

**Canadian Honey Council
Conseil Canadien du Miel**

(FORMERLY THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL)



MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

*Thirty-Fourth
Annual Meeting*

**BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL
BANFF, ALBERTA**

NOVEMBER 25th-28th, 1974



**OFFICE:
202 - 720 BROADWAY AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN. R3G 0X1
TELEPHONE: 204 - 786-1283**

202 - 720 BROADWAY AVENUE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3G 0X
(204) 786-1283

WINNIPEG
MANITOBA

Canadian Honey Council
Conseil Canadien du Miel

(FORMERLY THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL)

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

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

~~THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING~~

BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL

BANFF, ALBERTA

NOVEMBER 25 - NOVEMBER 28, 1974

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

1974 - 1975 OFFICERS

PRESIDENT	-	J.M. SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT	-	G. PARADIS
EXECUTIVE MEMBER	-	R. BIRD
	-	J.B. DAVIES
IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT	-	R. BIRD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY	-	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
1972-74	--	R. Bird

HONCRARY LIFE MEMBERS

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
 CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL
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ASSOCIATION	DELEGATE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Alberta Beekeepers Assoc.	Gerard Paradis	Box 568, Falher, Alta.	403-837-2354
Alberta Honey Producers Cooperative Ltd.	Jack M. Smith	Box 60, Beaverlodge, Alta.	403-354-2685
Bee Cee Honey Co. Ltd.	Robert Bird	7925-13th Ave. New Westminster, British Columbia	604-521-2606
Billy Bee Honey Products Ltd.	Jack Grossman	68 Tyccos Drive, Toronto	416-789-4391
British Columbia Honey Producers Ass'n	Terry Gosselin	Dawson Cree, B.C.	
Central Alberta Dairy Pool	Fred Fathje	Bassano, Alta.	403-472-3871
Doyon & Doyon Ltee.	George Doyon	2720 Duchesne, Montreal	514-336-3350
Hamilton Bee Ranch	William Hamilton	Box 1169, Nipawin, Sask.	306-489-1194
L'Association Des Apiculteurs Professionnels	M.P. Yelle	St. Remi, P.Q.	
Manitoba Beekeepers' Ass'n	Glenn Kreutzer	2004 Crescent Road, Portage la Prairie, Man.	204-857-3041
Manitoba Cooperative Honey Producers Ltd.-Manitoba	Grant Durnin	R.P. 2, Rapid City, Man.	302R2
Manitoba Cooperative Honey Producers' Ltd.-Sask.	Russell Bacon	Box 28, Kinistino, Sask.	306-864-2481
Maritime Beekeepers' Ass'n	G.G. Smeltzer	Kentville, N.S.	
Ontario Beekeepers' Ass'n	J. Barry Davies	Seeleys Bay, Ontario	613-387-3171
Peace River Honey Coopera- tive Ltd.	Gerry Hachey	Box 206, Falher, Alta.	403-837-2013
Producer Packer	Charles Warren	1698 Lansdowne Fd. Victoria, B.C.	604-592-9731
Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association	Tom Taylor	Box 2349, Nipawin, Sask.	306-862-5594
SUPPLIERS	R.W. Craighhead	Box 1230, Bedford, P.Q.	514-248-3323

REGISTRATION MEMBERS

ANAMENKO, M/M Wm.	Nanton, Alta.
Awram, Jerry	Hay Lakes, Alta.
Bacon, M/M	Kinistino, Sask.
Barker, Randy	Winnipeg, Man.
Beauchesne, Francois	Ste. Foy, Quebec
Bennett, Grant K.	Edmonton, Alta.
Benson, Ken	Metcalf, Ont.
Bird, M/M R.	N. Burnaby, B.C.
Bland, S.E. Bland	Prince Albert, Sask.
Bryans, M/M Howard	Alvinston, Ont.
Burke, M/M P.W.	Guelph, Ont.
Buswell, A.	Regina, Sask.
Butz, M/M F.	Spruce Grove, Alta.
Cameron, M/M Claude R.H.	Calgary, Alta.
Cartier, Dr. J.J.	Ottawa, Ont.
Christensen, M/M Ivan	Rocky Mountain House, Alta.
Code, G. Oliver	Ottawa, Ont.
Congdon, M/M Roger	Cottam, Ont.
Corner, John	Vernon, B.C.
Craig, B.C.	Ottawa, Ont.
Craighead, R.W.	Bedford, Quebec
Davies, M/M Barry	Seeley's Bay, Ont.
Douglas, Bob	MacGregor, Man.
Doyon, George	Montreal, Que.
Drinkwater, M/M D.I.	Glenboro, Man.
Dunnin, M/M Grant	Rapid City, Man.
Fast, John	Kleeferld, Man.
Foster, M/M Howard	Colosa, California
Fredrich, Erwin	Nanaimo, B.C.
Fuhr, Ernie	Fort St. John, B.C.
Fuhr, M/M Leo	Vernon, B.C.
Garland, M/M F.R.	Winnipeg, Man.
Garvin, Stuart	Regina, Sask.
Graham, L.A.	Coaldale, Alta.
Gray, Dr. Don	Sackville, N.B.
Grossman, Jack	Toronto, Ont.
Guerin, Julien	Watino, Alta.
Hamilton, M/M Bill	Nipawin, Sask.
Hodgson, Murray E.	Jarvis, Ont.
Hopkins, M/M R.E. Ross	North Gower, Ont.
Kenick, Bob	230 Glenway Ave. Wpg. Man.
Kreutzer, M/M Glenn A.	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Labonte, M/M Rolland	Cte. Arthabaska, Que.
Loiselle, Raymond	Girouxville, Alta.
Mahon, Alan	Winnipeg, Man.
McCutcheon, D.M.	Surrey, B.C.
Merkley, M/M Don	Rapid City, Man.

Mesley, M/M Victor	Chemainus, B.C.
Moyen, Urbain	Zenon Park, Sask.
Mouatadid, Mohamed	Morocco
Nelson, D.L.	Beaverlodge, Alta.
Paradis, Gerard, M/M	Falher, Alta.
Paradis, Charles	Girouxville, Alta.
Pawlowski, P.F.	Edmonton, Alta.
Peer, M/M Don	Nipawin, Sask.
Philpott, M/M Dale	Brooks, Alta.
Philpott, M/M Jeff	Brooks, Alta.
Podolsky, M/M Edward L.	Ethelbert, Man.
Rathje, M/M Fred	Bassano, Alta.
Ray, M/M Bob	Tintah, Minnesota
Robertson, M/M J.N.	Lantzville, B.C.
Rodenberg, M/M Harry	Wolf Point, Montana.
Rogers, Bill	Calgary, Alta.
Salen, M/M Ken	Ridgedale, Sask.
Schwarz, M/M Art	Kleefeld, Man.
Smirl, M/M Bruce	Notre Dame de Lourdes, Man.
Smith, Dennis	Toronto, Ont.
Smith, M/M J.M.	Beaverlodge, Alta.
Soehngen, Ulf	Edmonton, Alta.
Swanson, Carroll, M/M	Polson, Montana
Taylor, Tom, M/M	Nipawin, Sask.
Taylor, M/M Melvyn R.	Minnedosa, Man.
Truscott, M/M L.W.	Creston, B.C.
Warren, M/M Chas.	Victoria, B.C.
Wiesennborn, Dr. & Mrs.	Calgary, Alta.
Wright, George A.H.	Ottawa, Ont.
Young, Tom	Islington, Ont.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

MINUTES

34TH ANNUAL MEETING

BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL

BANFF, ALBERTA

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1974

DELEGATES PRESENT

R. Bird (C)
J.M. Smith
R. Douglas
D.F. Peer
F. Rathje
G. Hachey
J. Fast
B. Davies
T. Taylor

J. Grossman
H. Bryans
F. Garland (Secretary)
G. Paradis
G. Durnin
R. Bacon
E. Fuhr
G. Doyon
W. Hamilton

ALTERNATES

J. Guerin for G. Hachey
P.F. Pawlowski for
J. Grossman
R.E.R. Hopkins for
G. Doyon

President Robert Bird declared the Meeting open, welcomed the Delegates, Consultants and visitors, and urged all to actively participate.

Delegates, Consultants and visitors were introduced.

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

The Secretary was instructed to suitably express Council regret to Mr. Eric Smith, hospitalized in Ottawa, and Mr. Carl Mellicke, hospitalized in Prince Albert.

1. MINUTES - 1973 MEETING - TORONTO, ONTARIO

MOVED: R. Douglas SECONDED: Howard Bryans

"THAT the Minutes of the 1973 Annual Meeting be adopted."

CARRIED

2. PRESIDENT'S REPORT - (Appendix "A")

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: E. Fuhr

"THAT the President's Report be received."

CARRIED

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

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

"THAT the Secretary's Report be received."

CARRIED

4. MEMBERSHIP REPORT (Appendix "D")

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

"THAT the Membership Report for the fiscal year August 1, 1973 to July 31, 1974 be received."

CARRIED

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

MOVED: R. Bacon SECONDED: G. Paradis

"THAT the Treasurer's Report be received."

CARRIED

6. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Appendix "E" and "F")

MOVED: R. Bacon SECONDED: G. Paradis

"THAT the Financial Statements for the year ended July 31, 1974, be approved."

CARRIED

7. APPOINTMENTS - ELECTION CHAIRMAN

MOVED: G. Paradis SECONDED: E. Fuhr

"THAT the Election Chairman and Scrutineers be appointed by the Chair."

CARRIED

ELECTION CHAIRMAN appointed by the Chair, John Corner.

SCRUTINEERS appointed by the Chair, Carroll Swanson and Bob Ray.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

MOVED: R. Bacon SECONDED: B. Davies

"THAT the Chair appoint the Nominating Committee".

CARRIED

APPOINTED BY THE CHAIR AS NOMINATING COMMITTEE, F. Rathje and R. Douglas.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

MOVED: D. Peer

SECONDED: R. Douglas

"THAT the Chair appoint the Resolutions Committee".

CARRIED

APPOINTED BY THE CHAIR AS RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE, P.W. Burke,
Chairman, and S.E. Bland.

8. CODEX ALIMENTARIOUS (Appendix "H" - D.F. Peer)

MOVED: D.F. Peer

SECONDED: J. Guerin

"THAT the Report on Codex Alimentarius be received."

CARRIED

9. FAIRS & EXHIBITIONS (Appendix "P" - R. Bacon)

MOVED: R. Bacon

SECONDED: J. Guerin

"THAT the Fairs & Exhibition Report be received."

CARRIED

Mr. J.N. Robertson, Secretary, British Columbia Honey Producers
Association, expressed thanks to Council for the donation of
\$50.00 towards the purchase of display material.

The Meeting was adjourned, to reconvene at 1:300 p.m.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, P.M.

The Meeting reconvened at 1:300 p.m.

R. Douglas introduced G. Kreutzer, his successor as Delegate from the
Manitoba Beekeepers' Association.

10. STATISTICAL REPORT (Appendix "R")

F.R. Garland presented the Statistical Report as prepared by
Statistics Canada and mentioned that Council had issued:

Circular No. 6, July 1974 - Estimated
Number of Producing Colonies

Circular No. 8, September 1974, Estimated
Number of Colonies and Estimated Production
as reported by Provincial Apiarists, etc.

Circular No. 9, October 1974 - Estimated
Number of Colonies and Estimated Crop as
reported by Statistics Canada.

Mr. G. Oliver Cole of Statistics Canada presented an outline of the aims and objectives of Statistics Canada and the method and procedure used in compiling statistics with particular reference to reports concerning honey production, etc. He emphasized that within budgetary and staff limitations, his Department was eager to provide the information as requested by the honey industry.

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

"THAT the Statistical Report be received."

CARRIED

11. BEE IMPORTATION - D.F. PEER, J. CORNER, DR. DON GRAY

D.F. Peer introduced Dr. Don Gray, Health of Animals Branch, Sackville, New Brunswick.

Dr. Gray emphasized that the function of the Health of Animals Branch was to ensure the health of the livestock in Canada. The program had been successful in as much as livestock with Government certification was exported to other countries without difficulty. He further advised that the 1967 Act had stipulated that Thou Shall Not Import Bees from any country other than the United States, pending assurance that bees from other countries would not have contagious diseases which might prove to be a threat to the Canadian beekeeping industry.

MOVED: D.F. Peer SECONDED: G. Paradis

"THAT Dr. Gray's Report be received."

CARRIED

J.M. Smith referred to the 1973 Resolution No. 52, which recommended the importation of stocks to initiate research on the impact of Acarapis Woodi on honey bees under Canadian conditions. In reply to correspondence from Mr. Smith, Dr. Wells, Health of Animals Branch, had advised he would not be in agreement to the importation of stock from areas where it was known that Acarapis Woodi was prevalent and that importation from countries other than the U.S.A. would be allowed under permit only.

12. MARKETING - INTERNATIONAL - J. GROSSMAN (Appendix "I")

MOVED: J. Grossman SECONDED: F. Rathje

"THAT the Marketing-International Report be received."

CARRIED

The formal Meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, November 27th, 9:00 a.m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1974 - 6:00 P.M.

13. RECEPTION

A pay-bar reception was held at 6:00 p.m. for all Delegates and visitors.

14. BANQUET

The Banquet, with approximately 110 in attendance, was sponsored by the Province of Alberta and chaired by Robert Bird.

A representative of the Canadian Petroleum Association presented a delightful and informative talk in respect to the resource industries of Alberta.

Mr. P.F. Pawlowski and Mr. Fred Rathje made presentations to the speaker.

Mr. Jack Smith, on behalf of Council, presented an engraved tray to Mr. D.F. Peer, in appreciation of his contribution to Council, as a Delegate and as President.

Robert Bird expressed appreciation to the Province of Alberta for their generous hosting of the Banquet, and to the speaker.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1974 - 9:00 A.M.

15. MARKETING - NATIONAL (Appendix "J" - P.F. Pawlowski)

MOVED: J.M. Smith SECONDED: G. Paradis

THAT the Marketing-National Report be received."

CARRIED

16. RESEARCH (Appendix "L" - J.M. Smith, D.F. Peer)

MOVED: Jack Smith SECONDED: F. Rathje

"THAT the Research Committee Report be received."

CARRIED
UNANIMOUSLY

17. MEETINGS

The Chairman gave notice of the following Meetings.

Council Executive - 7:30 p.m. Wed.
Canadian Honey Packers Assoc. - 8:30 p.m. Wed.
Closed Session for Council Delegates - 4:30 p.m. Wed.

18. AMERICAN BEEKEEPING FEDERATION - Howard Foster

The Chairman introduced Mr. Howard Foster, President of the American Beekeepers Federation. Mr. Foster brought greetings from the Federation and expressed appreciation for the dialogue that continued between the two organizations and expressed the hope that such dialogue would continue to develop.

He described the Federation, briefly, advising that each State elected one or more Directors who, in turn, elected the Executive Council.

He urged that we do not underestimate the importance of the beekeeping and honey industry.

He described the anxiety of the Federation in respect to honey substitutes; their efforts to analyze the new product; and stated that there was now being produced in the United States, approximately one million pounds per week of this product, which sold for approximately 35 cents per pound.

Mr. Foster extended a hearty invitation to attend the 31st Annual Meeting of the Federation, to be held the last week in January.

19. FINANCE

R. Douglas submitted the Report of the Finance Committee and stressed the importance of each Delegate actively soliciting membership for Council, and expressed the importance of obtaining increased revenue for Council.

