

**Canadian Honey Council
Conseil Canadien du Miel**



Minutes and Proceedings

*Thirty-Sixth
Annual Meeting*

**HOLIDAY INN
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

NOVEMBER 22nd - 25th, 1976



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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

HOLIDAY INN, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NOVEMBER 22nd - 25th 1976

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

OFFICERS

		<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>
PRESIDENT	-	J. M. SMITH	G. PARADIS
VICE-PRESIDENT	-	G. PARADIS	G. A. KREUTZER
EXECUTIVE MEMBER	-	G. A. KREUTZER	J. BARRY DAVIES
IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT	-	R. BIRD	J. M. SMITH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY	-	F. RATHJE	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	-	L. Truscott
1971-72	-	D. Peer
1972-74	-	R. Bird
1974-76	-	J. M. Smith

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

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

* Deceased

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL - CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL.

D E L E G A T E S

Annual Meeting, Winnipeg - Nov. 1976.

ASSOCIATIONS	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Alberta Beekeepers Association.	Gerard Paradis	Box 568, Falher, Alta. TOH 1N0	403-837-2354
Alberta Honey Prod. Co-Op Ltd.	Jack M. Smith	Box 60, Beaverlodge, Alta. TOH 0C0	403-354-2685
Bee Cee Honey Co. Ltd.	Robert Bird	Box 297, New Westminster, B.C. V3N 2E1	604-521-1606
Billy Bee Honey Products Ltd.	Jack Grossman	68 Tycos Drive, Toronto, Ontario M6B 1V9	416-789-4391
British Columbia Honey Producers Association	Terry Gosselin	R.R.# 1, Dawson Creek, B.C. V1G 4E7	604-843-7744
Doyon and Doyon Ltee.	George Doyon	2720 Duchesne, Montreal, P.Q. H4R 1J4	514-469-3471
Hamilton Bee Ranch	Wm. Hamilton	Box 1169, Nipawin, Sask. SOE 1E0	305-489-1194
L'Association des Apiculteurs Professionnels	Yves Gauvin	R R 1, Chemin Giard, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	514-469-3471
Manitoba Beekeepers Association	Glenn A. Kreutzer	2004 Gres. Rd. Portage la Prairie, Man. R1N 1A3	204-857-3041
Manitoba Co-Operative Honey Producers Ltd. Manitoba	John Uhrin	R R 1, Austin, Manitoba. ROH 0C0	204-637-2396
Manitoba Co-Operative Honey Producers Ltd. Sask.	M.C. Abrahamson	Box 459, Pelly, Sask. SOA 2Z0	306-595-4624
Maritime Beekeepers Association	G.G. Smeltzer	148 Belcher St., Kentville, N.S. B4N 1C9	902-679-2793
Ontario Beekeepers Association	J. Barry Davies	Box 29, Seeleys Bay, Ontario. KOH 2N0	613-387-3171
Peace River Honey Co-Op Ltd	Gerry Hachey	Box 206, Falher, Alberta. TOH 1M0	403-837-2013
Producer Packer.	Jean M. Labonte	530 Rang Nault, Victoriaville, Que. G6P 7R5	514-758-3877
Saskatchewan Beekeepers Assoc.	Tom Taylor	Box 2349, Nipawin, Sask. SOE 1E0	306-862-5594
Suppliers	R.W. Craighead	Box 1230, Bedford, Que. JOJ 1A0	514-248-3323

REGISTERED ATTENDANCE
WINNIPEG
NOVEMBER, 1976

Jack Allen	Hamilton, Illinois, U.S.A.
Jack Arnott	Crono, Ont.
Mervyn Abrahamson	Pelly, Sask.
Ken Eenson	Metcalf, Ont.
Ken Benson Jr.	Metcalf, Ont.
Randy Barker	Winnipeg, Man.
Grant Bennet	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Francois Beauchesne	Ste. Foy, Quebec
S. Ed. Eland	Prince Albert, Sask.
Robert Bird	New Westminster, B.C.
Howard D. Bryans	Alvinston, Ont.
Phil W. Burke	Guelph, Ont.
Oliver Code	Ottawa, Ont.
Francis Coles	Prince George, B.C.
R. W. Craighead	Bedford, Quebec
J. Barry Davies	Seeley Bay, Ont.
George Doyan	Montreal, Quebec
Walter Durston & Son	Dauphin, Man.
Troy H. Fore	Jessup Georgie, U.S.A.
Yves Gauvin	Rougemont, Quebec
Terry Gosselin	Dawson Creek, B.C.
Jack Grossman	Toronto, Ont.
Gerry Hachey	Falher, Alta.
Wm. Hamilton	Nipawin, Sask.
I. Hoffmar	
Herb Isaac	
Bob Kenick	
Stu King	Consumer's Glass Ltd.
Glen Kreutzer	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Jean Marc Labonte	Victoriaville, Que.
Chris Matthews	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Ed. Martin	La Crete, Alta.
Wm. MacKenzie	Tiverton, Ont.
Don Merkley	Rapid City, Man.
Vic Mesley	Vancouver Island, B.C.
Dr. C. D. Miller	Ottawa, Ont.
Allan Morris	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Urbain Moyer	Zenon Park, Sask.
Doug. McCutcheon	Surrey B. C.
George McFadyen	Wanham, Alberta.
Doug. McRory	Benito, Man.
Don Nelson	Beaverlodge, Alta.

REGISTERED ATTENDANCE - CONT'D.

Gerry Paradis	Falher, Alta.
Charles Paradis	Bagot, Que.
Ed. Podolsky	Ethelbert, Man.
Paul Paulowski	Edmonton, Alta.
Don Robertson	Winnipeg, Man.
Dennis Smith	Toronto, Ont.
Eric Smith	Ottawa, Ont.
Howard Smith	Dugald, Man.
Jack Smith	Beaverlodge, Alta.
Tom Taylor	Nipawin, Sask.
John Urhin	Austin, Man.
M. Urbanowicz	
Neil Vanderput	Carmen, Man.
M/M Chas. Warren	Victoria, B.C.
Brian Whittaker	Consumer's Glass Ltd.
Jim Winchel	Vancouver, B.C.
C. N. Yurchuk	Borsbriand, Que.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
A G E N D A
ANNUAL MEETING NOVEMBER 1976.

President J.M.Smith - Vice President G.Paradis - Executive Member G.Kreutzer.

- A. - Notice of Meeting.
- B. - Recognition of Delegates - Introduction of Visitors.
- C. - Minutes - 1975 Meeting.
- D. - Membership Applications.
- E. - Election / Appointment of
 - 1. Scrutineers.
 - 2. Nominating Committee.
 - 3. Resolutions Committee.
 - 4. Budget Committee.
 - 5. Publicity Committee.
- F. - Notice of Motion by J.Grossman,
 - 1. Change of Canadian Honey Councils Office to Can.Horticulture Council, Ottawa.
 - 2. Re. Secretary-Treasurer.
- G. - Reports;
 - 1. Secretary.
 - 2. President.
 - 3. Treasurer.
 - 4. 1975 Resolutions.
- H. - Committee Reports;
 - 1. Statistics - G.Oliver Code and G. Paradis.
 - 2. U S A International Trade Commission - Don Peer.
 - 3. Research - G. Paradis and Dr. J.J.Cartier.
 - 4. Bee Imports, Mexican - P.Pawlowski.
 - 5. Apimondia - Don Peer.
 - 6. Cyanogas - Don Robertson and Dr. J.J.Cartier.
 - 7. Metric Conversion - Robert Bird.
 - 8. Bee Supplies - R.Craighead.
- I. - Resolution Committee.
- J. - Reports;
 - 1. Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturist - D.Nelson
 - 2. Bee Disease.Spring Chalk Brood, etc. - Francois Beauchesne.
 - 3. Canadian Honey Packers Association - Paul Pawlowski.
 - 4. Beaverlodge Research - D.Nelson.
 - 5. Container Manufacturers.
 - 6. Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce -Miss Yvette Panek.
- K. - Report of Nominating Committee.
- L. - Election of Officers.
- M. - Appointment of Auditor.
- N. - 1976-77 Budget.
- O. - Resolutions.
- P. - New Business.

Tuesday Nov. 23rd - 9.00 a.m. Bus Tour and Lunch.
6.30 p.m. Reception and Banquet.

F. Rathje
Secretary-Treasurer.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL - CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL

36TH ANNUAL MEETING

HOLIDAY INN, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NOVEMBER 22ND - 25TH, 1976

PRESIDENT -- J. M. SMITH

SECRETARY -- F. RATHJE

DELEGATES PRESENT

M. ABRAHAMSON
R. BIRD
R. CRAIGHEAD
J. B. DAVIES
G. DOYON
Y. GAUVIN
T. GOSSELIN
J. GROSSMAN

G. HACHEY
W. HAMILTON
G. KREUTZER
J. MARC LABONTE
G. PARADIS
J. SMITH
T. TAYLOR
J. UHRIN

President Smith declared the Meeting open and welcomed the Delegates, Consultants and Visitors.

Delegates, Consultants and Visitors were introduced.

1. MINUTES - 1975 MEETING - QUEBEC CITY, QUEBEC

MOVED: R. BIRD

SECONDED: J. UHRIN

That the Minutes of the 1975 Annual Meeting be adopted.

CARRIED

2. DELEGATE MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIONS

The Secretary reported that none had been received.

3. APPOINTMENTS

MOVED: J. UHRIN

SECONDED: R. BIRD

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

CARRIED

The President appointed the following:

Election Chairman:	Phil Burke
Scrutineers:	E. Smith and Doug McCutcheon
Nominating Committee:	R. Craighead and V. Mesley
Resolution Committee:	E. Podolsky
Budget Committee:	G. Kreutzer, J. B. Davies, G. Paradis
Publicity Committee:	F. Rathje

The first name would be the acting Chairman of the Committee and the Committee would have the power to add additional Members.

4. NOTICE OF MOTION BY J. GROSSMAN

1. Change of Council's Office to Canadian Horticulture Council, Ottawa.
2. Re: Secretary-Treasurer.

It was noted by the President that Jack Grossman was not present. The President called for a Secunder to this Motion, but as none was forthcoming, the Motion was declared lost.

5. SECRETARY'S REPORT (APPENDIX B)

MOVED: G. PARADIS SECONDED: B. DAVIES

That the Secretary's Report, as presented by F. Rathje, be received.
CARRIED

6. APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: T. GOSSELIN

That the present Secretary, Fred Rathje, be appointed on a permanent basis.
CARRIED

7. LOCATION OF COUNCIL OFFICE

MOVED: R. CRAIGHEAD SECONDED: T. TAYLOR

That the location of the Council's Office be at Bassano, Alberta.
CARRIED

8. RESOLUTIONS - 1975 MEETING

The Executives reported the following:

#27 re Cyanogas - Note D. R. Robertson's Report (Appendix I)

#28 re 14 lbs. and 16 lbs. Containers

From the Production and Marketing, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Ottawa, the following information was received:

"Under the authority of Sec. 31 of the Honey Regulations, this will allow honey to be packed in 14 lb. (6.35 kg.) and 16 lb. (7.26 kg.) size containers at a registered packing Plant or by a Producer Grader and to be shipped under a Canada grade name, from one Province to another Province, where sale of honey in such size containers is permitted.

#29 re Excise Tax - Sugar

Mr. R. Boudreau, Excise Tax Administration, Ottawa, has informed the Council Office, that there was no excise tax on sugar.

#30 re Bilingual Markings

The Government had been approached but it appeared that there was no allowance to extend the March, 1976 deadline by 24 months.

#31 re Government Grant for Bilingualism.

No reports have been received regarding this (further re Bilingualism) Appendix S.

#32 re Honey Classifier

Mr. Eric Smith, Fruit and Vegetable Division, reported that they were trying to locate a suitable Honey Classifier.

