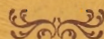


Her

Canadian Honey Council
Conseil Canadien du Miel

(FORMERLY THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPERS' COUNCIL)



MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

Thirty-Fifth
Annual Meeting

CHATEAU FRONTENAC
QUEBEC CITY, QUEBEC

NOVEMBER 25th-28th, 1975



OFFICE:
202 - 720 BROADWAY AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN. R3G 0X1
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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL
(Formerly The Canadian Beekeepers' Council)

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

CHATEAU FRONTENAC

QUEBEC CITY, QUEBEC

NOVEMBER 25 - NOVEMBER 28, 1976

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

1975 - 1976 OFFICERS

PRESIDENT - J.M. SMITH
VICE-PRESIDENT - G. PARADIS
EXECUTIVE MEMBER - G.A. KREUTZER
IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT - R. BIRD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY - F. RATHJE

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	--	T. Truscott
1971-72	--	D. Peer
1972-74	--	R. Bird

HONORARY 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
1972-75	--	F.R. Garland

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
 CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL
 DELEGATES - 1975-76

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ASSOCIATION	DELEGATE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Alberta Beekeepers Assoc.	Gerry Paradis	Box 568, Falher, Alta.	403-837-2354
Alberta Beekeepers Commission	Frank E. Butz	R.R.#1, Spruce Grove, Alta.	403-987-3601
Alberta Honey Prod. Co-Op.	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 Prod. Ltd.	Jack Grossman	68 Tycos Drive, Toronto, Ont.	416-789-4391
British Columbia Honey Producers Ass'n.	Terry Gosselin	R.R.#1, Dawson Creek, G.C.	604-843-7744
Doyon & Doyon Ltee.	George Doyon	2720 Duchesne, Montreal, P.Q.	514-469-3471
Hamilton Bee Ranch	William Hamilton	Box 1169, Nipawin, Sask.	305-489-1194
L'Association des Apiculteurs Professionnels	Yves Gauvin	285 Grande Caroline, Rougemont Quebec	514-4693471
Manitoba Beekeepers Assoc.	Glenn Kreutzer	2004 Cres. Rd., Portage la Prairie, Man.	204-857-3041
Manitoba Co-Operative Honey Prod. Ltd. - Man.	Grant Durnin	R.R.#2, Rapid City, Man.	302-R2
Manitoba Co-Operative Honey Prod. Ltd. - Sask.	Russell Bacon	Box 28, Kinistino, Sask.	306-864-2481
Maritime Beekeepers Assoc.	G.G. Smeltzer	Kentville, N.S.	
Ontario Beekeepers Assoc.	J. Barry Davies	Seeleys Bay, Ontario	613-387-3171
Peace River Honey Co-Op.Ltd.	Gerry Hachey	Box 206, Falher, Alta.	403-837-2013
Producer Packer	Jean M. Labonte	530 Rang Nault Victoriaville, P.Q.	
Saskatchewan Beekeepers Assoc.	Tom Taylor	Box 2349, Nipawin, Sask.	306-862-5594
Suppliers	R.W. Craighoad	Box 1230, Bedford, Que.	514-248-3323

REGISTRATION MEMBERS
QUEBEC CITY
NOVEMBER, 1975

Armstrong, P/M Don	Peterborough, Ont.
J. Arnott, Editor	Crono, Ont.
Barker, Randy	Winnipeg, Man.
Barrett, DeWayne	Sioux City, Iowa, USA
Belanger, P.	Aylmer, Que.
Beauchesne, Francois	Ste. Foy, Quebec
Bennett, Grant K.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Benson, Ken	Metcalf, Ont.
Billette, Andre	Huntingdon, Que.
Bird, Robert	New Westminster, B.C.
Bland, S.E.	Prince Albert, Sask.
Bonin, Dr. R.Y.	Ottawa, Ont.
Bourbeau, Richard	Quebec, Que.
Brisson, Lionel	Cte Portneuf, Que.
Bryans, Howard D.	Alvinston, Ont.
Burke, P.W.	Guelph, Ont.
Butz, Franklin	Spruce Grove, Alta.
Code, G. Cliver	Ottawa, Ont.
Corner, J.	Vernon, B.C.
Craighead, R.W.	Bedford, Que.
Davies, J.H.	Seeley Bay, Ont.
Des Alliers Jean Baptiste	Cte Portneuf, Que.
Doucette, Normand	Girouxville, Alta.
Doyon, Georges	Montreal, Que.
Doyon, Roger	Quebec
Durnin, G.	Rapid City, Man.
Edmontaine, L.	Plattsville, Ontario.
Fast, John	Kliefeld, Man.
Frund, Jean-Louis	Montreal, Que.
Galarneau, Maurice	Peterborough, Ont.
Gauvin, Charles Auguste	LaProvindence, Que.
Gauvin, Yves	Rougemont, Que.
Girouard, Albert	Cte Vercheres, Quebec
Gosselin, Terry	Dawson Creek, B.C.
Gray, Dr. Don	Sackville, N.B.
Grossman, Jack	Toronto, Ont.
Hachey, Gerry	Falher, Alta.
Hodgson, Murray	Jarvis, Ont.
Huot, Arthur	Chateau-Richer, Quebec

REGISTRATION MEMBERS
QUEBEC CITY
NOVEMBER, 1975

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Karmo, E.A.	Truro, N.S.
Kreutzer, Glenn A.	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Labonte, J. M/M	Victoriaville, Quebec
Lamerc, Jacques	Touraine, P.Q.
Lavertu, Auguste	Drummondville, P.Q.
Lessard, L.	P.Q.
Liblord, Guy	Arragh, Belleschasse, Que.
McElroy, Allan A.	Montreal, P.Q.
Martens, E.C.	LaCrete, Que.
Moyen, Urbain,	Zenon Park, Sask.
Murphy, Gilles	Melocheville, P.Q.
Nelson, Donald	Beaverlodge, Alta.
Nichols, Gerald	Saint-Pie Bagot, Que.
Panek, Yvette, Miss	Ottawa, Ont.
Paquet, Michel	St. Joseph Beduce, P.Q.
Paradis, Charles	Bagot, Que.
Paradis, Gerard	Falher, Alta.
Paradis, Richard	St. Hyacinthe, PQ.
Pawlowski, P.F.	Edmonton, Alta.
Picard, Henri	Conte Kobernal, Que.
Podolsky, Ed	Ethelbert, Man.
Rathje, Fred	Bassano, Alta.
Ray, Bob	Tintha, Minnesota, USA
Roberge, Georges	Quebec
Robertson, D.R.	Winnipeg, Manitoba
Roneau, A.	Montreal, Que.
Roy, G.	Cte Vandreuil, P.Q.
Sabatier, P.	Mapierville, P.Q.
St. Laurent, Joe	Falher, Alta.
Simard, Antoine	Lac St-Jean, Que.
Smith, Eric	Ottawa, Ont.
Smith, J.M.	Beaverlodge, Alta.
Taylor, Tom	Nipawin, Sask.
Thifault, Claude	Cte Vercherries, Que.
Uhrin, John	Austin, Man.
Villeneuve, Jean Louis	Quebec City, P.Q.
R. Villeneuve,	Quebec City, P.Q.
Warren, M/N Chas.	Victoria, B.C.
Young, T.J.	Rexdale, Ontario.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL

35TH ANNUAL MEETING

CHATEAU FRONTENAC

QUEBEC CITY, QUEBEC

NOVEMBER 25TH - 28TH, 1975

PRESIDENT - J.M. SMITH SECRETARY - F.R. GARLAND

DELEGATES PRESENT:

R. BIRD	G. HACHEY
F.E. BUTZ	G. KREUTZER
R. CRAIGHEAD	F. RATHJE
J.B. DAVIES	G. PARADIS
G. DOYON	J. SMITH
G.G. DURNIN	T. TAYLOR
Y. GAUVIN	J. UHRIN
T. GOSSELIN	C. WARREN
J. GROSSMAN	

President J.M. Smith 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.

1. MINUTES - 1974 MEETING - BANFF, ALBERTA

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: G. KREUTZER

"THAT the Minutes of the 1974 Annual Meeting be adopted."

CARRIED

2. DELEGATE MEMBER APPLICATIONS

President Smith advised the Meeting that as recorded in the 1974 Minutes, applications for delegate membership had been received from:

1. Labonte Miel, Inc.
2. Alberta Beekeepers Commission

He further advised that the application from Labonte Miel, Inc. had been withdrawn.

Mr. G. Paradis introduced Frank Butz, Chairman of the Alberta Beekeepers Commission, and Mr. Butz re-presented the application for delegate membership, advising that the Commission had been organized by Provincial Legislation primarily to develop research in apiculture and to promote beekeeping development.

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: G. PARADIS

"THAT the Alberta Beekeepers Commission be accepted as a Delegate."

CARRIED

Mr. Frank Butz then took seat as a delegate member.

3. APPOINTMENTS

MOVED: G. KREUTZER SECONDED: G. DURIN

"THAT the President appoint the Election Chairman, the Scrutineers, the Nominating, Resolutions, Publicity and Budget Committees."

CARRIED

The President appointed the following:

Elections Chairman	-	J. Corner
Nominating Committee	-	F. Rathje, R.W. Craighead - J. St. Laurent, Don Nelson
Budget Committee	-	Barry Davies, Frank Butz
Publicity Chairman	-	Gerry Paradis
Scrutineers	-	DeWayne Barrett, Bob Ray

The President also advised that the first name would be Chairman of the Committee, and the Committee would have the power to add additional members.

4. SECRETARY'S REPORT (APPENDIX "B")

MOVED: G. KREUTZER SECONDED: J. UHRIN

"THAT the Secretary's Report, as presented by F.R. Garland, be received."

CARRIED

5. MEMBERSHIPS: REPORT - (APPENDIX "D")

MOVED: G. DURIN SECONDED: G. PARADIS

"THAT the Membership Report, as presented by F.R. Garland, for the fiscal year August 1, 1974 to July 31, 1975, be received."

CARRIED

6. RESOLUTIONS - 1974 MEETING

The Chairman advised that all Resolutions of the 1974 Annual Meeting requiring action had been referred to individual members of the Executive for action.

Resolutions referred to the Secretary had been reported in the Secretary's Report.

Mr. Bird reported on Resolution No. 33, being a Resolution in respect to research financing. Mr. Bird advised that Dr. J.J. Cartier, Coordinator of Research, had been contacted. A study had been made of possible sources of funds and no further sources of assistance in financing apiculture and product research on a continual basis had been uncovered.

Mr. Bird reported on Resolution No. 49, being a Resolution in respect to the funding of bee research in Western Canada. Mr. Bird reported this would be dealt with in the Research Committee Report.

Resolution No. 40, re chalkbrood disease. Mr. Don Nelson reported that a survey had been taken in the summer of 1975 and the results of this survey is included in the Research Report, to be submitted later to this Meeting.

Resolution No. 43, re statistics. Mr. G. Paradis reported he had had a very satisfactory interview with G. Oliver Code of Statistics Canada, and every precaution would be taken to provide accurate statistics both by the Statistics Canada and through the Canadian Honey Council office.

Resolution No. 35, re University of Guelph Abstract Computer Print-Out. Mr. J.B. Davies reported that this service had now been discontinued; that alternative source of funds for this service had not materialized; and that the files had been turned over to the Alberta Beekeepers Commission, who would give consideration to the providing of the necessary funds that this service might continue at the University of Guelph.

Resolution No. 42, re Indemnity for Losses through use of Insecticides and Pesticides. Mr. J.B. Davies reported that there is no present legislation which would provide compensation for such losses and that in view of the difficulties in other countries where there is a program of indemnity, the Executive had taken no further action in this respect.

Resolution No. 47, re Importation of Bees and Queens. Mr. J. M. Smith reported that the Executive had discussed this with Dr. Wells, Veterinary General of Canada, and that the Federal Government would not grant licenses on a restrictive basis but would work closely with Council in respect to such importations.

7. PRESIDENT'S REPORT (APPENDIX "A")

MOVED: J. SMITH SECONDED: F. BUTZ

"THAT the President's Report, as presented by J.M. Smith, be received."

CARRIED

8. FINANCIAL REPORT

MOVED: J.B. DAVIES SECONDED: T. TAYLOR

"THAT the Financial Report be received, the Audited Financial Statement for the year ended July 31, 1975 be approved, and the Interim Three-Month Statement, ending October 31, 1975, be received."

CARRIED

9. AMERICAN BEEKEEPING FEDERATION (APPENDIX "C")

Mr. Bob Ray, Vice-President American Beekeeping Federation, was introduced by J.M. Smith.

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: G. DURNIN

"THAT we express to Mr. Bob Ray our appreciation of the cooperation of the Federation, of his attendance at this Meeting, and the Presentation of his Report."

CARRIED

10. STATISTICS (APPENDIX "E")

Mr. G. Oliver Code of Statistics Canada was introduced by G. Paradis.

MOVED: C. WARR SECONDED: T. TAYLOR

"THAT the Report on Statistics, as presented by Mr. Code, be received."

CARRIED

11. BILINGUAL CONTAINER MARKS (APPENDIX "N")

MOVED: J.B. DAVIES SECONDED: T. TAYLOR

"THAT the Report by J.B. Davies on Bilingual Container Markings be received."

CARRIED

12. METRIC CONVERSION (APPENDIX "I")

MOVED: G. DURIN SECONDED: G. KREUTZER

"THAT the Metric Conversion Report, as submitted by Mr. D.R. Robertson, be received."

CARRIED

13. ALBERTA BEEKEEPERS COMMISSION (APPENDIX "P")

MOVED: FRANK BUTZ SECONDED: J. UHRIN

"THAT the Report re the Alberta Beekeepers Commission, as presented by F. Butz, be received."

CARRIED

14. IMPORTATION OF BEES - MEXICO (APPENDIX "Q")

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: F. BUTZ

"THAT the Report presented by P.F. Pawlowski re Importation of Bees and Queens from Mexico be received."

CARRIED

Tom Taylor, Chairman of the Council Committee, consisting of Dr. M. Smith, University of Guelph and Mr. John Corner, Provincial Apiarist, British Columbia, authorized to advise on behalf of Council re importation of bees and queens, reported that there had been no new applications for the importation of bees or queens into Canada from any countries from which such importations were now prohibited. No action, therefore, had been necessary.

The Chairman adjourned the Meeting until 9:00 a.m. Thursday, November 27th.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH

A busload of 44 persons enjoyed a "Rendez-Vous with History" from the Chateau Frontenac through picturesque Quebec City, with lunch at Manor Saint-Castin from 9:00 a.m. to approximately 3:00 p.m.

Approximately 200 thoroughly enjoyed a reception followed by a delightful dinner generously hosted by the Minister of Agriculture, Government of Quebec, and catered by President J.M. Smith.

Mr. Jean Guilbault representing the Minister of Agriculture, welcomed the guests and brought greetings from the Government.

Mr. Robert Bird was presented with a trophy in recognition of his outstanding service as President from 1972 to 1974.

Mr. Paul Cote of Quebec delivered a most thought provoking and inspiration address.

ORDINARY MEETING (1974, 1975)

15. HONEY CONTAINERS REPORT (APPENDIX "K")

MOVED: A. BERNIN SECONDED: G. KRUTZER

"THAT the Honey Containers Report, as submitted by Mr. G. Krutzer of Montreal, be received."

CARRIED

16. WAYS & MEANS REPORT (APPENDIX "P")

MOVED: G. KRUTZER SECONDED: C. KACHEY

"THAT the report on the Ways & Means Committee as presented by G. Krutzer, be received and that the recommendations contained therein in this Report be adopted."

CARRIED

OPPOSED: C. WAKSEL

17. BANK OF MONTREAL

Mr. Paul-André Lacombe, Vice-President of the Bank of Montreal, expressed his thanks and gratitude of our accounts and offered the full cooperation of all their managers to assist not only the Honey Manufacturers, but also the Canadian Honey Council.

18. BEE SUPPLY REPORT (APPENDIX "L")

MOVED: R.W. GRAYHEAD SECONDED: G. KRUTZER

"THAT the Bee Supply Manufacturers' Report as presented by R.W. Grayhead, be received."