MOVED: R. Douglas SECONDED: R. Bacon

"THAT the Finance Report be received."

CARRIED

20. GRADING - (Appendix "G" - Howard Bryans)

MOVED: H. Bryans SECONDED: G. Paradis

"THAT the Grading Report be received."

CARRIED

21. HONEY CONTAINERS - (Appendix "O" - J.A. Wildman)

J.A. Wildman, Marketing Manager, Maypac, presented a Report on honey containers.

MOVED: E. Fuhr SECONDED: G. Hachey

"THAT the Honey Container Report be received."

CARRIED

Prior to adjournment until 1:30 p.m., Mr. Bird expressed appreciation to Mr. Leo Fuhr for the donation of a box of apples.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1974 - 1:30 P.M.

22. CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF APICULTURISTS (Appendix "M" - J. Corner)

MOVED: G. Paradis SECONDED: J.M. Smith

"THAT the Report of the Canadian Association of Apiculturists be received."

CARRIED

Appended to the Report of the Association of Apiculturists were several recommendations.

MOVED: G. Durnin SECONDED: G. Paradis

"THAT the recommendations from the Association of Apiculturists be referred to the Resolution Committee."

CARRIED

23. IMPORTATION OF PACKAGE BEES - D.F. Peer

Mr. Peer presented a Report on behalf of the Committee regarding importation of bees. He outlined the formation of the Committee; the cooperation with Dr. Wells of the Health & Animals Branch and the unexpected decision to allow importation of bees from countries other than the U.S.A., by permit from the Health & Animals Branch. He emphasized the appreciation of Council for the leadership given this project by Dr. Horner, Minister of Agriculture. The Secretary was instructed to forward a letter of appreciation on behalf of Council to Dr. Horner and to Charles Mraz for their assistance.

MOVED: D.F. Peer SECONDED: R. Douglas

"THAT the Report on Importation on Bees be received."

CARRIED

J. Awram reported further on the importation of bees (Appendix "Q"). The assistance of E.A. Karmo, sent to Mexico by Health of Animals Branch was invaluable.

24. RESEARCH (Appendix "N" - J.J. Cartier)

MOVED: R. Bacon SECONDED: G. Paradis

"THAT the Research Report submitted by Dr. Cartier be received."

CARRIED

CLOSED MEETING - DELEGATES ONLY

25. SECRETARY-TREASURER

MOVED: G. Hachey SECONDED: B. Davies

"THAT F.R. Garland be retained as Secretary-Treasurer and that the budget for administration be increased by ten percent."

CARRIED

26. CANADIAN HORTICULTURAL COUNCIL

MOVED: J.M. Smith SECONDED: D. Peer

"THAT we resign our membership in the Canadian Horticultural Council."

CARRIED

MOVED: J. Grossman SECONDED: H. Bryans

"THAT the Closed Meeting be adjourned."

CARRIED

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1974 - 9:00 A.M.

27. MARKETING (Appendix "K" - George A.H. Wright)

MOVED: F. Rathje SECONDED: G. Durnin

"THAT the Marketing Report presented by Mr. George A.H. Wright, Industry, Trade & Commerce, Ottawa, be received."

CARRIED

28. METRIC CONVERSION - (Appendix "S" - D.R. Robertson, Barclay Craig)

MOVED: F. Rathje SECONDED: G. Durnin

"THAT the Reports re Metric Conversion submitted by Messrs. Robertson and Craig be received."

CARRIED

29. BEE SUPPLIES - (Appendix "T" - John Fast)

MOVED: J. Fast SECONDED: G. Durnin

"THAT the Bee Supply Report be received."

CARRIED

30. CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS - (Appendix "U" - P.F. Pawlowski)

MOVED: H. Bryans SECONDED: R. Douglas

"THAT the Report of the Canadian Honey Packers be received."

CARRIED

31. BUDGET (Appendix "V" - R. Douglas)

MOVED: R. Douglas SECONDED: F. Rathje

"THAT the Budget as presented by R. Douglas be approved."

CARRIED

32. FEE STRUCTURE

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

"THAT the Fee Structure for Delegate's seats, other than for the bee supply delegate and the producer-packer delegate, be increased by \$100.00."

DEFEATED

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1974 - P.M.

RESOLUTIONS were presented by P.W. Burke.

33. RESEARCH FINANCING

MOVED: P.F. Pawlowski SECONDED: G. Paradis

"WHEREAS problems exist in the honey industry that can only be solved by the expenditure of both time and money on research.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Executive of the Canadian Honey Council in consultation with the Executive of the Canadian Association of Apiculturists, thoroughly investigate all governmental funding agencies as sources of assistance in financing on a continual basis for apicultural and product research in Canada."

CARRIED

34. GRADING

MOVED: J. Grossman SECONDED: J.M. Smith

"BE IT RESOLVED that the moisture content of No. 1 honey be raised from 17.8% to 18.7%, thus to enable the removal of the word pasteurized and use of this word for honey with moisture of 18.7% or more."

Defeated
~~CARRIED~~

35. ABSTRACTS

MOVED: J. Grossman SECONDED: J.M. Smith

"WHEREAS continuation of the bee research apicultural abstract computer print out and reproduction facility of the University of Guelph is now in jeopardy because of lack of fund.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council and the Canadian Association of Apiculturists jointly make application to Canadian Funding bodies for support of this valuable service on a continual basis."

CARRIED

36. CONTAINERS

MOVED: G. Paradis SECONDED: B. Davies

"BE IT RESOLVED that a 500 gram (1/2 kilo) container be an approved container on a temporary basis for honey packed in Canada."

DEFEATED

37. CONTAINERS

"WHEREAS at this time there is no container available between the 8 lb. and 30 lb. size.

BE IT RESOLVED that permission be requested to use a 16 lb. container on a temporary basis for the marketing of honey in Canada."

CARRIED

38. LABOUR

MOVED: G. Paradis SECONDED: R. Hopkins

"WHEREAS the beekeeping industry is suffering an acute shortage of labour.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council endeavour to have the Federal Government approve the importation of available labour from Mexico and other countries."

CARRIED
ONE OPPOSED

39. BILINGUAL

MOVED: G. Paradis

SECONDED: R. Douglas

"WHEREAS the Canadian Honey Council's main purpose is to represent and unify our industry for all Canada.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT OUR Newsletters be made available in French so as to obtain more participation from Eastern Canada."

CARRIED

40. CHALK BROOD

MOVED: E. Fuhr

SECONDED: R. Bacon

"WHEREAS the occurrence of chalk brood disease in honey bees represents an area of considerable concern to beekeepers in Canada.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council in consultation with the Canadian Association of Apiculturists encourage and record all on-going research into the occurrence, economic importance and control of chalk brood in honey bees and further,

THAT the Canadian beekeepers, through Council Newsletters, be kept informed of all developments in this area of concern."

CARRIED

41. INDEMNITY - INSECTICIDES AND PESTICIDES

MOVED: D.F. Peer

SECONDED: R. Hopkins

"WHEREAS from time to time, throughout Canada, there has been documented cases of substantial economic loss of honey bees and resultant honey production, due to the use of insecticides and pesticides.

AN WHEREAS these losses have resulted through np illegal action or incompetence of honey producers.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Executive of the Canadian Honey Council take all necessary action with the Government of Canada to have these losses covered under an Indemnity program."

CARRIED

42. GATT

MOVED: P.F. Pawlowski SECONDED: G. Paradis

"WHEREAS Canadian honey exports are subject to import duties of up to 30 percent by countries of import and WHEREAS Canadian Tariff on honey imported into Canada is considerably lower,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council make submission to Canadian Trade and Tariff Committee, requesting they negotiate for the most favourable Tariffs possible at the upcoming Gatt negotiations."

CARRIED

43. STATISTICS

MOVED: G. Hachey SECONDED: G. Paradis

"WHEREAS it is of prime importance that accurate information be disseminated by our office,

BE IT RESOLVED that in the future, a more accurate analysis of crop conditions, honey production and colony statistics be made by the Canadian Honey Council office."

CARRIED

44. HONEY PLANTS

MOVED: B. Davies SECONDED: R. Hopkins

"WHEREAS the major problem in Eastern Canada is to obtain sufficient honey production to make the keeping of bees economical,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT an effort be made to obtain funding under the Federal Incentive Programs to alleviate this problem by selecting and promoting the growing of honey plants in this region."

CARRIED

45. MINUTES

MOVED: P.F. Pawlowski SECONDED: G. Paradis

"WHEREAS all members of Canadian Honey Council do not at present receive the Minutes of the Canadian Honey Council Annual Meeting.

BE IT RESOLVED that an item be added to the Canadian Honey Council membership form that upon request, the Minutes will be sent to the member and that the Minutes be provided if the charge of printing is paid by the member."

DEFEATED

The Secretary advised the Meeting that for the past three years Minutes had been mailed to all members in good standing as at December 31st.

46. SUGAR

MOVED: R. Hopkins SECONDED: G. Hachey

"WHEREAS there is a Tariff on importation of sugar,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Tariff Board be approached by the Canadian Honey Council to remove this Tariff on sugar when used for bee feed."

CARRIED

47. BEE IMPORTATION

MOVED: D.F. Peer SECONDED: G. Durnin

"WHEREAS the Canadian Government has changed import regulations to allow importation of honey bees from countries other than the United States and

WHEREAS importation of new stock could produce certain hazards,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request the Federal authorities to grant import licenses only to such agencies, individuals and organizations as recommended by the select committee appointed by the Canadian Honey Council."

CARRIED

MOVED: R. Bacon SECONDED: R. Douglas

"WHEREAS the importation of queens and packages from Mexico has become a Provincial endeavour,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council on Importation which was formed last year to handle this importation be dissolved."

CARRIED

48. IMPORTATION - GENETIC STOCK

MOVED: R. Douglas

SECONDED: E. Fuhr

"WHEREAS there has been great interest in the importation of genetic stock from countries other than the United States, New Zealand and Mexico and,

WHEREAS the importation of genetic stock from other than the above named countries requires careful evaluation for acceptability under Canadian conditions,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council name a standing committee on importation which will cooperate with the Canadian Association of Apiculturists and the Health of Animals Branch in the evaluation of all new importations."

CARRIED

49. RESEARCH

MOVED: R. Douglas

SECONDED: G. Durnin

"WHEREAS there is a problem in adequately funding bee research in Western Canada,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council urge the Federal Department of Agriculture for greater financial support for bee research in Western Canada."

CARRIED

50. IMPORTATION COMMITTEE

MOVED: P.F. Pawlowski

SECONDED: G. Durnin

THAT the Canadian Association of Apiculturists in consultation with the Executive, appoint a committee within 30 days in respect to the importation of bees."

CARRIED

51. ELECTIONS

Mr. J. Corner, Election Chairman

F. Rathje presented the report on behalf of the Nominating Committee as follows:

President	- J.M. Smith
Vice-President	- B. Davies
Executive Member	- R. Bird
Producer Packer Delegate	- C. Warren
Bee Supply Delegate	- R. Craighead

52. ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

Mr. Jack Smith being nominated as President by the Nominating Committee.

The Chair called for further nominations.

MOVED: G. Paradis SECONDED: R. Bacon

"THAT nominations for President cease."

CARRIED

Mr. Jack Smith was declared elected as President.

53. ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr. Barry Davies being nominated by the Nominating Committee.

The Chair called for further nominations.

R. Hopkins nominated G. Paradis.

MOVED: E. Fuhr SECONDED: G. Hachey

"THAT nominations cease."

CARRIED

Ballots were distributed and the Scrutineers reported Mr. G. Paradis had been elected Vice-President.

54. EXECUTIVE MEMBER ELECTION

MOVED: G. Hachey SECONDED: R. Durnin

"THAT it be deemed advisable to elect a fourth member to the Executive."

CARRIED

Robert Bird, having been nominated by the Nominating Committee.

The Chair called for further nominations.

MOVED: G. Hachey SECONDED: J. Smith

"THAT nominations for Executive member cease."

CARRIED

Mr. R. Bird was declared elected an Executive member.

J.M. Smith nominated B. Davies as the fourth member of the Executive.

MOVED: G. Durnin SECONDED: R. Hopkins

"THAT the nominations for the fourth member of the Executive cease."

CARRIED

Barry Davies was declared elected Executive Member.

55. PRODUCER-PACKER ELECTION

Charles Warren having been nominated by the Nominating Committee.

The Chair called for further nominations.

MOVED: R. Bacon SECONDED: H. Bryans

"THAT nominations for Producer-Packer Delegate cease."

CARRIED

Charles Warren was declared elected as Delegate representing the Producer-Packers.

56. SUPPLIER

R.W. Craighead having been nominated by the Nominating Committee.

The Chair called for further nominations.

MOVED: H. Bryans SECONDED: R. Douglas

"THAT nominations cease."

CARRIED

R. Craighead was declared elected as Delegate representing the suppliers.

57. DELEGATE AT LARGE

MOVED: R. Douglas SECONDED: F. Rathje

"THAT the Delegate; seat of Delegate at Large not be filled."

CARRIED

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

"THAT the election Chairman and Scrutineers be thanked and the ballots destroyed."

CARRIED

58. AUDITOR

MOVED: J.M. Smith SECONDED: G. Durnin

"THAT Coopers & Lybrand be appointed Auditors for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1975."

CARRIED

59. ANNUAL MEETING

MOVED: G. Paradis SECONDED: R. Douglas

"THAT the 1975 Annual Meeting be held in Quebec and THAT THE 1976 Annual Meeting be held in Winnipeg."

CARRIED

60. NEW BUSINESS

MOVED: R. Douglas SECONDED: E. Fuhr

"THAT all committee reports be forwarded to the Secretary not later than two weeks prior to the Annual Meeting, to enable the Secretary to prepare the required copies for distribution at the Annual Meeting.'

CARRIED

61 CIRCULARS

MOVED: R. Bacon SECONDED: R. Douglas

"THAT the Executive issue more reports to the Delegates throughout the year, indicating the activities of Council."

CARRIED

62. ADDITIONAL DELEGATES

The following notices were accepted by the Chair.

"I hereby apply for a seat as a honey packer on the Canadian Honey Council, authorized by Laboteau Miel Inc., 530 Rang, Victoriaville, Quebec."

"I, G. Hachey, hereby submit the name of the Alberta Beekeepers' Commission to occupy a seat on Council for the 1975 Canadian Honey Council Annual Meeting."

63. VIP HONEY LABEL

Barry Davies requested and received authority to obtain VIP Council Honey Labels to be used for presentation to the Ontario Parliament.

64. EASTERN APICULTURAL SOCIETY

E.R. Ross Hopkins gave a report and brought greetings from the Eastern Apicultural Society.

65. APPRECIATION

A sincere vote of thanks was extended to Robert Bird for his complete and capable fulfillment as President, and to the retiring Council members, namely, D.F. Peer, R. Douglas, E. Fuhr, John Fast and Howard Bryans. It was recognized that their interest and activity made a very important contribution to Council and to the Canadian Honey and Beekeeping Industries.

Robert Bird expressed his sincere thanks to the Executive, the Council members, and the industry, for the honour and privilege of having served two successive years as President.

66. ADJOURNMENT

The Chair declared the 1974 Meeting adjourned.

PRESIDENT'S REPORTROBERT BIRD

Last year, I presented a report in which I indicated that I was satisfied with the progress of the Canadian Honey Council to that time. We had reorganized and for the most part put our house in order. We were ready, I stated, to meet the complex and world wide problems of the seventies.

