridge, B.C.

Council Silver Cup - Mrs. Bertha Axen, Brackendale, B.C.

ROYAL WINTER FAIR

1. Class 742, Best Liquid Honey - Harold C. Baker, Fielding, Sask.
2. Class 743, Best Granulated Honey - Joseph Valas, Lindsay, Ont.
3. Class 744, Premier Exhibit Award - Lorne Thurston, Dunsford, Ont.
Reserve - Joseph Valas, Lindsay, Ont.

Recommendations:

1. In view of the high consumer exposure to our products at major Fairs & Exhibitions and the ever present need for good promotion plus the unfair distribution of the work load of preparing for same, it is recommended that a modern, attractive, professionally built display be purchased to be used at the major Canadian Fairs to promote honey.
2. That promotional display material (banners, posters, etc.) be purchased and be made available at cost to interested groups of beekeepers to help in formation of honey displays at local Fairs.

The following reports were received from across the country.

NOVA SCOTIA. The Atlantic Winter Fair, Halifax, featured honey, wax and live bee displays from the three Maritime Provinces. This week long Fair was visited by over 100,000 paid visitors. There were many bus loads of students from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. A Honey Booth was set up and manned by Nova Scotia Beekeepers' Association members. The theme this year was, "pollination best with honey bees". This theme was prominently displayed on a 4 x 8-foot panel, supported by a turn-table with a four-sided box, each side describing the major crops where honey bees were used, e.g. fruit trees, small fruits, legume seed and insect pollinated vegetables. Of major interest to young visitors were the live bees, one colony in a tree trunk, another wild colony in a bird house with a hinged roof, a third colony in a three frame observation hive. 3000 copies of our recipe book were distributed.

Another Exhibition with a province-wide attendance where honey was featured in a separate booth was that of the Hants County Exhibition - the oldest Exhibition in Canada. Besides honey and wax, there were also live bees displayed.

There have been quite a number of talks given at various high schools on bees and beekeeping and several radio releases on the same topic.

Nova Scotia is quite strong in the use of honey bees in pollination, especially for flueberries. Next to Main, N.S., is the largest low bush blueberry producer in the world. With the high price of blueberries in recent years, our growers have expanded the use of honeybees as pollinators. Well over half o Nova Scotia bee colonies were employed in blueberry pollination - the rental fee is \$12.00. With 50¢ honey, this renting out looks less and less attractive when considering the bear hazard and the general wear and tear of bees and equipment. High returns from blueberry fields where the honey bees were used is the best promotion, including honey promotion.

QUEBEC. Honey Exhibits were shown in six regional agricultural fairs this year. The winner of each fair then competed in the "King Class" in Quebec City in September. The winner to be feted at a ceremony to be presided over by the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization for the Province of Quebec.

ONTARIO. Some citizens of the Village of Beeton, Ontario, located approximately 40 miles northeast of Guelph, organized and held the first Beeton Honey Festival in September, 1973. This was opened during the late afternoon, preceding the Annual Beeton Fall Fair and was open during Fair day, as well. The usual parade for the Fair was augmented by floats from surrounding communities, depicting some relationship of the beekeeping industry with the Village of Beeton. This was the home village of D.A. Jones, who was the first President of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association and the founding publisher of the Canadian Bee Journal. He was also a bee importer and queen breeder of note in his time.

The Village was decked out for the Honey Festival which included a honey bee display, beeswax candle display and some honey sales booths, as well as food displays and food sales booths featuring hot rolls, chicken and honey. Several thousand people attended the combined Honey Festival & Fair and the Festival Committee is quite enthusiastic about the prospects of making this an Annual function.

Honey entries at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair 1973 came from virtually all of the major honey producing provinces of Canada and were set up in the usual type of educational display depicting the value of honey bees as pollinators and uses for beeswax and honey. At the closing of the Fair, the honey on display was sold to the general public.

Again, at the 1973 International Plowing Match held in Ontario, honey was on display. Howard Bryans from Alvinston, Ontario, had this display in the large tent reserved for the local county commodity groups. Besides depicting matters of interest regarding honey bees, beeswax and honey, Mr. Bryans also sold honey in conjunction with this display.