9. PRESIDENT'S REPORT (APPENDIX A)

MOVED: JACK SMITH SECONDED: R. BIRD

That the President's Report, as presented by J. Smith be received. CARRIED

10. FINANCIAL REPORT (APPENDIX C)

MOVED: G. KREUTZER SECONDED: G. PARADIS

That the Auditor's, Coopers and Lybrand, Financial Statement for the year ending July 31st, 1976, as presented by G. Kreutzer, be accepted. CARRIED

11. INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT (APPENDIX C)

MOVED: G. KREUTZER SECONDED: R. BIRD

That the Interim Financial Statement covering August 1st to October 31st, 1976 be received. CARRIED

12. RESEARCH (APPENDIX D)

The President introduced Dr. C. D. F. Miller, newly appointed Research Co-ordinator, Research Branch, Ottawa.

MOVED: G. PARADIS SECONDED: R. BIRD

That the Report, as presented by Dr. Miller, be received. CARRIED

G. Paradis: Research Committee Report. APPENDIX D

13. STATISTICS CANADA (APPENDIX E)

MOVED: G. PARADIS SECONDED: G. KREUTZER

That the Report, as presented by G. Oliver Code, be received. CARRIED

14. The President introduced Mr. Troy Fore, Editor of "THE SPEEDY BEE" Magazine.

Mr. Fore informed the meeting that the "Canadian Bee Journal" was newly incorporated with the "Speedy Bee".

He was pleased to attend the Council meeting and invited anyone to send news and reports to him.

The address is - RT Box G-27, Jesup, Georgia. 31545 U.S.A.

15. BEE SUPPLIES MANUFACTURERS (APPENDIX F)

MOVED: R. CRAIGHEAD SECONDED: J. UHRIN

That his report, as presented by R. Craighead, be received. CARRIED

16. IMPORTATION OF PACKAGE BEES COMMITTEE (APPENDIX G)

By J. Corner and presented by T. Taylor

MOVED: T. TAYLOR SECONDED: R. BIRD

That this Report be received. CARRIED

17. APIMONDIA REPORT (APPENDIX H)

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: M. ABRAHAMSON

That this report, as presented by D. Peer, be received. CARRIED.

The President adjourned the Meeting until 9 a.m., Wednesday, November 24th.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd

A Busload of 48 took the tour, visiting the Manitoba Co-op. Honey Plant, next stop was "The Happy Vineyard" where a most delightful lunch was served, then proceeded to Lower Fort Garry and toured the Hudsons' Bay Old Trading Post and Stores. All agreed it had been a most interesting tour.

In the evening, the Reception and Banquet, hosted by the Manitoba Agriculture Department and the Council, was well attended and enjoyed by all. Mr. Jake Epp, Member of Parliament, Ottawa, was the Guest Speaker and presented a very interesting talk. Also attending the Banquet, as a special honor Guest, was Ms. Norma Nault from Ottawa.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24th

18. CYANOGAS REGISTRATION (APPENDIX I)

MOVED: D. ROBERTSON SECONDED: G. HACHEY

That the Report, as presented by D. R. Robertson, be received. CARRIED

19. Dr. D. Nelson informed the meeting that the Beaverlodge Report would be included in the combined Research Report by C. D. F. Miller, T. I. Szabo, T. Goshnaur and R. Boch. APPENDIX DX

19A. Progress Report by D. Nelson on Residue Data for Cyanogas Registration. APPENDIX I

20. METRIC COMMITTEE (APPENDIX K)

MOVED: R. BIRD

SECONDED: G. PARADIS

That the Report, as presented by R. Bird, be received.

CARRIED

MOVED: G. KREUTZER

SECONDED: T. TAYLOR

That a motion regarding this Report be tabled and brought back under New Business.

CARRIED

21. U.S.A. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION (APPENDIX L)

MOVED: T. TAYLOR

SECONDED: J. LABONTE

That the Report, as presented by Don Peer, be received.

CARRIED

Report was also made by Don Robertson regarding the Bee Maid submission to the International Trade Commission.

22. MEXICO BEE IMPORTATION (APPENDIX G)

MOVED: J. UHRIN

SECONDED: G. KREUTZER

That the Report, as presented by P. Pawlowski, be received.

CARRIED

23. CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL APICULTURISTS (APPENDIX N)

Presented by D. Nelson, President C.A.P.A.

MOVED: J. HACHEY

SECONDED: J. UHRIN

That the Report be received.

CARRIED

24. F. BEAUCHESNE

presented a very informative report, about the work which is being done in Quebec regarding Beekeeping, Package Bees, etc., also stated that there now were some 2,000 Beekeepers in Quebec compared to 1,400 in former years.

MOVED: G. PARADIS

SECONDED: G. HACHEY

That the Report as presented by F. Beauchesne be received.

CARRIED

25. CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION (APPENDIX O)

MOVED: J. GROSSMAN

SECONDED: R. BIRD

That the Report, as presented by P. F. Pawlowski, President of C.H.P.A., be received.

CARRIED

26. HONEY REGULATIONS -(APPENDIX P)

MOVED: G. PARADIS

SECONDED: J. B. DAVIES

That the Report, as presented by E. R. Smith, be received.

CARRIED

27. A lengthy discussion took place regarding Honey imported into Canada, repacked in Canada and labeled "Canada No. 1", which would indicate to many consumers that it is Canadian Honey. Eric Smith explained that as long as this honey conformed with Canada Grade Regulations, it can be labeled "Canada No. 1", but cannot be labeled "Product of Canada".

28. NEW BUSINESS

D. Peer presented his recommendation to the question: What direction the Council should take regarding the Apimondia matter.

MOVED: R. BIRD

SECONDED: G. PARADIS

That the Canadian Honey Council apply for Membership in the Apimondia Organization.

CARRIED

MOVED: G. HACHEY

SECONDED: G. KREUTZER

That the C.H.C. endeavor to send a Delegate to the World Congress of Apimondia.

AMENDMENT:

MOVED: J. B. DAVIES

SECONDED: T. TAYLOR

That the Council will not be responsible for the Delegates expenses.

CARRIED

The President adjourned the Meeting until Thursday at 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25th

29. INDUSTRY, TRADE & COMMERCE (APPENDIX Q)

The President introduced Miss Yvette Panek

MOVED: J. HACHEY

SECONDED: G. KREUTZER

The the Report, as presented by Miss Panek, be received.

CARRIED

30. Ed. Podolsky read the Resolutions that had been received so far.

31. NEW BUSINESS

MOVED: P. PAWLOWSKI

SECONDED: J. LABONTE

CARRIED

That the standing Metric Committee continue dialogue with Container Manufacturers, with a view of monitoring what containers may be available for honey in the recommended sizes, as shown in Appendix 1-2 of the 1975 Council Minutes and report to the next Annual Meeting.

32. The Metric Committee, in the meeting at the Holiday Inn, recommended to the Hive Manufacturers, that the industry maintain the soft metric conversion and that traditional hive and hive part measurements are not changed.

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: G. PARADIS CARRIED

33. MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: T. GOSSELIN

That the Executive of C.H.C. request that the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists approach (where applicable) Provincial Apiarists to ask their respective Provincial Governments to permit the sale of drugs in smaller sizes (e.g. 2 oz., 4 oz., 8 oz., etc.) given the prevalence of bee diseases (e.g. EFB and AFB) in our industry today.

CARRIED

34. NOMINATIONS - ELECTIONS

As both Members of the Nominating Committee, R. Craighead and V. Mesley had to leave for home because of urgent business Phil Burke presented their signed Report:

This Committee hereby nominate the following to look after the affairs of Council for the coming year, with power to add any other Member for special undertakings:

- President G. Paradis
 - Vice President G. Kreutzer
 - Executive Member J. B. Davies
 - Producer/Packer J. M. Labonte
 - Bee Supplier Representative John Fast
- Respectfully Submitted: R. W. Craighead, Chairman
V. Mesley, Member

Mr. Phil Burke conducted the election.

Mr. G. Paradis, being nominated as President by the Committee, the Chair called for further nominations.

MOVED: J. B. DAVIES SECONDED: J. UHRIN

That nominations for President cease. CARRIED

Mr. G. Paradis was declared elected as President.

Mr. G. Kreutzer being nominated as Vice President by the Committee, the Chair called for further nominations.

MOVED: R. BIRD SECONDED: Y. GAUVIN

That nominations for Vice President cease. CARRIED

Mr. G. Kreutzer was declared elected as Vice President.

Mr. J. B. Davies, being nominated as Executive Member by the Committee, the Chair called for further nominations.

G. Hachey nominated Mr. J. M. Smith. Seconded: R. Bird

Mr. Smith declined the nomination.

MOVED: T. TAYLOR SECONDED: G. KREUTZER

That nominations for Executive Member cease. CARRIED

Mr. J. B. Davies was declared elected as Executive Member.

Mr. J. Labonte, being nominated as Producer Packer representative, the Chair called for further nominations.

MOVED: J. B. DAVIES SECONDED: Y. GAUVIN

That nominations for representative of the Producer Packers cease. CARRIED

Mr. J. Labonte was declared elected as Producer Packer representative.

Mr. John Fast, being nominated as Supplier Representative by the Committee, the Chair called for further nominations.

MOVED: J. UHRIN SECONDED: W. HAMILTON

That nominations for Supplier Representative cease. CARRIED

Mr. John Fast was declared elected as Supplier Representative.

MOVED: G. KREUTZER SECONDED: T. TAYLOR

That the position of a Member-at-large not be filled CARRIED

President Smith thanked Mr. Phil Burke for chairing the Election.

35. AUDITOR

MOVED: J. UHRIN SECONDED: G. PARADIS

That Coopers and Lybrand be appointed Auditors for 1976-77 fiscal year. CARRIED

36. BUDGET (APPENDIX R)

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

That the Budget as presented by G. Kreutzer be approved. CARRIED

37. RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Ed. Podolsky, Chairman, submitted the following Resolutions.

(1) COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Moved: G. Hachey

Seconded: Jean Marc Labonte

WHEREAS Canada Agricultural Products Standard Act, under Honey Regulations, does not at this time contain any specific requirement for the declaration of country of origin on containers of imported honey re-packed in Canada.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request the Federal Government to make the following amendment to the Honey Regulations under Section 37 (page 2):

Delete subsection 2 entirely and add the following:

Where imported honey has been re-packed in Canada, the Packer shall mark the name of the country of origin, preceded by the words "Product of" or "Produit de".

Where imported honey has been blended with Canadian honey, the Packer shall mark the container words "A blend of" Country of origin and Canadian Honey or "un melange" and Country of origin.

The Chairman granted request by Wm. Hamilton, that a Ballot vote be taken re this Resolution.

The ballots as reported by the Scrutineers showed the resolution, Carried.

(2) POSTAL DEPARTMENT - QUEEN BEES

Moved: P. Pawlowsky

Seconded: M. C. Abrahamson

WHEREAS Queen Bees are considered a perishable commodity by Canada Postal authorities and therefore not insurable, and

WHEREAS such shipments are not given special handling,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Canadian Honey Council approach the Postal Department with a view of ensuring special handling for Queen Bees and further assist the Department by providing special handling instruction for distribution to all postal offices. CARRIED.

(3) ANALYSES AND DOCUMENTATION

Moved: John Uhrin

Seconded: Robert Bird

WHEREAS some countries which import Canadian Honey have unilaterally demanded analyses, documentation and grade standards not consistent with presently employed analyses, documentation and grade standards by Canadian Authorities

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Executive of Canadian Honey Council approach Fruit and Vegetable, Agriculture Canada and Industry Trade and Commerce to have present Canadian analyses, documentation and grade standards accepted by countries presently disputing them. CARRIED.

(4) DUTY - SUGAR

Moved: Yves Gauvin Seconded: Glen Krutzer

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request the Federal Government to remove the Duty on Sugar used for Bees and to report to our next annual meeting. CARRIED.

(5) TARIFF E.E.C.

Moved: Garry Hachey Seconded: Tom Taylor

WHEREAS traditionally Canada is a net exporter of honey and

WHEREAS the countries within the European Economic Community are the major importers of honey entering International trade,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that Canadian Honey Council request Fruit and Vegetable Division of Canada Agriculture and Industry, Trade and Commerce to negotiate a more favorable Tariff with the European Economic Community. CARRIED.