I am very happy at this time to be able to report to you that this has been a very busy year and that in my opinion the Council now has the "depth" to tackle these problems. Certainly, the collective input from all segments of our industry enabled us this year to perform on an industry-wide basis which should be the envy of most other agricultural groups. The problems we encountered this year were not of a housekeeping nature, but hard core, potentially serious ones. (eg. possible gasoline rationing in the U.S.A.)

Most of the details of Council's activities during this year are contained in the various Committee Reports and I will not dwell on them here, other than to state that the spirit of cooperation that prevailed last year at our Annual Meeting in Toronto re the importation of bees from Mexico, continued throughout the year.

As I've indicated, 1974 was a busy year, highlighted perhaps by the importation of Mexican bees, the possible gasoline problems that beekeepers almost faced in bringing home their package bees from the U.S., (the highest number ever, by the way), and by a public relations promotion which your Executive embarked on.

This P.R. promotion involved the designing and printing of a special V.I.P. label. In this case a one pound jar of liquid honey containing the special V.I.P. label was presented to every Senator, M.P. and Press Gallery member. The Honourable Ged Baldwin (M.P. for Peace River - the largest honey producing area in Alberta) made the presentation to the House on our behalf and the response was overwhelming. The promotion was a prime case of cooperation from various sources within the Canadian Honey Council. Without this participation, we could not have received the national publicity - (all favourable in the extreme) that we did.

This year, we experienced a large growth in our membership and I would like to thank all members and delegates whose personal efforts made this 50% increase possible.

As is our custom (after two consecutive terms), I will be stepping aside as President in this year's Election of Officers. I know that each Council member will give the new President the same help and encouragement that has been given to me in the last two years.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT CONT'D.

It is my personal conviction that the affairs of the Canadian Honey Council are in fine order. Our finances are in good shape, (certainly we are not "fat cats", but that is as it should be.) Our membership is strong and growing and the Esprit de Corps is high.

Again, I would like to thank each and every member for his support and a special personal thanks to the members of the Exectuive, Jack Smith, Bob Douglas, Don Peer and Frank Garland.

It has been an honour to serve as your President.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Bird.

REPORT OF SECRETARY
NOVEMBER, 1974

The National office, reasonably equipped, and with excellent part-time stenographical assistance, was maintained in Winnipeg. Your Secretary was in attendance part-time daily with the exception of normal holidays.

MINUTES

The Minutes of the 1973 Annual Meeting containing complete reports of all papers presented were forwarded to all members.

ACTION RE 1973 RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No. 48-Canadian Customs were requested to designate plastic beekeeping equipment as Duty Free. Request denied.

Resolution No. 54-Council obtained assurances that gasoline and diesel fuel would be obtainable to Canadian beekeepers hauling package bees in the U.S.A.

Resolution No. 59- Council advised all members that a budget had been provided to assist associations in the purchase of display material. One Grant was made to the B.C. Honey Producers' Association.

Resolution No. 63- Work is in progress on an informational pamphlet in respect to the work of the Canadian Honey Council.

Reports in respect to Resolutions on Grading, Research, Metric Conversion, Honey Substitutes, will be presented by the appropriate committees.

Letters of appreciation were forwarded to all who attended and participated in the 1973 Meeting.

REPORT OF TREASURER

The following Financial Statements are submitted:

1. Audited Statement for year ended July 31, 1974.
2. Unaudited Statement for 3-months ended October, 1974.

NOTE RE STATEMENTS

Deficit Aug 31/74	(34.00)
Alberta Levy Applicable to previous years	4,341.00
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditure year ended July 31/74 -	<u>27.00</u>
Surplus-July 31/74	<u>\$4,334.00</u>

<u>Operating Statement</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Budget</u>	Over (Under) <u>Budget</u>
Revenue-Memberships-	\$17,011.	\$15,500.	\$ 1511.
-Interest	231.	-	231.
Total	<u>17,242.</u>	<u>15,500</u>	<u>1742.</u>
Expenditures	17,214.	15,400.	1814.
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditure	27.	100.	(73)

APPENDIX C-2

1973-4 EXPENDITURES COMPARED WITH BUDGET

	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Over Budget</u>	<u>Under Budget</u>
Administration	5,000	4,500	500	-
Annual Meeting	116	200	-	84
Audit	200	200	-	-
Awards	223	200	23	-
Can. Hort. Council(1)	-	600	-	600
Fairs & Exhibitions	50	-	50	-
Honorarium-President	600	600	-	-
Legal	311	400	-	89
Miscellaneous	82	300	-	218
Postage	486	500	-	14
Printing & Office Supplies (2)	1,576	1,200	376	-
Publicity & Promotion(3)	873	-	873	-
Rent	2,400	2,400	-	-
Research	-	200	-	200
Telephone and Telegraph (4)	1,611	800	811	-
Travel-Executive	3,224	2,500	724	-
--Secretary(5)	463	800	-	337
--				
TOTAL	17,215	15,400	3,357	1,542
NET OVER BUDGET			1,815	

Hort. Council

1. Assessment increased to \$900 - payment pending.
2. Printing-increased cost of annual minutes and circulars.
3. Publicity-Honey to M.P.'s and Senators.
4. Telephone-increased consultation by executive.
5. Travel Executive - More meetings.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
MEMBERSHIP FEES PAID
AUGUST 1/73 to JULY 31/74

APPENDIX D

BEEKEEPERS' MEMBERSHIP:

M.W. Abrahams, Sask.	Ivan W. Christensen, Alta.
M.C. Abrahamson, Sask.	Francis G. Cole, B.C.
J.R. Aisman Selkirk, Man.	James F. Craven, Alta.
D. Alen, Sask.	D.E. Clark, B.C.
S. Angerman, Alberta	Jack Cage, Alta.
Hector Aubin Apiary, Alta.	C.H. Camber, Sask.
Dr. Jerry Awram, Alta.	Claude R. Cameron, Alta.
S. Bakay, Alta.	D.D. Campbell, Ont.
Donna Barr, Alta.	Ralph Carrick, Ont.
Tony Barth, Sask.	Wasył W. Chubey, Man.
Eugene Bastura, Alta.	K.Wayne Church, Man.
Rene & Kay Berghs, Alta.	C.D. Ciphery, Alta.
Leo Brieskorn, Alta.	James B. Clark, Man.
Paul Bugnet, Alta.	Richard Clark, Man.
Roger Bugnet, Alta.	J. Cmnut, Ont.
Fred Babyen, Man.	Roger G. Congdon, Ont.
Russell H. Bacon, Sask.	Raymond G. Cote, Alta.
Gary J. Bain, Nova Scotia	Paul-Emile Cote, Alta.
Harold C. Baker, Sask.	Marjorie & Stan Cottrell, Alta.
M. Bernard Baril, Quebec	Don Couch, Man.
R.G. Barker, Wpg. Man.	S.F. Cronk, Sask.
Tom Barrow, Man.	Emilien J. Cyre, Alta.
Norman Bartel, Man.	Cyre Bros. Alta.
Peter K. Bartel, Man.	Clayton Davidson, Ont.
BeeLand Honey Co. Sask.	J. Barry Davies, Ont.
K.M. Bell, Ont.	William & Mabel Davies, Alta.
Bruce Bertram, Man.	M.G. Dennstedt, Sask.
Jules Bessette, Alta.	John Dmyterko, Sask.
Roger Bessette, Alta.	H.K. Dodds, Ont.
W.R. Birkhan, Man.	Lajos Domotor, Alta.
Fernie Bisson, Man.	R. Douglas, Man.
H.A. Blake, Man.	Tony Dresler, Man.
Blumengart Colony, Man.	D.I. Drinkwater, Man.
Kost Bohonos, Man.	Maurice Dubeau, Alta.
John Bradley, Sask.	Ben K. Dueck, Man.
Harold A. Brake, Man.	Martin Dueck, Man.
A.P. Brown, Alta.	G. Durnin & Sons, Man.
Howard B. Bryans, Ont.	Walter F. Durston, Man.
O. Harold Bryans, Ont.	Dyment Bros. Ont.
Douglas D. Burke, Ont.	Jack Ellis & Sons, Man.
E.J. Burnett, Man.	Earl Emde, Sask.
Fred Burton, Ont.	T.M. English, Man.
Franklin E. Butz, Alta.	Frank F. Enns, Sask.
Bill G. Buzak, Alta.	Laird L. Fairn, Nova Scotia
Leslie S. Byers, Ont.	Ronald Farrell, Man.
Stewart Dyers, Ont.	Cecil Fast, Man.
Christensen Bee Ranch, Alta.	

BEEKEEPERS' MEMBERSHIP cont'd.

Ivan & Joy Fidler, Ont.
George B. Foote, Nova Scotia
Robert W. Ford, Man.
Charles K. Forgarassey, Alta.
Edwin P. Francis, Alta.
Ernie Fuhr, B.C.
Leo Fuhr, B.C.
Rev. Fr. Lloyd Gedge, Alta.
Walter Gorczynski, Sask.
Leon Gacparski, Ont.
Charles Gane, Sask.
Richard and Linda Gane, Sask.
R.E. Glendenning, Sask.
Peter Gorbenko, Sask.
T.A. Gosselin, B.C.
Don Green, Sask.
Louis Greidanus, Alta.
Linus Griebel, Alta.
Keith J. Groot, Sask.
R. Grueger, Alta.
Siegfried Grundau, Alta.
S.P. Gudmundson, Man.
Donald Guerin, Alta.
Richard Gunter, Sask.
Mrs. J.C. Harlton, Man.
Paul Higgins, Alta.
Rev. Erik B.R. Haave, Sask.
G.A. Hachey, Alta.
Wm. J. Hall, Sask.
Harry Halliday, B.C.
A. Hannigan, Sask.
Mike F. Hickey, Alta.
Stewart & Marie Higgins, Ont.
O.B. Hill, California
Honey Pot Apiaries, B.C.
Honey Capital Apiaries Ltd., Alta.
Honey Hut Apiaries, Man.
R.E. Ross Hopkins, Ont.
R.A. Housworth, Alta.
J. Nelson Hulme, Man.
Nick Humeniuk, Sask.
C.R. Hunt, Alta.
James Isaac, Man.
William H. Johnston, Ont.
Thomas Jasienuk, Sask.
Rolf H. Jauch, Alta.
Calvin Jones, Sask.
Cliff Jones, Sask.
E. Narmo, Nova Scotia
Frank Kazokas, Alta.
Dennis Keays, Sask.
Ernie Keller, Alta.
Charles Kennedy, B.C.
Andrew Kerek, Man.
Kazimierz Kiezik, Ont.
Kirks Apiaries, Sask.
Harold W. Ritson, Man.
D.W. Knight, B.C.
R.A. Knox, Sask.
George Knudsen, Sask.
Gerould Knudsen, Sask.
Myron Kollin, Sask.
A. Kreutzer, Man.
Clenn A. Kreutzer, Man.
Dan Kublick, Man.
Louis J. Laberge, Alta.
J.W. Larochelle, P.Q.
Raymond Loiselle, Alta.
Karl G. Lees, Ont.
Fred Lemke, Ont.
Lise & Pierre Enrg. Quebec
James Littlefair, Alta.
George Lloyd, Man.
W.A. Lockhart, Man.
Peter K. Loewen, Sask.
S.J. Lye, Man.
Robert Lytle, Man.
Robert A. Mark, Sask.
John Main, Man.
K.A. Maley, Ont.
Mike Mardell, Sask.
Kenneth Margeson, Nova Scotia
William Marshall, Sask.
E.C. Martens, Alta.
M.A. Mason, Sask.
Dennis Mattison, Sask.
A. Medynski, Alta.
Don Merkley, Man.
V. Mesley, B.C.
Mrs. Betty J. Mills, B.C.
Donald R. Mohr, Sask.
H.H. Mohr, Sask.
Allan Morris, Man.
H. Moyer, Sask.
H.G. Musselwhite, Man.

BECKEERS' MEMBERSHIP cont'd

George McFadyen, Alta.
A. Gerald McConnell, Ont.
K.L. MacDonald, Ont.
H.F. MacDougall, Man.
Blaine McKee, Sask.
William C. MacKenzie, Ont.
John A. McLauchlan, Ont.
Douglas McRory, Man.
R.G. Newall, Alta.
Doug Newman, Sask.
N. Olnick, Man.
Tibor Orsos, Quebec
Wm. Ostopowich, Man.
Dave Ostryzniuk, Man.
Jean Paradis, Alta.
Calvin Parsons, Sask.
Sidney Pawlowski, Alta.
Robert Pieback, Alta.
C. Paradis, Alta.
Yvonne Paradis, Alta.
E.M. Parks, Sask.
D.F. Peer, Sask.
Larry Peters, Man.
Sandford Petersen, Man.
Philpott Honey Producers Ltd. Alta.
E. Podolsky, Man.
Gunnar Postnicks, Man.
Lawrence Prieur, Ont.
R.M. Pugh, Sask.
V.W. Quesnel, Man.
J. N. Robertson, B.C.
M.S. Reekie, Ont.
J.B. Rivney, Sask.
Ed. Robertson, Ont.
Walter Roshuk, Alta.
Leonard Rouleau, Alta.
Wilf Rupert, Alta.
Greg W. Smith, Alta.
South Peace Apiaries, Alta.
Steve Szmyrko, Alta.
St. Augustine's Monastery, N.S.
Ken Salen, Sask.
Reider Salen, Sask.
Rudy Schaller, Sask.
A. Scheresky, Sask.
Wally Schultz, Alta.
P.K. Schwarz & Sons, Man.
Erno "v. Sebo", Alta.
F.E. Sedgwick, Sask.
Hans Selnes, Sask.
Shirley Slind, Sask.
G.G. Smeltzer, Nova Scotia
Bruce Smirl, Man.
Greg W. Smith, Alta.
Howard S. Smith, Man.
J.N. Smith, Alta.
James O. Smith, Alta.
John C. Sproule, Ont.
Camilo Stano, Alta.
Rudolf Steinhauer, Man.
William K. Stuart, Alta.
Sunnyside Colony, Man.
R.G. Swannie, Sask.
Tegart Apiaries, Alta.
J.B. Telfer, Man.
Alfred Taylor, Sask.
Taylor Apiaries, Sask.
Melvyn R. Taylor, Man.
Tom Taylor, Sask.
Termeer's Apiaries, Ont.
Mrs. C. Thiem, Man.
Lorne H. Thurston, Ont.
Cyril Tomsie, Man.
Trappist Fathers, Man.
Walter Triska, Alta.
Truscott's Honey Farm, B.C.
Howard Turnbull, Man.
Robert E. Turner, V.C.
John Uhrin, Man.
Ursuline Nuns, Sask.
Wilfred Van Hees, Alta.
Leslie Vagy, Alta.
Joseph Valas, Ont.
Danny Valteau, Sask.
E. Vandal, Alta.
Neil Vanderput, Man.
Peter Van Hees, Alta.
Victor Apiaries, Sask.

M.F. Whittaker, Alta.
 Wm. Wallie, Man.
 Herman Warner, Man.
 M/M Charles Warren, B.C.
 John Wendell, Sask.
 West-Man. Honey Producers Ltd. Man.
 Lloyd S. Wheeler, Ont.
 Keith Wilson, B.C.
 Raymond L. Wood, Alta.
 Ronald Wright, Quebec
 T.E. Wright, Man.
 John Zekonja, Alta.
 Gordon A. Zosel, Sask.
 Walter Yaremico, Alta.
 C.A. Younie, Quebec
 Dmy. Zacharuk, Alta.
 F. Ziegenhagen, Man.