At the 1973 Canadian National Exhibition, Billy Bee Honey products and Hodgson Apiaries had honey sales booths. Ian Crerar also attended the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa, as he has done for a number of years.

MANITOBA. There are two honey shows, annually, in Manitoba - the Brandon Exhibition and the Manitoba Honey Show in Winnipeg. The Brandon Exhibition was disappointing again this year with only 15 entries in six classes. The quality of the honey presented for competition was also disappointing and it was obvious that it was just entered to increase the number of entries. It is doubtful whether this competition will be held another year.

The Manitoba Provincial Honey Show held in conjunction with the Winnipeg International Flower Show, proved to be much more successful with 25 entries in seven classes. The class which attracted the most entries was the 12, one-pound jars of liquid white honey. This class was won again this year by Mrs. Mary Lucko of Winnipeg.

As is usually the case, this honey show and exhibition attracted a great deal of attention from the visitors to the Winnipeg International Flower Show. Much of the credit for this successful show must go to the Red River Apiarist Association. This association handles the sale of honey at this show, as well as supplying observation hives and showing films.

SASKATCHEWAN. The Regina and Dist. Bee Club again undertook to promote honey at the Provincial Exhibition in Regina, entitled, "The Land of Milk and Honey". The Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association sponsored two Honey Cooking awards in local exhibitions. Films and study prints were made available to schools on four occasions and a honey display was shown at the Prince Albert and Swift Current exhibitions.

Following is a report by Mr. H. Self, President of the Regina and District Bee Club - "Due to the lack of competition in the honey products classes the Regina Exhibition Board decided to delete the prize list and in place of monies allowed for this purpose, helped us financially with the display for the promotion of honey. We had a very attractive and well patronized display in conjunction with the Milk Producers' Association. This was in two sections. One display featured honey in display bee equipment also two observation hives with live bees, capably handled by members of the Regina and District Bee Club who explained the various aspects of beekeeping to interested spectators. The other display featured two young ladies who dispensed honey milkshakes while doing so promoted honey use in the district and for cooking. We sold cook books donated by the Alberta Dairy Pool, also honey cups donated by the Manitoba Honey Coop, the proceeds of which will go to the Association of Mentally Retarded Children. We wish to thank the following for their help in making our display a success and furthering our aims in promoting the use of honey and beekeeping in general; - Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association, Manitoba Honey Coop, Alberta Dairy Pool, Scott National Ltd., Mr. S.E. Bland, the Exhibition Association and all who helped with the display".

BRITISH COLUMBIA - Charlie Kennedy.

The Honey Show at the Pacific National Exhibition in Vancouver was a huge success. The number of entries was lower than in 1972 because of the B.C. Ferry strike and the lateness of the honey crop. Three packers, two Commercial and 16 individual entries were benched out of 30 entries promised. It was estimated that 250,000 persons, out of a record total attendance of 1,298,457 saw the honey display and many commented on the excellence of the arrangements. Members, who manned the show 12 hours a day, were kept busy answering queries about honey, wax and beekeeping. Through contacts made at the last two Exhibitions, arrangements were made to talk at 23 schools. An average of five classes, at least 30 per class, heard about honey and bees. The cooperation of B.C. Honey was greatly appreciated for a good supply of honey samples.

I wish to thank all those who replied to the letters sent them and for supplying information for inclusion in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Douglas.

HONEY MARKETING - NATIONAL ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER, 1973.

Honey is the second most nutritional food in the world. There have been years when we have had problems to receive a fair price and it will not be long before we will be calling today's prices "the good old days". To the beekeeper, honey is now moving at 52 to 53 cents per pound as of this month, November, 1973. We have to continue to strive and prevent a surplus as our national market is most important.

We need a planned promotional and advertising program for a strong national market. Honey as a packaged product is ideal for these promotional programs. This would stimulate domestic sales and increase consumption.

These promotional campaigns could be financed by a container levy and government assistance is available but first, we have to have a planned campaign. There are now, many new uses for honey, e.g. cosmetics, in the curing of tobacco, etc. Many more uses of honey are being tried and will be on the market in the near future. A container levy which was brought up in 1970 and was based on 30,000,000 pounds consumption in Canada, could bring in \$35,350.00. This would be a benefit part start in the promotion and sale of our products.