CARRIED

19. CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION (APPENDIX "R")

MOVED: P. BERNIN SECONDED: J. MARIN

"THAT the Honey Packers Association report presented by P. Bernin, be received."

CARRIED

20. MARKETING INTERNATIONAL (APPENDIX "M")

Mr. DeWayne Barrett of the Sioux Honey Association was introduced to the Meeting by the President.

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: F. RATHJE

"THAT we express to Mr. DeWayne Barrett our very sincere thanks for his attendance at this Meeting, and his preparation and presentation of the excellent Report regarding the International Marketing of Honey."

CARRIED

21. CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF APICULTURISTS

Mr. John Corner of British Columbia, 1975 Chairman, reported on behalf of the Canadian Association of Apiculturists.

Mr. Corner expressed on behalf of the Apiculturists appreciation for the cooperation received throughout the many years - not only from the beekeeping and honey industry, but more particularly from the Canadian Honey Council. In his Report, he touched briefly on:

- the problem of the availability of cyanogas and the need for a substitute
- the feeding of drugs for disease control
- the research work that was now being carried on not only by the Federal Government, but also by Universities and Provincial Apiarists.

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: T. TAYLOR

"THAT the Report of the Association of Apiculturists, as presented by Mr. John Corner, be received."

CARRIED

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 2:00 P.M.

METRIC CONVERSION (APPENDIX "I")

The tabled resolution (No. 12) "THAT the Metric Conversion Report, as submitted by Mr. D.R. Robertson, be received", was lifted from the table.

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: T. TAYLOR

"THAT Council form a committee chaired by the President of the Canadian Honey Council, the Committee to consist of a packer, and a beekeeper delegate to study the specifics of the Canadian

honey industry converting to the Metric System to look into the various aspects of the packing of honey in metric sizes and the availability of suitable containers, and to report back to this Meeting when advisable."

AMENDMENT: R. BIRD SECONDED: J.B. DAVIES

"THAT the Chairman be empowered to add to this Committee."

AMENDMENT CARRIED

OPPOSED: J. GROSSMAN
G. DURIN

The Motion as Amended was DEFEATED

MOVED: Y. GAUVIN SECONDED: G. HACHEY

"THAT a Committee be established consisting of a representative from each of the following:

1. The President of the Canadian Honey Council, who will be charged with calling the first Meeting.
2. Canadian Honey Packers Association
3. Honey Container Manufacturers
4. Bee Supply Manufacturers
5. The Federal Government
6. The Canadian Association of Apiculturists
7. The Producer Packers

To further study the proposed conversion from the present imperial system to the metric sytem in the honey industry. This Committee to present a report at our next Annual Meeting."

CARRIED

22. RESEARCH (APPENDIX "K" & "L")

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: F. BUTZ

"THAT the Research Committee Report, as presented by R. Bird, be received."

CARRIED

The President advised that Dr. J.J. Cartier, Research Coordinator, Ottawa, had suddenly taken ill, had gone to the hospital, and subsequently returned to his home and therefore was unable to present his Report. Don Nelson, in addition to presenting the Report of his work at Beaverlodge, presented on behalf of Dr. J.J. Cartier, the Report of the Research Coordinator.

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: G. HACHEY

"THAT the Research Report, as presented by Don Nelson, be received."

CARRIED

The President declared the Meeting adjourned until Friday, November 28th, 9:00 a.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 9:00 A.M.

23. INDUSTRY, TRADE & COMMERCE

Miss Yvette Panek, representing Canada Department of Industry, Trade & Commerce, Ottawa, was introduced by the President.

Miss Panek expressed appreciation for the invitation to attend this Annual Meeting, to become acquainted with the members, personally, and to learn as much as possible about the honey industry.

She offered, on behalf of the Federal Department of Industry, Trade & Commerce, complete cooperation, and urged Council to contact the Department at any time.

24. ONTARIO BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

J.B. Davies issued a very cordial invitation to attend the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers Association, to be held in Toronto December 4th and 5th, 1975.

25. NOMINATING COMMITTEE

F. Rathje presented the following nomination on behalf of the Nominating Committee:

President	- Jack Smith
Vice-President	- Gerry Paradis
Executive Member	- Robert Bird
Producer/Packer	- Charles Warren

MOVED: G. HACHEY SECONDED: J. GROSSMAN

"THAT Nomination Report temporarily be tabled."

CARRIED

26. RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Joe St. Laurent, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, submitted the following Resolutions.

27. CYANOGAS

MOVED: T. GOSSELIN SECONDED: C. WARREN

"WHEREAS beekeeping for honey production and pollination has been practiced in all agricultural areas of Canada and

WHEREAS in the northern sections of the country it is not economical or feasible to overwinter hives of bees due to severe weather conditions; therefore hives of bees are killed off using calcium cyanide for this purpose and

WHEREAS Cyanamid of Canada have indicated that it is their intention to discontinue the registration of Calcium Cyanide for 1977;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request Cyanamid of Canada to register the production of Calcium Cyanide for use in beekeeping in Canada and continue production of same until a substitute method of destroying bees has been found. In addition, the Canadian Honey Council is requested to contact the Federal Agricultural Branch or appropriate a Federal Agency to accept registration from Cyanamid of Canada."

CARRIED

28. HONEY CONTAINERS

MOVED: TERRY GOSSELIN SECONDED: C. WARREN

"WHEREAS Metric Conversion is to come into effect in the not too distant future and

WHEREAS there is a need for a container size between the proposed four kilogram and fifteen kilogram;

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Honey Council in their deliberations finalize the decision on approximately a seven kilogram container and ensure interim and finalize authorization for use of this size."

DEFEATED

29. EXCISE TAX - SUGAR

MOVED: Y. GAUVIN SECONDED: G. HACHEY

"BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Honey Council request the Federal Government to remove the excise tax on sugar used for bees and to report to our next Annual Meeting."

CARRIED

30. BILINGUAL MARKINGS

MOVED: J.BARRY DAVIES SECONDED: T. TAYLOR

"WHEREAS the Bilingual and Metric markings on containers are mandatory by March of 1976 and

WHEREAS the Canadian Honey Council and provincial organizations have been able to give relatively short notice to the producer/packer section of the industry.

AND WHEREAS many labels and containers have been purchased and filled for future marketing, by this segment of the industry, we would therefore request

THAT this Executive of the Canadian Honey Council take satisfactory action by presenting our problem to the regulatory body of the Canada Agriculture Products Standard Act, and Consumer Packaging and Labeling Regulation and ask them to extend the March 1976 deadline by 24 months."

CARRIED

31. GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR BILINGUALISM

MOVED: J.B. DAVIES SECONDED: T. GOSSELIN

"WHEREAS there are now two official languages in Canada and

WHEREAS the Federal Government supports the use of both languages,

THEREFORE, BE IT requested that the Canadian Honey Council request the Department of the Federal Government responsible for bilingualism for a Grant in order that all Council publications can be bilingual."

CARRIED

32. HONEY CLASSIFIERS

MOVED: GLENN KREUTZER SECONDED: JOHN UHRIN

"WHEREAS there is a problem in adequate measurement of honey standards regarding color with present classifiers,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Honey Council approach Fruit & Vegetable with the problem and attempt to promote the manufacture and availability of an acceptable Canadian honey classifier to the industry."

CARRIED

33. STATISTICS

MOVED: T. TAYLOR SECONDED: G. HACHEY

"WHEREAS any crop survey taken in mid honey flow or prior to the completion of extracting contains to a lesser or greater degree a certain amount of uncertainty and

WHEREAS any crop report that differs significantly from actuality will interfere with natural marketing processes.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the first Canadian Honey Council crop estimate be based on a survey conducted September 15th of each year."

DEFEATED

34. APIMONDIA

MOVED: G. HACHEY SECONDED: F. BUTZ

"WHEREAS Apimondia, the World Organization of Beekeepers and Scientists, provide a valuable service to the beekeeping industry.

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Honey Council apply for membership in Apimondia and endeavour to send a delegate to the Apimondia Congress."

AMENDMENT: G. KREUTZER SECONDED: G DURNIN

"MOVED that the Executive look into the Motion and report back to next Council Meeting".

MOTION CARRIED
AS AMENDED

35. HONEY PRICE SURVEY

MOVED: G. HACHEY SECONDED: T. GOSSELIN

"WHEREAS the beekeeping industry has in recent years suffered from price cutting of honey on the wholesale level across Canada and this has only served to reduce the returns to the producers,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Canadian Honey Council endeavour to carry out a bi-monthly survey of brand names across Canada and publish the result to the industry."

DEFEATED

36. HONEY TARIFFS

MOVED: T. TAYLOR SECONDED: C. WARREN

"WHEREAS Canada produces more honey than it consumes, being an exporter of honey and WHEREAS trade tariffs on honey have a direct impact on the vitality and health of the Canadian honey industry, affecting the price that beekeepers receive for their produce, both abroad and on the domestic market and

WHEREAS this association supports the concept of reciprocity, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT honey produced in another country and entering Canada be charged a tariff indential to the tariff charged by that country on Canadian honey entering its borders."

DEFEATED

37. CONTAINERS

MOVED: T. TAYLOR SECONDED: C. WARREN

"WHEREAS at this time there is no container available between the 18 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. HONEY KING OF QUEBEC

Mr. & Mrs. Albert Girouard were introduced to the Meeting. Mr. Girouard won the title of Honey King of the Province of Quebec having exhibited the best honey display at the Provincial Exposition. He has worked several years as a Director of the Beekeepers Association of Montreal. He is 69 years of age and proves beekeeping keeps a man in form by soley operating 100 colonies. We congratulate Mr. & Mrs. Girouard.

39. NOMINATIONS - ELECTIONS

MOVED: FRANK BUTZ SECONDED: T. TAYLOR

"THAT the item of Nominations-Elections be lifted from the table".

CARRIED

Mr. F. Rathje, Chairman of the Nomination Committee, presented the following nominations:

President	- J.M. Smith
Vice-President	- G. Paradis
Executive Member	- R. Bird
Producer/Packer	- C. Warren
Bee Supply Representative	- R.W. Craighead

Mr. Robert Bird withdrew his name as nominated for the Executive Member.

Mr. Frank Butz nominated Glenn Kreutzer as the Executive Member.

Mr. John Corner conducted the elections.

Mr. Jack Smith, being nominated as President by the Nominating Committee, the chair called for further nominations.

MOVED: G. PARADIS SECONDED: R. BIRD

"THAT nominations for President cease."

CARRIED

Mr. Jack Smith was declared elected as President.

Mr. Gerald Paradis being nominated by the Nominating Committee, the chair called for further nominations.

MOVED: J.B. DAVIES SECONDED: T. TAYLOR

"THAT nominations for Vice-President cease."

CARRIED

Mr. Gerald Paradis was declared elected as Vice-President.

Mr. Glenn Kreutzer being nominated for Executive Member, the chair called for further nominations.

MOVED: FRANK BUTZ SECONDED: JOHN UHRIN

"THAT nominations for Executive Member cease."

CARRIED

Mr. Glenn Kreutzer was declared elected to the Executive.

MOVED: FRANK BUTZ SECONDED: T. TAYLOR

"THAT for financial reasons, the Executive consist of only the President, Vice-President and Executive Member."

CARRIED

Charles Warren, being nominated as the representative of the Producer/Packers, the chair called for further nominations.

T. Taylor nominated Mr. Jean Marc Labonte as representative of the Producer/Packers.

MOVED: J.B. DAVIES SECONDED: R. BIRD

"THAT nominations for representative of the Producer/Packers cease."

CARRIED

Ballots were distributed and the Scrutineers reported Mr. Jean Marc Labonte had been elected as representative of the Producer/Packers.

Mr. R.W. Craighead, being nominated by the nominating committee as representative of the Bee Supply Manufacturers, the chair called for further nominations.

MOVED: F. BUTZ SECONDED: T. GOSSELIN

"THAT nominations for representative of the Bee Supply Manufacturers cease."

CARRIED

Mr. R.W. Craighead was declared elected as a representative of the Bee Supply Manufacturers.

President Smith thanked the election chairman, Mr. J. Corner, and the Scrutineers.

The President also thanked Mr. Charles Warner for his cooperation and service while being a delegate representative of the Producer/Packers.

40. CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF APICULTURISTS

Mr. John Corner advised that as a result of elections, the following were the officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

President - Don Nelson
Vice-President - F. Beauchesne
Secretary-Treasurer - S.E. Bland

41. METRIC COMMITTEE

President Smith appointed the following to the Metric Committee.

T.J. Young representing the Honey Container Manufacturers.

R. Bird representing the Canadian Honey Packers Association.

R.W. Craighead representing Bee Supply Manufacturers.

Eric Smith representing the Federal Government.

J.M. Labonte representing Producer/Packers.

G. Kreutzer representing the Canadian Honey Council.

The representative of the Canadian Association of Apiculturists would be named after consultation with that Association.

The President of Council would call the first Meeting and those attending would elect their own chairman.

42. BUDGET (APPENDIX "S")

MOVED: J.B. DAVIES SECONDED: F. BUTZ

"THAT the Budget as presented by J.B. Davies be approved."

CARRIED

43. AUDITORS

MOVED: J.B. DAVIES SECONDED: G. DURNIN

"THAT Coopers & Lybrand be appointed Auditors for the 1975-6 fiscal year."

CARRIED

44. ANNUAL MEETINGS

The chairman announced that in accordance with the resolution passed at the 1974 Meeting, the 1976 Annual Meeting of Council would be held in Manitoba.

MOVED: G. KREUTZER SECONDED: F. BUTZ

"THAT the location of the 1977 Meeting be left to the discretion of the Executive."

CARRIED

45. TRANSLATION

Mr. G. Paradis expressed on behalf of Council, appreciation to the Quebec Beekeepers Association for their cooperation in arranging this Meeting and in particular for their contribution towards the cost of instantaneous translation. He offered on behalf of Council to help defray some of this expense.

Mr. Gauvin, on behalf of the Associations, thanked Council for this gesture and expressed the hope that such contribution would not be necessary.

MOVED: G. PARADIS SECONDED: T. TAYLOR

"THAT the Canadian Honey Council is prepared to assist the Quebec Beekeepers in the cost involved in instantaneous translation."

CARRIED

Mr. G. Paradis expressed the hope that instantaneous translations could be arranged for future meetings.

46. APPRECIATION

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: J.B. DAVIES

"THAT the Secretary be instructed to convey the appreciation of Council to all those who had participated in making this Meeting such an enjoyable and successful gathering."

CARRIED

Mr. F. Beauchesne offered his services at any time to assist Council and expressed delight that the Council Meeting had been held in Quebec City and assured Council of an equally warm welcome when they returned for another Meeting in Quebec.

MOVED: F. BUTZ

"A sincere vote of appreciation to the Chairman for the excellency of his conducting this Annual Meeting, and to Mr. G. Paradis for the excellent arrangements and the colossal work involved in the planning for this Meeting in Quebec."

CARRIED

Mr. R. Bird expressed appreciation for the assistance he had received while President from J.M. Smith, and also appreciation on behalf of the industry for the untiring work performed by Jack Smith during his term of office.

Mr. G. Kreutzer expressed on behalf of Council the appreciation of the services of Mr. R. Bird and Mr. J.B. Davies for the services which they had rendered Council, particularly while on the Executive the past year.

47. ADJOURNMENT

MOVED: G. KREUTZER SECONDED: R. BIRD

"THAT this 35th Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Council be adjourned."

CARRIED

PRESIDENT'S REPORT
QUEBEC CITY - 1975

I am pleased to report that the Canadian Honey Council has enjoyed a reasonably good year. The financial support has closely approximated that of the prior year.

The office of President was not the challenge that faced the presidents of recent years. However, I would point out that the honey industry is a very unique part of agriculture. We are the only agricultural group with this type of an organization where all parts of the industry, production, packaging and marketing meet with a common interest as we do today. The honey industry also is one of the few phases of agriculture today that does operate completely free of marketing boards; has no governmental regulatory body with the exception of the grading and the packing regulations. Yet, we maintain close working relations with all various Federal departments who cooperate with the honey industry. It is, indeed, a pleasure to work with people who are, by nature, independent and who realize that, in order to maintain the independence we value so highly that we must have a viable national representative body.