SUMMARY BEEKEEPERS MEMBERSHIP BY AREAS

AREA	No. of Beekeepers		AMOUNT	
	1973-4	1972-3	1973-4	1972-3
Maritimes	7	2	\$100.00	\$ 20.00
Quebec	7	3	85.00	45.00
Ontario	39	26	1215.00	695.00
Manitoba	80	70	2450.00	1945.00
Saskatchewan	68	55	2785.00	2110.00
Alberta	86	35	3100.00	1130.00
British Columbia	12	9	350.00	205.00
U.S.A. & MISC.	2	1	51.00	11.00
TOTAL -	301	201	\$10,136.00	\$6161.00

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

Sept 30/74

We have examined the balance sheet of the Canadian Honey Council as at July 31, 1974 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 from all sources, because of its nature, was limited to comparisons of recorded receipts with the bank deposits.

In our opinion, except for the above limitation, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Council as at July 31, 1974 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

COOPERS & LYBRAND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
BALANCE SHEET AS AT JULY 31, 1974

	1974	1973
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Cash in bank	895	-
Term deposit receipt	3,000	-
Accounts receivable-memberships	375	-
Accrued interest receivable	34	-
	<u>4,334</u>	<u>Nil</u>
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS (DEFICIT)		
Bank indebtedness	-	<u>34</u>
Surplus(deficit)- beginning of year	(34)	(2,655)
1971-72 memberships collected		
subsequent to July 31,1972	-	2,466
Alberta Beekeepers Association levy		
applicable to prior years	4,341	-
Excess of revenue over expenditure		
for the year	<u>27</u>	<u>155</u>
Surplus (deficit)-end of year	<u>4,334</u>	<u>(34)</u>
	<u>4,334</u>	<u>Nil</u>

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL

R. Bird,
Director.

R. Douglas.
Director

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1974

REVENUE	1974	1973
Memberships-delegates	4,575	4,575
-beekeepers	10,136	6,151
-packing plants	1,400	1,200
-managers and suppliers	900	900
	<u>17,011</u>	<u>12,826</u>
Contributions	-	500
Interest Income	231	-
	<u>17,242</u>	<u>13,326</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Administration	5,000	4,666
Annual Meeting	116	408
Audit	200	375
Awards	223	258
Canadian Horticultural Council	-	600
Fairs & Exhibitions	50	-
Honorarium-president	600	800
Legal	311	-
Miscellaneous	82	176
Postage	486	398
Printing and Office supplies	1,576	1,658
Publicity and promotion	873	-
Rent	2,400	1,600
Research	-	50
Telephone and telegrams	1,611	702
Travel-executive	3,224	1,520
-executive secretary	463	-
	<u>17,215</u>	<u>13,181</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR	<u>27</u>	<u>145</u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
BALANCE SHEET
OCTOBER 31, 1974

ASSETS

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>
Cash In Bank	\$ 3,007	\$ 1,023
Term Deposit Receipts	7,000	-
Interest Receivable	64	-
	<u>\$ 10,071</u>	<u>\$ 1,023</u>

LIABILITIES

Surplus August/74	4,333	(35)
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure 3-months ended October 31/74	5,738	1,058
	<u>\$ 10,071</u>	<u>\$ 1,023</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURE
FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1974.

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1973</u>
REVENUE		
Membership Fees	\$ 8,775	\$ 5,395
Donation-S.E. Bland	50	-
	<u>8,825</u>	<u>5,395</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Administration	1,250	1,125
Annual Meeting	50	-
Audit	200	200
Awards	11	13
Honarium-President	150	150
Legal	-	311
Miscellaneous	3	-
Postage	94	116
Printing & Office Supplies	389	621
Rent	600	600
Telephone and Telegraph	312	141
Travel-Executive (incomplete)	28	1,060
	<u>\$ 3,087</u>	<u>\$ 4,337</u>
Total Expenditure	\$ 3,087	\$ 4,337
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	5,738	1,058

SUBJECT TO AUDIT, ERRORS, AND OMISSIONS.

GRADING REPORT

Howard Dryans

Mister Chairman, Fellow Delegates, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Without the presence of Eric Smith, my committee on grading has very little to report.

We hope this reflects that our grading regulations are satisfactory to all concerned.

The only problem brought to my committee is Resolution 49, of last year.

This resolution is asking to have moisture raised to 18.6 without pasteurization.

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS REPORT

PROGRESS REPORT ON ACCEPTANCES OF RECOMMENDED CODEX STANDARDS FOR HONEY

CODE ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Tenth Session, Rome, 1-12 July 1974

POSITION OF CANADA CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDED EUROPEAN REGIONAL STANDARD FOR HONEY.

Recommended European Regional Standard for Honey (CAC/RS 12-1969)

The following communication has been received from Canada.

"In response to letters from the Directors-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization, concerning acceptance of recommended international standards, please find attached the Canadian position for the Recommended European Regional Standard for Honey.

As a matter of principle, a number of countries outside the European region, including Canada, have objected to the development of a regional standard for a product which is exported into the region concerned from around the world. However, Canada is prepared to accept this standard, with specified deviations, anticipating that it will be accepted by enough countries around the world and will then become an international standard, thus meeting the objection on the matter of principle raised above.

Annex A (attached) details the specified deviations between the Canadian Legislation for Honey and the Recommended European Regional Standard for Honey (CAC/RS 12-1969)."

ANNEX A

CANADIAN CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR HONEY AT STEP 9 OF THE PROCEDURE FOR THE ELABORATION OF CODEX STANDARDS.

The sale of honey in Canada is regulated by two standards, one being found in the Honey Regulations under the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act and the other in the Food and Drug Regulations.

Recently, the Canada Agricultural Products Act has been amended to bring the domestic honey standard into closer concordance with the Recommended European Regional Standard.

Cont'd...

CODEX REPORT CONT'D.ANNEX A CONT'D.

The following table taken from the recently modified standard summarizes the compositional criteria for honey which may be sold in Canada.

COMPOSITION OF CERTAIN KINDS OF HONEY

<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>	<u>Column III</u>	<u>Column IV</u>
Composition of Honey	Honeydew Honey	Lavender, Rubinia Alfalfa or Banksia Menziesii Honey	Blossom Honey other than the kinds named in Column III
Apparent reducing sugar calculated as invert sugar	not less than 60 per cent	not less than 20 per cent	not less than 65 per cent
Moisture	not more than 20 per cent	not more than 20 per cent	not more than 20 per cent
Apparent sucrose	not more than 10 per cent	not more than 10 per cent	not more than 5 per cent
Water-insoluble solids	(a) not more than 0.1 per cent where not pressed	(a) not more than 0.1 per cent where not pressed	(a) not more than 0.1 per cent where not pressed
	(b) not more than 0.5 per cent where pressed	(b) not more than 0.5 per cent where pressed	(b) not more than 0.5 per cent where pressed
Ash	not more than 1.0 per cent	not more than 0.6 per cent	not more than 0.6 per cent
Acid	not more than 40 milli-equivalents per 1000 grammes	not more than 40 milli-equivalents per 1000 grammes	not more than 40 milli-equivalents per 1000 grammes

Specified Deviations

1. The Canadian standard does not permit more than 20 per cent moisture in any variety of honey. The Recommended European Regional Standard permits 21 per cent moisture in all varieties of honey except Heather Honey, in which 23 per cent moisture is permitted.
2. The Canadian standard recognizes a variety of honey called "alfalfa" which is not specified in the European Regional Standard.

Cont'd....

ANNEX A CONT'D.

3. The Canadian Standard permits a maximum of 0.6 per cent ash in Blossom Honey or a maximum of 1.0 per cent ash if the words "Honeydew Honey" appear on the label, whereas the European Regional Standard permits up to 1.0 per cent ash in blends of Honeydew Honey and Blossom Honey.

Labeling

The attention of those countries shipping honey to Canada in packages destined for the consumer is drawn to Canadian requirements on labeling. These include the approved name of the product, the grade designation, the number of which corresponds with the appropriate Canada grade standard, the net weight in both the S.I. and avoirdupois systems of measurement, the name of the country of origin preceded by the words "Product of", the name and address in full of the packer or importer and the location and size of type of mandatory declarations.

Summary

The following section summarizes the Canadian reply on the Honey Standard by answering the four questions on acceptance of standards posed in para 82 of the 18th session of the Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius.

(1) Has the government national standards for the commodities covered by the Recommended Codex Standards?

Yes, standards for Honey are found in the Canada Agricultural Products Standard Act and the Food and Drug Regulations. The standard for honey in the Food and Drug Regulations is currently undergoing revision to bring it into harmonization with the aforementioned recently amended standard.

(2) Are the national standards the same in all respects as the Recommended Codex Standards, insofar as the substance is concerned?

No, some specified deviations exist.

(3) If the national standards are not the same, in what respects do they differ from the Recommended Codex Standards?

The Canadian standard does not permit any variety of honey to contain more than 20 per cent moisture. Alfalfa Honey, if so declared, may have a maximum of 10 per cent apparent sucrose content, the same as for Rubinia, Lavender and Banksia menziesii honey.

(4) If the products meet the Recommended Codex Standard, will they be permitted to be distributed freely in the country concerned or must the products meet deviations from the Recommended Codex Standard in order to gain entry?

Yes, providing the honey meets the maximum 20 per cent moisture requirement and the conditions concerning labeling.

MARKETING - INTERNATIONAL REPORT
PRESENTED BY
JACK GROSSMAN

Honey Council Chairman, Delegates, Honoured Guests, ladies and Gentlemen. I wish to welcome you all here, and it gives me great pleasure to see so many of my good friends, and acquaintances attending this year's Canadian Honey Council meeting here in this beautiful Banff Springs Hotel in our Canadian Rockies.

As you know, I have been asked by your Council's Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Frank Garland, to chair the Committee in respect to Marketing-International. I am sorry to report that I do not have a committee, or the time to select one, and if I did select one, who would the committee be composed of, but my friendly competitors.

So my report on the Marketing-International is strictly my own opinion, and "as I see it". The reason I mention "as I see it", last year in my report I predicted, as you all remember that the price of honey will slide from the predicted 50-55¢ lb. level, mentioned at the June Beaverlodge meeting to around the 45¢ level; I later did get some contradictory comments from a number of beekeepers, who regardless of circumstances, always want to hear about short supply, eager demand and rising prices. As you now know, my predictions were quite accurate, and honey dropping to a low of 40 to 42¢ lb. for 1973 crop.

Now November, 1974, we have the sugar phenomenal world high price, and many beekeepers saying as the price of sugar goes up, so should the price of honey. I am sorry to say that is not so. My experience shows that one really does not affect the other. Sales of sugar are declining as the price is rising, also sales of many related products are declining and meeting consumer resistance.

The situation in the world honey market has changed very little in the last few months. The price situation reflects this general mood, some prices have gone up a little and some down a little.

ARGENTINA - Present stocks of unsold Argentine honey are between twenty and thirty million pounds. Top quality Argentine honey is getting offers which vary between 38½ and 39½¢ per pound delivered European Port of Entry. Many experts believe that present honey stocks will not be sold before the new crop in Argentina becomes available. It is reported U.S. buyers have been in the market and are said to be keeping the price firm around 38½¢. Also, Germany, who is Argentina's largest customer are buying very small quantities, knowing very well their carryover position. New Argentine crop due in December and January, with world inflation, feel they will be able to buy at a lower price than is being asked by Argentine.

European buyers report being able to buy Chinese honey at about 36¢ lb. delivered European Port of Entry.

MEXICO - is carrying very large quantities of unsold honey from last year, creating uncertainty among buyers. It is rumoured that 15 to 22 million pounds of Yucatan honey alone is being offered with prompt delivery via a Mexican Bank in London. It is quite possible that Mexico could be sitting with a 30 to 40 million pound carryover. These large quantities are causing Europeans to be hesitant about making bids.

cont'd...2

JAPAN - At one time a big importer of Canadian honey has turned to cheaper Chinese honey, and during September, 1974, China was the largest exporter to Japan, leading with 285.7 metric tons or around 600,000 lbs. The period of January to September 30, 1974, Japan importer again a record of around 3,937,7 metric tons or approximately 7-8 million pounds of Chinese honey.

There has been very little change in the Japanese market situation. The majority of Japanese honey packers and traders are continuing to hold back. The Japanese Government is still trying to control its overheating inflation with a tight-money policy with interest rates rising over 9 per cent per annum. This situation has resulted in the traders and honey packers reducing their inventory stock substantially, even at low rates to increase their liquidity.

UNITED KINGDOM. The size of the U.K. honey market has shown some growth over the last five years in terms of value. However, by volume, the situation is relatively static in the short term, while showing a decline in the long term. This decline is due to the fact that honey consumption in the U.K. is linked to bread consumption which has been declining in recent years.

The current prices per pound (bulk) C.I.F. U.K. are:

Australian 35 cents/lb.
Argentine 39 cents/lb.

Obviously, at this price, very little, if any, Canadian Bulk Honey is being bought by the U.K.

UNITED STATES HONEY PRODUCTION AND MARKET. Although rain was received in many of the drought stricken areas during August, the U.S. honey crop will be below last year's crop. The small crop is already being reflected in the producer prices as light clover honey is now 45-50 cents/lb. (F.O.B. Farm in Drums.). This is up from the 40-45 cents/lb. received by U.S. producers in May.

The U.S. honey crop is down about 20 percent.

In order to benefit from this year's small crop, however, Canadian Honey will have to be priced below the present U.S. prices in order to compete with honey from Mexico, Brazil and Argentina.

CHINESE HONEY. China issued their new honey prices at their recent International Trade Fair. Their prices are about 20% lower than those issued last spring. Chinese light amber honey being offered in Canada at present for 36½¢/lb., delivered.

cont'd...3

-3-

CANADIAN HONEY EXPORTS

Total Canadian Honey exports during the first six months of 1974 were 2,508,000 lbs. (1,138 M.T.), down considerably from the shipments during the same period last year. Shipments were lower to virtually every country with the largest decreases occurring in shipments to Britain, France, West Germany, Japan and the United States (our largest markets).

In order for Canada to gain a substantial share of this year's limited market, Canadian honey prices will have to remain at their present low level (in comparison to last year's prices) even though production costs have risen. It is better to have low profit sales this year than having to look for new markets next year with our backs against the wall as a result of carryovers.

According to information received October 24th from Canadian Honey Council and a news release from Alberta dated November 4, the preliminary report on 1974 honey production indicates a crop of 42,800,000 million lbs. which is down by approximately 20% compared to 1973. Carryover from the 1973 crop was approximately 8-10 million pounds. The Alberta news release reduced the estimate for Alberta to 100 pounds per colony average or 6,200 pounds less for a total of about 15.5 million pounds. All of Eastern Canada has a reduced crop.

The three Prairie provinces have a reduced crop in spite of an increased number of colonies. (Doom and Gloom - Recession period). - 1975 - unpredictable.

MY CONCLUSION - The world market is still unsettled. Buyers appear unwilling to increase their offers. Sellers appear unwilling to accept present offers.

Respectfully submitted by,

Jack Grossman.

NATIONAL MARKETING REPORT
PRESENTED BY P. F. PAWLOWSKI

Early in 1973 we heard some talk of impending materials and energy shortage. This fact became very real to us, particularly through the shortage of resin and subsequent price increases on plastic containers followed by a shortage of other packaging material and rising costs. These costs contributed substantially to the cost of retail marketing during the past year.