Our food costs are still the lowest in the world with about 17% to 20% of the earned dollar going for food. Supply and demand is what basically regulates food prices to the primary producer. If we try to create a demand, we should be able to receive better prices.

Beekeepers should consider wisely and cautiously any national marketing boards or commissions as other commodities have found it too costly along with many other problems. I also believe that too much government interference is not beneficial to the industry.

Beekeepers have a responsibility to national marketing of their product. They should diversify their operations and not put all their eggs in one basket. Very good incomes can be made on comb honey, pollen, pollination, royal jelly, raising queens, and now, there is interest in collecting propolis.

In order to achieve all that I have mentioned, we need MORE organization and cooperation, not less. So with promotion, diversifications and good leadership from the producers, national marketing would cease to be a problem.

Respectfully submitted,

Ernie Fuhr. (signed)

PRODUCER-PACKER REPORT

Mr. Chairman, Delegates, Ladies & Gentlemen:

As a producer-packer, I wonder why I am seated at this table.

The producer-packers have no active organization, so I'm here at my own expense; membership to C.H.C., \$175.00, hotel accommodation and traveling expenses.

These expenses I do not mind, as I believe in the need of a strong and active Honey Council and enjoy having a chance to have a seat and take my part in this organization.

My own thoughts are -

The Producer-Packer who is well established and getting good crops is enjoying today's prices for honey.

I feel the trend is going to be more beekeepers will try to sell their own production to retail outlets. This is happening in Ontario with many beekeepers trying to get sales by under-selling.

I know in some cases the beekeeper would have had a bigger return for his crop of honey if they had sold to any one of our Ontario packers.

Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

Howard D. Bryans

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR CANADAB.V. PETERSON - STATISTICS CANADA

YEAR	BEE-KEEPERS	COLONIES	PRODUCTION PER COLONY	TOTAL PRODUCTION
	No.	No.	lbs.	'000 lbs.
1961	11,660	336,910	104	35,058
1962	10,370	340,470	90	30,713
1963	10,660	360,060	117	42,142
1964	10,760	382,240	96	36,662
1965	10,350	413,030	119	49,157
1966	10,000	429,860	104	44,502
1967	9,660	445,070	103	45,682
1968	9,600	414,060	81	33,372(1)
1969	9,310	419,060	127	53,312
1970	8,590	407,560	125	51,041
1971	8,630	401,420(1)	130(1)	52,016(1)
1972	8,340	417,300	121	50,599
1973(2)	8,300	424,410	122	51,834

5 Year Average

1969-73	8,634	413,550	125	51,760
1968-72	8,894	411,880	117	48,068
1967-71	9,158	417,434	113	47,085
1966-70	9,432	423,122	108	45,582
1965-69	9,784	424,216	107	45,205
1964-68	10,074	416,852	101	41,875
1963-67	10,286	406,052	108	43,629
1962-66	10,428	385,132	105	40,635
1961-65	10,760	366,542	105	38,746
1960-64	11,204	349,404	101	35,360
1959-63	11,888	339,096	101	34,333
1958-62	12,386	333,624	94	31,406

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS BY PROVINCE

YEAR	BEE-KEEPERS	COLONIES	AVERAGE YIELD	TOTAL PRODUCTION
	No.	No.		'000 lbs.
<u>British Columbia</u>				
1962	1,500	20,570	61	1,255
1963	2,000	24,300	67	1,630
1964	1,890	28,900	55	1,600
1965	1,890	31,500	135	4,240
1966	1,940	36,600	67	2,470
1967	1,600	37,140	68	2,540
1968	1,500	31,360	65	2,038
1969	1,840	30,000	75	2,250
1970	1,850	31,000	108	3,348
1971	1,900	31,650	118	3,735
1972	1,900	32,500	110	3,575
1973(2)	1,700	33,030	102	3,369

(1) Revised

(2) Production Forecast

Cont'd...2

Beekeeping Statistics by Province....Cont'd.