(6) Moved: Tom Taylor Seconded: Barry Davis

WHEREAS Canada produces more honey than it can consume, being an exporter of honey, and

WHEREAS trade tariff on honey has 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 the Canadian Honey Council recommend to the Government of Canada, that it negotiate at the upcoming Gatt negotiation, that honey produced in another country and entering Canada be charged a tariff identical to the tariff charged by that Country on Canadian honey entering its borders. CARRIED.

38. ANNUAL MEETING, 1977

T. A. Gosselin extended an invitation to hold the 1977 Council Meeting in B. C.

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

That the 1977 Meeting be held in B. C. and thanked Mr. Gosselin for the invitation.

CARRIED

39. IMPORTATION OF HONEY

MOVED: T. TAYLOR SECONDED: WM. HAMILTON

That the Canadian Honey Council recommend to the Government of Canada that honey entering Canada be accompanied by a certificate of Analysis covering test determinations as set forth in "Section 8 - Table 4" of the Honey Regulations under the Canada Agriculture Product Standards Act.

CARRIED

40. Wm. Hamilton extended a thanks to Glenn Kreutzer for all his work arranging the Bus Tour.

41. President Smith thanked everyone who had contributed to this Meeting.

42. G. Paradis extended a sincere thanks and appreciation to Jack Smith for all the work he had done on behalf of the Council and the Beekeeping Industry.

43. Mr. G. Hachey extended a sincere vote of thanks and appreciation to the outgoing President, Mr. Smith, as well as to the Executive for the efforts extended on behalf of the Beekeepers of Canada.

Also a vote of thanks to Glenn Kreutzer for his effort for the meeting and banquet and the hosting Province of Manitoba.

44. ADJOURNMENT

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

That the 1976 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Council be adjourned.

CARRIED

ANNUAL MEETING 1976

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FELLOW MEMBERS AND DELEGATES:

It is with a sense of pride that I write this report. During the past year I have made great demands on members of this Council to act for the honey industry. I am happy to report that I have not had a refusal, regardless of the size of the job to be done or time spent, from a matter of hours to days and even weeks.

The National organization has come through some difficult times over the years. At times it seemed it could not survive, and today, we have built a body that is able to rise to any emergency that may present a challenge to our welfare, from production to marketing, from local problems to national, and, as we have proven during the past year, those of international scope.

During the last two years it has been my pleasure to meet with the Minister of Agriculture on two occasions, once in company with Mr. Bob Bird and once in company with Don Peer. The last meeting in July of this year, and in respect to the exports of honey to the United States, will be covered in a separate report by Mr. Peer. I would like to pay tribute to the Minister of Agriculture and his staff for the co-operation we have received during the past year. The Honorable Eugene Whelan has a good grasp of our problems and an appreciation of the unique structure of the Council. I was also involved with the Department of Industry Trade and Commerce, from a Ministerial level. Your Council enjoyed the whole hearted co-operation of this department. I would like to recognize, in particular, the Division of Western Hemisphere and United States trade relations under Mr. Kelly and the Division under which our industry operates in Canada. Under the direction of Mr. McNicol, both of these departments contributed to our submission to the United States International Trade Commission.

At the Annual Meeting in Quebec City a year ago it seemed to the members that the coming year would be one of general housekeeping for the Council. This concept was short lived. The first challenge the Executive faced was the resignation of the secretary, Mr. Frank Garland. Subsequently, we engaged Mr. Rathje and moved the office to Bassano Alberta. The details of this matter were communicated to the delegates and the members in letters and newsletters. I am pleased to report, at this time, that the new secretary has done well in his position, this in a year of considerable activity. It has been my pleasure to work closely with Mr. Rathje.

I shall not dwell on the committee activities of the Council as they are subject to be dealt with at this meeting and will be a part of the minutes. I will, however, pay tribute to the members of the committees who work so hard on behalf of the Industry. It would be time consuming to name all of these people at this time but I feel that I would be remiss if I did not mention a Past President, Don F. Peer. Mr. Peer was literally drafted into the position of Chairman of the Committee to prepare the submission and deliver it to the hearing in San Francisco of the United States International Trade Commission. I take pleasure in this documentation of his outstanding services to the honey industry.

I thank the Executive for their co-operation during the past year. To the delegates and the industry I direct my thanks for the opportunity of serving you in the capacity of President.

Respectfully Submitted,



J. M. SMITH, President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

November, 1976.

This report will only cover the period from last January, the time that I took over the Secretary job.

I regret I was unable to get this report, as well as other reports, translated to French in time for this meeting.

In this period four Newsletters were mailed out, in both French and English.

The most important news was with respect to the matter of the U.S.A. Trade Commission, regarding import restriction of honey to the U.S.A. and in my opinion, a tremendous amount of work was done by the Council Executive and the Committee Chairman, Don Peer.

It was quite a costly undertaking, but certainly worth every dollar, as far as the Canadian Honey Industry is concerned.

We have had four executive meetings (Saskatoon, Beaverlodge, Edmonton and Winnipeg), also a lot of Council matters were dealt with by telephone.

In one of the Newsletters, I asked, that those who preferred to receive the News publication in French, to send in the form, as was attached - and only eight Members returned the form.

Regarding the 1975 Annual Meeting Report, the French translation cost \$1,030. plus \$125. for printing and binding, for a total of \$1,155. or about \$115. per one copy for these eight Members.

The 1975 Resolution Report will be dealt with later as per Agenda.

It is somewhat discouraging that more Canadian Beekeepers do not realize that Council is their business and solely for the benefit and the interest of the Beekeepers and the honey industry and have the resource and ability to assist in solving many of the problems and trouble facing our industry, and to send out useful information of interest to the industry.

However, what the Council can accomplish is limited to the extent of the strength of the Membership and I am sure that every Delegate and all Members can readily visualize how much more the Council could accomplish for the industry and in many more ways and means, by having a much larger Membership Organization.

To obtain new Members, they must be informed about the Council, what it stands for and what it does and can do for the Beekeeping industry and I wish to take the liberty of outlining the following Membership Plan:

That each and every one of present Members try to obtain not less than three new Members from their locality and district or whatever place and time they happen to visit or are talking to other Beekeepers.

The stronger the organization, the more we can accomplish for the benefit of every Member.

Respectfully submitted,

F. Rathje

FINANCIAL REPORT

GLENN A. KREUTZER

You have before you a copy of the Auditor's Report for 12 months ended July 31, 1976.

Our revenue was down from what had been budgeted for by \$1,012. Our expenditure was also down by \$2,277.

We had budgeted for a \$2,030 deficit but because the cost of our Secretary-Treasurer and office is down, we only had a deficit of \$765.

We do, however, have a new Fee Schedule which was passed at last year's Annual Meeting and went into effect August 1, 1976. Hopefully this increase in fees will rectify any deficit situation.

COOPERS & LYBRAND

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA
AND IN PRINCIPAL AREAS
OF THE WORLD

TELEPHONE AREA (403) 264-1111
CABLES COLYBRAND
TELEX 03-825788
FOURTEEN HUNDRED
639 - 5TH AVENUE S. W.
CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA T2P 0M9

September 15, 1976

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

We have examined the balance sheet of the Canadian Honey Council as at July 31, 1976 and the statement of revenue and expenditure and surplus for the year then ended. Our examination included a general review of the accounting procedures and such tests of accounting records and other supporting evidence as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

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

In our opinion, except for the above limitation, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the council as at July 31, 1976 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.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Coopers & Lybrand". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name of the firm.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
BALANCE SHEET AS AT JULY 31, 1976

	1976 \$	1975 \$
ASSETS		
CASH IN BANK	4,165	(150)
TERM DEPOSITS	2,000	4,000
ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	<u>46</u>	<u>93</u>
	<u>6,211</u>	<u>3,943</u>
LIABILITIES AND RETAINED EARNINGS		
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	3,033	-
SURPLUS	<u>3,178</u>	<u>3,943</u>
	<u>6,211</u>	<u>3,943</u>

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL:

Director

Director

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES AND SURPLUS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1976

	1976 \$	1975 \$
REVENUE		
Memberships - delegates	4,500	4,050
- beekeepers	9,765	10,120
- packing plants	1,000	1,200
- managers and suppliers	<u>1,060</u>	<u>1,275</u>
	16,325	16,645
Contributions	-	50
Interest Income	540	512
Annual Meeting	<u>133</u>	<u>(143)</u>
	<u>16,998</u>	<u>17,064</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Administration	5,667	5,500
Audit	425	200
Awards	237	158
Fairs and Exhibitions	-	50
Honorarium - president	150	600
Miscellaneous	306	119
Postage	294	477
Printing and office supplies	2,063	2,032
Publicity and promotion	95	118
Rent	1,320	2,540
Telephone and telegraph	1,956	1,430
Translation of annual report	1,050	-
Travel - executive	3,494	3,823
- executive secretary	<u>706</u>	<u>408</u>
	<u>17,763</u>	<u>17,455</u>
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE	(765)	(391)
SURPLUS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>3,943</u>	<u>4,334</u>
SURPLUS - END OF YEAR	<u><u>3,178</u></u>	<u><u>3,943</u></u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL.
BALANCE SHEET - NOVEMBER 1976.
(Three months)

Assets.

Cash in Bank	10.878
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Liabilities.

Surplus - July 1976	3.178
Accounts Payable, Administration	1.250
Surplus - November 1976	<u>6.450</u>
	10.878

Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue;		
Membership Fees		
Beekeepers	4.509	
Delegates	2.100	
Packing Plants	1.125	
Managers	300	
Producer Packers	200	
Suppliers	675	
Donation - S.E. Bland	25	
Donation - Carmen Ciphery	25	
Interest	<u>32</u>	8.991

Expenditure.

Postage	116	
Stationery, Supplies	75	
Printing	169	
Telephone	356	
Translation	95.	
Corporation fee	30	
Honorarium, President to July 1976	450	
Administration to Nov. 1976	<u>1.250</u>	<u>2.541</u>

Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	6.450
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REPORT TO THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL (1976)

by

Dr. C.D.F. Miller
Acting/Federal Apiculturist.

Mr. Chairman, Council Executive, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am most pleased to have been appointed Acting/Federal Apiculturist and in that capacity I bring you greetings from the Honourable Mr. Eugene Whelan and Dr. J.J. Cartier, my predecessor.

My role, as I see it, is to serve as a liaison between you "The Canadian Honey Council", your colleagues "The Canadian Apiculture Professional Association" and "Agriculture Canada".

I pledge myself to serve you to the best of my ability and hopefully, by my achievements, I will earn your respect and gain your confidence and subsequent support.

My predecessor and colleague, Dr. J.J. Cartier, helped the Canadian Honey Council, in his role as Acting Federal Apiculturist, achieve the following three important objectives in 1976;

1) Convinced the United States Government not to impose a 30% ad valorem duty on Canadian imported honey.

2) Obtained a temporary registration for Cyanogas for use by bee-keepers in 1976.

3) Arranged for scientists in the Chemistry and Biology Research Institute of Research Branch, Agriculture Canada, to obtain cyanogas residue data from honey exposed to the gas in 1976 harvesting season.

These data may lead to permanent registration.

Research Report
Agriculture Canada Research Station
Beaverlodge, Alberta

It was shown by Mr. D. Nelson in 1976 that

a) colonies in hives with insulated tops (2" fiberglass) consumed less food than colonies in hives without insulated tops,

- b) colonies in hives with supers consume more food but survive better, contain more capped brood and need less management in spring than colonies in hives without supers;
- c) radio-isotope tags do not detrimentally affect the behavior of tagged queens!
- d) honey production in Beaverlodge region in 1976 was below the average annual production.

Dr. T. Szabo demonstrated that queen bees reared at Beaverlodge wintered well in both indoor and outdoor environments.

Agriculture Canada Research Station, Ottawa, Ontario

Dr. T. Gochnauer and associates showed through large scale test that effective control of American foulbrood disease could be achieved when infected colonies were given preventive chemotherapy and ethylene oxide fumigation treatments at the same time.

Dr. R. Boch has,

- a) isolated and identified one of the pheromones (odours) by which queen bees are able to identify themselves to their colony as their true queen,
- b) demonstrated that the odour of virgin queen bees change when mated, and
- c) shown that queenless colonies can be made to accept any queen, if the queen is treated with artificial pheromones. The treatment of the queen with the pheromone prevents balling of the queen.