The 1973 Canadian Honey Crop of 54 million came on the market with favourable conditions prevailing. Demand was strong and supply appeared adequate to meet the demand.

Demand for bulk honey began to weaken and by December of 1973, bulk market was dull. The energy crisis and economic conditions resulted in the extension of this dull market despite factors which, under normal conditions, would have reversed this trend. Buyers' were either forced to, or satisfied to purchase stocks as needed, drawing on the limited quantity of uncommitted stocks in producer's hands.

Retail prices had risen from 10 to 15 cents per pound, bringing the price of a one pound unit to approximately .95 cents for a record high. During the past two years, honey retailed at the level of 25 to 33% higher than pure strawberry jam, which in the past was considered as a yardstick to be used in the pricing of honey. In view of this, I decided to review statistics to determine the effect of this price differential with competitive spreads. One must also bear in mind that food prices in general have risen sharply during the past three years.

Firstly, my information is that the trend has been a decline in the sales of larger containers with an offsetting increased velocity in sales of smaller sizes. I do not know whether the same trend has developed in the sales of competitive spreads. The demand for smaller packages could be the effect of budgetting food purchasing; also, there could be a gradual change in the eating habits of Canadians.

Let us examine the per capita domestic disappearance of honey and the domestic sales of competitive spreads.

	<u>10-yr(1961-70)</u>	<u>3-yr(1971-3)</u>	<u>1973</u>
Honey(Domestic Disappearance)	1.95	1.7	1.71
Jam, Jelly, Marmalade(Factory Sales)	5.91	4.73	4.39
Peanut Butter(Production)	not available	2.58	2.56

Statistics show that honey, during the past three years, showed a decline of 12.8% as compared to the previous ten year period. Jams, jelly and marmalade showed a decline of almost 20%. Honey has, therefore, held its position well in competition with jams, jellies and marmalade. I may add, as a matter of interest, that in the jam, jelly and marmalade statistics, the decline appears to be in pure jams and jams with pectin added. Marmalade, on the other hand, showed no change. Peanut butter production was added to the above, as a matter of interest.

continued on page 2.

page 2.

During the past year, honey appeared to be threatened by a synthetic or artificial honey which appeared on the Ontario market, packed in one pound containers and displayed alongside or right in the middle of a honey display. Council altered the industry on this matter, taking the view that the synthetic honey labelling was misleading. It was gratifying to learn that the Government of Ontario amended the Farm Products Grades and Sales Act to control the labelling and display of such honey substitutes. This product appears to have died as the result of this legislation and the unfavourable consumer acceptance. The same product appears to have been successful in capturing a large portion of the industrial market - while the volume is not substantial, this is still a loss of honey sales.

I would be inclined to say that had it not been for the economic conditions during the past year, we would have seen very little honey held by the producer. Bulk honey would have remained steady and prices to the consumer would certainly have reflected the increased costs. There is no doubt that retail price would have broken through the \$1.00 per pound level, which, in most circles, is considered a psychological barrier.

What does the future hold - I would expect the 1974 calendar year per capita honey consumption to increase, primarily due to the beekeeping explosion, especially in the one to ten colony operators. This will be assisted by the rise in the price of sugar. Furthermore, if sugar holds at the current level of about 65 cents per pound, Canadian honey stocks could be exhausted before the next crop.

Operational costs will continue to rise. In the very near future, packers will be faced with additional costs for design changes to meet changing regulations as well as incorporating the Universal Canadian Grocery Product Code, often referred to as U.P.C. or Universal Product Code. With the introduction of electronic check-outs, it is claimed that in the long range, the consumer will benefit from the advantages through increased efficiency but before this can be achieved, the packer will be faced with increased costs to make such changes. Furthermore, the change to metric means container and carton changes and changes mean additional costs.

Next to come are Central Distributing Centres; these will have equipment capable of determining product that is on the receiving line and automatically directing it to predetermined locations within the warehouse for storage. Packers will be providing the information required for programming of this equipment for their products. Any changes in the carton, as to the type of board or dimensions will have to be reported to the Distributing Centre for change of programming. Marketing is becoming more sophisticated and complex to compound manufacturers and packers' problems.

P.F. PAWLOWSKI.

MARKETING
by
GEORGE A.H. WRIGHT
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

A year ago in Toronto, I began my short talk to you by stating that I was in no way an expert on honey marketing. In fact, at that time my knowledge of the Canadian Honey industry was limited to the amount that I had been able to pick up in one month.

Well, a year has passed, and of course, I am still not an expert, but I feel now that I, at least, have a working knowledge of the honey industry here in Canada as well as some understanding of our foreign markets. I have been very fortunate during the past year in that I have been able to travel throughout Canada and tour many of the honey plants as well as being able to talk with most of you sitting in this room.

I have also been able to meet with representatives of Japanese importing firms and government officials from countries such as Mexico, Cuba and Bangladesh. All of these meetings and trips have helped me to learn more about the honey industry.

Last year, when I met most of you for the first time, either in Calgary or Toronto, I asked what sort of input you felt that you should be receiving from our department. The unanimous answer was for more market information. Because of this, I began to send all trade news directly to the honey exporters across the country. This meant, however, that we were making nine or ten copies of each letter that went out of my office. For this reason we decided to compile all of the foreign honey market information that we received (as long as it was not too urgent) into a monthly market bulletin entitled "Honey Market News". This bulletin was originally sent to the honey exporters but it is now sent to all of our regional offices and to various provincial government officials.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those of you who have taken the time to comment on the bulletin. Comments are always greatly appreciated especially when they are as complimentary as yours have been.

As many of you receive market information from time to time, it would be greatly appreciated if you would pass this information along to me, especially if it differs from information which we have published. I would also ask you to indicate any areas which you think are being overlooked by our bulletin. After all, this bulletin is supposed to be helping you to keep up-to-date with changes in our foreign markets as well as what our competitors are doing. Without your input, our bulletin could miss its objective by miles.

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 our department and its service, I would be pleased to try to answer them.

GEORGE A.H. WRIGHT.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORTJ.M. Smith - D.F. Peer

One of the prime objectives of the Research Committee during the past year was to meet with the Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable Eugene Whelan. We intended to present to him some recommendations in the areas of research. The election during the past summer dictated the delay of such a meeting until the late summer or fall of this year. Requests for an appointment were made through the good offices of Mr. Jed Baldwin, M.P. for Peace River. We regret to report that such a meeting has not taken place to date and we have no indication of such a meeting taking place in the near future.

The Research Committee recommend that the position of Federal Apiarist be re-established. It is self-evident that co-ordination of research to industry requirements is of utmost importance and sadly lacking as well as co-ordination within the field of research as presently constituted.

Your Chairman has had some meetings with Dr. L.P.S. Spangelo, Director of the Beaverlodge Research station and the Apicultural staff; Mr. Don Nelson and Dr. Tibor Szabo, during the past year. The 1973-74 wintering projects at Beaverlodge were not very successful due to the winter losses of most of the colonies. On the recommendation of the Research Committee, Dr. Tibor Szabo went to the Nipawin area and other parts of the Province of Saskatchewan, to survey and evaluate the wintering projects as conducted by the beekeepers of those areas. The results of this survey have appeared in Canadian and American publications. We thank the research station for their cooperation in this matter.

In response to a written request to Dr. L.P.S. Spangelo, Director, Beaverlodge research station, that a member of the Apicultural staff attend each of the important beekeeper meetings held in western Canada and the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Council, a letter was received from Dr. Anstey, Director of Western Research. In this letter he stated that neither he nor Dr. Spangelo would commit themselves, nor any of the research staff, to any meeting without having first reviewed the agenda of the meetings. The Committee deplore this type of arrogance and bring it to your attention only to illustrate the difficult conditions we encounter in fulfilling our duties to the Canadian Honey Council and the industry.

Respectfully submitted,

J.M. Smith and D.F. Peer

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF APICULTURISTS

REPORT-1974

The C.A.A. met on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, November 22nd through 24th in the Banff Springs Hotels, Banff, Alberta.

In attendance were the provincial apiarists (or their representatives) from all provinces except the Maritimes and Newfoundland. Also attending were research workers from the Agriculture Canada Labs at Beaverlodge, Alberta and Dr. Cam Jay from the University of Manitoba.

The highlight of our meetings was a seminar, conducted by Dr. D.P. Gray, Director, Health of Animals Branch, Animal Pathology Division, Atlantic Area Laboratory, Sackville, New Brunswick. This seminar dealt primarily with the mite and diagnose of acarine disease with the aim of familiarizing those at the meeting with the diagnostic techniques and symptomology of the disease.

The following topics were discussed,

- 1) the wintering of honeybees in Canada,
- 2) the distribution and control of chalkbrood in Canada,
- 3) recommendations for the use of drugs and antibiotics to control bee diseases,
- 4) importations of package bees and queen's into Canada,
- 5) the revision of provincial honey grading regulations to conform more closely to those recently adopted by the Federal Government,
- 6) Apicultural Research by Agriculture Canada, the Provinces and Universities,
- 7) The following priority items were also considered:
 - a) Availability of cyanogas,
 - b) honey extenders and substitutes,
 - c) use of invert and other sugars for bee feed,
 - d) the upgrading of beekeeping public's image,
 - e) interprovincial movement of bees and beekeeping equipment.

Research currently being done including,

- 1) Wintering under controlled environmental conditions is being carried out in B.C., Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec. Outdoor wintering is also being tried in most of the other provinces.

Dr. Szabo is also working on the following projects,

- a) Queen rearing under North Alberta conditions,
- b) Behavioural studies on Queen introduction and the storage of Queens.
- c) Comb building by bees in early fall.

Mr. D. Nelson, also of Beaverlodge, is currently engaged in the testing of queens and in determining the suitability of soya flour, rape-seed flour, wheat, pollen and pea flour as a protein food for bees.

Dr. S.C. Jag reported on the following projects.

- a) alfalfa pollination with leafcutter bees,
- b) comparative of wax production and food consumption of European and African honeybees,
- c) behavioural studies of Queens in the hive,
- d) ability of workers without mandibular glands to rear queens,
- e) studies on the ratios of brood to adults throughout the season to determine build-up of package colonies.

P.W. Burke, Provincial Apiarist from Ontario, reported on the selection of strains of black locusts for honey production.

F. Scauchesne, of Quebec, discussed work currently being done on cellar wintering, consumption of winter stores in relation to brood production, feeding of pollen supplement, pollination of blueberries and the rise of sugar substitutes for feeding bees.

J. Corner of Vernon, B.C. discussed grape pollination studies presently being done in the Okanagan Valley.

Work is also being done on the effects of pesticide residues in pollen stored in the hives on colony populations during periods of crop pollination. Residues as high as 1.5 part of diazinon were discovered in some hives stored pollens in B.C.

C.A.A. members discussed ways and means of obtaining financial support for the continuation of the computerized abstracting and library services heretofore provided to all members of the Canadian Honey Industry by the University of Guelph.

Considerable discussion also took place among the members of the C.A.A. regarding the importation of queens into Canada, particularly in view of the proliferation of countries from which Queens and bees were imported over the past year.

C.A.A. has decided to finance one BRA membership (with 3 journals) for a nominee in a developing country.

RE: RESEARCH FUNDING

In view of the fact that the Honey Industry is always faced with problems requiring Research, the C.A.A. wishes to point out the need for adequate FUNDING for apicultural research on a continuous basis. The C.A.A. recommends that the Canadian Honey Council take appropriate action in this direction.

RE: COMMUNICATION WITH FEDERAL RESEARCH

Each year at the meeting of the C.A.A. and C.H.C., problems requiring the input and expertise of trained research personnel are brought up for discussion and planning, e.g. chalkbrood and other brood diseases, resistance of honey bee pathogens to drugs and antibiotics and recommendations for the control of honey bee diseases. The C.A.A. recommends therefore that the Canadian Honey Council officially invites the appropriate research scientists from Agriculture Canada.

RE: SUGAR SUBSTITUTES

The C.A.A. recommends that the C.H.C. initiate studies on substitutes for sugar, for use as bee feed, e.g.

- a) Roger's Golden Syrup,
- b) Invert sugar,
- c) Maple Syrup by-product,

with reference to, cost, availability, and suitability.

RE: SUGAR SUBSIDY

The C.A.A. recommends that the C.H.C. investigate the possibility of a Federal Subsidy on sugar to be used as bee feed. Such sugar, to be used for bee feed only, could be mixed with octosan or some similar additive, causing the sugar to become unfit for human consumption, while retaining its suitability for bee feed.

RE: LIAISON

The C.A.A. recommends that ways and means be established to permit a closer cooperation and liaison between the Research Committees of the C.A.A. and C.H.C., respectively, for the purpose of determining the research needs and priorities of the honey industry.

APICULTURAL RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE CANADAPresented by Dr. J.J. CartierResearch Coordinator (Entomology)INTRODUCTION

It is a renewed pleasure, gentlemen of the Council, to appear before you and report on the highlights of Apicultural Research in Agriculture Canada. I wish to depart from the actual reading of the technical reports from the research stations which I table to be included in the Minutes and proceedings of your 34th Annual Meeting, in order to use all the time at my disposal to inform you of the latest policies regarding Federal Government incentive programs in support of Industry Research.

BACKGROUND

The two reports of the Lamontagne Commission on Science Policy in Canada have, among other things, focused on the relative lack of adequate support of research for Industry in Canada. For example, such countries as Japan, United States of America, West Germany and several other developed countries allotted to Research in support of industry a higher percentage of their Gross National Product (GNP) than Canada. It followed that several new incentive programs in addition to those already in existence were given resources to attempt to bring the R & D equation to a better equilibrium by strengthening the Development, particularly in the industrial sector.

THE HONEY INDUSTRY

The Honey Industry has developed in recent years in such a way that the economy of Canadian agriculture must count on a honey supply of greater quality and volume. Moreover, the services rendered by honey bees pollinating crops has become also of paramount importance in view of the increased usage of proper use of pesticides in harmony with the pollinating insects. The value of the Honey Industry has nearly quadrupled in four years, from 15 million dollars in 1970 to 50 million dollars in 1974. It has therefore become an important component of the agricultural economy of Canada.

THE INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

I bring to you today a summary of 16 incentive programs. It would take too much time to read all that material before you at this moment. I leave with you the details for your consideration at your leisure.

API CULTURAL RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURE CANADA CONT'D.THE INCENTIVE PROGRAMS CONT'D.

Those that may be of greater interest to you are the following:

- No. 1 AGMAP - Agricultural and Food Products Market Development Assistance Plan.
- No. 7 IDAP - Industrial Design Assistance Program
- No. 8 IRAP - Industrial Research Assistance Program
- No. 11 NGDP - Negotiated Grant Development Program
- No. 13 PAIT - Program for the Advancement of Industrial Technology
- No. 14 PEP - Program to Enhance Productivity
- No. 15 PRAI - Project Research Applicable in Industry

Please study them all and use these outlines as a basis to solicit from the various agencies the kind of support you think your industry would profit from. You may consider honey bees, package bees or honey as agricultural products in very great demand.

Your Research Committee will no doubt look into this matter at great length and suggest specific areas of action for the coming years.

CONCLUSION

I leave in Appendix the outlines of all these incentive programs, plus the technical reports from our research stations.

Ottawa, November 27, 1974

Note: Summaries of incentive grants on file in Canadian Honey Council office.