YEAR	BEE-KEEPERS	COLONIES	AVERAGE YIELD	TOTAL PRODUCTION
<u>Alberta</u>				
1962	1,260	65,400	105	6,867
1963	1,100	71,600	162	11,600
1964	1,450	83,850	117	9,800
1965	1,320	114,000	176	20,050
1966	1,150	114,000	116	13,180
1967	1,400	120,000	145	17,380
1968	1,500	110,000	93	10,230
1969	1,400	120,000	169	20,280
1970	1,200	110,000	184	20,240
1971	1,200	115,000	196	22,540
1972	1,200	130,000	155	20,150
1973	1,300	145,000	130	18,850
<u>Saskatchewan</u>				
1962	1,800	37,200	77	2,864
1963	1,650	36,700	166	6,100
1964	1,550	39,000	141	5,500
1965	1,400	41,000	154	6,300
1966	1,250	42,000	145	6,100
1967	1,110	46,680	153	7,150
1968	1,000	45,000	113	5,085
1969	1,000	44,000	197	8,668
1970	800	43,000	177	7,611
1971	800	43,000	186	7,998
1972	720	47,000	182	8,554
1973	760	51,600	143	7,379
<u>Manitoba</u>				
1962	730	38,560	120	4,630
1963	700	42,750	170	7,285
1964	810	46,000	127	5,822
1965	820	47,000	126	5,930
1966	860	53,000	168	8,910
1967	850	55,000	166	9,140
1968	830	52,000	83	4,316
1969	800	50,000	185	9,250
1970	500	50,000	186	9,300
1971	500	50,000	150	7,500
1972	470	51,500	184	9,476
1973	510	52,000	162	8,424
<u>Ontario</u>				
1962	2,500	126,000	93	11,718
1963	2,630	130,300	84	11,000
1964	2,560	130,000	85	11,000
1965	2,580	129,700	76	9,800
1966	2,550	134,900	76	10,216
1967	2,440	133,170	45	6,032
1968	2,590	126,100	71	8,947
1969	2,200	126,570	71	8,986
1970	2,180	123,160	62	7,636
1971	2,160	115,000	63	7,245
1972	2,100	103,200	65	6,708
1973	2,050	96,400	92	8,869

Beekeeping Statistics by Province....Cont'd.

APPENDIX A-3

YEAR	BEE- KEEPERS No.	COLONIES No.	AVERAGE YIELD	TOTAL PRODUCTION '000 lbs.
<u>Quebec</u>				
1962	1,990	48,300	65	3,140
1963	2,010	49,700	83	4,125
1964	1,880	48,900	53	2,592
1965	1,800	44,300	54	2,392
1966	1,720	43,550	75	3,266
1967	1,660	47,120	65	3,063
1968	1,480	43,550	55	2,395
1969	1,390	42,690	82	3,501
1970	1,450	44,700	57	2,548
1971	1,460	40,970	62	2,540
1972	1,430	46,750	34	1,590
1973	1,400	40,000	112	4,480
<u>New Brunswick</u>				
1962	170	1,100	56	62
1963	210	1,410	89	125
1964	270	1,540	63	97
1965	200	1,300	66	86
1966	180	1,600	64	102
1967	260	1,740	62	108
1968	290	1,930	72	138
1969	290	1,900	68	129
1970	280	1,900	68	129
1971	280	1,900	100	190
1972	210	1,950	76	148
1973	200	1,850	82	152
<u>Nova Scotia</u>				
1962	340	2,800	53	148
1963	300	2,700	79	213
1964	280	3,400	58	197
1965	280	3,500	87	303
1966	290	3,500	59	208
1967	290	3,500	67	236
1968	360	3,400	53	181
1969	320	3,300	65	214
1970	290	3,300	61	201
1971	290	3,400	69	235
1972	270	3,800	90	342
1973	320	3,900	65	254
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>				
1962	80	540	54	29
1963	60	600	107	64
1964	70	650	83	54
1965	60	730	77	56
1966	60	710	70	50
1967	50	720	46	33
1968	50	720	58	42
1969	50	600	57	34
1970	40	500	56	28
1971	40	500	66	33
1972	40	600	93	56
1973	60	630	90	57

Cont'd...4

CANADIAN BEESWAX IMPORTS (CLASS 394-05)

	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
	lbs.	\$
1961	246,500	146,149
1962	281,200	172,323
1963	285,100	176,812
1964	231,486	148,135
1965	269,544	161,934
1966	219,516	131,000
1967	228,444	178,000
1968	179,333	159,000
1969	225,551	201,000
1970	132,354	120,000
1971	112,405	103,000
1972	140,779	124,000
1973(1).....	92,981	86,000