We have, during the recent years, had an exchange of representatives with the American Beekeeping Federation; at the meeting in Banff last year, we enjoyed the address of the President of that body, Mr. Howard Foster. Also it was our pleasure to entertain visitors from the United States; again, we welcome you here today.

It was my pleasure to represent the Canadian Honey Council at the Annual Meeting of the American Beekeeping Federation in Boise, Idaho, in January of this year. The meeting was attended by some 30 or more Canadian who together, sponsored a Canadian hospitality room. We entertained over 200 visitors and we received many compliments for our efforts. Certainly, it gave us, Canadians, the opportunity to meet with the Americans, in a relaxed atmosphere. The imports of honey into the United States had become a matter of great concern in that country and there were representations made to the Federal Government for an increase of duty on honey entering the United States. Partly because of the good relations between Canadian and American beekeepers. Some of the requests exempted imports from Canada from the increase, if and when such duties were to come into effect.

In March of this year, the Research Committee met with the Honourable Eugene Whelan, Minister of Agriculture. Chairman, Robert Bird, was outstanding in his presentation, and, as his committee report will show, we are proud of his accomplishments. Mr. Bird and I took the opportunity to visit individuals and departments concerned with research. Dr. Cartier, Entomology Coordinator, Dr. Wells, Veterinary General, were interviewed and we enjoyed a very interesting meeting with Dr. Migicovsky, Director General of Research Branch, Department of Agriculture. We also visited Mr. Ken Dean and Mr. Eric Smith of the Fruit and Vegetables Division; Mr. Oliver Code of Statistics Canada.

I have received some criticism of a delibertate and misleading nature as a result of this visit. I report at this time, that the Executive of the Canadian Honey Council were, and have been, kept informed of all activities of the affairs of this Council. The meeting in Ottawa was primarily a Research Committee Meeting with the Minister of Agriculture and not a descent on Ottawa of the entire Executive.

The Executive met last November, immediately after the Banff meeting, with the next meeting being held at the end of January in Winnipeg. A meeting in June was held in conjunction with the Beaverlodge Field Day and we have met here for the past two days prior to this meeting. In addition, there have been meetings of the Research Committee. I have also met with the chairmen of the various committees. The Secretary, Mr. Frank Garland, and I had several meetings in Winnipeg, when I was in that city on other business. We maintained close working relations by correspondence; also, when necessary, by telephone.

It has been my responsibility during the past year as your President, to call on the seated members and others from time to time and to request that they accept certain responsibilities and duties. It is my pleasure to report to you that, at no time, have I received a refusal and all assignments have been carried out with diligence. I would like to pay tribute to Don Peer for representing Council in France at the meeting held in Grenoble. This Council will have to consider our future relationship with the International organization at this meeting.

I pay tribute to Frank Garland for his services during the past year. There was one instance where I requested information on behalf of a Council member. It was of a complicated nature involving the matter of duty into the United States; Frank had the information and called the member back in less than two hours.

In this case, the member involved stated that his entire membership fee, a substantial one, was warranted by this one service. It is difficult indeed, to think of any aspect of our industry that does not enjoy the benefits of the work of the Council. It is mandatory that we have a national body to call on in an emergency; one should reflect on the difficulties that are avoided by action that has been taken. I speak of the cyanide problem of two years ago. I regret to report that we have the problem again and it seems to be more serious than ever. At this writing, it would appear 1976 may be the final year that the product will be available.

The Executive of the Council has functioned well during the past year and with harmony. At this time, I express my thanks to the members for the work carried out during the year; also to the seated members and the general membership. It has been a pleasure to act on your behalf during my term of office.

Respectfully submitted,
J.M. Smith, President.

REPORT OF SECRETARY
NOVEMBER, 1975

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

MINUTES

Copies of the 1974 Annual minutes, together with complete reports of all papers submitted were mailed to all members.

ACTION RE 1974 RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No. 26. Our formal resignation from membership was forwarded to the Canadian Horticultural Council.

Resolution No. 37. The Marketing Service Branch was requested to permit the marketing of honey in 16-lb. containers on a temporary basis. No action was taken on a Federal basis, but subsequently, British Columbia authorized the sale by beekeepers in a 14-lb. container, and Ontario also authorized the use of non-standard containers.

Resolution No. 38. The Dept. of Manpower and Immigration was requested to approve of the immigration of labour from Mexico and other countries. No action was taken.

Resolution No. 39. Commencing December, 1974, all Council circulars, etc. were bilingual.

Resolution No. 42. A submission was forwarded to Canadian Trade & Tariffs Committee, urging more favourable tariffs on honey when exported from Canada. This committee advised they studied the submission and undertook to negotiate for elimination of non-tariff barriers and tariff reductions.

Subsequently, Council advised the Minister of Agriculture of the agitation in the U.S.A. to increase the U.S. Tariff and/or impose a quota system. The Minister undertook to take suitable action if and when this subject arose during trade negotiations.

Resolution No. 46. Submission was made to both the Canadian Tariff Board and to the Minister of Agriculture for the removal of import duty on sugar, and/or a subsidy on sugar when used by beekeepers for essential maintenance of bee colonies. No favourable action.

Resolution No. 50. The Secretary requested that where practical, all reports to be submitted to this meeting be forwarded to the Secretary prior to November 5th, so that they could be available for distribution to those attending this Annual Meeting.

Resolution No. 61. During the year, reports were issued by the Secretary to delegates indicating executive activity.

Reports of action re other resolutions will be reported by the appropriate committees.

APPRECIATION

Letters of appreciation were forwarded to all those attending the 1974 Annual Meeting.

MEMBERSHIP

A complete list of membership paid August 1, 1974 to July 31, 1975 is submitted.

Again, solicitation for membership from beekeepers was conducted by

1. direct mail from your office,
2. Provincial Apiarists and honey packers,
3. delegates at provincial meetings.

This solicitation, while effective, only maintained but did not increase beekeepers membership.

It will be noted there was a gratifying increase in membership from Managers, Suppliers and Apiculturists.

SUMMARY OF BEEKEEPERS MEMBERSHIP BY AREAS

	No. of beekeepers		AMOUNT	
	1974-5	1973-4	1974-5	1973-4
Maritimes	7	7	\$100.00	\$100.00
Quebec	7	7	70.00	85.00
Ontario	34	39	1015.00	1215.00
Manitoba	76	80	2350.00	2450.00
Sask.	75	67	3000.00	2785.00
Alta.	85	86	2990.00	3100.00
B.C.	21	12	545.00	350.00
U.S.A.				
MISC.	1	2	50.00	51.00
TOTAL	306	301	\$10,120.00	\$10,136.00

	No. of beekeepers		AMOUNT	
	1972-3		1972-3	
Maritimes	2		\$ 20.00	
Quebec	3		45.00	
Ontario	20		695.00	
Manitoba	70		1945.00	
Sask.	55		2110.00	
Alta.	35		1130.00	
B.C.	9		205.00	
U.S.A. & MISC.	1		11.00	
TOTAL	201		\$6161.00	

It appears evident that beekeeper membership appears to have reached a plateau and it will take increased activity by Council and/or by delegates to achieve greater results. Delegates are accordingly urged to give consideration to this problem and to formulate plans to achieve greater support of Council by beekeepers.

DUTY AND SALES TAX

On request, your office provided assistance to beekeepers in determining duty and/or sales tax applicable to both the importation and exportation of honey and equipment.

MAILING

Nine (9) general circulars were issued during the fiscal year to our mailing list of approximately 425. Topics included,

Honey Market News	Membership Solicitation
Estimated Crop Reports	Honey Container Markings
U.S. Crop & Honey Prices	Executive Progress Report
Annual Federation Meeting.	

ANNUAL MEETING-REGISTRATION FEE

Your Secretary was instructed to collect a \$10.00 registration fee from those attending the Annual Meeting, excluding spouses.

FAIRS & EXHIBITIONS

Your Council continued to support the two National Exhibitions, namely, The Royal Winter Fair and The Pacific National Exhibition.

A \$50.00 contribution was made to the B.C. Honey Producers towards the cost of display material at the PNE. The Silver Shield and The Cup presented by Council were both won by Mr. Henry Barton of Haney, B.C.

Council provided a Rose Bowl Trophy and cash awards for the Royal Winter Fair. Winners were

Lorne H. Thurston,
Dunsworth, Ontario - Rose Bowl plus \$30.00.

Mrs. J. Fraser,
Pambrun, Saskatchewan-Trophy.

E. Marsden,
Aurora, Ontario-\$7.50.

R. Flewell,
Claremont, Ontario-\$7.50.

Council might wish to review its involvement in both the PNE and the Royal Winter Fair.

It has, indeed, been a pleasure to continue contact with the beekeeping and honey industry.

Respectfully submitted,

F.R. Garland,
Secretary.

AMERICAN BEEKEEPING FEDERATION

BOB RAY - VICE PRESIDENT

NOVEMBER 1975

President Smith, Members of Council, Guests & Fellow Beekeepers:

I am very happy to be here. I feel that it is a good idea for our organizations to exchange representatives. We in the Federation recognize and appreciate having the officers and members of the Council, and Canadian beekeepers attend our meetings.

First I would like to bring you greetings from our President, Morris Weaver, and express his disappointment that he could not attend. Of course his loss is my gain. My wife and I attended our first Council meeting at Banff, and enjoyed it so much that we fully intended all year to be here today. You cannot imagine how pleased we were to be invited, and to represent the American Beekeeping Federation.

While I sincerely believe that it is a rare privilege for our representatives to meet, listen and discuss our mutual problems, I do not want to make this a pep talk for better relations between our two organizations, but rather, try very briefly to call your attention to two of the problems that seem to be foremost in the minds and thoughts of most of the American beekeepers at the present time.

As I attend meetings and visit with men from all segments of our industry, the two subjects that seem to come up most frequently are - bad publicity in the news media, and the possible lack of communication between the various laboratories, both public and private, not only in our country, but all over the world. These conditions are not only worrying the layman, like myself, but also our scientific and technical men.

Research programs are constantly being carried on in all fields, the results of which will eventually be published and benefit our industry. But, at the pace we are moving TODAY, and the vital unsolved problems that confront our industry TODAY, make this progress too slow.

Almost over night the honey imported into the United States jumped from approximately 15 million pounds in 1974 to a projected 50 million pounds in 1975.

This honey is being imported simply because it is cheaper than domestic honey. As long as the packers are willing to take the extra profit between import and the domestic price, and not lower the general market and the American public is consuming this honey, and hopefully our domestic honey crop will be consumed, what, then, is the big problem.

The problem, in capital letters, is Adulteration.

I cannot understand why this cheaper and in most cases, inferior product has to be further cheapened by adulteration.

Almost overnight we were confronted with the problem of testing and detecting adulterants in honey. Just finding them is not enough, you must be able to prove beyond a doubt what adulterants are present when you resort to litigation.

It was indeed a surprise to me to find at that time that we did not have the necessary chemical information to solve the problem. One institution alone, over a period of years, had spent three point four million dollars on honey research. Think of all the other research programs being carried on at other labs all over the world.

At different meetings of the Executive Council and General Assembly of Aprimondia in Grenoble, a working plan for various Commissions was developed. Of the many Symposiums and Conferences set up, two of particular interest to Americans are first in Geneva in March or April, in conjunction with a FAO Meeting, a workshop conference on International honey marketing and the isomerized syrup problem. At this conference, the scientists and researchers working on the isomerize problem are expected to get together to compare progress and projects. Of real interest and the best opportunity to participate will be a Symposium on Honey Bee Management Methods, which will be held in conjunction with and most likely immediately proceeding our Convention in San Antonio in January 1977. Plans for this are just being laid, but this will be different from most Symposiums in that major participation and presentation will be by active beekeepers rather than major presentations by scientists for the simple reason that it is intended to be a practical presentation, rather than scientific.

I hope that the Federation can be of some help in providing leadership along the lines of communication in the field of research. We hope to hold a seminar for the research and technical people of the industry in conjunction with our Annual Meetings. I can see a real need for something of this kind and hope that in the near future it can become a reality.

One of these days we in the States might be confronted with another serious problem. This will come from the environmentalists. Right or wrong, they are becoming stronger and stronger. I am sure that some day real soon they will put us on the defensive.

At this point, I would like to talk about the other problem that I mentioned at the beginning. Bad publicity for honey. Bad publicity and adulteration seem to go hand in hand. As we fight adulteration by legislation or litigation, we create publicity in the news media that causes doubts in the minds of the consuming public about the availability of pure honey in the market place.

By looking back at what has happened to other products under similar circumstances, we can foresee what might happen to honey. In the minds of some people, our country is in danger of being invaded by the African-Brazilian bee. Their source of information comes from television and from the news commentators. To some people, what they hear from these sources is accepted as fact. I see no reason why I shouldn't mention Paul Harvey. He is a prime time reporter on both radio and T.V. His report on the African bee would lead some people to head for the bomb shelters. His comments on pure honey were just as misleading. The lawyer for the H I C of America is working with the T.V. network to obtain a retraction.

Again, what are we doing to combat bad publicity? I would suggest a flood of news releases presenting the true value of bees to mankind, emphasizing their value as pollinators of our principal agricultural crops etc. Our legislators should be informed that we can import honey, but we cannot import pollinators.

We as beekeepers can and should be able to be of help in getting the releases into publication, but again, we need the help of the technical person to add authenticity to the release.

In closing, I would like to invite all of you to attend our Annual Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on January 20th, 21st and 22nd. As you may know, we are celebrating the Spirito '76, the bi centennial of the founding of our country. Philadelphia was the first seat of our government, and the National Park Service has preserved and restored many of the archives and buildings of our early history.

A very interesting program has been planned, headed by Dr. Eva Crane from England. We are looking forward to an interesting Convention, plus sight-seeing in one of our most historic cities.