TECHNICAL REPORTSBeaverlodge Research StationT.I. Szabo1. QUEEN REARING AT BEAVERLODGE

About 400 laying queens were reared during July, August and September 1974. The queens usually commenced egg laying within 9 to 19 days. A random sample of 20 queens each from Beaverlodge and California were examined for the number of sperms in their spermathecae. The count was 4.7 and 3.6 million sperms per queens for Beaverlodge and California queens respectively.

2. BEHAVIOURAL STUDIES ON QUEEN INTRODUCTION AND STORAGE OF QUEENS

Excellent data which demonstrate how the workers select among introduced queens were obtained. The duration of queenlessness and presence of queen cells in a colony influence the acceptance of a queen.

Gary's bio-assay is widely used since 1961, however, it was not known whether or not the workers gathered on the queen's cage because of attraction (pheromones produced by the queen) or for aggression. The experiment separated the workers' attractiveness and aggressiveness. Conclusion: Gary's bio-assay is still a useful tool for measuring the attractiveness of queens.

As the wintering of honey bee colonies will be more popular, changing the queens and queen introduction will become a regular practice. Push-in cage and mailing cage (Benton cage) methods of queen introduction were compared. The queens, three days after introduction into push-in cages were heavier and laying eggs, whereas the queens in mailing cages lost more weight.

In a multiple queen introduction study, the Nosema apis infected queens were not attacked by workers, whereas the healthy queens were usually attacked and killed by the workers of a queenright colony.

A total of 136 mated laying queens were prepared for storage in excludercomb cages and in small vials in six queenless colonies. The experiment will be evaluated during 1975.

3. COMB BUILDING BY WASTE BEES

Each colony which would be killed after the middle of August was deprived of all but one of its combs. The combs were replaced with foundations and the colonies were provided with 60% sugar syrup during the 8 - 22 days of the comb building period. With 15 colonies a total of 313 combs were built. Six of the colonies were used two or three times for comb building.

The largest number of combs per colony was 48. Sugar consumption was 0.7 lbs. (320 g) per comb built.

PLANS

The main limiting factor of increase in the beekeeping industry was the small number of combs built per year by the traditional methods.

With this method it is possible to double the number of combs per year, without decrease of honey production.

The use of waste bees indirectly could increase honey and wax production better quality combs could be built and could also serve as a disease prevention.

4. WINTERING

Testing hard candy for wintering will be conducted during 1974-75 winter.

A total of 68 colonies of bees were prepared for wintering with an average of 82.5 lbs. (37.5 kg) honey per hive. Thirty-two colonies for outdoor and 36 for cold room wintering were designed. The purpose of wintering is to maintain the stock and to compare the strain of bees and the consumption of food in various environments.

Note An overwintered, very docile colony of honey bees was found on the north side of an abandoned wall compartment. Seventeen colonies were established from this colony to test their quality. On the basis of this finding, it should be investigated how the direction of a hive during winter effects the survival of the colony.

* * * * *

D.L. Nelson

1. Wintering studies at Beaverlodge are continuing and hopefully will be expanded. Wintering in controlled temperature buildings with flight tunnels and negative ventilation have proven unsatisfactory based on three years data. Therefore, emphasis will be placed on controlled temperature wintering without flight tunnels and the use of positive ventilation. The winter of 1973-74 was the poorest of the last three years partly due to the mid-August snowfall of 15".
2. Queen quality and performance tests have been conducted for two summers. Queen bioassay and weight at time of removal from the mating nuc in California are being correlated to queen losses, supersedure, brood and honey production. The data have not been totally analyzed.
3. Supplemental feeding tests with soya flour, rapeseed flour, wheast and pea flour for honey ~~bee~~ preference, logevity and brood rearing ability have shown the following:
 - (a) When the various materials were mixed with 60% sugar syrup to form a dough-like patty the rape-seed and wheast were preferred to the others, with pea flour being the least preferred.

- (b) When 5% fresh pollen was added to the materials, the rapeseed, wheat and soya flour were equally preferred with pea flour the least preferred.
- (c) The L.D. 50 of caged bees showed that rapeseed flour gave the greatest longevity followed by wheat, natural pollen, soya flour and sugar candy and, last, pea flour.
- (d) The Brood rearing tests showed that fresh pollen was much superior followed by soya, rapeseed and wheat, candy and pea flour.

* * * * *

OTTAWA RESEARCH STATION

T.A. Cochnauer

AMERICAN FOULBROOD (AFB)

Pollen, or fractions of pollen, reduced the growth of Bacillus larvae and gave some protection to the colony against the disease. Colonies were infected with AFB spores and treated with Wilson's extender patties. Colonies receiving pollen fractions in the patties developed less infection than those given the patty only, but somewhat more disease was observed than in colonies receiving patties with Terramycin. The colonies will be carried over winter with further medication, to see whether long term treatment with the patties will effect a cure. If effective, such pollen fractions could provide protection for the colonies through the honey flow, and slow down buildup of the disease in infected colonies.

CHALKBROOD DISEASE

Some natural infections occurred in commercial apiaries in the Ottawa area. One of these was treated with antifungal substances in patties. However, both treated and untreated colonies recovered at the same rate. We plan to infect colonies next spring, apply the treatments and rate them for effectiveness in prevention of this disease. The fungi will be cultured on artificial media and several antifungal substances will be tested in the laboratory. Promising substances will be tested in experimentally infected colonies.

* * * * *

R. Boch

The research is progressing towards two specific goals.

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

It is standard practice to replace queens every one or two years. None of the techniques of -queening can be considered reliable. Often great losses occur in queen introductions. The aggressive behaviour of the workers towards the newly introduced queens is the cause for most of these losses.

We found that workers in a colony are able to discriminate with certainty between a foreign queen and their own familiar queen. Such discrimination is based on the perception of small differences in hive odours. The hive odours are persistent substances which are absorbed to the body surfaces of the queen. Upon finding and recognizing their own queen, the worker bees feed her and disperse their scent gland pheromone which attracts other bees. When finding and identifying a foreign queen, however, the workers react aggressively towards her, and signal her rejection by marking her with alarm pheromones.

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

This project is of importance in our attempts to become self-sufficient in bees. We need a cheap substitute for pollen in order to feed colonies when natural pollen sources are not available. If we wish to produce packages of young bees or divisions from overwintered colonies, we must stimulate brood rearing in late winter and early spring.

Our studies showed that a diet consisting of soybean flour, dried brewers yeast and sugar syrup was inadequate and larval development was incomplete. When pollen extracts were added to the substitute, normal brood rearing was resumed. This indicated that pollen contained nutrients essential for brood rearing.

Not all pollens are equally nutritious. Some pollens are low in certain amino acids, and adding a source of these improved the nutritional value. However, the amino acids added did not increase the attractiveness of the pollens to bees

HONEY CONTAINER REPORTJ.A. Wildman

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. It's a pleasure to be here to report to you some thoughts from the container manufacturer's point of view about up coming changes in packaging.

CHANGES IN PACKAGING

Future shock, we are told, is the trauma and fear of rapid rate of change. That may well be true - but our industry is characterized by continuing and endless change which is a welcome and marvelous testimony to man's ingenuity. Let's look at four areas of change in packaging that affect your daily lives and your business decisions.

1. How we rely on packaging changes in our contemporary lives.
2. Plastic resin, pricing levels and container supply for the year ahead.
3. Metric conversion and Universal Product Code, (U.P.C.).
4. Packaging and the environment.

Let's turn the clock back only twenty-five years and look at a day's menu in 1949. You will be surprised to see what changes in all types of packaging has taken place.

Frozen orange juice - sorry, can't be done; frozen juice was rare and chilled, fresh juice delivered by the dairy man is still ten years in the future.

You will have to squeeze your own juice - now what kind of cereal do you want?

Portion packs of variety cereals were unheard of in 1949, so five or six big boxes are on the table to satisfy the whole family.

Bacon was wrapped in paper, dried-up and curly at the edges; there were no vacuum sealed bacon packs.

And don't ask for powdered instant coffee. It was liquid and left alot to be desired.

Don't ask for chicken and chips.

Packaged soup or pre-packaged frozen waffles.

Pre-packaged macaroni and cheese - they were not available.

Forget about whipping up a quick dinner; forget about frozen dinners and,

boil in the package meats and,
prepared vegetables in plastic bags.

Cont'd...

HONEY CONTAINER REPORT CONT'D.

There were no economy-size two pound bags of vegetables. Ladies, like their mothers and grandmothers, spent alot of time preparing and cooking them, sometimes to dubious perfection.

Tremendous innovations made by the packaging industry in the ensuing years resulted in more striking changes.

Just look at this random-chosen list:

Instant mashed potatos and season-
ing mixes.

Powdered instant drinks.

Instant hot cereals.

Push-button dessert toppings.

Our industry does not stress enough that packaging scientists have invented hundreds of new forms of packaging materials for all kinds of new products. This fact is particularly highlighted by plastics. Not too many years ago, there were only a handful of plastic packages.

Today, new plastics are being developed to serve just about every kind of packaged food product that is now manufactured or will be sold in the future.

For example, the plastic milk jug and your plastic honey containers are now well accpeted and a commonplace convenience taken for granted in the Canadian household.

This view of the last twenty-five years brings us right up to date and to several areas which are perhaps of concern to honey producers.

PACKAGING COSTS AND SUPPLY IN 1975

Packaging improvement is continuous and a high percentage of profits go into research, development and/or modernization of equipment. In 1975, metric molds will cost MAPAC about \$250,000 just to stay in business.

Resin supply will be tight in 1975 and 1976, with an excess of demand over supply forecasted. However, there does seem to be an easing of the polyethylene resin shortages which were of crisis proportions in 1974. This may be due to a reduction in a long-term advance buying, hoarding, combined with some inventory reductions as the economic outlook is one of slower growth for 1975.

Cont'd....

HONEY CONTAINER REPORT CONT'D.

Although inflation is continuing and wage cost pressures are intensifying, we forecast no further significant resin price increases until probably mid-1975.

Take comfort in this, but we cannot afford to be complacent. There still is high demand for rigid plastic containers and lack of both excess resins and production capacity. This suggests careful planning for container requirements, including adequate lead times, to ensure containers in the amounts you require and when you want them.

Regarding basic resin supply, Hercules will be bringing on stream by mid-1975, the first Canadian polypropylene resin plant. This new plastic offers some long-term economic advantages for the honey container market. Many honey producers began to swing into polypropylene during the resin crisis in mid-1974 and this trend will continue in 1975.

METRIC CONVERSION AND UNIVERSAL PRODUCT CODE

Over 95% of the world's population uses metric measurement for all daily personal and business transactions. North America is the last major bastion for the Imperial system.

The Canadian honey consumer has already been eased into the metric system through the use of dual measurement on packages.

Our company and the packaging industry generally, have not delayed implementing plans and support for development of metric-size containers. The ice cream industry, which uses containers similar to yours, is almost certainly ready to accept in 1975 one-half litre, one litre and two litre containers to replace the Imperial pint, quart, three pint and half gallon sizes. The combination of three pint and one half gallon sizes to a single two litre size will reduce "proliferation of packages" in keeping with the objectives of the Department of Corporate and Consumer Affairs.

The packaging industry will start conversion to "hard" metric or rational metric sizes beginning in 1975, reach a peak in 1977-1978, with a deadline of 1980 for total conversion.

The conversion of honey packages to metric will help Canadian honey producers participate in the world export markets.

As Tom Young said to you last year at this time, "we wait your decision -- agree among yourselves and your Association on a conversion date. Let us know and we will be ready to meet your container requirements."

UNIVERSAL PRODUCT CODE (U.P.C.)

The commonly termed U.P.C. symbol is here now. A glance on the super-market shelves indicates that many leading food manufacturers have accepted the inevitability of the chain store's demand for this innovation. The mystery and difficulty predicted in adapting to U.P.C. has proven to be without foundation. Careful planning and close liaison with knowledgeable packaging suppliers will greatly reduce problems in selection and printing of symbols. Our company has successfully

Cont'd...

HONEY CONTAINER REPORT CONT'D.

produced the U.P.C. symbol on a new line of plastic ice cream containers for the Borden Company. Modern printing equipment and increased quality control procedures combine to produce very satisfactory results.

PACKAGING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

We all recognize the dangers to our environment which we ourselves are creating. Industry is under attack and certainly some of the criticism is valid.

One industry under fire is packaging, including plastic packaging. Solid waste is not, however, a polluter unless its disposal is unmanaged or mismanaged. Litter (a people problem), and open dumps (a municipal problem), create pollution. People, individually and collectively, must act to ensure that solid waste is not a polluter.

One scheme in Canada was recently announced for a \$70 million garbage disposal plant. This plant will incinerate solid waste to create steam, then electricity as a valuable energy source. The high combustion temperatures of plastics are essential to fire this system.

Did you know that all plastic packages are in one sense re-cycled? Plastics, made from "petroleum products" lose none of their energy value, and thus when incinerated in this plant will return 100% of the original energy value found in petroleum. Plastic honey containers burn cleanly and give off little more than carbon dioxide and water, which are the same products entering into the air as we breathe.

Last, but not least, I would like to remind you that competition for shelf-space will get tougher and packaging is one of your key marketing strengths in the honey industry. Self-service chain store marketing gives packaging the role of being the salesman at the point of sale. Through the use of good graphics, visibility and colour, the package will attract the customer, tell the story of its contents, portray a quality image, and in many ways do the merchandising job to make the sale. Modern packaging and the modern supermarket combine economy, convenience, and sales opportunities - all this would not be possible without the kind of changes we have discussed today.

Let me summarize by saying that the price of change is always a problem but with the continued efforts of the packaging industry to meet the special needs of honey producers, I am sure that a fine record of achievement to increase profitable honey sales domestically and around the world will be assured.

Thank you for your attention.

Respectfully submitted,

J.A. Wildman
Marketing Manager
MAPAC
Division of Hercules Canada Limited

REPORTS OF THE FAIR & EXHIBIT COMMITTEERuss Bacon

Judging from reports received this year, it would appear that Honey Exhibits and displays were down in most Provinces. As usual, most exhibits and displays were carried out by the local beekeepers, with help in some cases by the Provincial Apiarist and local bee clubs.

The following are reports which were received from across the country.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

In spite of a late and short honey crop, due to a long, cold and wet Spring, the Honey Show at the Pacific National Exhibition was a great success. Bench space of 320 square feet was entirely filled, although entries were fewer than last year. Member and non-member beekeepers manned the exhibit for the full 17 days and answered questions about beekeeping, honey, and related products. Many school teachers asked for information and help in setting up lessons on the subject of bees for use in the classroom.

Out of another record attendance of over 1,300,000, an estimated 300,000 saw the display. Many compliments were received.

Henry Barton of Haney, B.C., won all three trophies.

The C.H.C. Silver Shield for Liquid Honey!

The C.H.C. Silver Cup for Granulated Honey!

The F.W. Jones Rose Bowl for Best Beeswax!

SASKATCHEWAN

1974 was a year of inactivity in so far as fairs and exhibitions are concerned, in the Province of Saskatchewan. There was no beekeeping exhibit at the Regina Provincial Exhibition and no honey entries in the Prince Albert Exhibition. The Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association donated prize money for the honey cooking class in three local fairs held at Yorkton, Moosamin, and Perdue. Display material was also provided for the Trade Fair held in Grimshaw, Alberta, in May.

MANITOBA

Manitoba has two honey shows, one is at the Brandon Summer Fair and the other, "The Manitoba Provincial Honey Show" is held in conjunction with the International Flower Show in Winnipeg.