CANADIAN IMPORTATION OF PACKAGE BEES (CLASS CODE 9-10)

	<u>NO. OF PACKAGES</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
		\$
1961	145,601	591,444
1962	152,666	661,719
1963	163,423	713,873
1964	186,034	935,001
1965	208,599	1,039,448
1966	230,362	1,165,000
1967	249,105	1,312,000
1968	231,158	1,199,000
1969	255,019	1,168,000
1970	229,933	1,215,000
1971	221,988	1,114,000
1972	261,294	1,470,000
1973	302,771	2,056,000

CANADIAN STOCKS ON HAND (CAT. 32-011)HELD BY PACKERS AND WHOLESALERS

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
	<u>Million Pounds</u>										
March 31	9.0	12.9	12.8	16.2	16.7	24.5	14.2	23.1	15.7	12.8	14.8
June 30	6.4	7.1	8.1	11.4	13.1	19.9	8.6	15.6	9.1	7.2	7.1
Sept. 30	17.2	14.4	16.1	24.4	22.9	21.2	21.6	27.7	20.8	20.8	..
Dec. 31	16.9	17.2	18.4	14.8	27.0	16.7	28.1	24.6	19.3	23.0	..

.. Not Available

(1) 1973 Figures cumulative from January to August only

Cont'd....5

CANADIAN HONEY IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1967-1973(Class 55-09)

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973 (1)</u>
United Kingdom	17,759	20,528	17,922	18,595	26,699	82,302	36,072
Argentina	1,601,572	282,425	132,277	-	-	691,813	-
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,200
Australia	-	-	-	13,200	1,860	9,276	-
Belgium-Luxem.	-	-	-	-	2,138	-	-
Br. Honduras	-	14,871	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	599	1,490	1,200	1,494
Cuba	-	-	-	6,548	24,616	11,333	-
Denmark	2,400	3,600	4,800	1,200	-	-	-
France	2,283	480	1,358	2,086	5,172	1,069	176
Germany, West	17,135	23,320	29,008	21,828	44,771	61,138	33,736
Greece	34,180	21,432	37,547	27,728	41,653	32,640	22,994
Hong Kong	-	-	-	210	1,860	1,200	270
Hungary	7,660	13,200	16,440	24,360	14,400	8,400	24,000
Italy	1,875	-	-	810	810	810	-
Ireland	-	-	630	270	360	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	1,010	3,618	6,424	15,342
Mexico	146,771	168,881	140,976	6,504	-	-	-
Netherlands	20,108	27,796	23,090	32,382	21,517	21,231	6,011
New Zealand	3,996	10,290	2,340	3,960	13,560	5,100	3,950
Poland	28,200	39,360	11,400	4,315	23,392	10,800	13,800
Roumania	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
Spain	11,464	3,968	3,307	-	1,984	3,086	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	444	167	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	1,200	1,588	-	-	-
U.S.A.	756,854	356,185	453,130	405,280	444,051	355,644	182,758
TOTAL	2,660,657	1,012,736	886,225	572,482	686,395	1,305,433	541,803

(1) 1973 Figures ACumulative from January to August only

CANADIAN HONEY EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1967-1973
(Class 55-09)