I have tried to make this as brief as possible, and will not use anymore of your valuable time. Again, thank you for inviting me to your Meeting.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
MEMBERSHIP FEES PAID
AUGUST 1/74 to JULY 31/75

DELEGATES SEAT:

Alberta Beekeepers Association	\$300.00	
Alberta Honey Producers Cooperative Limited	300.00	
BeeCee Honey Co. Ltd.	300.00	
Billy Bee Honey Products Ltd.	300.00	
British Columbia Honey Producers Assn	300.00	
Central Alberta Dairy Pool	300.00	
Doyon & Doyon Ltee.	300.00	
Manitoba Beekeepers' Ass'n	300.00	
Manitoba Coop Honey Producers - Limited-Manitoba	300.00	
Manitoba Coop Honey Producers Limited - Saskatchewan	300.00	
Ontario Beekeepers Ass'n	300.00	
Peace River Honey Cooperative Ltd.	300.00	
Producer Packer - Howard Bryans	75.00	
Producer Packer - Charles Warner	75.00	
Saskatchewan Beekeepers Ass'n	300.00	\$4050.00

PACKING PLANTS:

Alberta Honey Producers Cooperative Limited	200.00	
BeeCee Honey Company Ltd.	200.00	
Central Alberta Dairy Pool	200.00	
Doyon & Doyon	200.00	
Hamilton Bee Ranch	200.00	
Manitoba Cooperative Honey Producers' Limited -	200.00	
		\$1200.00

MANAGERS, RESEARCHERS, ASSOCIATES

Alberta Honey Producers Cooperative	75.00	
Central Alberta Dairy Pool	75.00	
Manitoba Coop Honey Producers Ltd.	75.00	
Miller & Smith Foods Ltd.	75.00	
Mitsubichi Canada Ltd.	75.00	
Paradis Products Inc.	75.00	
Dr. Tibor I. Szabo	75.00	\$ 525.00

SUPPLIER MEMBERSHIP

Ackripak Ltd.	75.00	
Benson Bee Supplies	75.00	
Oliver B. Clubine	75.00	
Dadant & Sons Ltd.	75.00	
Hodgson Bee Supplies Ltd.	75.00	
International Cooperage Co. Of Canada	75.00	
F.W. Jones & Son Ltd.	75.00	
Mapack Plastics Ltd.	75.00	
Polytainers Ltd.	75.00	
Rheem Canada Ltd.	75.00	\$ 750.00

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
MEMBERSHIP FEES PAID
AUGUST 1/74 to JULY 31/75

APPENDIX D-2

BEEKEEPERS' MEMBERSHIP:

A & D Enterprises, Alta.
M.W. Abrahams, Sask.
H.C. Abrahamson, Sask.
J.R. Aisman, Man.
D. Albert, Alta.
F. Albert, Alta.
D. Alen, Sask.
W. O. Andres, Sask.
E. Angerman, Alta.
R.E. Asher, Alta.
Dr. Jerry Awram, Alta.
R.H. Bacon, Sask.
G.J. Bain, Nova Scotia
Harold C. Baker, Sask.
M. Bernard Baril, Que.
N. Bartel, Man.
P.K. Bartel, Man.
F. Barth, Sask.
E. Bastura, Alta.
K.M. Bell, Ont.
Rene & Kay Berghs, Alta.
J. Bessette, Alta.
L. Bessette, Alta.
R. Bessette, Alta.
W.R. Birkhan, Man.
F. Bisson, Man.
H.A. Blake, Man.
K. Bohonos, Gimli, Man.
D. Bolster, Alta.
C. Bradley, Sask.
H.A. Brake, Man.
L.P. Brown, Alta.
A.D. Bryans, Ont.
R. Bugnet, Alta.
D.D. Burke, Ont.
E.J. Burnett, Man.
F. Burton, Ont.
F.E. Butz, Alta.
B.G. Buzak, Alta.
L.S. Byers, Ont.
S. Byers, Ont.
Jack Cage, Alta.
C.R. Cameron, Alta.
D.D. Campbell, Ont.
Carrell and Carrell, Alta.
Christensen Bee Ranch, Alta.
I.W. Christensen, Alta.
W.W. Chubey, Man.
T.W. Church, Man.
C.D. Ciphery, Alta.
D.E. Clark, B.C.
J. Cmunt, Ont.
F.G. Cole, B.C.
E.G. Congdon, Ont.
Paul-Emile Cote, Alta.
R.G. Cote, Alta.
Marjorie & Stan Cottrell, Alta.
D.S.O. Couch, Wpg. Man.
J.F. Craven, Alta.
P.A. Crosthwaite, Sask.
C. Davidson, Ont.
J. Barry Davies, Ont.
Wm. & Mabel Davies, Alta.
W. G. Dennstedt, Sask.
R.A. Desaulniers, Alta.
H.K. Dodds, Ont.
R. Douglas, Man.
Tony Dresler, Man.
D.I. Drinkwater, Man.
D. Van Drongelen, B.C.
E.W. Drost, Man.
M. Dubeau, Alta.
B.K. Dueck, Man.
Martin Dueck, Man.
G. Durnin & Sons, Man.
W.F. Durston, Man.
Dyment Bros., Ont.
Jack Ellis & Sons, Man.
E. Emde, Sask.
T.M. English, Man.
Frank F. Enns, Sask.
L.L. Fairn, Nova Scotia
R. Farrell, Man.
Cecil Fast, Man.
B.M. Favreau, Sask.
Ivan & Joy Fidler, Ont.
D. Finley, Sask.
George B. Foote, Nova Scotia
C. K. Forgarassy, Alta.
E. Fredrich, B.C.
D. Freeland, Ont.
Frontier Honey Apiaries, Alta.
Ernie Fuhr, B.C.
Leo Fuhr, B.C.
Leon Gacparski, Bright, Ont.
C. Gane, Sask.
Richard & Linda Gane, Sask.
Rev. Fr. Lloyd Gedgc, Alta.
K. George, B.C.
L. Giguere, Man.
M.J. Goffard, Man.
P. Gorbenko, Sask.
T.A. Gosselin, B.C.
Don Green, Sask.
L. Griebel, Alta.
R. Grueger, Alta.
S. Grundau, Alta.
S.P. Gudmundson, Man.
J. Guerin, Alta.
Richard Gunter, Sask.

cont'd.

MEMBERSHIP BEEKEEPERS' cont'd.

Erik B.R. Haave, Sask.
 W Enterprises, Alta.
 Hachey, Alta.
 J. Hall, Sask.
 Honey Hamann, B.C.
 Mannigan, Sask.
 Henry Hansen, Alta.
 J.C. Harlton, Man.
 Fred Hauk, Alta.
 Henschel, Alta.
 Hickey, Alta.
 O.B. Hill, California, USA
 E. Holmberg, Alta.
 Honey Capital Apiaries Ltd. Alta.
 Honey Hut Apiaries, Man.
 Honey Pot Apiaries, B.C.
 M. Hopkins, Ont.
 R.E. Ross Hopkins, Ont.
 S.A. Housworth, Alta.
 Cecil B. Hoy, B.C.
 Nelson Hulme, Man.
 L.H. Hunt, Alta.
 W.A. Hunter, Alta.
 George Hursan, Alta.
 Stanley Jackson, Alta.
 Thomas Jasieniuk, Sask.
 Rolf H. Jauch, Alta.
 C. Johnson, Sask.
 Johnson, Alta.
 Johnson, Sask.
 Martin Jones, Sask.
 H. Jones, Sask.
 Karmo, Nova Scotia
 Kazokas, Alta.
 Keays, Sask.
 C. Kennedy, B.C.
 Kerek, Man.
 Kiezik, Ont.
 Kirk Apiaries, Sask.
 H.W. Kitson, Man.
 D.W. Knight, B.C.
 R.A. Knox, Sask.
 G. Knudsen, Sask.
 G. Knudsen, Sask.
 M. Kollin, Sask.
 J. Kolodka, Man.
 A. Kreutzer, Man.
 A. Kreutzer, Man.
 Kublick, Man.
 J. Laberge, Alta.
 Larochelle, Que.
 G. Lees, Ont.
 Lemke, Ont.
 Lise & Pierre Enrg., Que.
 G. Lloyd, Man.
 W.A. Lockhart, Man.
 P. K. Loewen, Sask.
 S.J. Lye, Man.
 R. Lytle, Man.
 J. Main, Man.
 W.H. Malott, Sask.
 M. Mardell, Sask.
 K. Margeson, Nova Scotia
 L. E. Marin, Sask.
 Robt. A. Mark, Sask.
 E.C. Martens, Alta.
 D. Mattison, Sask.
 A. Medynski, Alta.
 D. Merkley, Man.
 C. Meyer, Sask.
 Niel des Vallons de Mascouche, Que.
 Betty J. Mills, B.C.
 D. R. Mohr, Sask.
 H.M. Mohr, Sask.
 A.J. More, Man.
 A. Morris, Man.
 M. Moyen, Sask.
 H.G. Musselwhite, Man.
 E. McClelland, Alta.
 A.G. McConnell, Ont.
 K.L. MacDonald, Ont.
 M.F. MacDougall, Man.
 D.W. MacInnis, B.C.
 C. McIvor, Man.
 B. McKee, Sask.
 W.C. MacKenzie, Ont.
 J. A. McLaughlan, Ont.
 H. McPhail, Sask.
 D. McCrory, Man.
 E. Nelson, B.C.
 R.G. Newall, Alta.
 D. Newman, Sask.
 A. Nicklen, Sask.
 N. Olnick, Man.
 W. Ostopowich, Man.
 C. Paradis, Alta.
 Jean Paradis, Alta.
 Y. Paradis, Alta.
 E.M. Parks, Sask.
 C. Parsons, Sask.
 S. Pawlowski, Alta.
 D.F. Peer, Sask.
 L. Peters, Man.
 S. Petersen, Man.
 Agnes Philpott, Alta.
 R. Pieback, Alta.
 E. Podolsky, Man.
 K. Pohorily, Man.
 A. Polinsky, Sask.
 L. Prieur, Ont.
 R.M. Pugh, Sask.

MEMBERSHIP BEEKEEPERS' cont'd.

E.W. Quesnel, Man.
 RGD Apiaries, B.C.
 J. Radvanszky, Sask.
 J. Rasmussen, Sask.
 Raymond Apiaries, B.C.
 W.S. Reekie, Ont.
 L. Rempel, Man.
 T.L. Rivney, Sask.
 F. Robertson, Ont.
 J.N. Robertson, B.C.
 L.R. Robson, Sask.
 M. Rondeau, Que.
 L. Roulcau, Alta.
 J.M. Rush, Sask.
 T. Russell, Man.
 St. Augustin's Monastery, Nova Scotia
 L. Schaller, Sask.
 St. Peter's Abbey, Sask.
 H. Salen, Sask.
 J. Scheresky, Sask.
 J. Schroeder, Sask.
 J.F. Schwarz & Sons, Man.
 "No 'V. Sebo", Alta.
 Hans Selnes, Sask.
 W.A. Shankland, Ont.
 T. Shynanski, Sask.
 J. Sisson, Man.
 C.H. Slager, Sask.
 W. ley Slind, Sask.
 J.G. Smeltzer, Nova Scotia.
 Grace Snirl, Man.
 J. Smith, Alta.
 W. Smith, Alta.
 J. Smith, Man.
 J.G. Smith, Alta.
 J.M. Smith, Alta.
 J. Smit & Murray Smith, Alta.
 South Peace Apiaries, Alta.
 T. Sproule, Ont.
 J. Scano, Alta.
 R. Steinhauer, Man.
 E. K. Stuart, Alta.
 J.J. Waldner, Man.
 J.G. Swannie, Sask.
 S. Szmyrko, Alta.
 A. Taylor, Sask.
 M.J. Taylor, Sask.
 M.R. Taylor, Man.
 T. Taylor, Sask.
 Logart Apiaries, Alta.
 J.B. Telfer, Man.
 Termeer's Apiaries, Ont.
 Mrs. C. Thiem, Man.
 L.H. Thurston, Ont.
 R. Tinant, Man.
 C. Tomsie, Man.
 Trappist Fathers, Man.
 Walter Triska, Alta.
 Truscott's Honey Farm, B.C.
 H. Turnbull, Man.
 R. E. Turner, B.C.
 John Uhrin, Man.
 Carl E. Ulrich, Alta.
 Ursuline Nuns, Sask.
 Joseph Valas, Ont.
 Danny Valleau, Sask.
 E. Vandal, Alta.
 N. Vanderput, Man.
 Peter Van Hees, Alta.
 Victor Apiaries, Sask.
 Wm. Wallie, Manitoba.
 R. Walmsley, Man.
 H. Warner, Man.
 M/M Charles Warren, B.C.
 John Wendell, Sask.
 West-Man. Honey Producers Ltd., Man.
 L. S. Wheeler, Ontario
 M.F. Whittaker, Alta.
 R. L. Wood, Alta.
 Tim Woods, Sask.
 Ronald Wright, Quebec
 T.E. Wright, Man.
 C.A. Younie, Quebec
 Zygmunt W. Zabek, Sask.
 D. Zacharuk, Alta.
 John Zekonja, Alta.
 F. Ziegenhagen, Man.
 G. Z. Zosel, Sask.

FINANCIAL REPORT

J.BARRY DAVIES

Attached are the copies of the Auditors' Report for the 12 months ended July 31, 1975, and the Treasurer's three-month statement ended October, 31, 1975.

The Council's revenue for any current year is dependent on the membership contributions. Despite a continued effort throughout the year, the desired increase in beekeepers' membership was not reached.

Council has overspent its budgetted requirements of \$17,540.00 for the year ending July 31, 1975 by \$59.00.

If Council is to continue to serve, an increase in revenue is necessary and I would recommend a percentage increase on all membership fees.

Signed. J.Barry Davies.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have examined the balance sheet of the Canadian Honey Council at July 31, 1975 and the statement of revenue and expenditure for the year 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, 1975 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

COOPERS & LYBRAND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
BALANCE SHEET AS AT JULY 31, 1975

	1975	1974
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Cash in bank	-	89
Term deposit receipts	4,000	3,000
Accounts receivable-memberships	-	37
Accrued interest receivable	92	98
	<u>4,092</u>	<u>4,334</u>
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS		
Bank indebtedness	150	-
Surplus (deficit)-beginning of year	4,334	(34)
Alberta Beekeepers Association Ltd. applicable to prior years	-	4,341
Excess of expenditures over revenue for the year	392	(27)
Surplus - end of year	<u>3,942</u>	<u>4,334</u>
	<u>4,092</u>	<u>4,334</u>

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL

J. BARRY DAVIES
DIRECTOR

T. H. SMITH
DIRECTOR

APPENDIX E-2

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1975

	1975	1974
	\$	\$
REVENUE		
Memberships - delegates	4,050	4,575
- beekeepers	10,120	10,136
- packing plants	1,200	1,400
- managers, suppliers, apiculturists	1,275	900
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16,645	17,011
Contributions-S.E. Bland	50	-
Interest Income	512	231
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17,207	17,242
EXPENDITURE		
Administration	5,500	5,000
Annual meeting(net)	143	116
Audit	200	200
Awards	158	223
Fairs and exhibitions	50	50
Honorarium - president	600	600
Legal	-	311
Miscellaneous	119	82
Postage	477	486
Printing and office supplies	2,032	1,576
Publicity and promotion	118	873
Rent	2,540	2,400
Telephone and telegrams	1,431	1,611
Travel - executive	3,823	3,224
- executive secretary	408	453
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17,598	17,215
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE FOR THE YEAR	392	(27)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

APPENDIX E-3

REVENUE & EXPENDITURES COMPARED WITH BUDGET
FOR YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1975

REVENUE	ACTUAL	BUDGET	OVER BUDGET	UNDE BUDGET
Memberships-Delegates	4,050	4,275	-	225
-Beckkeepers	10,120	12,000	-	1,880
-Packing plants	1,200	1,200	-	-
-Mgrs. Suppliers, etc.	1,275	1,050	225	-
Contributions	50	50	-	-
Interest Income	512	300	212	-
	<u>17,207</u>	<u>18,875</u>		<u>1,668</u>
EXPENDITURE				
Administration	5,500	5,500	-	-
Annual Meeting	143	200	-	57
Audit	200	200	-	-
Awards	158	200	-	42
Fairs & Exhibitions	50	200	-	150
Honorarium-President	600	600	-	-
Miscellaneous	119	100	19	-
Postage	477	700	-	323
Printing & Supplies	2,032	1,900	132	-
Publicity	118	500	-	382
Rent	2,540	2,540	-	-
Telephone & Telegram	1,431	1,600	-	169
Travel-Executive	3,823	2,800	1,023	-
-Secretary	408	500	-	92
	<u>17,599</u>	<u>17,540</u>	59	-

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
BALANCE SHEET
OCTOBER 31, 1975

ASSETS

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>
	\$	\$
Cash In Bank	2,644	3,007
Term Deposit Receipts	7,000	7,000
Interest Receivable	92	64
	<u>9,736</u>	<u>10,071</u>

LIABILITIES

Surplus August/75	3,942	4,333
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure 3-mos ended Oct 31/75	5,794	5,738
	<u>9,736</u>	<u>10,071</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURE
FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1975

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1974</u>
	\$	\$
REVENUE		
Membership fees	8,570	8,775
Donation-S.E. Bland	-	50
	<u>8,570</u>	<u>8,825</u>
EXPENDITURE		
Administration	1,375	1,250
Annual Meeting	-	50
Audit	-	200
Awards	-	11
Honorarium-President	150	150
Legal		..
Miscellaneous	3	3
Postage	108	94
Printing & Office Supplies	37	389
Rent	660	600
Tel & Tel	389	312
Travel-Executive(incomplete)	15	28
Publicity	39	-
	<u>2,776</u>	<u>3,087</u>
Total Expenditure	2,776	3,087
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	5,794	5,738

SUBJECT TO AUDIT, ERRORS AND OMISSIONS.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEEPRESENTED BY GLENN A. KREUTZER

The Ways and Means Committee has been asked to report and make recommendations in two areas. These areas are: "that a registration fee be charged at the annual meeting", and "the problem of revenue and expenditure on a fiscal year basis." Specifically, the possible revision of the membership fee structure of this organization.