The Brandon Fair has for several years suffered from a lack of active participation in the competitive classes, and that was the case again this year, with only one competitor entering displays for competition. The Brandon Area Beekeepers' Association should, however, be commended on their efforts to put forth a good display of honey. They had various members of their association pack glass jars of liquid honey

Cont'd....

MANITOBA CONT'D.

which they displayed quite attractively in a booth in the commercial exhibit area of the Brandon Fair. Recipe booklets were handed out free of charge and beekeepers and beekeepers' wives who manned the booth were always available to answer beekeeping questions.

The Manitoba Provincial Honey Show was rather disappointing this year with only four entries in the Liquid White Class, and only one other entry in the Beeswax Class. This rather poor showing in the honey competition has prompted The Manitoba Beekeepers' Association to appoint a committee to examine this question of honey shows and make recommendations with regards to possibly altering the classes in which honey can be entered and making recommendations with regards to possible ways of improving the competition and increasing the interest in this type of display. The Red River Apiarists' Association from Winnipeg again manned this booth and did an admiral job in organizing the booth, setting up several observation hives, and having a slide presentation running during the entire Flower Show. But here again, due to the seeming lack of interest in the part of the beekeepers towards honey competitions, I think we may have to rely on the individual associations to pack liquid honey in glass and use this for a honey display, rather than rely on competent competitive honey.

ONTARIO

There was honey competitions at many of the small Fairs in the Province of Ontario, but we do not have any detailed information on this area. At the Canadian National Exhibition, there has not been a competitive honey display for a few years. Billy Bee Honey Products has operated a honey sales display area in the Food Products Building of the Canadian National Exhibition. The other major Fairs at Ottawa, Peterboro, London and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, have some display of honey. Of course, our major competitive display is at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, which was held in November. At the Royal, after judging, the honey is set up in an attractive display covering approximately 45 feet of display area.

QUEBEC

There were light regional fairs throughout the summer, where beehive products competed for prizes. In June - Sorel, general class of five sections: three participants. In July - Berthierville, class of four sections: two entries. St. Hyacinthe, general class of five sections: two entries. Brome's Agriculture Fair, a general class of six sections: nine participants and five entries. And at the Horticulture Fair, a general class of six sections: five entries and two participants for the collection. In August at Victoriaville, a general class of five sections, four entries and one participant. Sherbrooke, class of five sections, six entries and two for the collection. Ayer's Cliff, one section: two entries. Notre Dame de Lac, general class of two sections and four entries.

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REPORTS OF THE FAIR & EXHIBIT COMMITTEE CONT'D.QUEBEC CONT'D.

The Provincial Exhibition of Quebec City was held from August 29th to September 5th. Eleven beekeepers registered in connection with displaying of beehive products. There were eight entries for the general class of seven sections and five participatns. Competing for the class "Roi du Miel", were three winners from regional fairs, namely, Sherbrooke, Victoriaville and Levis County and the winner of the sections: White Honey - Crystallized White Honey - and Amber Honey of the general class.

NOVA SCOTIA

Apart from the small county fairs, where some honey is exhibited, this year we had only one of major proportion - at the Atlantic Winter Fair in Halifax, (October 12-19). This week long affair represents Maritime Agriculture and the Nova Scotia Beekeepers' Association have been allotted a spacious honey booth in it, measuring 27' by 20'. Honey and wax entries from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia were somewhat less than expected, probably due to the poor honey crops this year. There were a total of forty-six entries - liquid honey in white, golden and numbered classes, granulated honey, comb honey, cut comb honey and wax. Commercial honey was likewise displayed to acquaint people with the local brands of honey - the various brands intermixed for best effect on a rotating turntable.

Observation hives with live bees and a wire cage with a live colony of bees that had built their comb out in the open (in an apple tree), were the live attractions. Three thousand Nova Scotia honey recipes and some 1500 federal publications "Honey" (publication #1392) were handed out together with about 7000 of "The Story of Honey". The booth was manned at all times by at least two beekeepers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In view of the high consumer exposure to our products at major fairs and 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 such as banners, posters, etc., be purchased and be made available at cost to interested groups of beekeepers to help in the formation of honey displays at local fairs.
3. That a Delegate representing each Province bring in the Report on Fairs & Exhibitions.

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

Respectfully submitted,

Russ Bacon

IMPORTATION OF BEESJ. Awram

In the past year, since the import regulations with regard to the importation of honey bees were changed, there have been importations of queens from Australia and Jamaica, as well as queens and some packages from Mexico, in addition to importations from our traditional sources of the United States and New Zealand. The quantity of queens and packages imported and their disposition was as follows:

NUMBER	ORIGIN	DISPOSITION
4,500 Queens	Mexico	3,860 Alberta 230 Saskatchewan 210 Manitoba 200 Peace River Block, B.C.
10 Packages	Mexico	10 Manitoba
75 Queens	Australia	30 Alberta - Beaverlodge 35 Alberta 10 Saskatchewan
24 Queens	Jamaica	24 Saskatchewan

These importations all occurred under the change in the importation regulations which now allow the importation of honey bees from any part of the world, subject to permit.

Microscopic examinations were performed to determine whether the Nosema organism was present in the queens and attendant workers from the Australia shipment, and in the attendant workers in the Jamaican importation. It was found by Dr. T. Szabo of the CDA, Beaverlodge, Alberta labs, that 75% of the 30 queens examined, and 100% of the workers examined were infected with Nosema. Mr. E. Bland, Apiary Administrator of Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, examined worker attendants from the Jamaican importation and found no Nosema organisms in any sample tested.

At the present time the importation documents from the Australian importation are not available and it is therefore not known whether Nosema was one of the diseases this shipment was certified to be free of. It is known, however, that Nosema was named in the import permits given for both the Mexican and Jamaican importations.

Due to the fact that the disease, Nosema, was found to be present in the Australian shipment, we would urge that a continued policy of extensive preliminary sampling for disease prior to the granting of an importation permit be followed. This, we feel, would prevent a recurrence of the importation of diseased material.

IMPORTATION OF BEES CONT'D.

It is also the feeling of this Committee that it should be recommended to the Health of Animals Branch that the CAA and the Provincial authorities directly concerned should be consulted upon the receipt of any applications for importations from any country from which previous importations have not been made before the granting of any such permit. It is also recommended that the Provincial authorities concerned should receive information on all permits granted for importation from countries from which previous importations have been allowed.

Dr. Wells of the Health of Animals Branch should be contacted regarding this past season's imports and our recommendations.

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR CANADA

R-1

	Bee-keepers	Colonies	Production per colony	Total Production
	No.	No.	lbs.	'000 lbs.
1963 -	10,660	360,000	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
1969 -	9,310	419,060	127	53,312
1970 -	8,590	407,560	125	51,041
1971 -	8,630	401,420	130	52,016
1972 -	8,340	417,300	121	50,599
1973 -	8,880	437,910	125	54,643
1974P -	10,120	463,350	106	49,032

5-YEAR AVERAGES

1969-73	8,750	416,650	126	52,322
1968-72	8,894	411,580	117	48,062
1967-71	9,158	417,434	113	47,085
1966-70	9,432	423,122	108	45,562
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	43,529
1962-66	10,428	385,132	105	40,635
1961-65	10,760	365,542	105	38,746
1960-64	11,204	349,404	101	35,360
1959-63	11,888	339,096	101	34,333

P--PRELIMINARY

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS BY PROVINCE

	Bee-keepers	Colonies	Average Yield	Total Production
	No.	No.		'000 lbs.
<u>British Columbia</u>				
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	35,600	67	2,470
1967 -	1,600	37,140	68	2,540
1968 -	1,500	33,260	65	2,038
1969 -	1,840	36,000	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 -	1,700	33,030	103	3,402
1974 -	2,500	33,000	90	3,420

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS BY PROVINCE-CONTINUED

R-2

	Bee-keepers	Colonies	Average Yield	Total Production
	No.	No.		'000 lbs.
<u>Alberta</u>				
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	149	21,605
1974 -	1,100	155,000	140	21,700
<u>Saskatchewan</u>				
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	128	6,605
1974 -	830	54,000	141	7,614
<u>Manitoba</u>				
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	161	8,372
1974 -	810	55,000	155	8,525
<u>Ontario</u>				
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 -	2,200	97,900	94	9,203
1974 -	2,260	99,900	50	4,995

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS BY PROVINCE-CONTINUED

R-3

	Bee-keepers	Colonies	Average Yield	Total Production
	No.	No.		'000lbs.
<u>Quebec</u>				
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	1,830	52,000	93	4,836
1974 -	1,900	54,600	43	2,348
<u>New Brunswick</u>				
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	106	196
1974 -	240	2,300	60	138
<u>Nova Scotia</u>				
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	89	347
1974 -	380	3,800	62	236
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>				
1963 -	60	600	107	64
1964 -	70 1	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	122	77
1974 -	100	750	75	56

APPARENT PER CAPITA DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF HONEY IN CANADA1960 - 1973POUNDS PER CAPITA

1973.....	1.74
1972.....	1.71
1971.....	1.56
1970.....	2.16
1969.....	1.81
1968.....	1.76
1967.....	2.05
1966.....	1.71
1965.....	2.25
1964.....	1.77
1963.....	1.93
1962.....	1.68
1961.....	1.72
1960.....	1.76

CANADIAN BEESWAX IMPORTS (CLASS 394-05)

	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
	lbs.	\$
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.....	116,419	112,000
1974(1).....	123,303	180,000

CANADIAN STOCKS ON HAND (CAT. 32-011)

	<u>Held by Packers & Wholesalers</u>										
	<u>(million lbs.)</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>1974</u>
Mar. 31	12.9	12.8	16.2	16.7	24.5	14.2	23.1	15.7	12.8	14.8	18.9
June 30	7.1	8.1	11.4	13.1	19.9	8.6	15.6	9.1	7.2	7.1	13.3
Sept. 30	14.4	16.1	24.4	22.9	21.2	21.6	27.7	20.8	20.8	21.0	..
Dec. 31	17.2	18.4	24.8	27.0	16.7	28.1	24.6	19.3	23.0	23.6	..

HONEY EXPORTS(Based on Export Certificates)

	<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	520,568
October.....	386,407	639,660		
November.....	359,502	525,120		
December.....	129,516	1,079,950		
<hr/>				
Total.....	2,743,564	6,614,888		

Source: FRUIT & VEGETABLE DIVISION
OTTAWA, OCTOBER 3, 1973.

CANADIAN HONEY IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1970-1974(CLASS 55-09)

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974(1)</u>
United Kingdom	18,595	26,699	82,302	40,405	18,678
Argentina	-	-	691,813	102,834	-
Austria	-	-	1,800	2,400	1,200
Australia	13,200	1,860	9,276	2,400	15,360
Belgium-Luxem	-	2,138	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	1,673	-
China	599	1,490	1,200	1,494	7,499
Cuba	6,548	24,616	11,333	-	-
Denmark	1,200	-	-	-	-
France	2,086	5,172	1,069	2,053	748
Germany, West	21,828	44,771	61,138	36,604	24,194
Greece	27,728	41,653	32,640	25,394	30,000
Hong Kong	210	1,860	1,200	270	323
Hungary	24,360	14,400	8,400	44,400	3,600
Italy	810	810	810	-	-
Ireland	270	360	-	2,040	-
Israel	1,010	3,618	6,424	15,342	4,629
Jamaica	-	-	-	675	-
Mexico	6,504	-	-	-	22,000
Netherlands	32,382	21,517	21,231	11,291	7,805
New Zealand	3,960	13,560	5,100	3,950	9,900
Poland	4,315	23,392	10,800	13,800	19,200
Roumania	-	12,000	-	-	24,000
Spain	-	1,984	3,086	-	-
Switzerland	-	444	167	-	-
Yugoslavia	1,588	-	-	-	-
U.S.A.	405,280	444,051	355,644	335,113	165,140
Portugal	-	-	-	488	660
Totals	572,482	686,395	1,305,433	642,626	354,936

(1) 1974 Figures cumulative from January to August only.

CANADIAN HONEY EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1970-1974(CLASS 55-09)

COUNTRY	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 (1)
United Kingdom	5,057,601	5,370,610	2,890,929	3,118,312	1,340,922
Bahamas	16,225	16,685	18,550	17,240	11,045
Barbados	3,901	4,690	7,257	5,705	6,260
Belgium-Luxem	96,550	34,800	131,040	107,400	16,500
Bermuda	-	44,595	53,187	29,555	48,225
Columbia	-	-	-	-	4,532
Denmark	75,863	97,334	1,380	20,140	30,000
France	201,265	71,450	50,580	345,397	152,844
Germany E.	1,740	-	-	-	-
Germany W.	753,132	1,179,729	533,090	989,151	525,840
Guyana	3,360	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	3,000	21,750	12,064	35,100	22,800
India	-	-	515	-	-
Ireland	46,425	262,477	7,400	-	-
Italy	55,724	-	-	-	-
Japan	570,273	9,771,413	1,985,752	8,059,965	112,790
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	2,400
Lebanon	812	-	-	-	-
Leew-Wind Is.	385	225	555	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	3,204	22,800
Netherlands	396,100	881,750	36,100	331,434	73,150
Netherlands Ant.	-	-	-	625	-
Norway	-	-	-	24,000	24,000
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	48,809	62,400
Singapore	-	-	1,680	20,400	8,400
Fiji	-	-	-	-	240
St. Pierre-Miq.	1,380	655	688	787	155
Switzerland	-	-	3,750	37,530	2,600
Trin.-Tobago	-	-	-	100	-
United States	1,617,387	6,463,174	5,089,285	2,894,243	1,856,926
S. Oceania	15,783	14,655	-	-	-

Totals 9,009,046 24,235,992r 10,843,802 16,089,097 4,324,829

(1) 1974 Figures cumulative from January to September only. (4) revised

IMPORTS

	<u>1974 - January-August</u>		<u>1973</u>	
	<u>No. of Pkgs.</u>	<u>No. of Pkgs.</u>	<u>No. of Pkgs.</u>	<u>No. of Pkgs.</u>
New Brunswick	4,032	68,316	2,115	20,104
Quebec	6,995	120,562	10,009	94,381
Ontario	11,142	176,322	8,881	72,551
Eastern Total	22,169	365,244	21,005	187,036
Manitoba	47,624	663,498	35,305	247,631
Saskatchewan	4,220	68,392	4,876	33,388
Alberta	5,591	82,744	1,360	11,215
British Columbia	262,940	3,873,509	240,225	1,576,697
Western Total	320,375	4,688,143	281,766	1,868,931
Grand Total	342,544	5,053,343	302,771	2,055,967

HONEY: PRODUCTION BY SPECIFIED COUNTRY, AVERAGE 1964-68, ANNUAL 1971-73(In Millions of Pounds)

<u>Region & Country</u>	<u>Average 1964-68</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973 1/</u>
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>				
Canada	41.9	52.0	50.6	54.6
Cuba	8.5	8.8	9.3	9.5
El Salvador	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3
Guatemala	5.1	6.9	6.2	7.0
Jamaica	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Mexico	68.0	55.1	84.0	73.0
United States	228.4	197.4	214.0	238.2
TOTAL	356.4	325.6	369.7	388.0
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>				
Argentina	61.3	38.8	49.6	46.3
Bolivia	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7
Brazil	16.9	17.6	13.1	13.2
Chile	12.9	14.3	15.4	14.1
TOTAL	93.7	73.2	80.8	76.3
<u>WESTERN EUROPE</u>				
Austria	11.4	12.5	13.5	13.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.1
France	30.4	26.5	22.0	28.7
Germany, West	24.1	33.1	26.5	22.1
Greece	17.9	19.6	21.4	19.0
Italy	16.3	14.6	13.4	14.3
Netherlands	1.0	.7	.4	.4
Spain	22.1	18.1	19.9	21.0
Switzerland	5.8	3.3	3.2	4.0
United Kingdom	7.5	7.6	8.4	7.7
TOTAL	138.7	138.2	130.9	132.8

HONEY: PRODUCTION BY SPECIFIED COUNTRY, AVERAGE 1964-68, ANNUAL 1971-73(In Millions of Pounds)

<u>Region and Country</u>	<u>Average 1964-68</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973. 1/</u>
<u>EASTERN EUROPE</u>				
Bulgaria	7.6	15.4	16.0	15.5
Czechoslovakia	13.5	16.5	17.0	17.0
Germany, East	12.1	12.5	13.0	13.2
Hungary	14.4	16.5	16.8	17.5
Poland	16.1	22.8	22.5	23.0
Romania	15.3	17.5	18.0	18.5
Yugoslavia	8.1	8.8	7.9	9.0
TOTAL	87.4	110.0	111.2	113.7
TOTAL EUROPE	226.1	248.2	242.1	246.5
TOTAL USSR	221.5	237.0	240.0	275.0
<u>ASIA</u>				
China, People's Rep. of <u>2/</u>	29.8	35.5	35.5	30.5
Israel	4.1	3.6	3.6	4.0
Japan	16.0	17.0	13.2	16.5
Turkey	25.4	36.0	36.1	37.0
TOTAL	75.3	92.1	88.4	88.0
<u>OCEANIA</u>				
Australia <u>3/</u>	41.4	42.2	44.6	39.9
New Zealand	11.0	12.1	12.5	13.0
TOTAL	52.4	54.3	57.1	52.9
WORLD TOTAL	1,025.4	1,030.4	1,078.1	1,126.7

1/ Preliminary

2/ Exports only based on imports into major importing countries.