Mr. Chairman, if I may be allowed to diverge slightly from your usual format, I would like to present to you and your colleagues an observation I have made after spending some time in these few days with members of both the C.H.C and the C.A.P.A. I may be incorrect in my observation, but I detect a lack of spirited cooperation between your two organizations.

I would hope that by bringing this matter to your attention, that a seemingly invisible barrier will be removed and that in the future you will work together to develop common objectives and goals, that will lead the honey industry into a period of even greater prosperity.

If you and your colleagues, Council members and CAPA members, want Agriculture Canada to join with you in developing sound research programs, you must first and foremost present a united front.

I would urge you to identify, prioritize and document your needs so that research programs can be aimed at meeting those needs.

I look forward to working with you and your colleagues.

REPORT - CHAIRMAN OF RESEARCH COMMITTEE

After the Canadian Honey Council meeting in Quebec, the Executive travelled to Ottawa to meet with various departments to bring to their attention the need for research. We also met with Dr. J. J. Cartier who is Research Co-ordinator, and named by the Minister of Agriculture, acting as the Federal Apiculturist. At this meeting present and future research programs were discussed.

The programs carried out by the research personnel will be covered in the various reports presented during this meeting, however, I would like to bring to your attention the invaluable assistance Dr. J. J. Cartier gave to the Council in respect to the provision of cyanogas to our industry during the past year. I am sure that if Dr. Cartier had not acted on our behalf we would not have had adequate supplies of Cyanogas available during the season.

As chairman of the research committee, I am satisfied that the federal programs will expand the production and enhance the industry.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all research personnel in all departments for work done on behalf of the beekeepers of Canada.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Gerard Paradis

RESEARCH REPORT

presented to the Research Committee
of the Canadian Honey Council

by

Dr. C.D.F. Miller
Research Coordinator (Entomology)

PART I - The problem posed by the U.S.A. investigation on measures to protect U.S. honey producers from increased imports of honey.

Following the submission by the Council of a brief to the United States International Trade Commission on March 10th, in San Francisco, Mr. J.M. Smith and Dr. Don Peer came to Ottawa and met with the Minister Eugene Whelan on July 14, 1976. Were also present Dr. J.J. Cartier, J. Lahore and E. Smith of Agriculture Canada. This visit was followed by a letter of July 19 from Dr. Peer to the Minister in which it was suggested that representation be made to U.S. officials on the severe stress that would be imposed on Canadian honey producers if the projected restrictions were enforced.

On August 9, the following communication was sent to our Washington Embassy by the Minister:

" The Canadian Government express its serious concern regarding the adverse effects which implementation of the International Trade Commission proposals would have on Canadian exports of honey to the U.S.A. The imposition of an ad valorem duty of 30 percent in addition to the existing duty would have a greater impact on Canadian exports than those of other suppliers because of the premium prices at which Canadian honey is sold into the U.S.A. Canadian authorities believe that Canadian honey because of its premium quality and higher price does not pose a threat to the health of the U.S.A. honey producing industry. The U.S.A. industry has indicated that Canadian honey does not pose any threat to U.S.A. honey producers. In presenting above note, you should indicate that if, despite our representations, the President proposes to take restrictive action, we would wish to have consultations with U.S.A. authorities prior to such action being taken. "

Early in September, it was learned that the U.S. President had not accepted the recommendations of the U.S. Trade Commission. All those involved in the representations have rejoiced over the impact achieved.

PART II - The problem of Registration of Cyanogas and cyanogas residues in honey and wax.

The problem was that despite its longstanding use by beekeepers, calcium cyanide was never registered under the Pest Control Products Act for use in beekeeping. Consequently, no tolerance was established under Food and Drugs Act. It was not expected that significant residues of cyanide would be found either in the honey or wax but that needed to be confirmed with data obtained in Canada.

In June of this year, Dr. Cartier was informed of the exchange of correspondence between Bee Maid Honey Limited and the departments of Agriculture and Health in Ottawa. He immediately established contact with the appropriate agencies and was instrumental in developing a suitable alternative. On the one hand, a temporary registration permit was issued to assure a continuous supply of cyanogas to the beekeepers. On the other hand, a cooperative program was launched to develop procedures and secure all the data possible from as many sources as possible. The Beaverlodge research station, the Ottawa research station and the Chemistry and Biology research institute were alerted to the problem. Mr. Don Nelson of Beaverlodge was designated by his director to coordinate this operation in three ways:

- by obtaining collaborations and opinions from his colleagues in other establishments and provincial apiarists;
- by determining the better procedures to obtain the required samples;
- by collating the data for presentation to our department and eventually to the Food and Drugs Administration.

Mr. Don Nelson will present a progress report on the subject.

PART III - Research progress in 1976.

1 - At the Beaverlodge Research Station.

A - D.L. Nelson

Wintering management

Wintering management consists of fall preparation, the winter period and spring management. All three are important but in the past most of the work has been done on the wintering period.

Insulating the tops of hives (2" fiberglass) after preparation of the colonies has significantly reduced the fall consumption from about 10.7 lbs to 9 lbs. Insulating the top with this extra layer has not reduced consumption during the winter period.

In comparisons of wintering ability of singles (S) with singles plus a honey super (S⁺) at time of moving colonies indoors showed that; (1) consumption (Sept. 7 - April 4) was 33.6 lbs for S and 40.6 lbs for S⁺; (2) a higher percentage of S⁺(100%), than S(81%) survived to May 1; (3) capped brood area on May 3rd was greater for S⁺(1780²cm) than for S (1420 cm²);(4) the S group needed immediate attention to stores upon moving them outside whereas the S⁺ group could be left at least 2 weeks before they needed attention. This inspection could then be done under more favorable weather conditions.

In spring a management system is also required to take best advantage of the wintered bees. Comparisons between packages, wintered colonies and wintered colonies divided at various times are being studied. In 1976 honey production records showed the order of production (from the highest to lowest) to be packages, wintered, split 3rd week of May and split 2nd week of June. The only significant difference has been the split the 2nd week of June and the others. Previous work had indicated that wintered bees handled as packages the 1st week of May were totally unsatisfactory.

Queen detection

Testing of radio-isotope tags (platinum-iridium 192 tags and 54 mn on Dowex resin beads) placed on the thorax of queens has been completed and there are no indications that these two tag types have any adverse affect on the queens, their egg laying, honey production potential or on the behavior of the queens or the bees. Behavior studies will now be conducted using similar tags. They may also prove useful in studying the movement and behavior of the winter cluster.

Chalk brood

A chalk brood (*Ascosphaera apis*) survey in the Peace region was again carried out in 1976 as part of the Western Canada survey. In the Peace region a total of 578 colonies were inspected and 246 (42.5%) showed

evidence of chalk brood disease. In the remainder of the province 313 colonies were inspected with 87 (28%) showing evidence of chalk brood disease. The data from the other provinces e.g., B.C., Sask., Man., and Quebec will be analysed by computer to determine if the variation in amount of disease found in the different areas can be correlated to source of bees e.g., state and shipper and also to compare infection levels between package bees and wintered colonies.

Honey yields

Poor honey yields the last two years have hampered research programs, particularly where honey production is used as a criteria of evaluation. The long term (18 years) honey production at the Research Station as monitored by a scale colony has been 160 lbs. In 1975 the average was 85 lbs and in 1976 it was 68 lbs. At these low levels of production, potential differences in most tests are not expressed.

B - T.I. Szabo

Queen rearing

A three year study to determine the effect of the number of grafted queen cells on the weight of queens is completed. Data will be analyzed and published.

Honey bee queens were reared and mated naturally for the third consecutive season. During July and August the queens commenced egg laying within 13 (9-24) days after emergence. For breeding purposes a new isolated mating yard was established. Artificial insemination of queens was also successfully conducted. Research on queen behaviour and overwintering of excess queens is being continued with very promising results.

Queen evaluation

The wintering ability of colonies with queens reared at Beaverlodge was evaluated indoors and outdoors. Queen and colony loss was less than 5 percent in both environments. This is a remarkable result because half of the colony queens were two years old. Weight loss was about 20 kg during 190 days (similarly indoors and outdoors).

Comb building

An intensive study revealed the complexity of comb building. The most important factor was found to be the number of bees (weight) in a colony. The mean minimum and mean maximum temperature during comb building was also very important. Results are being prepared for publication.

2 - At the Ottawa Research Station.

A - T. GochnauerAmerican foulbrood disease

Reports from provincial supervisors indicate a substantial resurgence of American foulbrood disease (AFB) in recent months. We have collaborated with the Ministries of Agriculture of Quebec and Ontario and the Plant Protection Division of Agriculture Canada in a large-scale test of the effectiveness of ethylene oxide fumigation of heavily diseased combs. We monitored the disinfection by use of Duorecord cards, spore suspensions of Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus larvae, and the larval residues (scales) in the combs themselves. Best results were obtained at a dose rate (the maximum usable in the apparatus) of 450 mg per liter, and with humidity at 60%, temperature at 29°C or higher, and a time of 24 hours. Complete sterility of the B. larvae samples was not obtained, however, and our field tests indicated an infective residue in about 40% of test colonies (ten combs per colony) when package bees were hived on them, unless preventive chemotherapy was applied in the first stages of colony development. There is general agreement among persons working on gas sterilization that chemotherapy should be used as an adjunct to the treatment, and field tests in a commercial apiary and in Quebec bear this out.

Because of other commitments on use of the chamber, studies on variation of time and dose rates could not be studied as effectively as hoped. A small laboratory chamber was used to treat small pieces of comb at the 450 mg/l level for varying periods of time. At 100% relative humidity and 25°C, sterility of the comb samples was achieved by 24 hours; some spores survived 16 hours exposure.

One of the breakdown products of ethylene oxide, ethylene glycol, had no effect on spore survival.

This project was initiated by Prof. Burke; support was given by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food; Rupert Smiley and Jaques Benazet of the Plant Products Division operated the chamber; Francois Beauchesne and Dr. J. L. Villeneuve co-ordinated the Quebec Ministry of Agriculture involvement; T. A. Gochnauer and V.J. Margetts performed laboratory tests and field trials at Ottawa.

Effect of rendering comb on Bacillus larvae residues

Some beekeepers salvage American foulbrood-diseased comb by rendering it in steam or hot water chambers. The presence and viability of B. larvae spores in various stages of the process have not been extensively studied. We added pieces of comb with known weight and known numbers of scales to a known volume

of boiling water, and sampled the mixture at intervals. The numbers and survival of spores in each sample were measured by standard methods. The comb residues were washed with hot water, and warm chloroform. The remaining residues were digested with pronase, and the spores still remaining counted and tested as above.

The wax samples were dissolved in warm chloroform and extracted with a small volume of water, and spores contained in the wax were counted. Most of the spores are released into the water during the melting process, but some remain in the comb residues (slungum) and the crude wax. The water from combs boiled for 20 minutes contained many viable spores. Over 2 hrs is required for complete destruction of B. larvae spores by boiling (Calesnick and White, 1952) in honey solutions. A preliminary test on commercial foundation (75.5 grams dissolved in 75.5 ml warm chloroform followed by water extraction) revealed no spores. It might be interesting to follow the passage of contaminated wax through modern wax processing operations.

The total yield of wax obtained by hot water and solvent extraction from two pieces of badly contaminated comb ranged from 20-27% by dry weight; the slungum ranged from 32-40%; the scales themselves from 8-10% of the dry weight. We are currently examining some new avenues of detecting American foulbrood residues in the hive environment.

Chalkbrood

Increasing attention is being given to this infection both in Canada and the USA. In last summer's trials, we succeeded in infecting some healthy colonies by incorporating ground mummies in a pollen-soy bean cake; no infection developed in colonies given 1 gram each of sorbic acid and sodium propionate in the cakes. These two chemicals had not been effective in the previous year's tests when applied to infected colonies, but appear to have some preventive activity. Recent studies by the Madison laboratory suggest that thiabendazole and/or benomyl applied in syrup have encouraging protective activity. Laboratory studies on the growth of the fungus, and its production of toxic enzymes or other substances, are being conducted.