REGISTRATION FEE

It has been suggested that the annual meeting expenses should not be carried by general revenue and membership fees alone. Costs such as the annual banquet's speaker should be borne by the meeting. Therefore, we make the recommendation that a registration fee of \$10.00 per person for those attending the annual meeting be charged. This fee should not apply to spouses of persons attending the meeting. This recommendation was accepted and implemented for this present meeting.

FEE STRUCTURE

This area presents a much more difficult decision for recommendation. We do at the present time have a surplus of approximately \$4000.00. This was created by a backlog of levy from previous years which were not remitted to Council until recently. This amount was not current income. It is the feeling of many members and this committee that, current revenue should equal current expenditures. The following table shows the financial statements for three previous years.

	July 31, 1975	July 31, 1974	July 31, 1973
	\$	\$	\$
Ordinary Revenue	17,207	17,242	13,336
Expenditures	17,597	17,215	13,181
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	--	27	155
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	390	--	--

Basically, we have been operating within this guideline income-expenditure.

We do know that expenditures increase in each of the future years. We also should be in a position of strength, financially, to handle an unexpected demand, in any one year, on those financial resources.

It is felt that a significant number of new memberships will be difficult to secure; although we should do our utmost to bring new members into our organization.

It remains then to look into increasing revenue by dealing with our present membership.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.....2..

The Ways and Means Committee makes the following recommendations to the Canadian Honey Council at this meeting.

- 1(a) That income of each year should cover the expenditures of each year.
- 1(b) That the surplus in our account (approx. \$4000) be retained as a surplus to be used as a buffer or reserve in preparation for an unusual financial demand upon this organization in a future year.
2. That we attempt to bring in new membership through solicitation and a recognition of smaller beekeepers at a lower membership fee.
3. That the membership fees be changed as follows effective in the 1976-77 year.

	<u>Present Fee</u>	<u>Suggested Fee</u>	<u>Change</u>
	\$	\$	\$
<u>Individual beekeepers:</u>			
1-25 colonies	10	7	(-3)
26-100 "	10	15	(+5)
101-500 "	25	35	(+10)
501-1000 "	50	75	(+25)
In excess of 1000 colonies	100	125	(+25)
<u>Delegates:</u>	300	300	(no change)
Packing Plants.	200	225	(+25)
Managers & Associates	75	100	(+25)
Suppliers	75	100	(+25)
Producer Packers	75	100	(+25)

These recommendations will allow us to operate in the black for several future years. It is possible that in the first year we will have a surplus of income over expenditures - but the committee does not feel that adjustments to fees each year to prevent this excess, would be worth the complications the fee adjustments would create.

We thank you for allowing this presentation to be made and would be glad to listen and reply to any comments and criticisms.

Thank you,

Glenn A. Kreutzer,
Chairman, Ways & Means Committee.

HONEY CONTAINER REPORT

T. J. YOUNG

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Speakers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to thank the Canadian Honey Council for this opportunity to present a few thoughts on honey packaging, those areas affecting packaging, and therefore the marketing of your product, honey.

Over the last two years we have seen more changes in our industries than in the previous ten years. Our day to day business is being affected more and more by decisions made by Governments, both our own and foreign. What happens anywhere in the world can have an affect on the marketing of Canadian honey, domestically and abroad; i.e. cost of oil-freight-pulp and paper(corrugated) - change to metric, not only in Canada but also in the United States.

With so many outside pressures affecting your industry both provincial and national meetings take on greater meaning and more has to be accomplished during them.

The thoughts and ideas that I will put forward I sincerely hope will be of some help in your decision making.

SUPPLY SITUATION

Polyethylene, the material used to produce most of the containers for your industry is currently in over supply in both Canada and the United States. This problem has been caused by reduced demands, brought on by the general business slow-down during 1974 and early 1975 in the building industry, car production and other areas of large usage. This situation is expected to turn around in the last quarter of 1975 and the early part of 1976.

The demand slump, for polyethylene has bottomed out in both countries, and with a general improvement in the economic outlook it is important to look at the likely supply situation, until Canada becomes self-sufficient in polyethylene, which should be mid-1977.

During 1974 Canada imported 30% of her market requirements with the reduction in use in early 1975 we imported only about 20% of our requirements. From these figures you can see Canada does not produce at the present time sufficient polyethylene to cover our consumption.
-We depend on imports-

Presently both material suppliers and processors are running down their inventories, these could get to such a low level that a rapid business recovery in mid-1976 could lead to another period of tight supply.

For 1977 several new projects, including proposed world scale petrochemical facilities in Alberta and Ontario should help the situation however, much will depend on the rate at which such manufacturing facilities come on stream.

The plastic container manufacturers in Canada seem to be in good shape from a supply situation until mid-1976.

Our question is, how will supply be for the six to twelve months after that? We have one big advantage over 1974, and that is, we recognize what can happen to lead times in a tight supply situation.

As to pricing - there will be some increases - polyethylene is up in cost, labour rates are up, cartoning and freight, however, the increase should be nominal, not anything like those encountered in 1974.

METRIC

We have all become aware of degrees celcius since April 1, 1975, percipitation (snow and rain) in millimeters and centimeters since September, 1975.

The grain industry presently plans to start metric conversion in August, 1976.

Highway signs are now changing and most are to be completed during September, 1977.

The construction industry has a target date of January 1, 1978. The confectionery industry has announced the date of January 1, 1980.

Many other industries are presently reviewing dates for change at meetings such as this.

Their decision on a change date could be assisted by the formal announcement of many large U.S. corporations such as IBM, General Motors, General Electric, Ford and U.S. Steel that they are switching to metric. The action of these large corporations is having a giant impact on their thousands of suppliers and other related industries.

The change to metric by so many other industries will have a definite effect on your markets, it will not, however, make your decision for change nor the problems encountered in change any easier.

The change over to hard metric honey containers will require many new sizes, some not suitable for other industries, due to the specific gravity of honey. Here are just a few examples:

<u>Metric Wgt.</u>	<u>Displacement</u>	<u>(DISPLAY CARD)</u>	
		<u>Head Space</u>	<u>Size to under Lid</u>
			<u>Metric - Existing</u>
250 gr	195 ml - 7 oz.	28 to 35 ml 1 oz.+	225 - 8 oz. fl.
375 gr	293 ml -10½oz.	28 to 35 ml 1 oz.+	325 - 11½ oz. fl.
500 gr	390 ml -14 oz.	28 to 35 ml 1 oz.+	420 - 15 oz. fl.
1000 gr	780 ml -27½oz.	28 to 35 ml 1 oz.+	810 - 28½ oz. fl.
2000 gr	1560 ml -55 oz.	50 ml 2 oz.	1620 - 57 oz. fl.
5000 gr	3900 ml -138 oz.	100 to 125 ml	4.010- 141 oz. fl.

These figures are based on a factor .78 or approximately 12.4 fl. ounce displacement for 16 ozs. of honey.

You can see from these figures that many container manufacturers can now give you a container for 250 gr some for 2000 gr and others for 5000 gr. Most suppliers can on from three months to eight months notice supply you with the other sizes you require, that is, on sizes up to 5000 gr.

On sizes above 5000 gr I would recommend that the honey industry look at what other industries intend to use. Honey is heavy, and you should try and stick to containers that are readily available. Moulds for large containers such as 15 kg and 30 kg can cost between \$30 and \$70,000 each.

The 15 kg size will likely fit into the present 30 lb. pail, however, the 30 kg will not fit into the present 50 lb. pail, however, 27 or 28 kg could fit. Give this some thought - your industry could save money.

You will note I have mentioned a couple of sizes, namely 375 gr and 5000 gr which I understand does not come into your present thinking;- Here are my reasons, 5000 gr of honey fits well into a 4 litre container, many food and industrial packers will use this size, therefore, many manufacturers will produce it, making it an economical package readily available. The 375 gr size would be a good marketable package for both size and consumer pricing, or you may even wish to look at 350 gr. This would be about equal to the present 3/4 lb. which is 340 gr. and fit into the present 10 oz. containers.

UPC CODE

Most of you have become aware of the use of the Universal Product Code for products being marketed through the various chain stores. The target date by the chain stores is to try and have over 75% of the products in their stores with UPC symbols on them during 1976 with a later target date of 85% by 1977. The chains advise, that until over 75% of the products on their shelves are coded with UPC symbols it will not pay them to put the scanning equipment into the individual stores. There are now in Canada about five outlets of the various chains with UPC scanners on the premises; basically they are nothing more than test stores.

Most of the packers of honey are now using UPC coding on their containers and to my knowledge with very few problems. I would like to recommend where possible that the UPC symbol be printed in black. We have found that with black symbols the scanning equipment is more forgiving and scans faster than where other colours are used.

We, the container manufacturers, will do our best to assist you in your changeover to metric. We can assure you that the longer lead time you give the packaging industry for your changeover, the smoother that changeover will be.

Should you have any questions on supply, metric packaging or UPC codes I will try and answer them.

Thank you.

STATISTICAL REPORT
G. OLIVER CODE
STATISTICS CANADA

Mr. Chairman, Delegates,

It is, indeed, a pleasure to attend the opening day of your Annual meeting. Due to travel budget restrictions, most of my travel this year has been curtailed. However, due to the interest in Statistics shown at the last meeting and the continued contact with your members and your association, we felt that the convention was too important to miss. Since I will be here only today I would appreciate a discussion of any resolutions concerning statistics that you are planning to present later.

As I stated last year, my units statistical input into your industry is not of a major nature. We publish two production reports a year. We try to be as objective and accurate as possible. During the past year, we have implemented some measures that have resulted in increased timeliness and decreased variability of the data. We, of course, work closely with the provincial statisticians and check with them before we publish any data. The feedback we get from your organization is valuable in the continual process of improvement of our statistics. I appreciate and encourage frank open discussions on our accuracy.

Before coming here, I read over my brief to you last year, and the general comments I made are still valid at this time. Rather than repeat myself, I would refer them to you as recorded in your Minutes. I noted that the subsequent discussion was not included. There were several good points brought up at that time. There is only one supplement that I would like to add. I spoke upon the importance of having data. I would also like to mention the danger of a proliferation of statistical information. Having too much data can be as bad as not having enough.

Statistics Canada asked if I would remind you about the Agricultural Outlook in Ottawa, November 15 and 16. The Horticultural and Special Crops (including Honey) will be a separate session giving more opportunity for questions and discussions with the economist who put together the outlook.

After the mail strike, we will be mailing our Fall Production Survey. The first mailing is held up in the mail somewhere. Please reply as accurately and quickly as possible. Statistics are generally as good as the cooperation and input given to them.

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR CANADA

	Bee-keepers	Colonies	Production per colony	Total Production
	no.	no.	lbs.	'000 lbs.
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
1974 -	11,350	473,570	97	45,942
1975P -	13,010	507,600	99	50,150

5-YEAR AVERAGES

1969-73	8,750	416,650	126	52,322
1968-72	8,894	411,680	117	48,068
1967-71	9,158	417,434	113	47,085
1966-70	9,432	423,122	108	45,582
1965-69	9,784	424,216	107	45,205
1964-68	10,074	416,852	101	41,875
1963-67	10,286	406,052	108	43,629
1962-66	10,428	385,132	105	40,635
1961-65	10,760	366,542	105	38,746
1960-64	11,204	349,404	101	35,360
1959-63	11,888	339,096	101	34,333

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS BY PROVINCE

	Bee-keepers	Colonies	Average Yield	Total Production
	no.	no.		'000 lbs.
<u>British Columbia</u>				
1964 -	1,890	28,900	55	1,600
1965 -	1,890	31,500	135	4,240
1966 -	1,940	36,600	67	2,470
1967 -	1,600	37,140	68	2,540
1968 -	1,500	31,360	65	2,038
1969 -	1,840	30,000	75	2,250
1970 -	1,850	31,000	108	3,348
1971 -	1,900	31,650	118	3,735
1972 -	1,900	32,500	110	3,575
1973 -	1,700	33,030	103	3,402
1974 -	2,800	41,000	79	3,239
1975P-	3,400	45,000	100	4,500

P-PRELIMINARY

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR CANADA

	Bee-keepers	Colonies	Average Yield	Total Production
	no.	no.		'000 lbs.
<u>Alberta</u>				
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-	1,800	156,000	116	18,096
1975-P	2,000	158,000	99	15,642
<u>Saskatchewan</u>				
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	132	7,128
1975-P	930	56,800	115	6,762
<u>Manitoba</u>				
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
1972-	470	51,500	184	9,476
1973-	510	52,000	161	8,372
1974-	810	60,000	143	8,580
1975-P	900	76,000	118	8,986
<u>Ontario</u>				
1964-	2,560	130,000	85	11,000
1965-	2,580	129,700	76	9,800
1966-	2,550	135,900	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-	2,400	99,900	54	5,395
1975-P	2,800	104,000	90	9,360

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR CANADA

	Bee-keepers	Colonies	Average Yield	Total Production
	no.	no.		'000 lbs.
<u>Québec</u>				
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-	1,990	55,870	55	3,073
1975-P	2,100	58,000	75	4,350
<u>New Brunswick</u>				
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	53	122
1975-P	310	2,300	85	196
<u>Nova Scotia</u>				
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	75	285
1975-P	440	4,800	63	302
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>				
1964-	70	650	83	54
1965-	60	730	77	56
1966-	60	710	70	50
1967-	50	720	46	33
1968-	50	720	58	42
1969-	50	600	57	34
1970-	40	500	56	28
1971-	40	500	66	33
1972-	40	600	93	56
1973-	60	630	122	77
1974-	100	700	35	24
1975-P	130	700	100	70

P-PRELIMINARY

APPARENT PER CAPITA DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF HONEY IN CANADA

1961-1974

POUNDS PER CAPITA

1974.	1.74
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.	1.66
1961.	1.72

CANADIAN BEECWAX IMPORTS (CLASS 394-05)

	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
	lbs.	\$
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.	271,127	405,000

CANADIAN STOCKS ON HAND (CAT. 32-011)

Held by Packers & Wholesalers
(million lbs.)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Mar 31	16.2	16.7	24.5	14.2	23.1	15.7	12.8	14.8	18.9	19.4
Jun 30	11.4	13.1	19.9	8.6	15.6	9.1	7.2	7.1	13.3	10.7
Sept 30	24.4	22.9	21.2	21.0	27.7	20.8	20.8	21.0	26.8	
Dec 31	24.8	27.0	16.7	28.1	24.6	19.3	23.0	23.6	24.1	

PACKAGE BEE-IMPORTS

	<u>No. of Pkgs.</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>No. of Pkgs.</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
	1974		1975	
New Brunswick	4,032	68,316	3,022	45,000
Quebec	6,395	120,562	8,526	162,000
Ontario	11,142	176,322	11,637	191,000
Manitoba	47,624	663,498	50,040	805,000
Saskatchewan	4,220	66,392	8,395	119,000
Alberta	5,591	82,744	4,088	64,000
British Columbia	262,940	3,873,509	247,168	3,896,000
TOTAL	342,544	5,053,343	332,876	5,282,000

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR U.S.A.

	<u>No. of Colonies</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
	'000	Per Colony	Production
		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	4,090	58.1	237,657
1974P	4,120	45.0	185,338

P-PRELIMINARY

SOURCE: AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, U.S.D.A.

METRIC CONVERSION REPORTD.R. ROBERTSON

At the last Annual Meeting, members were advised about some of the considerations that would have to be given by this Council on conversion of the honey industry to the Metric System. Mr. Barclay Craig, Sector Plan Manager of the Metric Commission, outlined conversion programs of some other sectors of the economy and dates when conversion was expected to take place.

Throughout the past year, your Chairman has been kept posted on actions and developments with other sectors of the economy through the Metric Commission. Close contact has also been had with the Canadian Food Processors Association, who are working with the other related food products.