APPENDIX R-6

COUNTRY	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973(1)
United Kingdom	3,147,501	5,077,836	2,454,650	5,057,601	5,344,222	2,890,929	
Bahamas	19,400	3,360	7,488	16,225	16,685	18,550	17,240
Barbados	-	-	240	3,901	4,600	7,257	5,640
Belgim-Luxem.	110,500	88,050	13,125	96,550	34,800	131,040	
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	44,595	53,187	27,755
B. Guiana	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	-	19,968	4,002	75,863	97,334	1,380	18,300
France	62,460	656,870	779,395	201,265	71,450	50,580	194,908
Germany E.	-	-	-	1,740	-	-	-
Germany W.	356,535	296,593	319,802	753,132	1,179,729	533,090	743,711
Guyana	-	-	-	3,360	-	-	-
Hong Kong	3,000	3,000	3,800	3,000	21,750	12,064	23,100
India	-	-	-	-	-	515	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	15,220	53,730	58,552	46,425	262,477	7,400	-
Italy	-	-	-	55,724	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	352,658	149,048	146,224	570,273	9,771,413	1,985,752	7,500,482
Lebanon	-	-	-	812	-	-	-
Leew-Wind Is.	-	-	-	385	225	555	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	14,000	47,750	252,550	396,100	881,750	36,100	2,631,038
Netherlands Ant.	-	-	686	-	-	-	-
Norway	23,160	13,460	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	1,680	-
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
St. Pierre-Miq.	-	780	-	1,380	655	688	24,400
Switzerland	-	-	2,600	-	-	3,750	2,400
Trin.-Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	664,300
United States	160,250	1,664,964	696,898	1,617,387	6,463,174	5,089,285	2,048,886
Austria	-	-	2,090	-	-	-	100
Kenya	-	-	1,380	-	-	-	-
S. Oceania	-	-	29,815	15,783	14,655	-	-
TOTALS	4,325,259	8,155,589	4,795,426	9,009,046	24,209,604	10,843,802	17,007,656

(1) 1973 figures cumulative from January to August only.

Cont'd...7

WORLD HONEY PRODUCTION

APPENDIX R-7

Continent and Country	Average	1969	1970	1971(1)
	1964-68			
('000 lbs.)				
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>				
Canada	41,884	53,312	51,041	52,016
Cuba(2)	8,635	8,406	8,080	7,290
El Salvador	2,337	2,555	1,786	2,800
Guatemala	5,145	5,654	4,487	6,625
Mexico	68,036	79,366	80,400	55,100
United States(3)	222,649	267,485	234,791	206,326
TOTAL	348,686	416,778	380,585	328,741
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>				
Argentina	61,288	44,092	55,115	38,800
Brazil	16,876	14,925	14,991	17,600
Chile	12,937	11,993	12,346	9,900
TOTAL	91,101	71,010	82,452	66,300
<u>USSR</u>				
(Europe & Asia)	462,525	225,972	236,995	236,000
<u>EUROPE</u>				
Austria	11,394	13,228	11,243	13,300
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,219	2,205	2,200	2,200
Bulgaria	7,932	16,138	13,228	15,400
Czechoslovakia	13,497	14,131	14,500	16,500
France	30,393	18,298	27,558	26,460
Germany, West	24,074	26,455	39,683	33,070
Greece	17,910	18,893	14,771	15,200
Hungary	14,427	15,653	16,100	16,500
Italy	16,314	14,991	14,330	14,550
Netherlands	974	992	1,830	1,320
Poland	16,076	15,102	18,739	18,000
Roumania	15,291	18,960	13,228	17,500
Spain	22,084	22,002	20,282	20,700
Switzerland	5,773	1,808	2,094	3,250
United Kingdom	7,514	9,408	8,960	8,420
Yugoslavia	8,073	11,199	11,684	11,400
TOTAL	213,945	219,463	230,430	233,770
<u>OTHER COUNTRIES</u>				
Australia(4)	41,366	29,081	49,072	42,166
China, Mainland(5)	29,837	46,029	36,416	35,484
Israel	4,076	4,189	4,079	3,620
Japan	16,043	14,621	16,418	16,535
New Zealand	10,986	9,700	12,787	12,200
Turkey	25,386	28,483	28,219	32,800
TOTAL	127,694	132,103	146,511	142,805
GRAND TOTAL	1,243,951	1,065,326	1,078,453	1,007,616

(1) Preliminary. (2) Three-year average, 1966-68. (3) Average figure represents 1965. All data for 1965-69 revised in accordance with Honey Production. Revised Estimates 1965-69. Statistical Bulletin 500, SRS, November 1972. Data for subsequent years subject to revision. (4) Crop year beginning July of previous year. (5) Export figure, based on imports into major importing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers results of office research, and related information.

APPARENT PER CAPITA DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE
OF HONEY IN CANADA

YEAR	POUNDS PER CAPITA (RETAIL WEIGHT)
1961	1.7
1962	1.6
1963	1.8
1964	1.7
1965	1.9
1966	1.9
1967	1.9
1968	1.6
1969	2.0
1970	2.2
1971	1.6
1972	1.7

Note: Production plus Jan. 1st. Stocks on Hand plus Imports less Exports less Dec. 31st. Stocks on Hand.