3/ Crop year beginning July of previous year. 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.

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR U.S.A.

	<u>No. of Colonies</u>	<u>Production</u> <u>Per Colony</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Production</u>
	'000	lbs.	'000 lbs.
1962	4,900	50.9	249,608
1963	4,849	55.0	266,778
1964	4,840	51.9	251,188
1965	4,718	51.3	241,849
1966	4,646	52.0	241,576
1967	4,635	46.6	215,780
1968	4,539	42.2	191,391
1969	4,433	60.3	267,485
1970	4,290	51.7	221,842
1971	4,110	48.0	197,428
1972	4,066	52.8	214,377
1973(1)	238,200

(1) Preliminary

Source: Agricultural Statistics, 1973, U.S.D.A

STATISTICS REPORTG. Oliver Code

It is indeed a pleasure to have been asked to say a few words here this afternoon. Statistics Canada, for which I work, is not as large an organization as Industry, Trade and Commerce, or Agriculture Canada. We do not have the burden that these departments have of formulating government policy in commodity areas. This non-involvement or third part involvement in the policy process is one of the features that makes our role such an important one in the Canadian decision making process. As you must realize, Statistics Canada was formed to provide unbiased and unprejudiced statistics on the Canadian economy.

Statistics is quite an interesting area and also can be a frustrating one. During my six years working with Statistics Canada, I have seen a great deal of misinterpretation of statistics by commodity groups and other government agencies. It is this area of misunderstanding and confusion in statistics that we are working very hard to overcome. There are some commodity groups that do not have data on their production and I have seen these groups not fare as well as in the government decision making process due to this lack of data.

Statistics can be broken down into two types. The first is the area of market information. This brings to mind the scene of a stock-broker buying and selling with the aid of his instant information system. In agriculture today, this type of news or flash information is generally provided by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and Agriculture Canada. The only major exceptions to this is the fast and accurate information we supply on the major Canadian grains. The obvious reason for this is that they have a tremendous effect on the Canadian economy.

The other type of statistics and this is the type of service we generally provide to the public, is really an accounting type of system. In this type of system, we strive for accuracy and as a result sometimes the speed at which the data is produced is a problem. The reason that we do not provide everybody with all the information instantaneously that they want or think they want is due to the high cost of collection. In order to accurately compile data, the cost is high and in fact the more detail and more exacting the analysis, the higher the cost. Our budget for producing statistics on the honey crop is restricted and I cannot produce further data without additional funding.

There are various series of data on the honey industry provided by Statistics Canada. That which I am involved with, is the recording of production and value. We, as most of you know, conduct two or three grower surveys during the year from which we derive this data. We use various statistical techniques to calculate the forecasts and estimates. Our response rate is approximately 70 percent. I might add that we get the complete co-operation and assistance of your provincial apiarist in this venture. We represent the only official and federally acceptable data on your industry. I might add that if at any time anybody finds fault with what we publish, it is your duty and you are welcome to bring it up so we can discuss it. We do not

STATISTICS REPORT CONT'D.

want anything that is erroneous and therefore damaging to your industry to be published. An accurate recording of statistics is extremely important to your industry. You will have to take my word on this as you would have to be in government and involved with the decision making process to fully comprehend the weight given this data in decisions that affect you.

There is one question I am always asked, so I will answer it before I am asked. All personal data submitted to Statistics Canada is treated in the strictest confidence and everything you give to us is protected by the Statistics Act. This means that absolutely nobody outside of my staff have any access to any information you have given us and there are severe jail terms and fines involved for anybody who gives out information.

In closing, I wish to thank your President, Mr. Bird, for again asking me to speak here and I also wish to thank your Secretary, Mr. Garland, for the good working relationship he has developed with my office in the past year. I hope that the sets of tables we have submitted to this conference will be of some value.

METRIC CONVERSION REPORTD.R. ROBERTSON

When I was approached by your Secretary earlier this year to accept the position as Chairman of this Committee, I did so knowing that, firstly, with the support of the Metric Commission and, specifically, Mr. Barkley Craig, Sector Plan Manager, who gave such an excellent and concise report at the last Annual Meeting, there would be little for me to do. Secondly, as a member of the Canadian Honey Packers Association and extensively involved in the processing, packaging and marketing of honey, I would have to become knowledgeable with the Metric Conversion. Thirdly, like all members of the Canadian Honey Council, I was interested and willing to help our organization and the industry that we represent.

Since accepting the Chairmanship of this Committee, I have been extremely impressed, if not overwhelmed, by the magnitude of the Metric Commission and its impressive program undertaken to carry out the Metric Conversion. No doubt each of you have read and heard a great deal about Metric Conversion the past year, but as your Chairman, I have been receiving a continual flow of information, in the form of bulletins, pamphlets and correspondence. The problem has been how to select, sort out and gather the information that is of most value and concern to this organization. I am convinced more than ever, now, that we will have to rely on the very capable services of people like Mr. Craig and his fellow workers, to guide us, assist us, and help us carry out the essential details of the Metric Conversion.

In turn, it will be the duty and responsibility of this Council to take the initiative and give guidance to the Metric Commission on just how quickly and in what manner they would like to see conversion to the Metric System take place within the industry.

This will involve, among other things, a decision on whether or not there should be a "soft" or "hard" conversion for honey containers. In other words, do we continue using the same size containers and expressing them in weights of 454 grams (1 lb.), 907 grams (2 lb.), etc., or do we change the size of container and market honey as 250 grams, 500 grams, etc. This hard conversion will be a costly undertaking, initially, but will, on the other hand, be consistent with the marketing of honey in Europe, Japan, and most other countries of the world. This being the case, it could be deemed essential that we change sizes of containers and revert to the so-called hard conversion.

Each of us, of course, will have to become knowledgeable of the overall Metric Conversion and will have to think and talk Metric. To successfully operate in the Metric System, we need to know, automatically and without thinking, what 10 mm or 10 cm looks like and be able to compare it to some everyday item, such as the length of a hive tool, the width of a super, or diameter of a barrel. We must develop ideas for comparison, such as, 20 mm is about the width of a top bar, or 25 cm is the length of a hive tool.

Cont'd...

METRIC CONVERSION REPORT CONT'D.

To exemplify what we mean by thinking and talking Metric, I have prepared for your information and interest a few minutes of typical conversation with a beekeeper visiting my office. In case you have difficulty in understanding this brief discussion, we are providing you with a Metric Converter, compliments of Mapac Containers, a Division of Hercules Canada Limited, Maple, Ontario.

28.4 GRAMS OF PREVENTION IS WORTH 453.6 GRAMS OF CURE

Early one morning last week, with the temperature near 0° C, one of our new members, Mr. Dewno Metric, visited the office. The first thing he said when he walked through my newly decorated office door, about 1 m in width, was,

"How much is a kilo of honey worth today?"

Dewno is a tall man, 1.8 m in height, weighs about 90 kilos and lives in a small community, 80 km west of Winnipeg. He was accompanied by his wife, an attractive young woman with a 914-610-914 figure. They said they had left home later than anticipated, but were able to travel at speeds of up to 125 km without difficulty.

In reply to the question about honey prices, I pointed to the most recent issue of the American Bee Journal, which had just arrived, and said that Argentine honey was now being offered at \$1.00 per kilo, delivered U.S. port, and that some U.S. white clover honey had been traded in California at \$1.10 per kilo. I also told Dewno that rumour had it a small lot of Argentine white honey had been sold in Japan at a low, low price of \$700.00 per metric ton.

At this point, Dewno interrupted the conversation to say that since the price of sugar was increasing so rapidly and now at a high of \$1.54 per kilo, did I not think that honey prices would increase as well. I assured him that I was confident the spin-off from increased sugar prices would result in higher prices for white consumer packaged honey and might significantly result in increases of 7¢ to 9¢ per kilo for industrial honey, which had reached a very low level the past few months.

The conversation then turned to beeswax, and Dewno said that he had been offered \$2.60 per kilo, but rather than sell at this new high price, he intended to use the wax in exchange for foundation. I told him our new exchange price for wired foundation of the size 216 x 425 mm, had been increased to \$1.32 per kilo.

Although I was unable to offer Dewno and his wife a 340 ml can of their favorite brew so early in the morning, we did enjoy together our 250 ml of coffee, with a touch of cream and 5 ml of sugar. At the same time, I took the opportunity to show Dewno our new 500 g honey container that we were shipping in the new 12 m sea container.

Before leaving the office, Dewno asked if he could check on his Member's Account and determine how many 210 litre and 23 litre drums we had charged to his account.

As Mr. & Mrs. Dewno Metric left the office, I thought to myself how wonderful it is that we can now carry on a conversation using a much more simplified form of measurement in the use of metres, centimetres, grams, kilograms, etc., rather than those confusing old measurements of feet, inches, pounds and gallons!

Don't you agree???

METRIC CONVERSION REPORTBarclay C. Craig

(As prepared by the Secretary from Notes)

Last year I outlined the Metric System to you and gave some suggestions on conversion.

This year I have been asked to give you an update on the conversion activities in other sectors of the economy.

Potato Chips	Dec. 1974 -
Weather	Apr. 1975 - 1977
Sugar	Late 1975 - Mar. 1976
Newsprint - Market Pulp	Jan. 1976
Prepackaged Fresh Fruits & Vegetables	Mar. 1976
Olympics	Summer 1976
Edible Oils	1976 - 1983
Wines	Some now - 2-3 Year Program
Soft Drinks	Some now - ?
Grain	Feb. 1977
Textiles	Mar. 1977
Tobacco Products	Crop Year 1977
Roads	Sept. 1977
Construction	Originally July 1977, now more likely July 1978, due to materials not being ready.

U.S.A.

Our marketing, being so closely tied to the U.S.A., we are therefore most interested in the progress of development plans for conversion in the States.

Congress recently defeated a Bill to forward conversion, but this defeat was due entirely to the method of presentation, and not due to opposition to the principle of conversion.

On the contrary, the U.S.A., although not as advanced as Canada, is progressing. All major Federal agencies are studying the problem and millions have been voted for metric conversion.

We can confidently look forward to a uniform metric system, world wide, within a few years.

BEE SUPPLIES REPORT

JOHN FAST

CRUDE BEES WAX

Supplies held by beekeepers are unknown. In the hands of Bee-supply houses seem to be above normal or adequate for some time except in some isolated cases.

Demand: The world markets seem to be slow especially Europe. Some demand in New York. Local demand dependent on the extent of future expansion by our Canadian beekeepers who are our major users of beeswax in the form of foundation.

The prices quoted at present seem to be a high \$1.00 to \$1.30 in Canada. I believe there will not be much change in prices for the next two or three months - then it's anybody's guess.

Foundation Supplies: There seems to be sufficient supplies this coming season with maybe some delayed shipments, etc. Prices should be fairly stable until spring.

Wooden Equipment: We can, at present, get all the lumber required though I believe you will find a shorter supply very soon due to the shut down of many mills in P.C. and U.S.A. There will also be a problem getting the proper dimension in lumber. Prices of lumber took a drop this spring but are on the up-swing at present.

Metal Supplies: Wire and nails are more readily available now than a year ago.

Packagings: Paper boxes for frames and foundation are not obtainable in a week to ten days, like they used to be, but rather eight to ten weeks delivery.

Respectfully submitted,

John Fast,
Cloverfield Bee Supplies.

CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION
P.F. PAWLOWSKI

Mr. Chairman, Council Members, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Packers Association submits the following recommendations to Council.

1) Metric Conversion

That Council recommends that soft conversion to metric system continue until there is unanimity within the importing countries.

2) G.A.T.T.

That Council urge that honey be included with other agricultural products in the pending GATT negotiations with the objective of reducing the duty on Canadian Honey to the level of the Canadian import duty.

3) Grading

That Council recommends there be no changes in the Canadian Honey Grading Regulations at the present time.

PUBLICITY

The Canadian Honey Packers Association is prepared to contribute up to \$500.00 towards the cost of V.I.P. honey presentation for promotion when and where Council deems such expenditure to be advisable.

EXECUTIVE

ELECTED EXECUTIVE ARE:

President -	P.F. Pawlowski
Vice President -	George Doyon
Director -	Jack Grossman
Secretary-	
Treasurer -	Frank Garland.

Respectfully submitted by

P.F. Pawlowski,
President.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCILBUDGET
1974-75

	<u>1973-74</u> <u>BUDGET</u>	<u>1973-74</u> <u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>1974-75</u> <u>PROPOSED</u>
<u>MEMBERSHIPS</u>			
Delegates	4,575	4,575	4,275
Beekeepers	8,300	10,136	12,000
Plants	1,400	1,400	1,200
Managers & Suppliers	1,050	900	1,050
Contributions	175	-	50
Interest	-	231	300
TOTAL	15,500	17,242	18,875
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>			
Administration	4,500	5,000	5,500
Annual Meeting	200	116	200
Audit	200	200	200
Awards	200	223	200
Can. Hort. Council	600	-	-
Fairs	-	-	-
Honorarium-President	600	600	600
Legal	400	311	-
Miscellaneous	300	82	100
Postage	500	486	700
Printing	1,200	1,576	1,900
Publicity	-	873	500
Rent	2,400	2,400	2,540
Research	200	-	-
Tel & Tel	800	1,611	1,600
Travel - Executive	2,500	3,224	2,800
- Secretary-Treasurer	800	463	500
TOTAL	15,400	17,215	17,540
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures	100	27	1,335