On two occasions, Mr. Barclay Craig visited Winnipeg, working on Sector Plan work, and when your Chairman was committed to other duties, Mr. Frank Garland very kindly took charge of Committee involvement.

In early October, letters concerning the implementation of Metric conversion were sent out to the following:

Members of the Canadian Honey Council
Canadian Honey Packers
Honey Container Manufacturers
Bee Supply Manufacturers & Dealers
Presidents & Secretaries of the
Provincial Beekeepers' Associations
Executive of the Canadian Association
of Apiculturists
Offices of the Canada Department of Agriculture

Although separate letters were prepared specifically for the individual groups, they were basically the same and were circulated to stimulate interest and get a feedback of ideas and suggestions. The letters exemplified, as well, the fact that by 1980, conversion to Metric had to be completed. In fact, the letters recommended conversion to Metric be commenced immediately and that all retail consumer honey containers be converted to hard Metric by 1978.

Unfortunately, the recent mail strike interfered with the feedback of material that would have been so helpful and beneficial in preparing this Report. I am, indeed, very grateful, however, for the few replies that I did receive and wish to thank those persons most sincerely for their assistance.

I now recommend that in order to have conversion within the honey industry carried out and accomplished in a satisfactory manner, that the Canadian Honey Council, at it's 1975 Annual Meeting, give consideration to the following actions.

Metric Conversion Report Cont'd.

1. To establish a working committee to promote and assist in carrying out Metric conversion within the honey industry - the committee to consist, initially, of a representative from each of the following groups:

1. Canadian Honey Council
2. Canadian Honey Packers Association
3. Honey Container Manufacturers
4. Bee Supply Manufacturers
5. Canadian Association of Apiculturists
6. Representative of the Fruit & Vegetable Division, Production & Marketing Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture

If and when other members are required, they could be added to the committee.

Hopefully, such a committee could meet at least twice a year and work in close association with the Canadian Metric Commission. At the same time, each representative on the committee would be expected to carry out an active and continuing program within its respective group.

2. That action be initiated immediately to convert all standard sizes of consumer containers to hard Metric by January 1978. The recommended sizes to be as follows:

<u>Metric Size</u>	<u>Comparative Existing Size</u>
60 g or Less	Specialty Packs
125 g	4 oz.
250 g	8 oz.
375 g	12 oz.
500 g	1 lb.
750 g	1½ lbs.
1000 g	2 lbs.
2000 g	4 lbs.
4 kg	8 lbs.

Mr. E.R. Smith, Assistant, Processed Products Section of the Fruit & Vegetable Division, Production & Marketing Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, advises that he does not foresee there would be any problems involved in revoking the existing standard sizes of containers and establishing the new Metric sizes. He says this could be done when the regulations are revised to bring them in line with the Consumer Packaging and Labeling Regulations, or in a separate amendment.

Bulk honey containers are not subject to Consumer Packaging and Labeling Regulations unless offered for sale directly to a consumer. The existing sizes, commonly used as bulk containers, would appear satisfactory and when they are used for consumer sizes may be expressed in Metric measurement as follows:

Metric Conversion Report Cont'd.

<u>Metric Size</u>	<u>Comparative Existing Size</u>
6 kg	15 lbs.
15 kg	30 lbs.
28 kg	70 lbs.
300 kg	650 lbs.

Plastic manufacturers foresee little, if any, difficulty in being able to make available container sizes suitable for Metric conversion by 1978, and in fact are generally in agreement it could happen within six months. One manufacturer will be ready with most sizes by January 1976.

The glass container manufacturers, on the other hand, are not so sure of the time schedule for the availability of standard size packaging materials suitable for hard Metric conversion within the honey industry. Much will be dependent upon the direction taken by other food industries, particularly the jam and jelly industry. Although this segment appears at the present to be dragging its feet, it is generally conceded that some decisive action will be forthcoming very soon, and likely toward hard Metric conversion. Regardless of the action taken by the other food industries, some container sizes will be available, as recommended, and for other sizes the honey packers have the opportunity to develop their own molds. At least two honey packers in Canada have one or more glass molds that are suitable for the packing of honey in hard Metric sizes.

3. That beekeeping supplies be converted to Metric measurement by 1978. Beekeeping supply dealers should be encouraged to commence using Metric units for their 1976 bee supply price lists and catalogues. Sugar and a few other materials used by beekeepers are now available only in Metric measurement, and there will be a number of other changes taking place within the next several months.

The construction industry is planning for conversion by 1978, so that it would seem appropriate for hive parts and other manufactured materials within the honey industry to be converted by that time.

Note: An excellent article on Metric Conversion of Beekeeping Equipment appears in Bee World, Vol. 56, No. 3, 1975.

DISCUSSION DRAFT
AMENDMENTS TO THE HONEY REGULATIONS
ERIC SMITH
SCHEDULE

1. Subsection 2(1) of the Honey Regulations is amended by deleting the interpretation of "bulk container" and substituting the following therefor:
"bulk container" means a container that has a weight capacity of more than eight pounds - 3.62 kilograms; (or 7 kilograms) (gros contenant)."
2. Subsection 2(1) of the said Regulations is further amended by deleting the interpretation of "consumer container" and substituting the following therefor:
"consumer container" means a container that has a weight capacity of eight pounds - 3.62 kilograms or less; (or 7 kilograms) (petit contenant)."
3. Subsection 2(1) of the said Regulations is further amended by deleting the interpretation of "liquid honey" and substituting the following therefor:
"liquid honey" means extracted honey that has been treated to make it completely liquid and is packed in a container marked "liquid" or "liquide"; (miel liquide)."
4. Subsection 2(1) of the said Regulations is further amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:
"local government unit" means a city, town, village, municipality, or other area of local government but does not include any local government unit situated within a bilingual district established under the Official Languages Act; (collectivite locale)
"local product" means prepackaged honey that is produced, processed or packed in a local government unit and sold only in
 - (a) the local government unit in which it is produced, processed or packed,
 - (b) one or more local government units that are immediately adjacent to the one in which it is produced, processed or packed, or
 - (c) the local government unit in which it is produced, processed or packed and in one or more local government units that are immediately adjacent to the one in which it is produced, processed and packed; (produit local)"mother tongue" means the language first learned in childhood by persons in any area of Canada and still understood by them as ascertained by the decennial census taken immediately preceding the date on which the packed honey is sold to the consumer; (langue maternelle)
"official languages" means the English language and the French language; (langues officielles)
"prepackaged honey" means extracted honey that is packed in a container, other than honey packed in bulk and intended for reprocessing or repacking' (miel preemballe)
"principal display panel" means,

- (a) in the case of a container that is mounted on a display card, that part of the label applied to all or part of the principal display surface of the container or to all or part of the side of the display card that is displayed or visible under formal or customary conditions of sale or use or to both such parts of the container and the display card;
- (b) in the case of an ornamental container, that part of the label applied to all or part of the bottom of the container or to all or part of the principal display surface; and
- (c) in the case of all other containers, that part of the label applied to all or part of the principal display surface; (espace principal)

"principal display surface" means

- (a) in the case of a container that has a side or surface that is displayed or visible under normal or customary conditions of sale or use, the total area of such side or surface excluding the top, if any;
 - (b) in the case of a container that has a lid that is the part of the container displayed or visible under normal or customary conditions of sale or use, the total area of the top surface of the lid;
 - (c) in the case of a container that does not have a particular side or surface that is displayed or visible under normal or customary conditions of sale or use, forty per cent of the total surface area of the container, excluding the top and bottom, if any;
 - (d) in the case of a container that is a bag or pouch with sides of equal dimensions, the total area of one of the sides; and
 - (e) in the case of a container that is a bag or pouch with sides of more than one size, the total area of one of the largest sides; (principale surface exposee)."
5. Subsection 2(2) of the said Regulations is revoked.
6. The said Regulations are further amended by adding thereto, immediately after Section 3 thereof, the following section:
- "3A The certificate of appointment or designation of an inspector under the Act shall state the name of the inspector, the date of his appointment, his authority under the Act and Regulations thereunder, and shall contain his signature and photograph."
7. Paragraphs 11(a) and (b) of the said Regulations are revoked and the following paragraphs substituted therefor:
- "(a) pack, on an annual average, at least 15,000 kilograms of honey;
- (b) have adequate controlled temperature storage space that can be maintained at a temperature of 14° Celsius for the purpose of handling efficiently to completion of crystallization the volume of honey packed; and"
8. Subparagraph 11(c) (iii) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following subparagraph substituted therefor:
- "(iii) rapid and thorough cooling to seeding temperature not above 32° Celsius, and"
9. Subparagraphs 12(1) (a) and (b) of the said Regulations are revoked and the following subparagraphs substituted therefor:

- "(a) in the case of an operation that is not a continuous-flow operation, take a 60 gram sample from each lot of pasteurized honey; or
- (b) in the case of a continuous-flow operation, take a 60 gram sample, every four hours during each day of operation, from the pasteurized honey."

10. Subsection 29(2) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following subsection substituted therefor:

"(2) Subject to subsection (3) and to section 34, honey that is graded under these Regulations shall be packed in consumer size containers in accordance with the following sizes:

- (a) any net weight up to and including 5 oz. 142 g; (or 60 g net weight)
- (b) 8 oz 227 g net weight; (or 125 g)
- (c) 12 oz 340 g net weight; (or 250 g)
- (d) 1 lb 454 g net weight; (or 500 g)
- (e) 1-1/2 lb 680 g net weight;
- (f) 2 lb 907 g net weight (or 1 kg)
- (g) 3 lb 1.36 kg net weight;
- (h) 4 lb 1.81 kg net weight; or (or 2 kg)
- (i) 8 lb 3.62 kg net weight (or 4 kg and/or 7 kg)"

11. Subsection 30(2) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following subsection substituted therefor:

"(2) Subject to Section 34, honey that is graded under these Regulations shall be packed in bulk containers in accordance with the following sizes:

- (a) 30 lb 13.61 kg net weight (or 15 kg)
- (b) 40 lb 18.14 kg net weight
- (c) 60 lb 27.22 kg net weight (or 30 kg)
- (d) 65 lb 29.46 kg net weight
- (e) 70 lb 31.75 kg net weight
- (f) 1/2 barrels
- (g) barrels; or (or 300 kg)
- (h) larger drums or tanks of unspecified sizes."

12. Section 35 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following section substituted therefor:

"35(1) Subject to section 34, every consumer container of honey that is graded under these Regulations shall have marked

- (a) on the principal display panel of the label

(i) the words "honeydew honey" ("miel de miellat"), lavender honey" ("miel de lavande"), "Rubinia honey" ("miel de robinier"), "alfalfa honey" ("miel de luzerne") or "Banksia Menziesii honey" ("miel de Banksia menziessi") or the word "honey" ("miel"), either alone or with the name or of a floral source, whichever is applicable;

(ii) the grade name of the honey immediately followed by its colour classification in accordance with Table 1 of Schedule A;

(iii) the true and correct declaration of net weight as prescribed by these Regulations in terms of metric and Canadian units grouped together using the symbols oz or lb and g or kg without intervening written, printed or graphic matter; and"

(2) All information required by the Act and these Regulations to be shown on the label of prepackaged honey intended for sale in Canada shall be shown in both the official languages except that the identity and the principal place of business of the person by or for whom the prepackaged honey was produced or packaged for resale may be shown in one of the official languages.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) a local product is exempt from subsection (2) if it is sold in a local government unit in which one of the official languages is the mother tongue of less than 10% of the total number of persons residing in the local government unit, and the information required by the Act and these Regulations to be shown on the label of prepackaged honey is shown in the official language that is the mother tongue of at least 10 percent of the total number of persons residing in the local government unit.

(4) Where one of the official languages is the mother tongue of less than 10 percent of the total number of persons residing in a local government unit and the other official language is the mother tongue of less than 10 percent of the total number of persons residing in the same local government unit, subsection (3) does not apply.

(5) Where there are one or more surfaces on the label of prepackaged honey that are of at least the same size and prominence as a principal display panel, the information required by the Act and these Regulations to be shown on the principal display panel may be shown in one official language if such information is shown in the other official language on one of those other surfaces.

(6) Subject to subsection (7) the markings required by subparagraphs 35(1) (a) (ii) and (iii) shall be clearly and prominently displayed on the principal display panel on the label of every container so as to be readily discernible and shall be in letters or numerals of a size set out in Table V in Schedule A.

(7) Notwithstanding subsection (6) the symbols oz or lb and g or kg may appear in lettering not less than one-sixteenth of an inch in height (1.6mm).

(8) All markings referred to in this section other than those referred to in subsection (6) shall be clearly and prominently displayed on the label of every container so as to be readily discernible and shall be in lettering not less than one-sixteenth of an inch (1.6 mm) in height."

13. Paragraph 36(1) (e) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following paragraph substituted therefor:

"(e) the net weight of the contents of each container as prescribed by these Regulations in terms of metric and Canadian units."

14. Paragraph 39(c) of the said Regulations is revoked and the following paragraph substituted therefor:

"(c) the room in which the inspection takes place is maintained at a temperature of not less than 10° Celsius;"

15. Subparagraphs 47(1) (c) (iii) and (iv) of the said Regulations are revoked and the following subparagraphs substituted therefor:
- "(iii) the true and correct declaration of net weight as prescribed by these Regulations in terms of metric and Canadian units grouped together using the symbols oz or lb and g or kg without intervening written, printed or graphic matter and in close proximity to the word "honey" or "miel";
- (iv) the name of the country of origin, either as part of the name and address of the foreign packer or dealer or as a separate declaration indicating the origin of the product;"
16. Subparagraphs 47 (1) (d) (iii) and (iv) of the said Regulations are revoked and the following subparagraphs substituted therefor:
- "(iii) the net weight of the contents of each container as prescribed by these Regulations in terms of metric and Canadian units and the number of containers, if more than one;
- (iv) the name of the country of origin, either as part of the name and address of the foreign packer or dealer or as a separate declaration indicating the origin of the product;"
17. Subsections 47(2) and (3) of the said Regulations are revoked and the following subsections substituted therefor:
- "(2) Subject to subsection (3) the markings required by subparagraphs 47(1) (c) (ii) and (iii) shall be clearly and prominently displayed on the principal display panel on the label of every container so as to be readily discernible and shall be in letter or numerals of a size set out in Table V in Schedule A.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2), the symbols oz or lb and g or kg may appear in lettering not less than one-sixteenth of an inch (2), the symbols oz or lb and g or kg may appear in lettering not less than one-sixteenth of an inch (1.6mm) in height.
- (4) All markings referred to in paragraph 47 (1) (c) other than those referred to in subsection (2), shall be clearly and prominently displayed on the label of every container so as to be readily discernible and shall be in lettering not less than one-sixteenth of an inch (1.6mm) in height."
18. Section 48 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following section substituted therefor:
- "48. All information required by paragraph 47 (1) (c) to be shown on the label of prepackaged honey intended for sale in Canada shall be shown in both the official languages except that the identity and the principal place of business of the person by or for whom the prepackaged honey was produced or packaged for resale may be shown in one of the official languages."
19. Schedule A to the said Regulations is amended by adding thereto the following table:

"TABLE V

<u>AREA OF PRINCIPAL DISPLAY SURFACE</u>	<u>MINIMUM HEIGHT OF LETTERING REQUIRED</u>	
	<u>IN INCHES</u>	<u>IN MILLIMETERS</u>
not more than 5 square inches (32 square centimeters);	1/16	1.6
more than 5 square inches (32 square centimeters), but not more than 40 square inches (258 square centimeters);	1/8	3.2
more than 40 square inches (258 square centimeters) but not more than 100 square inches (645 square centimeters);	1/4	6.4
more than 100 square inches (645 square centimeters) but not more than 400 square inches (25.8 square decimeters);	3/8	9.5
more than 400 square inches (25.8 square decimeters).	1/2	12.7"

APICULTURE RESEARCH REPORT 1975
D.L. Nelson
AGRICULTURE CANADA, BEAVERLODGE, ALBERTA

I. Wintering Equipment.

In 1974-75 88.3% of the colonies wintered successfully indoors. Thirty-four colonies were prepared in late August. At the time of the first inspection (April 7/75), two colonies were dead and two colonies were queenless. Average weight loss (honey consumption) for the period September 15-April 7th for colonies prepared in: (a) supers and those prepared in (b) 1 super with the addition of another when moved inside was 22.5 kg (50 lbs.), and 14.9 kg (33 lbs) respectively. The spring evaluation of these colonies showed little difference in either capped brood area or adult population. After removal of colonies from the wintering quarters colonies (a) needed feed because the bees had moved up to the covers. However the colonies in (b) had not moved up or consumed as much feed, and it was felt that they could have been left 2-3 weeks before any spring management would have been required.