Miscellaneous

Studies have been completed on the specific heat and the thermal analysis of beeswax and a publication has been submitted to Journal of Apicultural Research (with Engineering Research Services) and an analysis of apiary response to aerial application of fungicide (with Chemical Control Res. Institute, Environment Canada) has been completed.

B - R. Boch

Honey Bee Behavior

A consistent goal of our research is to determine the odors and chemicals that bees use in recognizing the presence of their queen, in identifying their own or a foreign (introduced) queen, in defending their hive against enemies, in finding nectar and pollen sources or a new hive site during swarming, etc. These substances are termed pheromones. By applying artificial pheromones, we try to gain a better control over the behavior of bees under normal apiary conditions. We have found that the chemical methyl-4-hydroxy-benzoate supplements the queen substance, 9-keto-decenoic acid, in keeping the colony intact. Other complex, highly volatile chemicals also play a role, but are present in small amounts or are so unstable in purified form that a complete analysis of the queen odor has not yet been possible.

When the queen is removed from a combless swarm, the workers will soon begin to search for her and quickly identify their own queen when presented with more than one queen in a multiple choice test. However, when given a choice between foreign queens only, they prefer the queen which is similar to their own. For example, bees from a swarm with a mated queen prefer a foreign mated queen over a foreign virgin queen; bees from a swarm with a virgin queen prefer a foreign virgin queen over a foreign mated queen. This shows that a change in odor occurs in a queen once mated.

When workers encounter a strange queen, they bite and hold her so that she cannot move (balling the queen) and beekeepers consider this activity a major hazard in installing a new queen in a colony. Experiments have shown however, that with the addition of artificial pheromones, a queenless colony will readily accept any given queen.

Pollen substitute

We have previously identified a chemical in fall pollen (trans-2-cis-9,12, octadecatrienoic acid) which is one of the chemicals that stimulate the collection of this food by the bees. A recent new method of a cheaper synthesis of this compound was reported, but unfortunately the new compound did not attract bees nor stimulate consumption of a pollen substitute when tested in the flight room. It is always necessary to combine bee behavior studies with chemical syntheses of this nature.



Report to the Canadian Honey Council *

Mr. Chairman - delegates: It is indeed a pleasure to attend the opening day of your annual meeting. Although I do try to keep quite up to date on happenings in your industry, I must say I look forward to your annual meeting to obtain your ideas and opinions on our work in your industry. Feedback is the way a statistical system keeps on the straight and narrow. I cannot attend the complete convention so if you have any questions regarding statistics ask them today or I will be available this afternoon or this evening.

I work in the Agriculture Division of Statistics Canada and one of the areas I deal with is honey yield, production and value statistics. We publish honey statistics twice a year. We run a survey in August to get a preliminary indication of yield and a survey in October to get final yield and preliminary price indications. The response varies between 60-70 percent. As a result of the input and demonstrated need by our organization we have implemented some measures that have resulted in improvements in the system. Our efforts were hampered somewhat by the mail strike that occurred last year during our fall survey. A lot of the credit for the increased work on production statistics should go to your provincial apiarists with whom I work closely. I met with them yesterday and we reviewed and worked on the statistical reporting system.

All personal data submitted to Statistics Canada is treated in strictest confidence and everything you give to us is protected by a strict Act of Parliament, the Statistics Act. Nobody but my staff ever sees the questionnaires.

* G. O. Code, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.

An important change in the statistical System will be taking place next year. The Agricultural Statistics Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture will be handling the honey surveys in that province. Statistics Canada's involvement will only be minimal. The gentleman in charge will be H. Bryce of the Alberta Dept. We have several Federal-Provincial agreements of this type on various crop and livestock commodities. This will be the first one of this nature on honey. They will use similar procedures and definitions to us in order to make the data compatible with our existing series.

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR CANADA

	<u>Beekeepers</u> No.	<u>Colonies</u> No.	<u>Production</u> <u>per colony</u> lbs.	<u>Total</u> <u>Production</u> '000 lbs.
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
1975	13,310	508,450	91	46,419
1976 P	15,295	530,930	106	56,095

5-YEAR AVERAGES

1962-66	10,428	385,132	105	40,635
1963-67	10,286	406,052	108	43,629
1964-68	10,074	416,352	101	41,875
1965-69	9,784	424,216	107	45,205
1966-70	9,432	423,122	108	45,582
1967-71	9,158	417,434	113	47,085
1968-72	8,894	411,880	117	48,068
1969-73	8,750	416,650	126	52,322
1970-74	9,158	427,552	120	50,814

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS BY PROVINCE

	<u>Beekeepers</u> No.	<u>Colonies</u> No.	<u>Average Yield</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Production</u> '000 Lbs.
<u>British Columbia</u>				
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
1975	3,600	45,000	79	3,555
1976 P	4,500	50,000	53	2,650

P-PRELIMINARY

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR CANADA

	<u>Beeksepers</u> No.	<u>Colonies</u> No.	<u>Average Yield</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Production</u> '000 Lbs.
<u>Alberta</u>				
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	2,000	158,000	88	12,904
1976 P	2,000	160,000	128	20,480
<u>Saskatchewan</u>				
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	930	58,000	112	6,496
1976 P	950	60,000	148	8,880
<u>Manitoba</u>				
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	900	76,000	106	3,056
1976 P	1,100	80,000	151	12,080
<u>Ontario</u>				
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	2,800	104,000	83	8,632
1976 P	3,200	106,000	68	7,208

P-PRELIMINARY

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR CANADA

	<u>Beekeepers</u> No.	<u>Colonies</u> No.	<u>Average Yield</u>	<u>Total Production</u> '000 Lbs.
<u>Quebec</u>				
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	2,200	59,650	86	5,130
1976 P	2,400	67,000	62	4,154
<u>New Brunswick</u>				
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	310	2,300	84	193
1976 P	470	2,700	80	216
<u>Nova Scotia</u>				
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	440	4,800	80	384
1976 P	515	4,350	81	352
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>				
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	130	700	98	69
1976 P	160	880	85	75

P-PRELIMINARY

APPARENT PER CAPITA DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE OF HONEY IN CANADA

	<u>POUNDS PER CAPITA</u>
1967	2.05
1968	1.76
1969	1.81
1970	2.16
1971	1.56
1972	1.71
1973	1.74
1974	1.74
1975	1.91

CANADIAN BEESWAX IMPORTS (CLASS 394-05)

	<u>QUANTITY</u> lbs.	<u>VALUE</u> \$
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
1975	214,808	310,000

CANADIAN STOCKS ON HAND

held by Packers & Wholesalers
(million lbs.)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
March 31	16.7	24.5	14.2	23.1	15.7	12.8	14.8	18.9	19.4
June 30	13.1	19.9	8.6	15.6	9.1	7.2	7.1	13.3	10.7
September 30	22.9	21.2	21.6	27.7	20.8	20.8	21.0	26.8	17.3
December 31	27.0	16.7	28.1	24.6	19.3	23.0	23.6	24.1	18.7

HONEY PRODUCTION - STATISTICS CANADA

The estimate of the 1976 honey crop stands at 56.1 million pounds, an increase of 9.7 million pounds from the 1975 production of 46.4 million pounds.

Estimated total value of honey, produced in the various provinces in 1976, with revised 1975 figures:

	<u>1976</u>	\$ '000	<u>1975</u>
Prince Edward Island	62		59
Nova Scotia	243		250
New Brunswick	188		164
Quebec	3,199		4,001
Ontario	4,109		5,007
Manitoba	4,590		3,061
Saskatchewan	3,552		2,793
Alberta	7,578		5,562
British Columbia	1,564		2,133

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF HONEY

<u>1975</u>		<u>1976</u> (to end of October)	
<u>LBS.</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>LBS.</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
2,053,095	\$871,000	3,863,810	\$1,433,000

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF HONEY

<u>1975</u>		<u>1976</u> (to end of September)	
<u>LBS.</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>LBS.</u>	<u>VALUE</u>
10,367,757	\$4,778,000	6,704,673	\$2,987,000

BEE SUPPLIES MANUFACTURERS' REPORT

Mr. Chairman, Council Members, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Our prediction that 1976 would be a very busy one for the bee supply industry in Canada, proved to be correct, not only for ourselves, but also for the United States industry. We know by the numbers of beginners taking courses that their demands would be heavy, but we did not expect the increases and replacements of equipment that were made by the commercial beekeepers. You will no doubt recall, that bulk honey prices were uncertain and that the price of sugar was on the way down.

Beekeepers generally seem to be still optimistic and from early indications, it would look like this trend will carry through the 1977 season. The industry is conscious of the uncertainty of honey prices and will endeavour to keep price increases to a minimum, however, there are many factors over which we have no control. We have already been advised of a 10% increase on glass subject to approval from Anti-Inflation Board on January 1st, 1977. Steel products and cartons have been edging up slowly. Lumber is usually an unknown as it is geared to housing starts and can change very rapidly, however the mills' cost of production is up about 10% and will no doubt be reflected in the selling price. Labour rates and fringe benefits are still costing the industry more money each year, however the rate of increase seems to be less than a year ago. Crude Beeswax, the big cost factor in foundation making, have moved up steadily over the last four (4) months. This may be a benefit to some beekeepers, but is certainly bad for those trying to increase or replace old combs. It would appear that Canada imports and exports about the same amount of crude beeswax each year, so we would like to suggest to beekeepers that they offer their wax to Canadian users, before they decide to export it. They would still receive the same price, but the cost of transportation in and out of the country would be a considerable saving. We hope that the price of package bees has stabilized and see no increase for 1977.

Cost of transportation on supplies has continued to increase and the service decrease, especially in the Maritimes, where the two express companies are concerned. There does not seem to be any easy answer to this problem.

The industry would like to urge beekeepers to place their orders early so we may have time to secure and make sufficient stock. The customer only pays on delivery and therefore does not tie up his money for long periods.

We understand that Bill Rogers has moved from Alberta to B.C. and that Oliver Clubine has sold his business to Bee Care Supplies Ltd., with Mr. M. Brown as president.

The use of medicated liquid sugar for feeding bees has continued to grow.

This year saw the introduction of a coroplast plastic wintering case, which is being tested by Dr. Boch at Ottawa, as well as other beekeepers and research centers.

This year many thousands plastic frames were in use in the East and are presently on trial for the winter.

It does not seem likely that 1977 will bring any big changes in sizes of containers or hives under the Metric Conversion Program.

The supply industry looks forward, with pleasure, to another year of working with the beekeepers of Canada in their quest for good crops and better pollination.

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard W. Craighead
F. W. JONES & SON LTD.

IMPORTATION OF PACKAGE BEES COMMITTEE

by John Corner

During the 1973 and 1974 meetings of the Canadian Honey Council it was decided to proceed with importations of bee stock from Mexico.

See pages 8 and 9, Minutes and Proceedings of Canadian Honey Council, Thirty-Third Annual Meeting.

See also Canadian Honey Council resolutions number 48, IMPORTATION - GENETIC STOCK and number 50, IMPORTATION COMMITTEE.

Members of the Canadian Honey Council and Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists who were appointed to this Committee are as follows: J. Corner, Vernon; Dr. M. V. Smith, University of Guelph; Mr. T. Taylor, Nipawan, Saskatchewan.

Since this Committee has been appointed there have been to my knowledge no importations of honeybees or honey bee queens from any country other than New Zealand or Mexico. During the summer of 1976 a total of 5,500 two pound packages of bees were imported into Alberta from Mexico and 8,160 queens were also brought into Canada from Mexico. In addition to this, several thousand queens were imported from New Zealand by Mr. Alan Graham. Also approximately 500 queens were imported into British Columbia from New Zealand under individual permit.

Since our Committee last met Dr. K. F. Wells has been appointed as Associate Deputy Minister of the Health of Animals Branch so that he is no longer Veterinary Director General, Health of Animals Branch. I have been advised that in future any person wishing to obtain a permit to import honeybees into Canada should apply to:

Dr. A. E. Lewis, Director,
Contagious Diseases Division,
Health of Animals Branch,
Agriculture Canada,
S.B.I. Building,
Billings Bridge Plaza,
Ottawa, Ontario. K1A 0Y9

Attention: Dr. R. Y. Bonin

Finally I would recommend that the Canadian Honey Council and the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists continue to maintain a standing Committee to liase with the officials of the Health of Animals Branch concerning stock importation into Canada.