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR U.S.A.

YEAR	'000 COLONIES NO.	LBS. PRODUCTION PER COLONY	'000 LBS. TOTAL PRODUCTION
1962	4,900	50.9	249,608
1963	4,840	55.0	266,778
1964	4,840	51.9	251,188
1965	4,783	51.1	244,549
1966	4,772	51.9	247,842
1967	4,819	46.3	223,300
1968	4,770	41.9	200,081
1969	4,762	59.5	283,268
1970	4,639	50.6	234,791
1971	4,340	47.5	206,326
1972			

Cont'd....9

HONEY EXPORTS(BASED ON EXPORT CERTIFICATES)

	<u>1972</u>		<u>1973</u>	
	<u>PACKED</u>	<u>BULK</u>	<u>PACKED</u>	<u>BULK</u>
January	468,582	1,467,332	178,022	2,005,568
February	307,986	538,391	299,421	2,294,700
March	231,049	355,468	260,022	1,733,984
April	244,020	401,710	231,888	1,418,160
May	214,656	302,437	96,020	1,038,600
June	120,658	283,800	260,084	569,179
July	11,432	161,225	167,667	698,141
August	41,585	670,775	104,304	439,101
September	228,171	189,020	91,034	520,569
October	386,407	639,660		
November	359,502	525,120		
December	129,516	1,079,950		
TOTAL	2,743,564	6,614,888		

SOURCE: FRUIT & VEGETABLE DIVISION
Ottawa
October 3, 1973

APPENDIX-S

BUDGET
1973 - 1974
AS AMENDED

		<u>1972-1973 ACTUAL</u>	<u>1973-1974 PROPOSED</u>
<u>REVENUE</u>			
Memberships-Delegates	\$	4575	\$ 4575
-Beekeepers		6161	8300
-Packing Plants		1200	1400
-Managers & Suppliers		900	1050
Contributions		500	175
Alberta Beekeepers' Ass'n-Unpaid Levy		-	4341
		<u>13,336</u>	<u>19,841</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>			
	<u>1972-1973 BUDGET</u>	<u>1972-1973 ACTUAL</u>	<u>1973-1974 PROPOSED</u>
Administration	4500	4667	4500
Honorarium-President	600	800	600
Annual Meeting	200	406	200
Travel-Executive	2500	1520	2500
Travel-Secretary-Treasurer	700	-	800
Awards	100	238	200
Audit	200	375	200
Legal	-	-	400
Postage	400	398	500
Rent	2800	1600	2400
Stationery, Printing, Supplies	500	1658	1200
Telephone & Telegrams	900	702	800
Miscellaneous	1500	166	300
Research	-	-	200
Canadian Horticultural Council & Contributions	500	650	600
	<u>15,400</u>	<u>13,182</u>	<u>15,400</u>
Total Expenditure			
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditure		154	4,441

CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION
REPORT-NOVEMBER 28th-30th,1973.

Mr. Chairman, Council Members, Ladies & Gentlemen:

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Packers Association approved the following requests which will be presented to you in the form of resolutions:

1) We again urge research to develop a simple, economical method of testing honey for levulose-dextrose ratio. Our previous requests, while approved, have not produced positive results.

1) We request the Canadian Honey Council to take up with appropriate Government Department or Agency, the apparent misleading labelling of products as "honey" when such products contain only minute quantities of pure honey.

3) That the Canadian Honey Packers Association recommend approval of the final and formal wording of grading regulations as submitted to this Meeting, since the proposed regulations were approved in draft form at the 1972 Canadian Honey Council Annual Meeting.

4) The Canadian Honey Packers recommend that Council approve subsequent amendments to grading regulations which will permit honey free from viable yeasts spores and containing moisture not exceeding 18.6% to be graded Canada No. 1.

Considerable discussion took place on the promotion of honey and while we do not propose a formal request to Council on the matter, we do favor the promotion of honey and the honey industry.

Respectfully submitted,

P.F. Pawlowski, President.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF APICULTURISTS

REPORT

NOVEMBER 1973

First of all I would like to welcome you all to Toronto, the Capital of sunny Ontario and hope that your stay will be pleasant and fruitful.