From preliminary work it appears to be detrimental to move colonies outside for short period of time (e.g. 3-5 days) even during mild weather. The average capped brood measurement for those left in until April 7 and those placed outside for 4 days during mild weather in mid-March was 1202 cm² and 301 cm² respectively.

Preliminary work on fecal build-up in bees during the winter on indoor colonies indicate a correlation of .52 in December, .66 in February and .85 in early April between rectum weight and abdomen weight. These correlations are all significant at the 1% level and appear to indicate a better correlation with length of time. With this background information wintering physiology studies on fecal build-up in bees during the winter on indoor colonies indicate a correlation of .52 in December, .66 in February, and .85 in early April between rectum weight and abdomen weight. These correlations are all significant at the 1% level and appear to indicate a better correlation with length of time. With this background information wintering physiology studies on fecal build-up will proceed.

II. Queen Studies.

1. Queen quality and performance data from 1974 have been analysed and show the following: (1) individual reps of the bioassay correlated with the sum of all the reps, however the bioassay did not correlate with queen weight, capped brood area or honey production; (2) queen weights during the season correlated to capped brood area and in one instance to honey production; (3) all three brood readings correlated to honey production.

2. Queen detection - a study was started in August of 1975 with Dr. W.F. Baldwin, Atomic Energy of Canada, Chalk River to develop a method of marking or tagging queens with radio-isotope so they can be quickly and repeatedly retrieved from large colonies. The preliminary test during the fall indicated that the queens were not affected by the platinum - iridium tags placed on the thorax of the queens. A simulated test indicated at least a 300% saving in time to locate queens using the tags and a gieger counter compared to a visual-search method in use.

3. Artificially inseminated queens, shipped from California in packages, were tested against naturally mated California queens. This is probably a one year test in cooperation with Dr. R.H. Laidlaw formerly of the University of California, Davis, California. There was a significant difference in the weight of A.I. queens 175 ± 5.2 mg and the control 191 ± 3.8 mg on arrival at Beaverlodge and the A.I. queens produced significantly less capped brood 21 days after hiving. However, the remainder of the capped brood measurements and honey production were similar.

III. Fall and Spring Management.

Programs were initiated in 1974-75 to evaluate different methods of fall preparation and their effect on wintering colonies indoors. Also work was started in 1975 to study different methods of spring management to obtain maximum production from wintered colonies and/or divisions from wintered colonies.

Studies this spring comparing: (a) package bees, (b) equilized wintered colonies, and (c) package equivalents made from shaken, wintered bees showed the following: (1) packages made up from wintered bees were totally unsatisfactory when prepared the first week of May. Eight of the ten colonies dwindled and died off; (2) there were no significant differences between (a) and (b) in brood build-up or honey production.

A study was initiated in 1975 to determine the effect of restricting the queen (RS) removing the queen (RM), feeding sugar syrup (FS), versus controls (CK). The (FS) group were fed from time of hiving until about early June. The (RM) and (RS) groups were set up July 14.

In general the (FS) groups had higher brood counts and was significantly higher in honey production than the (CK) group but not the (RM) or (RS) groups.

IV. Chalkbrood Survey.

A Western Canadian chalkbrood (Ascosphaera apis) survey to determine the extent and severity of this fungus disease showed that 1027 of the 2750 (37.3%) colonies inspected had chalkbrood mummies present in the combs. However, only 5% colonies (2.0%) had more than 50 mummies. This survey was done in cooperation with respective provincial apiarists and will be discussed at the annual Canadian Association of Apiculturists annual meeting.

A minimal amount of time was spent evaluating the build-up of chalkbrood in colonies at Beaverlodge. It appears to be more predominant in early spring and lessens as the summer progresses. However, some colonies remain infected throughout the season. The potential affect of this disease is not really known but colonies heavily infested early in the year could have their brood (thus their adult population) seriously reduced by nectar flow time. This would ultimately restrict honey production.

A program will be initiated in 1976 to try and determine if chalkbrood susceptibility is in anyway genetic.

APICULTURE RESEARCH REPORTT.I. SZABO - BEAVERLODGE, ALTA.

Branch Objective 18: Other Animals and Honey Bees
 Goal 18: 1 Honey Bees
 Establishment Goal NRG 18: 1 : 2
 Project No. 87.000.012

Evaluation of colonies with queens reared at Beaverlodge

Wintering: During a 200 day wintering period, the mean weight loss per colony was 21 and 28 kg indoors and outdoors, respectively. Colony survival (93-02%), spring population, brood rearing and nosema infection was similar in both areas.

Direction of the entrance: The mean weight loss in colonies packed in groups, four colonies in each facing various directions was: North, 28; South, 34; and East, 36 kg. Nosema infection was the lowest in North facing colonies and the highest in South facing colonies.

Quantity of Food: Colonies with more food reserve had better spring populations and larger brood areas.

Location: Weight loss and nosema infection was affected by colony location.

Strain of bees: F¹ generation of Caucasian and Italian strain of bees were compared. One group of the Italian queens was reared from a queen overwintered in a Peace River farm house and these bees are called PR bees. The other group of Italian queens was purchased from California.

Winter survival was 92%, 83% and 17% for PR, Caucasian and Californian strains respectively. Mean weight loss of outdoor colonies was 29 (Caucasian), 32 (PR) and 37 kg (Californian). Spring populations was 19.6, 9.3 and 6.6 "Comb Streets" in the previously mentioned order. High nosema infection was found in Californian and Caucasian colonies. European Foulbreed was found only in Caucasian colonies.

Seasonal developments: Overwintered colonies were a great potential for rapid nectar gathering. One third of the total seasonal gain was collected during 3 days. They could produce excess honey from nectar sources not fully utilized by package bees (willow, dandelion).

Net gain was 75 and 42 kg with overwintered and package colonies, respectively. The PR strain gave the highest mean gain, 78 kg per colony and maximum 114 kg per colony. This strain was docile during examination. There was no queen loss or supersedure during the 1975 season.

APPENDIX K-4

Queen rearing: The newly reared queens usually commenced egg laying within 7-10 days in June and July. During August and September this period was 17-25 days.

Behavior studies on queen introduction and storage of queens: Ethylalcohol in queen introductions eliminated workers' hostility towards a queen in a small jar. One and half hours after successful queen introduction, a slight disturbance resulted in sudden worker aggressiveness. The puch-in cage and the mailing cage methods of queen introduction were further studied.

The overwintering of queens in "queen banks" was usually unsuccessful (3 year's trial). However, a few queens survived the storage and performed fairly in honey producing colonies.

Comb building by warbe bees: Comb building after the honey flow was very successful again in the second year. Twentyfour colonies were used from August 11th to September 19th. Effect of strain and weight of bees and environmental factors on comb building were investigated.

APICULTURAL RESEARCH REPORTT. GOCHVAUER - OTTAWA, ONTARIONOVEMBER 1975Honey Bee DiseasesAmerican Foulbrood Disease (AFB):

Although certain pollen fractions were inhibitory to Bacillus Larvae grown in culture and in laboratory-reared larvae, the fractions were much less effective in the hive, and were totally ineffective in extender patties. The dispersal of B. Larvae spores was determined in some heavily diseased colonies. A mean of 24 million spores per gram of honey; 10 million spores per gram of trapped pollen; 360,000 spores per 100 cm² of scrapings from the inner surfaces of brood boxes and 9 million spores per gram of washed cappingswax was recovered from the diseased colonies. By contrast, a single scale from a diseased colony contains 1 billion spores. Confirmation of the diagnosis of B. Larvae spores in the above samples was made in growth media with a trace amount of nitrate, by demonstration of a strong positive nitrate test after growth had occurred.

Studies were made on combs from diseased colonies which had been treated with 12% ethylene oxide in freon (Oxyfume 12) by J. Corner, British Columbia Department of Agriculture. The scale suspensions contained spores and an active proteolytic enzyme characteristic of the infection. Microscopic examination and demonstration of proteolytic activity are two common tests for this disease. However, cultures of the suspensions in germination agar showed that the spores from treated scale were not capable of growth, while untreated spores produced typical growth in dilutions as low as 10³ spores per ml.

Chalkbrood Disease:

A field study was conducted in 5--frame colonies supplied with 1 comb containing chalkbrood and 4 frames of foundation comb, which forced the queen to commence laying in the contaminated comb. The colonies were treated with antibiotic extender patties, which contained, respectively: no additive (control treatment), mycostatin triacetin, or sorbic proprionate mixture at 2% w/w of patty. Fresh infection developed rapidly in the contaminated comb and spread to the adjacent combs as they became inhabited by susceptible larvae. None of the treatments controlled chalkbrood disease. Pollen traps on the colonies diseased with chalkbrood and American Foulbrood showed that chalkbrood mummies were removed intact, while AFB scales were almost always removed in small pieces.

APICULTURE RESEARCH REPORTR. BOCH - OTTAWA, ONTARIONOVEMBER 1975Honey Bee Pheromones:

Pheromones: Worker honey bees sense the presence of their queen through her constant release of the Queen Substance pheromone. The main component of the pheromone is 9-oxo-trans-2-decenoic acid. Synthetic preparations of this acid, together with synthetic Nassenoff scent gland pheromone (geraniol, citral, nerolic acid) attracted airborne swarms to clustering sites selected by us, and into empty hives marked at the entrance with synthetic pheromones.

Extracts of queens or equivalent amounts of synthetic 9-oxo-trans-2-decenoic acid partially inhibited queen cell construction in colonies following the removal of their queens. However, a continuous treatment with the synthetic acid did not decrease the number of queen cups and queen cells built by queen-right colonies during the swarming season and it did not prevent swarming.

Pollen substitute:

Pollen contains lipid substances which function as attractants to forager bees and as feeding stimulants for hive bees. At the present time we are investigating the need for these lipids as essential nutritional requirements for larval development of bees. Chemical isolation and identification of the lipids is under way.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORTROBERT BIRDNOVEMBER 1975

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I deliver this Research Committee Report for 1974-75.

In actual fact, the basis for this Report goes back many years and involves many members of our industry who have toiled to have apicultural research recognized by the Federal Government as a legitimate need, not only of our industry, but of a large sector of Canadian Agriculture.

Before proceeding with this Report, it should be explained that nearly all of the activities of the Committee this year were concerned with establishing a firm base for Apicultural Research in Canada.

At this time last year, you will recall, we were still in the "dark", as it were. To all intents and purposes, research was at a standstill. Worse yet, no monies had been ear-marked for any future research. Scientists from Federal Research Stations did not have the travel funds to visit large scale beekeeper research projects or attend annual beekeeper meetings and dialogue with beekeepers.

There was also the feeling among many beekeepers that recent research projects concerning the honey bee were of the "ivory tower" nature and did not deal with the more pressing problems facing the beekeeper today.

At the first meetings of the Committee, immediately following this Convention last year, we decided to make one final all out effort to secure the recognition and funding (where necessary) of Apicultural Research by the Federal Department of Agriculture. But, how? Previous efforts directed through "channels" had failed. Briefs presented at special meetings had failed. Requests for information and travel funds had been sidetracked.

It was therefore decided that we would go straight to the "top". We would speak to the Honorable Eugene Whelan, Minister of Agriculture. We would lay all, but all, of our cards on the table. We would be well armed with information and courteous - a credit to this industry. But we would not mince words either.

To accomplish this end, the Council Executive enlisted the aid of Ged Baldwin, Conservative House Leader and his office to arrange an itinerary for an Ottawa visit and to set up appointments - including the most important one with Mr. Whelan.

(Previous efforts on our own to meet with Mr. Whelan had met with little success).

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Enough thanks cannot be expressed to Mr. Baldwin and his office for his efficiency and help.

It should be noted at this time that only the Research Committee Chairman and Council President, not the entire Executive, made the trip to Ottawa in March of this year, for obvious expense reasons.

There is not space here to detail the entire events of the four days we spent in Ottawa. However, a few highlights:

We had been told by various sources that would have perhaps 20-30 minutes with the Minister. We spent in excess of an hour and a half!

Mr. Whelan was polite, concerned and to our surprise, knowledgeable of beekeeper problems. He promised an immediate review of his Department's position. He promised to review our criticisms of his Department in regard to our industry and said he would give our requests (such as Federal Apiculturist to co-ordinate bee research, a Research Station in the west, designated as centre of most apicultural research and travel funds for scientists) his most careful consideration.

We came away from the meeting impressed with Mr. Whelan and satisfied that we now "had the ball rolling".

At this point, the Research Committee would like to pay tribute to Mr. Ken Dean, Head of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agriculture Canada, and Dr. J.J. Cartier, Research Co-ordinator, Agriculture Canada, for their invaluable assistance. Not only did they help us in various ways to struggle through the bureaucracy of Ottawa, they gave freely of their time to talk with us in matters relating to their respective departments.

But most importantly, they actively participated in our meeting with the Minister of Agriculture and supported this Council and Industry 100%.

Months went by, and the Committee had no word from Ottawa. The word was out that Government spending was being curtailed. No new projects were being "taken on". Travel funds were restricted.

President Smith and I had spent considerable time and money on the Ottawa trip. We began to feel Council had been sandbagged again.

Then, in September of this year, the news was received that Beaverlodge Research Station had been designated for Western Apiculture Research; that we had a Co-ordinator of Apicultural Research and travel funds had been allocated for scientists to attend Annual Provincial Beekeepers' Meetings and the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Council.

Cont'd...3

To realize the significance of the foregoing paragraph, it should be realized that in this time of cutbacks, especially in agriculture, 76% of the allocated travel funds for the entire Forage Section at Beaverlodge is devoted to Apiculture.

In summary, the Research Committee would like to point out that we still have most of our specific problems in Apicultural Research to solve. But we now have the attention and cooperation of the Federal Department of Agriculture. We have now a broad base to work from in solving these problems. In short, the door has now been opened. We can begin to move ahead instead of spinning our wheels.

Finally, it should be noted again that were it not for all the past Executives and Research Committees hammering away, we would not be now "at first base".

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Bird
Chairman

MARKETING - INTERNATIONALDEWAYNE BARRETT - SIOUX HONEY ASSOCIATIONNOVEMBER 1975

Mr. President, Council Members & Guests:

According to the U.S.D.A. Marketing Service Report, the 1975 world honey crop will be about the same as the 1,080 million pounds produced in 1974. The production two years prior to 1974 - 1,116 million pounds was produced in 1973 - and 1,079 million pounds in 1972.

This was an increase over the average production from 1964 to 1968, which was 1,025 million pounds.

From the standpoint of world production over this period, it would appear that world markets should have been fairly stable.

We all know the story of the increase in the honey market which began during the year of 1971 through 1972, and then leveling off late in 1973 at the highest prices paid for honey in the history of our industry. This increase came about by the decrease of production in some countries, mainly the United States; the increase in consumption of other countries such as Japan, who had a lot of American dollars to spend - they increased their purchase of honey along with other commodities to spend some of these dollars. World prices for honey stayed at this high level until late in 1973, when prices started to soften as consumer resistance was beginning to show up in some of the larger consumption areas of the world.

This consumer resistance was soon to be relaxed, however, when sugar prices started to climb. With the high cost of sugar in most areas of the world, and rationing of supplies at the grocery level, honey stayed at a fairly high price and the demand increased. Honey sales were exceptionally good on through 1974 and 1975.