REPORT OF PACKAGE BEE AND QUEEN BEE IMPORTS FROM MEXICO

P. F. PAWLOWSKI

The Alberta Department of Agriculture in co-operation with Alberta Honey Producers Co-operative completed a three year project involving the importation of Queens and Packaged Bees from Mexico.

The 1974 imports were of pure Mexican stock. Subsequently breeder queens of U.S./Canadian stock were supplied for the 1975 and 1976 shipping seasons. The breeder stock was used for the raising of queens only, therefore, worker bees in packages were of Mexican stock.

The following table represents the imports and the shipment survival rate across the three year project.

<u>1974</u>	<u>No. Imported</u>	<u>% Survival</u>
Queen Bees	4500	95%
Package Bees - 2 Kilo pkg.	nil	---
Package Bees - 1 Kilo pkg.	10	100%
<u>1975</u>	<u>No. Imported</u>	<u>% Survival</u>
Queen Bees	4800	90%
Package Bees - 2 Kilo pkg.	550	48%
Package Bees - 1 Kilo pkg.	50	98%
<u>1976</u>	<u>No. Imported</u>	<u>% Survival</u>
Queen Bees	4000	97%
Package Bees - 2 Kilo pkg.	nil	---
Package Bees - 1 Kilo pkg.	1455	100%

The project achieved the following:

1. The success of the project opened a new source of supply to Canadian beekeepers.
2. Created an awareness of the export potential with the Mexican Federal Authorities as well as at the Beekeeping Industry level.
3. Developed a nucleus of shippers in Mexico with production expertise for export of package bees and queens.
4. Provided the opportunity for all parties involved to gain the knowledge of export/import regulations and requirements.
5. Proved that package bees can be transported successfully if packed in 1 Kilo packages, palletized and screened.

Apimondia Report - to the Directors, Canadian Honey Council

APIMONDIA

(International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations)

The writer attended the 25th International Apicultural Congress in Grenoble, France, from September 8 - 14, 1975, as the official delegate of the Canadian Honey Council. Some 1800 people from 40 countries took in the general sessions under the auspices of the five standing commissions one of which Gordon Townsend is chairman.

The Canadian Beekeepers Council was a member of Apimondia for many years. Since 1971 Canada has paid no dues, thus the financial report of Apimondia shows that we are \$750.00 in arrears. Dues are based according to the existing number of hives by the member organization. In Canada's case our dues would be \$150.00 per year as we fall into the 400,000 to 800,000 hive category.

Prior to the delegates closed meeting, Vice-President Robert Banker of the United States informed me that I should attend as they had some questions to ask concerning Canada's membership, arrears, etc. Mr. Banker informed me further that he had told the executive that Canada had re-organized its national body and that the Canadian Honey Council was a new body taking the place of the Canadian Beekeepers Council. When we entered the delegates meeting, he introduced me to Secretary-General Cannamela who immediately informed me that we were not members and thus I was not a delegate. Banker prevailed upon Cannamela to allow me to sit in on the meeting, but I was told "only as an observer". So I sat in the meeting for about two and one-half hours and during that time five speakers spoke about countries in arrears and especially Canada, yet I was not asked to speak nor allowed to speak according to the Secretary-General's comments. The Chairman of the Congress and the President of Apimondia and others were well aware that I was there and also who I was.

While there is some question, in my mind at least, as to whether the Canadian Honey Council is a member (although not in good standing financially) or whether we lost our membership when we changed our name or because we are five years in arrears on dues, in my view this is not the question. Certainly we--the Canadian Honey Council--could become a member by simply applying and paying \$150.00 plus an admittance fee of \$50.00.

Apimondia Report - to the Directors, Canadian Honey Council

However, the question is much larger than this. To me it is a question of recognition--mostly by Apimondia--of Canada, and, are we interested in Apimondia and are we concerned about its recognition of Canada?

Up to now Apimondia believes that Canada and Gordon Townsend are synonymous. Since Apimondia is mostly controlled and run by Europeans, they believe that Gordon Townsend is "Mr. Powerful" here as there is a "Mr. Powerful" in most of their countries, and that the rest of us are of a lower stature.

Keep in mind that Canada is the most advanced honey producing country in the world--Apimondia statistics prove this--and that we produce approximately one/twenty-second of the world's honey. It is evident too that Canadian apiculture is **decades** ahead of most of the rest of the world. The United States, Australia and New Zealand in that order are reasonably close to Canada in production technology while the rest of the world is far behind. Still Apimondia ignores Canada; they take what they can but otherwise pay us little heed.

What direction should the Canadian Honey Council take regarding Apimondia? I would offer the following recommendations:

(1) That the Canadian Honey Council inform Secretary-General Dr. Cannamela with copies to President Prof. Harnaĵ and Vice-President Mr. Banker that Canada will not join Apimondia until Apimondia is prepared to fully recognize Canada.

(2) That the Canadian Honey Council inform the same persons in Apimondia that officially Gordon Townsend does not speak for or represent The Canadian industry.

(3) That the Canadian Honey Council name a "Director of International Relations" and so inform Apimondia.

(4) That the Canadian Honey Council strongly request to be part of the Apimondia bureaucracy if the C.H.C. is to become a member.

I would be the first to agree that these recommendations are a form of brinkmanship. However, we have nothing to lose, as Canada--excluding Gordon Townsend--has received virtually nothing from Apimondia since its inception. On the other hand, I am convinced that Apimondia surely wants Canada as a member. Should we be able to penetrate their narrow European apicultural web then and only then could we be part of the world beekeeping

Apimondia Report - to the Directors, Canadian Honey Council

two-way street. Furthermore, under such conditions it would be possible, though not easy, for Canada to receive some benefit from Apimondia. I refer specifically to the areas of International Honey Regulations (Codex Alimentarius Honey), Tariff and ad valorem taxes, reliable information on Bee Diseases (re Canadian stock imports), etc. Under our past membership basis I do not believe that this is possible.

D. F. Peer

November 1976

CYANOGAS REGISTRATION

At the 1975 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Council, resolution no. 27 was passed, dealing with the discontinuance of supply and registration for Calcium Cyanide (Cyanogas) by Cyanamid of Canada Limited.

Bee Maid Honey Limited, realizing the necessity of having this product available for killing honey bees, immediately proceeded to obtain registration for the product and locate a source of supply.

It was first established that Cyanamid of Canada would definitely not be registering and making Calcium Cyanide available in Canada for rodent control. Officers of the company, however, were quite willing to assist the Beekeeping Industry in obtaining a registration of the product for killing honey bees by providing technical information on the product and contacting the parent company, American Cyanamid for a future source of supply.

Bee Maid Honey Limited, working in co-operation with the Canadian Honey Council, Dr. J. J. Cartier of the Canada Department of Agriculture and Mr. Randy Barker, Provincial Apiarist with the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, were successful in bringing about a temporary registration for the use of cyanogas in killing honeybees. This temporary registration was granted on the understanding that residue data, presently not existing on honey, would be obtained during the ensuing year for use in determining whether or not future registration would be granted. Dr. J. J. Cartier very kindly volunteered the services of members of his staff to carry out the necessary work on residue data and Mr. Don Nelson of the Beaverlodge Experimental Farm, was designated to head up this investigation.

Mr. Gordon Marks of the Manitoba Honey Co-Operative spent a great deal of time and effort in providing the necessary information to obtain the temporary registration and in finding a suitable source of supply of Calcium Cyanide in the United States. Unfortunately, American Cyanamid would not deal on a direct basis. The product, therefore, has to be obtained in a round about way through an insecticide distributing company in the United States, be imported into Canada and relabelled before being made available for sale. This method of distribution has increased the cost significantly.

- 2 -

I am pleased to report however, that at the present time, there are adequate stocks of the one and five pound sizes of Cyanogas A-Dust available and, pending label approval, there will also be available soon quantities of Cyanogas G-Dust.

A special thanks must go to Dr. Cartier for obtaining this temporary registration because without his promise of obtaining residue data the Industry would not have had product available at this time. Also, a special thanks goes to Randy Barker who researched all the information necessary to enable Bee Maid Honey Limited to proceed with an application for the registration of Cyanogas.

Respectively submitted,
D. R. ROBERTSON.

DRR/sbg

PROGRESS REPORT ON RESIDUE DATA FOR CYANOGAS REGISTRATION

In the fall of 1975 the Director at Beaverlodge received a request from Dr. J. J. Cartier to have one of the Apiculturists appointed to co-ordinate the cyanide residue sampling for honey and bees wax. Along with this request was a project assignment: "To determine the nature and quantity of cyanide residues in honey and beeswax that may result from the use of calcium cyanide by the beekeepers in the season-end destruction of bee colonies. The purpose of the project is to provide residue data for the purposes of tolerance establishment under the food and drugs act." Dr. Spangalo appointed me to co-ordinate this project and Dr. M. Ihnat of the Environmental Chemistry Section was appointed the chemist in charge of the analysis. I then prepared a proposal for sampling procedures and forwarded this to various people for their comments.

The outline for sampling includes comb honey, extracted honey, wax cappings; all of these were sampled at one hour, twenty-four hours and forty-eight hours after killing of a colony. Other samples collected were wax from whirl dry and spinner, random honey samples from beekeepers, bulk barrels, pasteurized honey and filter material. There are about 150 samples in total to be analyzed by the C.I.R.B. lab in Ottawa.

The samples have all been collected but the indication is that it may take some time to have the analysis completed. Part of this is due to the fact that there is apparently no approved method for analyzing the cyanide in honey and/or wax. It may be important for permanent registration in 1977, to have this data at the earliest convenience. Therefore, if a time schedule is important for this I should be notified so that we can attempt to meet it. On the other hand, if it appears we cannot meet a certain deadline, it has been suggested that another temporary registration be applied for. Dr. Miller has assured me that he will do all he can to put this total package together.

Respectfully submitted:

Don Nelson, Head
Apiculture Unit
Research Station
Beaverlodge, Alberta

November, 1976

METRIC COMMITTEE REPORT

The Canadian Honey Council has been studying Metrication for several years. We have heard, at our Annual Meetings, presentations by the Metric Commission on the philosophy of Metrication and how they (Government) plan to implement it.

We have had a metric committee which last year, studied the ramifications of Metrication and poured through literally volumes of propoganda spewed forth by the Metric Commission to determine the best course that the honey industry should chart through this sea of metrication.

It has not been easy. It can be difficult and confusing in an industry such as ours to decide not only when and if we should be metricated, but how and to what degree we should be metricated. Most of you will recall last year's Annual Meeting, and our deliberations on this subject, which I think, demonstrated just how confusing and complicated this issue can be.

When I assumed the chairmanship of this Committee, I determined that in order to report back to Council, in the most clear and concise manner possible, this Committee (which fairly represents all segments of our industry) would have to:

- 1) Deal with packed honey and containers on a separate basis from the rest of the industry, i.e. beekeeping hardware and supplies.
- 2) Strike a sub-committee to deal with packed honey and containers.

This report then, deals with metrication in two parts.

BEEKEEPING SUPPLIES AND HARDWARE

Given the specialized nature and uniqueness of the bee supply industry and our dependence, to some degree, of importation of hardware from the U.S., the C.H.C. metric committee recommends that the bee supply industry, in the next few years convert to soft metric measure only. That is, the actual size and dimensions of hives and their component parts will not change.

PACKED HONEY AND CONTAINERS

This is the area that affects the industry to the greatest degree and poses the greatest problems.

The problems are caused basically by two factors. The first is the unique specific gravity of honey, and the second is our industry's historic dependence on containers used by other industries.

It has made sense, in the past, to use containers originally designed for other products in order to minimize the often expensive proposition of paying for a private mold. It makes even more sense to consider the use of stock molds when contemplating the expense of hard metrication.

However, the problem here is that each type of container has its own unique set of problems. Here we get into the difficulties of glass vs paper vs plastic vs metal and head space vs flush or recessed lids. Add to this the fact that some

commodity groups (whose containers we have historically used) have switched to hard metric, while others have made no move at all.