As you probably are aware, the members of the Canadian Association of Apiculturists met during Monday and Tuesday of this week to discuss many things of concern, not only to themselves, but to the industry in general. You have been advised by mail and have already spent some time discussing the matter of looking into the importation of honey bees from Mexico or Central America. As you know, we have a historical background of importation of package bees and queens from the U.S.A. and importation of queens from New Zealand.

Due to the increase in the wholesale price of honey, there has been an expression on the part of U.S. package bee producers that they would find it equally, or more profitable, to produce honey only, and therefore there is some risk that package bees may not be as readily available in 1974 as has been the case previously. Also there is an indication that the price of package bees may, in fact, be more than double for the 1974 season and this also has increased the interest in examining the possibilities of bringing package bees into Canada from Mexico. The Canadian Association of Apiculturists has considered this question, and in view of the fact there are no bee diseases in Mexico that we do not have here, as far as we are aware, therefore we recommend to Council that Council request Agriculture Canada to allow the importation of package bees and queens from Mexico provided that there is no Acarine disease present and the African-Brazilian bee is not a threat. Also, it is recommended that these imports be confined under provincial quarantine to the three prairie provinces and the Peace River area of British Columbia for at least the first year. If Acarine should be accidentally introduced the colony or colonies so infected must be destroyed immediately. This will mean that all persons involved in disease inspection and control will have to be educated in means of detection and control of *Acrapis woodii*.

Furthermore, Agriculture Canada will have to send some Canadian representatives to examine the apiaries from which package bees may be produced for shipment to Canada to ascertain the state of health of the apiaries concerned.

Canadian Association of Apiculturists Report....Cont'd.

We wish to indicate to Council that one of the most pressing problems confronting the beekeeping industry in Canada is that of trying to make Canada self-sufficient in bee stock as soon as possible. C.A.A. recommends to Council to ask for assistance of Agriculture Canada in the matter of requirements for wintering colonies of bees and queens, and obtaining genetic strains most adaptable to the various areas of Canada. In order to enhance the wintering of colonies of bees in Canada, it may be advantageous to winter large numbers in some areas of milder winter climate, such as southern British Columbia and parts of southern Ontario.

It was brought to our attention that some projects under the Local Initiatives Program and the Opportunity for Youth Program of the Canadian Government were operated in the field of beekeeping. It is suggested that wherever possible beekeepers and anyone associated with the industry bring to the attention of those involved with research, any local programs that are operated within the sphere of beekeeping. It appears that money has been granted under these programs in amounts that have been in excess of those obtainable from the usual research granting bodies, for specific research projects. In some cases the money has not been particularly well spent or productive. It would be much more advantageous to the operators of these funds, the tax payers in general, and the beekeeping industry as well, if the apiculture expertise could be used to improve the operation of the project.

C.A.A. also recommends to Council to accept the proposed honey grading regulations as presented by Mr. Eric Smith of Agriculture Canada.

C.A.A. recommends to Council to investigate ways and means of restricting the use of the word honey in association with other sugar products and efforts made to protect the use of the name "honey".

At this time I would like to mention that Dr. Rolf Boch, Ottawa Research Station, Research Branch, Canada Agriculture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was the first winner of the J.I. Hambleton Award for research in apiculture. The late J.I. Hambleton was Director of the Apiculture Research Section of the U.S.D.A. for a number of years and the Eastern Apicultural Society has made this Award available. Dr. Boch was presented with this Award for his work on the pheromones in honey bees. These pheromones are chemical markers and aids of communication for the honey bees, and Dr. Boch had spent considerable time studying the chemical makeup and the use of these by the honey bees. We congratulate Dr. Boch on winning this Award.

Canadian Association of Apiculturists Report....Cont'd.

Many areas of Canada have reduced crops of fruit in 1973 as a result of adverse weather at the time of blossoming. This unfavourable weather resulted in lowered bee activity and much of the reduction in fruit crops was due to the lack of bee activity, resulting in insufficient cross pollination. Those growers who had colonies placed immediately within their orchards were able to produce near normal crops, but the losses were suffered by those depending upon bees in the general area which this year was not enough. Efforts should be re-newed to increase the use of honey bees to improve fruit, vegetable and seed crops.

In closing, may I wish you every success in your deliberations this week.

Respectfully submitted,

P.W. Burke