Let us stop here for a look at what else was appearing on the market which looked to be a threat to honey sales as well as our industry. With the high cost of honey and the shortage of sugar, as well as the increase in price, other sweeteners were appearing on the market. These artificial sweeteners had been available, however the high cost of production kept them on the shelf. It was now economically sound to produce these sweeteners and compete with sugar as well as honey.

First these artificial sweeteners were used to adulterate honey, making a cheaper product which sat along side of honey on the shelf. Some brands were taking part of the shelf space in the honey section.

Cont'd...2

Second, which turns out to be a big bite in our honey market, these artificial sweeteners took over most of the bakery business our industry has had over the years.

Legislation barring the mixing of such artificial sweeteners with honey without so stating on the label, has more or less taken this product off the shelves at the present time. However, as I have stated before, these artificial sweeteners have found their place in the bakery business and it is hard to estimate what percent of this business our industry has lost, which we doubt we will ever regain again.

With our industry losing a big share of the commercial outlets, what effect has this had on our present day market? There has been a wider spread in the price of white honey and dark honey, as the biggest percentage of honey used by the commercial users was honey dark in color and strong in flavor. This type of honey historically was not used to any great extent in retail consumer packages, except in the European market.

With the drop in dark honey prices, white honey prices have also been reduced, especially on the world market. To find a market for some of the honey formerly used in the bakery trade, good flavored dark honey is being packaged in small retail packages and is well accepted in most areas of the United States. It is doubtful if such outlets could absorb the total amount of honey formerly used in the bakery trade, but this is encouraging to know that part of it can be marketed through retail outlets.

The market for the stronger, off flavored dark honey is slow at the present time. However, there is some bakery business for this type of honey at the right price. Should there be a buildup of this type of honey, possibly the price structure will be such that some of it will move back into the bakery trade. There is a place in the bakery trade for honey, as many users prefer honey to any other sweetener. However, when the price gets too far out of line, there is only one way they can go, and that is to a cheaper sweetener.

Now let us take a look at the present world conditions and how the market is doing. Crop conditions in the United States this past year was again down. Latest reports indicate the total crop will be about 180 million pounds. The crop in 1974 was listed at 185 million pounds. This is quite a drop in production when the 10 year average is in the area of 220 million pounds.

When we look at the 16,782,000 pounds of honey that has been imported into the United States through the month of September, and an estimated 10-15 million pounds more expected to be imported by the end of the year, we will have more than our ten year average production to market during this marketing year for the 1975 crop.

As you no doubt know, the honey support program in the United States has been discontinued and does not apply to the 1975 crop. When this program applied to honey held by the beekeeper, it was a big help to the beekeeper, as well as to the domestic packer. With the amount of honey being imported into the United States, and with a lower market for the darker grades of honey, the overall market seems to be down from last year. However, the white honey market seems to be fairly stable.

Some of the recent prices quoted for honey delivered to Hamburg, Germany are as follows:

Argentina	34.18 - 34.62
Yucatan - Duty Paid	.35 - 36.36
Australia	33.19 - Light Amber
China	31.60

Argentine Honey delivered to the United States east coast - 37¢ to 37½¢; west coast - 38.2¢.

	<u>EXPORTS</u>		<u>IMPORTS</u>
		U. S. A.	
1971	7,582,304		11,445,800
1972	4,101,580		38,960,402
1973	17,576,941		10,658,118
1974	4,570,124		25,999,091
1975	2,598,981	Sept. -	36,782,846

AVERAGE PRICES IMPORTED HONEY U.S.A.
FREE ALONGSIDE SHIP

1967 - 9.7¢	1972 - 26.5¢
1968 - 10.3¢	1973 - 35.3¢
1969 - 10.7¢	1974 - 40.6¢
1970 - 12.5¢	1975 - 35.4¢
1971 - 15.1¢	(To Sept.)

FIVE LEADING COUNTRIES IMPORTING HONEY INTO THE UNITED STATES

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Canada	6,203,950	5,076,361	2,249,192	3,112,241	6,581,032
Mexico	3,325,903	20,681,791	4,454,315	8,768,375	11,272,678
Argentina	908,546	7,690,089	69,704	5,737,827	8,983,771
Australia	11,700	1,267,344	154,109	367,991	4,925,813
Republic of China	-	270,013	621,012	945,846	376,793
Brazil	-	165,345	785,361	3,021,143	2,438,957
U.S. TOTAL	11,445,800	38,960,402	10,658,118	25,999,091	36,782,846

EXPORTS - FIVE LEADING COUNTRIES - FROM THE UNITED STATES

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Germany	3,599,178	1,042,613	6,693,609	834,950	934,391
United Kingdom	1,169,918	766,312	3,187,275	468,758	35,048
Netherlands	365,060	644,256	783,905	718,555	303,467
Japan	623,203	612,444	3,710,982	880,559	393,987
Canada	80,367	399,817	281,203	200,467	137,437
U.S. TOTAL	7,582,304	4,101,580	17,576,941	4,570,124	2,598,981

What can we look for in the future in the world market? With high import duties in England and Japan, and restricted grading regulations for other European countries, the market will have its limits in those areas.

Over the past three years, there has been a great increase in the colony count in most honey producing areas of the world. To date we have not seen an increase in production or good crops in all areas to give us the full impact of production from these colonies. This is bound to happen in the future unless some economic conditions cut down, or force some beekeepers out of business. When this increase in production does happen, we should be ready for it. To do this, we must increase the per capita consumption in all areas of the world so that each country will be able to consume more of the honey they produce, and will be able to have a good market in countries that have little or no production.

The honey industry world-wide must work towards this goal.

BILINGUAL MARKINGS REPORTJ. BARRY DAVIESNOVEMBER 1975

Legislation passed by the Federal Government, titled The Consumers Packaging and Labeling Regulation in March of 1974, has made it mandatory that all goods sold to the consumers shall be marked in both official languages. The law states that honey containers sold to the consumer shall be so marked, by March of 1976. For the proper wording, please refer to the proposed amendments of the honey regulations.

The unfortunate part of this regulation, is that the honey industry in general was completely unaware of any bilingual marking requirements until the Research Committee was in Ottawa in March of 1975.

It is my understanding that the Canadian Horticultural Council was in communication with the Government prior to the passing of this regulation, and it was through the channel that we in the honey industry should have had our voice.

As many honey containers are purchased well in advance, I would recommend that Council request the March 1976 deadline be extended until present stocks of containers can be used.

HONEY CONTAINER MARKINGS

Effective March 1, 1976, all containers of extracted honey will require:

1. Bilingual (French and English)
2. Weight in ounces and/or pounds and the metric equivalent.

Required markings are:

The word, English
"Honey"

The word, French
"Miel"

GRADE

Canada No. 1, 2, or 3 White	Canada No. 1, 2, or 3, Blanc
Canada No. 1, 2, or 3 Golden	Canada No. 1, 2, or 3, Dore
Canada No. 1, 2, or 3 Amber	Canada No. 1, 2, or 3, Ambre
Canada No. 1, 2, or 3 Dark	Canada No. 1, 2, or 3, Fonce

NET QUANTITY

8 oz. 227 g	12 oz. 340 g	16 oz. 454 g or 1 lb. 454 g
24 oz. 680 g	or 1½ lb. 680 g	32 oz. 907 g or 2 lb. 907 g
3 lb. 1.36 kg	4 lb. 1.81 kg	8 lb. 3.63 kg

NAME AND ADDRESS of Packer or First Dealer and where

the word "Liquid"

"Liquide"

"Creamed"

"En Creme"

"Pateurized"

"Pasteurise"

The English and French wording may be shown on a single bilingual panel or on separate and complete panels.

EXCEPTIONS:

These marking requirements do not apply to honey produced by a beekeeper and sold on his own premises directly to a consumer.

LABEL APPROVAL:

All labels for honey marked with Canada Grade Name or shipped outside the Province must be approved by Fruit & Vegetable Division, Marketing Branch, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0C5.

METRIC CONVERSION

If as and when the honey industry adopts "Hard" Metric Conversion, size of containers will be revised to 250 g, 500 g, 1 kg, etc.

BEE SUPPLIES MANUFACTURERS' REPORT

Mr. Chairman, Council Members, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We believe 1975 could be nicknamed the "Beginner's Year". We have not seen so many people taking beekeeping courses, buying books or beginner's outfits since the war years when sugar was rationed. You will no doubt recall that a year ago sugar was in the 50 cent bracket and past experience has shown that when sugar gets too expensive, consumers find beekeeping an alternate source of sweets. We are very glad to see that honey has not taken the same nose dive as sugar, which is now in the 20 cent range, and it would appear that this trend of beginners will carry over into 1976.

The bee supply manufacturing industry in Canada was pretty well able to fill the demands of the beekeeper, although prices were considerably higher than in 1974. We believe that in spite of the rapid increase of labor, cartons, etc., the industry will be able, in most cases, to stay within the Government's guidelines of 8%-10%. We are quite sure, however, that this will not hold true for metal honey containers, as the price of tin plate has already advanced with another increase in the spring. It would appear that package bees will cost about the same as 1975.

We understand that the U.S. Department of Agriculture is working towards eliminating galvanized iron in honey extracting equipment and no doubt Canada will have to follow suit. The two alternate materials are stainless steel, which is very expensive and food grade plastics. We would like to point out that all plastics are not suitable for handling food products or honey.

The bee supply industry in Canada is watching the new developments of plastic hive parts, frames, foundation, etc., and would point out that where bees are overwintered, beekeepers must proceed with caution, as most plastics will condense moisture and have a different expansion rate than wood and beeswax. Products that will work in warmer climates can become quite different in our extremes of temperature.

The cost of transportation from the bee supplies manufacturer to the beekeeper, especially on small shipments, continues to increase and we are at a loss for a way to help this situation. On heavy, low value items, it is not unusual for the express charges to be as much as the cost of the goods.

The express companies are refusing to take live bees on most runs because of the use of closed trailers. Small order of 10 packages or less can still go by mail, however the medium size orders create a real problem of distribution.

Cont'd...2

Beeswax prices will most likely depend on the demand for foundation as the beekeeper has become his own best customer for this commodity. A year ago, prices ranged from \$1.00 to \$1.30 per pound. This fall, we have seen prices all the way from 85¢ for U.S. beeswax up to \$1.25 for Chilian Crude, which is considered one of the best bleaching waxes in the world. We must all remember to ship only Canadian cappings wax that has not been melted in iron or copper tanks to the candle, pharmaceutical and cosmetic trades for bleaching.

We would strongly urge this Council to try and develop replacements for some of the very dangerous chemicals that the beekeepers are using; Methyl Bromide, Cyanogas, etc. In the meantime, in some cases smaller packaging would reduce the danger of amateurs getting hold of the surplus and not realizing the danger.

We believe that 1976 will be another good year for the Beekeeping Industry in Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

R.W. Craighead
F.W. Jones & Son Ltd.

REPORT OF PACKAGE BEE AND QUEEN BEE IMPORTS FROM MEXICOP.F. PAWLOWSKI

The 1972/73 shortage of package bees and spiralling costs, precipitated action by the Alberta Department of Agriculture to seek a supplemental source of supply. The 1973 Meeting of Council was instrumental in clearing the way for imports from countries other than the U.S.A. and New Zealand.

Under direction of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, the Alberta Honey Producers Co-Operative has acted as a vehicle for the import and distribution of queens and package bees over the last two seasons and will continue for the 1976 season. During the years 1973 and 1974, imports from Mexico were as follows:

	<u>1974</u>	<u>% Survival</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>% Survival</u>
Queens	4,500	95%	4,800	90%
P Package Bees - (1 Kilo)	10	100%	50	98%
(2 Kilo)	Nil		550	48%

With one exception, Queens have come through in excellent condition. Loss of one shipment early in 1975 season appeared to occur during the initial stages of shipment.

Queens imported in 1974 were of the Mexican stock, whereas breeder queens for 1975 import were of the U.S./Canadian stock. These queens were predominantly of Caucasian strain and mated to Mexican drones. Caucasian breeder queens were again supplied for the 1976 program. We hope this will assist in determining the degree of success of breeding in isolated yards.

Package bees presented a greater challenge. First of all, bee cages were not available in Mexico. After supply of suitable dimension lumber and feed cans were located, cages were built, only to find that the lumber shrunk due to drying and the round feed can openings were somewhat distorted.

The next problem of overheating in transit proved more serious; we soon found that the Airlines did not really control the temperature in the flight holds. Furthermore, we lacked data on heat generation by package bees. I should also point out that flights from Mexico are scheduled on weekends, when normal customs service is not available. We also learned that the I.A.T.A. Regulations, called for cages to be of solid material on all sides except for a screened top. We succeeded in getting the Airlines to accept packages which were enclosed in a plastic screen bag and at least our last two shipments arrived in good condition.

Report of Package Bees & Queens from Mexico....pg. 2

Distribution Queens were distributed in the Peace River block of B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba during 1974 and 1975 season. However limited quantities were distributed in Saskatchewan and Manitoba due to short supply after the middle of April. Remember, we do not use the queens raised for Mexican domestic use. Packages were distributed in Alberta; also to one beekeeper in the Peace River block of British Columbia.

Comments from beekeepers were as follows:

1974 - Bees generally more aggressive than the U.S. stock with production equal to or better than average U.S. stock.

1975 - Package Bees temperment varied from docile to quite aggressive with production appearing to be equal to or above average for colonies in that area.

Queens produced from breeder stock supplied ranged from very gentle to aggressive with no significant difference in honey production; however, one should bear in mind that most imported queens were used for replacements.

In conclusion, I want to say that the two main problems were communication and transportation.

Respectfully submitted,

P.F. Pawlowski

REPORT OF CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATIONP.F. PAWLOWSKI

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Packers Association, was held November 25, at which members present represented about 80% of the Canadian Honey Packers Assoc.

The Meeting re-elected the present officers for a further one year. Officers are:

Paul F. Pawlowski	-	President
George Doyon	-	Vice-President
Jack Grossman	-	Executive Member

The Meeting also gave serious consideration to the following matters:

1. Honey Publicity

Our 1974 Meeting offered Canadian Honey Council the sum of \$500.00 to be used for a V.I.P. Pack, if Council deemed such a pack advisable. Since Council did not put out a V.I.P. Pack, we are giving serious consideration on **ways** and means of direct involvement in honey publicity with the objective of increasing consumer awareness on the benefits of honey. The 1974 offer is therefore withdrawn to make funds available for the proposed project.

2. Metric

On the matter of Metric Conversion - after a lengthy discussion a Motion was passed to table the matter until the next Annual Meeting.

3. Codex

The Canadian Honey Packers at the 1969 Council Meeting submitted the name of Mr. D.R. Robertson as their representative to Council and Codex matters. The Codex Committee has since that date tabled reports at Annual Meetings of Council; however, Mr. Robertson has at no time been contacted on such matters. I must admit that our members are disappointed in the lack of recognition the Canadian Honey Packers has received from Council. We trust this was not intentional and look forward to a harmonious working relationship with the Canadian Honey Council in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

P.F. Pawlowski

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
BUDGET
1975-76

<u>MEMBERSHIPS</u>	1974-75 BUDGET	1974-5 ACTUAL	1975-76 PROPOSED
Delegates	4,275	4,050	4,350
Beekeepers	12,000	10,120	10,120
Plants	1,200	1,200	1,000
Managers, Suppliers, & Apiculturists	1,050	1,275	1,275
Contributions	50	50	50
Interest	300	512	515
Annual Meeting Registration	-	-	700
TOTAL	18,875	17,207	18,010
 <u>EXPENDITURES</u>			
Administration	5,500	5,500	5,500
Annual Meeting(net)	200	143	700
Audit	200	200	200
Awards	200	158	200
Fairs	200	50	-
Honorarium-President	600	600	600
Miscellaneous	100	119	100
Postage	700	477	500
Printing	1,900	2,032	2,300
Publicity	500	118	300
Rent	2,540	2,540	2,540
Tel & Tel	1,600	1,431	2,000
Travel-Executive	2,800	3,823	4,500
-Secretary-Treasurer	500	408	600
TOTAL	17,540	17,599	20,040
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures(Deficit)	1,335	(392)	(2,030)