With the intent of obtaining some sense of direction through this confusion, a sub-committee meeting was called, comprised of government, all types of container manufacturers and honey packers.

The findings of this sub-committee were taken back to the Metric Committee as a whole and presented along with a recommendation from the Canadian Honey Packers Association.

As a result of these meetings and the resultant findings, the C.H.C. Metric Committee recommends that the Canadian Honey Council, through committee, MONITOR the ongoing ramifications and changes re metrication in all sectors of the economy; and obtain, where possible, the type and size of containers that will be available to our industry as stock items, so that the industry may, at some future date, choose the hard metric container sizes that will best serve its needs, from the list of hard metric sizes approved by the Federal Government and listed in Appendix 1 - 2 of the C.H.C. 1975 minutes of the Annual Meeting.

Robert Bird.

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION INVESTIGATION-HONEY

Following receipt of a petition on December 29, 1975, filed by the Mid-U.S. Honey Producers Marketing Association, the Nebraska Honey Producers Association, the Great Lakes Honey Marketing Association, the Michigan Beekeepers Association, and certain independent Kansas and Missouri beekeepers, the United States International Trade Commission on January 29, 1976, instituted an investigation under section 201(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether honey, provided for in item 155.70 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

Public hearings in connection with this investigation were held in Orlando, Florida, on March 2, San Francisco, California, on March 10, Kansas City, Missouri, on April 6 and Washington, D. C., on April 8.

The petition asks for a 30% tariff on all honey imported into the United States plus an unspecified quota.

The above information as well as a copy of the petition was received by the Department of Industry Trade and Commerce in Ottawa about February 13. On being informed of this material, President Smith flew to Ottawa on Sunday, February 15, and following discussions with I.T. & C. officials on Monday, he summoned Don Peer to Ottawa on Tuesday. Indeed the situation appeared to be serious--that is, Canadian honey entering the U. S. could have a 30% tariff plus a quota. Should this happen, Canadian honey exports to the U. S. would virtually dry up.

Smith and Peer spent the rest of that week in Ottawa working with both I.T. & C. and Canada Agriculture officials on a Canadian submission which was subsequently presented at the hearing in San Francisco on March 10.

While Peer made the presentation, he was accompanied by J. M. Smith, President, C.H.C., Robert Bird, Past-president, C.H.C., Gerry Paradis, Vice-president, C.H.C., Franklin Butz, Chairman, Alberta Beekeepers Commission, and Mr. Carl Rufelds, Chief Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, San Francisco. The Canadian presentation lasted about one and one-half hours

United States International Trade Commission Investigation--Honey

-2-

and much information was presented which is not in the Canadian written submission.

Support for the Canadian position--no tariff or quota on Canadian honey--was received at the meeting from the Sioux Honey Association, Silver Bow Honey Company, California Bee Breeders, Howard Foster, Homer Park, and Miller Honey Company.

On June 29, 1976, the United States International Trade Commission reported and recommended to the President of the United States on Investigation No. TA-201-14 re the U. S. honey industry.

Three of the commissioners (the majority) recommended that 30% ad valorem be applied to all honey imported into the United States over 30 million pounds during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978. In 1979 and 1980 the ad valorem would be reduced to 20 and 10 per cent, respectively. The present one cent per pound tariff would, of course, stay in place.

On learning of these findings and recommendations by the Trade Commission, President Smith made arrangements to have further talks with Government of Canada officials on July 13 and to meet with the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Whelan, on July 14. During the interim period of approximately two weeks, the president and I, in consultation with others, re-assessed Canada's position on this entire matter, and at the Minister's request we drew up a set of broad recommendations for his consideration.

Mr. Whelan informed us that he would speak to the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Butz, and inform him of Canada's concern in no uncertain terms.

On August 28, 1976, President Ford determined that import relief for honey is not in the national economic interest of the United States.

Unfortunately, the matter has not died with the President's decision. The subject of an override of the President's decision on honey was brought up before the U. S. Senate Finance Committee on September 23. The Committee decided, in view of the presidential election and the impending decision of the courts in the Federal Election Commission case, that they would defer any action on override until next year.

Under provisions of the Trade Act, the Congress has 90 legislative days within which to override. This means that when Congress is out of session, time does not run, making the deadline for Congress to take action roughly at the end of February.

I am led to believe that this deferral is a favourable development and that intervening events probably will preclude positive further action.

I would be remiss if I did not make a recommendation to the Honey Council on this matter as well as on the broader issue of tariff on honey entering Canada. It is my considered opinion that the C.H.C. should recommend to the Government of Canada that Canada negotiate at the upcoming GATT meetings, reciprocal tariffs with Canada's honey trading partners. That is, if a country has a 30% ad valorem tariff on Canadian honey, we reciprocate, and if another country has a 1 cent tariff we have a like tariff with that country. Thus the tariff on U. S. honey entering Canada would probably not be the same as the tariff on Mexican honey for instance. It is imperative that we come to grips with this broad issue--and soon.

The honey industry should be aware of the magnificent help and cooperation received from the Honourable Eugene Whelan, Minister of Agriculture, and the Honourable Don Jamieson, the then Minister of Industry Trade and Commerce, and several of their staff.

Finally, I would take this opportunity, on behalf of the entire industry, to thank President Smith for his outstanding leadership during this crisis.

D. F. Peer, Chairman
Tariff Committee, C.H.C.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
MEMBERSHIPS PAID TO JULY 31, 1976

BEEKEEPERS

Morley W. Abrahams, Sask.
Mervyn C. Abrahamson, Sask.
A & D Enterprises, Alta.
Derek Alen, Sask.
Eduard J. Amann, Alta.
W. Orville Andres, Sask.
S. Angerman, Sask.
Albert Anderson, Man.
Mrs. Carol Austin, N. S.
Dr. Jerry Awram, Alta.
J. R. Aisman, Man.
Baco
Russell H. Bacon, Sask.
Harold C. Baker, Sask.
M. Bernard Baril, Que.
Peter K. Bartel, Man.
Norman Bartel, Man.
Tony Barth, Sask.
K. M. Bell, Ont.
Jules Bessette, Alta.
W. R. Birkhan, Man.
Ferne Bisson, Man.
Adalbert Bittner, Sask.
Blanchard & Son, Sask.
F. E. Boswell, Alta.
John Bradley, Sask.
Harold A. Brake, Man.
A. B. Brown, Alta.
Roger Bugnet, Alta.
Douglas D. Burke, Ont.
E. J. Burnet, Man.
Fred Burton, Ont.
Franklin Butz, Alta.
Leslie S. Byers, Ont.
Stewart Byers, Ont.
Paul-Emile Cote, Alta.
Raymond G. Cote, Alta.
D. E. Clark, B.C.
Percy A. Crosthwaite, Sask.
Wasył W. Chubey, Man.
Carmen Ciphery, Alta.
Francis G. Cole, B.C.
Roger G. Congdon, Ont.
Claude R. Cameron, Alta.
Steve R. Clifford, Sask.
Jack Cage, Alta.
D. F. Campbell, Sask.
Carrell & Carrell, Alta.
J. Cmunt, Ont.
S. F. Cronk, Sask.
D. D. Campbell, Ont.
Ivan W. Christensen, Alta.
Christensen Bee Ranch, Alta.
Clayton Davidson, Ont.
Arnold J. Davies, Ont.
J. Barry Davies, Ont.
Gerard Deschamps, Que.
W. G. Dennstedt, Sask.
R. Douglas, Man.
Normand D. Doucette, Alta.
Henry Dorwart, Sask.
E. W. Drost, Man.
Tony Dressler, Man.
D. Van Dronglen, B.C.
D. I. Drinkwater, Man.
Martin Dueck, Man.
Ben K. Dueck, Man.
Grant Durnin & Sons, Man.
Walter Durston, Man.
Maurice Dubeau, Alta.
Dyment Bros. Ont.
Rene A. Desaulniers, Alta.
Les Eisler, Sask.
Jack & Les Ellis, Man.
T. M. English, Man.
Earl Emde, Sask.
Frank F. Enns, Sask.
Cecil Fast, Man.
Laird L. Fairn, N. S.
Ronald Farrell, Man.
Bernard M. Favreau, Sask.
Irene Fetch, Sask.
Ivan & Joy Fidler, Ont.
George B. Foote, N. S.
Charles K. Fogarassy, Alta.
J. Eric Found, Ont.
Robert W. Ford, Man.
Frontier Honey Ltd., Alta.
Douglas Freeland, Ont.
Erwin Fredrich, B.C.
Leo Fuhr, B. C.
Gane Apiaries Ltd., Sask.
Gane Honey Farms Ltd., Sask.
Leon Gacparski, Ont.
Larry Giguere, Man.
Grundau Enterprises Ltd., Alta.
Jules Guerin, Alta.
T. A. Gosselin, B.C.
R. Grueger, Alta.
Roger C. Gregory, Ont.

BEEKEEPERS - CONT'D.

Don Green, Sask.	Karl G. Lees, Ont.
Alfred Hauk, Alta.	Paul Lefebvre, Wainwright, Alta.
Rev. Eric B. R. Haave, Sask.	Paul Lefebvre, Eaglesham, Alta.
Henry Hamann, B.C.	Fred Lemke, Ont.
H & W. Enterprises, Alta.	Edward Lloyd, Man.
Mrs. J. C. Harlton, Man.	George Lloyd, Man.
Henry Hansen, Alta.	Bruce Lloyd, Man.
G. A. Hachey, Alta.	W. A. Lockart, Man.
A. Hannigan, Sask.	Robert Lytle, Man.
Wm. J. Hall, Sask.	M. A. Mason, Sask.
H. Henschel, Alta.	Dennis Mattison, Sask.
Peter Heinrichs, Alta.	Mike Mardell, Sask.
M. F. Hickey, Alta.	John Main, Man.
Hidden Valley Colony, Man.	Kenneth Margeson, N. S.
O. B. Hill, Calif., U.S.A.	E. C. Martens, Alta.
R. E. Ross Hopkins, Ont.	William Marshall, Sask.
Mark Hopkins, Ont.	Cecil Mabus, N.S.
Royal Adolph Houseworth, Alta.	R. George Machin, B.C.
Cecil B. Hoy, B.C.	MacKenzie Honey Farms, Ont.
Eric H. Holmberg, Alta.	K. L. MacDonald, Ont.
Honey Pot Apiaries, P.C.	M. F. Macdougall, B. C.
Honey Hut Apiaries, Man.	Denis W. MacInnis, B. C.
J. Nelson Hulme, Man.	M & P Honey, Alta.
C. R. Hunt, Alta.	Carl Meyer, Sask.
Nick Humeniuk, Sask.	Merkleys Apiaries, Man.
William A. Hunter, Alta.	Anton Medynski, Alta.
Conrad Isaac, Man.	Henry W. Miller, Alta.
Stanley Jackson, Alta.	Mohr Apiaries, Sask.
Thomas Jasieniuk, Sask.	Morris Apiaries, Man.
Calvin Jones, Sask.	A. J. More, Man.
Cliff Jones, Sask.	Lydia Morlock, Alta.
Jolly Bear Enterprises Ltd., Alta.	U. Moyen, Sask.
Jerome Johnson, Alta.	Fred Mueller, N.W.T.
E. A. Karmo, N. S.	H. G. Musselwhite, Man.
Dennis Keays, Sask.	Miel des Vallons de Mascouche, Que.
Andrew Kerek, Man.	A. G. McConnell, Sask.
Harold Kitson, Man.	Douglas McRory, Man.
Allan King, Man.	C. McIvor, Man.
Kazimierz Kiezik, Ont.	Herb McPhail, Sask.
Bryan Kirk, Sask.	John A. McLauchlan, Ont.
Joe Koblos, Alta.	Duncan McCabe, Sask.
Jan Kolodka, Man.	Blaine McKee, Sask.
Arthur Koehnlein, Sask.	Kenneth McPhee, Sask.
Stanley Koehnlein, Sask.	Richard T. Nadeau, Alta.
Gerould Knudsen, Sask.	Edward Nelson, B. C.
George Knudsen, Sask.	Doug Newman, Sask.
R. A. Knox, Sask.	Newdale Colony, Man.
D. W. Knight, B. C.	North Star Honey Co. Ltd. Alta.
A. Kreutzer, Man.	Jim Nolan, Man.
Glenn A. Kreutzer, Man.	North Peace Apiaries, B. C.
J. W. Larochele, Que.	Thomas S. Ogilvie, Alta.
Louis J. Laberge, Alta.	N. Olnick, Man.

BEEKEEPERS - CONT'D.

Wm. Ostopowich, Man.	R. G. Swannie, Sask.
Jean-Francois Ouimet, Que.	Alfred Taylor, Sask.
Sabatier Patrice, Que.	Taylor Apiaries, Sask.
Gerry Paradis, Alta.	Tom Taylor, Sask.
Paradis Honey Co. Ltd. Alberta	Tegart Apiaries, Alta.
Lloyd Penner, Sask.	Termeer's Apiaries, Ont.
Harold Fegg, Alta.	Claude Thifault, Que.
Sanford Petersen, Man.	Mrs. C. Thiem, Man.
D. F. Peer, Sask.	Lorne H. Thurston, Ont.
Larry Peters, Man.	Abe G. Thiessen, Man.
Philpott Honey Producers Ltd., Alta.	Tompkins Colony, Sask.
E. Podolsky, Man.	Cyril Tomsie, Man.
Laurence Prieur, Ont.	Trappist Fathers, Man.
R. M. Pugh, Sask.	L. Truscott, B.C.
R. W. Quesnel, Man.	Robert E. Turner, B.C.
Robert Rakochy, Sask.	Howard Turnbull, Man.
R. Raymond, B.C.	John Uhrin, Man.
R & D Apiaries Ltd., B.C.	Carl E. Ulrich, Alta.
Murray S. Reekie, Ont.	Ursuline Nuns, Sask.
Peter Rempel, Man.	E. Vandal, Alta.
J. B. Rivney, Sask.	Neil Vanderput, Man.
Rideau Honey Co., B.C.	Robert Villeneuve, Que.
Leonard Robson, Sask.	Joseph Valas, Ont.
George H. Roberge, Que.	Victor Apiaries, Sask.
Ed. Robertson, Ont.	Jacob J. Waldner, Man.
J. N. Robertson, B.C.	Wm. Wallie, Man.
Steve Romak, Man.	Raymond Walmsley, Man.
Leonard Rouleau, Alta.	Herman Warner, Man.
Jerry Rush, Sask.	Lloyd S. Wheeler, Ont.
Jim Russell, Man.	Wendel Honey Farms, Sask.
Ken Salen, Sask.	Clifford J. Wendel, Sask.
Roger Sala, Man.	West-Man. Honey Producers Ltd., Sask.
Cliff Sather, Alta.	Ed. Willms, Alta.
Rudy Schaller, Sask.	Ronald Wright, Que.
J. Schnell, Sask.	T. E. Wright, Man.
Ed. Schroeder, Sask.	Raymond L. Wood, Alta.
Victor Sevcenko, Man.	Walter Yaremko, Alta.
Hans Selnes, Sask.	C. A. Younie, Que.
Shirley Slind, Sask.	C. N. Yurchuk, Que.
G. G. Smeltzer, N. S.	Ewhen Yarotski, Man.
P. K. Schwarz & Sons, Man.	Dmy. Zacharuk, Alta.
Smith Honey Farms Ltd., Alta.	John Zehonja, Alta.
Howard S. Smith, Man.	F. Ziegenhagen, Man.
Jack M. Smith, Alta.	Gordon A. Zosel, Sask.
Greg W. Smith, Alta.	
John N. Stanley, Alta.	
Joe St. Laurent, Alta.	
Monty & Murray Smith, Alta.	
John C. Sproule, Ont.	
St. Peter's College, Sask.	
Rudolf Steinhauer, Man.	
South Peace Apiaries, Alta.	
Tony Suderman, Man.	
St. Vincent Honey Ltd., Alta.	

<u>Total by Provinces</u>			
B. C.	21	Ont.	33
Alta.	74	Que.	12
Sask.	75	Marit.	7
Man.	77	Others	2
		<u>Total</u>	<u>301</u>

ASSOCIATIONS - DELEGATES

Alberta Beekeepers Association
 Alberta Honey Producers Co-op. Ltd.
 Bee Cee Honey Co. Ltd.
 Eilly Bee Honey Products Ltd.
 British Columbia Honey
 Producers Association
 Doyon and Doyon Ltd.
 Hamilton Bee Ranch
 F. W. Jones & Son Ltd.
 L'Association des Apiculteurs
 Professionnels
 Manitoba Co-operative Honey
 Producers Ltd. Manitoba
 Manitoba Co-operative Honey
 Producers Ltd. Sask.
 Miel Labonte Inc.
 Ontario Beekeepers Association
 Peace River Honey Co-op. Ltd.
 Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association

PACKING PLANTS & PRODUCER PACKERS

Alberta Honey Producers Co-op. Ltd.
 Bee Cee Honey Co. Ltd.
 Manitoba Co-op. Honey Producers Ltd.
 Munro Apiaries
 Charles Warren

PLANT MANAGERS & ASSOCIATES

P. Pawlowski, Alberta Honey Producers
 Co-operative Ltd.
 D. Robertson, Manitoba Co-operative
 Honey Producers Ltd.

SUPPLIERS

Ackripac Ltd.
 Benson Bee Supplies
 Bee-Care Supplies
 Granpac Plastics Ltd.
 International Cooperage Ltd.
 Miller & Smith Foods Ltd.
 Polytainers Ltd.
 Rheem Canada Ltd.

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1975</u>
Beekeepers	\$ 9,765	\$10,120
Delegates	4,500	4,050
Packing Plants & Producer Packers	1,000	1,200
Managers & Associates	150)
Suppliers	910) 1,275
Total	<u>16,325</u>	<u>16,645</u>

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL APICULTURISTS
TO THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, delegates and visitors:

Thank you very much for this opportunity to speak to you on behalf of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists. First of all I would like to thank Mr. Glenn Kreutzer, who made arrangements for our meeting room. I would also like to express our appreciation to Mr. Eric Smith for discussing topics relating to grading regulations with us at our meeting, Dr. Doug Miller, Entomology Co-ordinator for spending time with us and familiarizing us with his duties and responsibilities in relation to the honey industry, and to Oliver Code for discussing statistics with the Provincial Apiarists.

Topics relating to our November 20th and 21st meeting are as follows:

1. Invert sugar - there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the results obtained with invert sugar syrup. First of all there are several types of invert syrup and different concentrations. Preliminary results by Bland and Jay indicate that invert syrup fed to bees in small cages shortens the life of the bees considerably; however, others that have fed invert syrup to colonies in the spring have had no indication of harmful affects. The only conclusion we can draw with the limited information is that if bees are confined that there is a problem whereas if they are free to fly, there is not a problem. Dr. Jay has volunteered to put together what information is presently available and to draw up a plan of research priorities relating to invert syrup so that any of the C.A.P.A. members that wish to continue this work will not be duplicating their efforts.
2. Cyanogas - Information on events leading up to the temporary registration for 1976 and efforts to obtain sufficient residue data for registration in 1977 are outlined in another appendix dealing with this topic. However, in relation to this topic, a discussion occurred on alternative sources of chemical to kill honey bees. Resmethrin was discussed in considerable detail. USDA has been working with this material for two years and small scale applied tests were done in B.C. and Manitoba in the fall of 1976. In general, it appears that the chemical is effective but at a much slower rate than cyanogas. Part of this problem may be due to the low percentage of resmethrin in the formulations that were available in Canada. Further work is required with this material and it will, no doubt, require residue data before it could be registered for the use of killing honey bees in the fall.
3. Harmful chemicals - Many chemicals used by the beekeeper are potentially harmful if used improperly. It was brought to the attention of our Association that one beekeeper in Manitoba had severe liver damage after using in large quantities and inhaling this over a short period of time. We bring this to your attention as a potential hazard.
4. Pesticides - To our knowledge, there have been very few instances of pesticide poisoning, however, we must be aware of the potential hazard of some of these under certain conditions. The point that should be stressed is that there will be a continuing pressure by society to look at all aspects of pesticides in relation to food products. We should not wait until this pressure is brought to bear upon our industry. Start looking at potential problems.

5. Increase in A.F.B. - Over the past few years there seems to be an increase in the incidents of A.F.B. in almost all provinces. In Saskatchewan last year, two beekeepers were prosecuted for having exposed, infected equipment.
6. Ethylene oxide - There has been great interest in the use of ethylene oxide for the fumigation of equipment infected with American foul brood. By the summer of 1977 the provinces of B.C., Manitoba and Quebec will have mobile fumigation chambers. Ontario and Quebec have used a large fumigation room that belongs to plant products. Evaluation of fumigated, infected equipment has shown, in general, that a minor break-down can occur in the first year with the level of **break-down** increasing in the second year after fumigation. This would indicate that fumigation alone is not completely effective in eliminating American foul brood.
7. Bear damage - Bear damage has continued to plague most western provinces and the provinces of B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario; all have plans for compensation in one form or another.
8. Controlled temperature wintering - B.C. established an indoor control temperature wintering facility in the fall of 1975, at Abbotsferd, B.C. Their choice of the location will give information on controlled temperature wintering in an area of high humidity and fairly high temperature. Their success in 1975 was favourable, however, problems in fall preparation and spring management were encountered and need further refinement. Manitoba, through a grant from the Manitoba Research Council has built a wintering facility which will be in operation starting December, 1976. A five year research program has been set up for this facility and much information should be obtained to aid those beekeepers who are already wintering in controlled temperature facilities.
9. Queen rearing - Manitoba and B.C. both have queen rearing programs established to look at queen rearing under Canadian conditions. There will also be programs involved in selection, artificial insemination and winter storage.
10. Bee sting kits - It has been brought to our attention by Doug McCutcheon, that bee supply houses in B.C. can no longer sell bee sting kits; these must now be obtained by perscription. It is likely that this enforcement will occur in other provinces in the future, and we should prepare for this.

Respectfully submitted,

Don Nelson
President - C.A.P.A.

November, 1976

REPORT OF CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Packers Association was held Monday, November 22nd. Members attending represented over 80% of honey packed in Canada.

The subject of Codex Elementarius, is of interest to the Honey Packers. It is for this reason that at the 1969 Meeting, the Honey Packers appointed a Representative to work with the Council Committee on this matter. I regret to say that Packers were not contacted on this matter by Canadian Honey Council since that date. We do hope that a Status Report on Codex will be forthcoming from this Council Meeting.

The matter of substandard drums being used by beekeepers was brought to our attention by the Professional Apiculturists' Association and considered at our Meeting. Our members agreed to co-operate in raising the quality standard of drums used by the producers.

With reference to Metric Conversion, it was agreed that in view of recent costs incurred for plate changes required to comply with the addition of bilingual labelling, the inclusion of metric weight and finally the Universal Product Code, we request that Council strike a Committee to maintain dialogue with the container manufacturers and monitor action on other food products, with a view to determining container sizes which would be available to the honey industry in the metric range as recommended in Report 1 - 2 of 1975 Council Meeting.

E.E.C. - It has been brought to our attention by other commodity groups; also indicated by a delegation from the European Economic Community that where the producers within the E.E.C. are unable to cope with demand, it may be possible to negotiate lower tariff rate on such products which would benefit the consumer and still give sufficient production to the producer. Since the greatest portion of international movement of honey is imported by the countries of The European Economic Community, we would ask that Council give favorable consideration to a resolution on this matter.

It was brought to our attention that some importing countries are now requesting certification that product exported is 100% pure bee honey. This matter was discussed with Mr. Eric Smith and a resolution will be placed before this Assembly for your consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

P. F. Pawlowski,
President.

Report - Honey Regulations

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. First I would like to say what a real pleasure it is for me to attend and take part in your Annual Meeting. This is the eleventh such meeting I have attended and I welcome the opportunity to renew old acquaintances and make new contacts with people associated with beekeeping and the honey industry.

In past years I have endeavoured to supply answers to specific questions and furnish required information on departmental policy and the application of the regulations respecting the packing, grading, marking and shipping of honey in interprovincial and export trade. In this report, I would like to review the work carried out by our Division in connection with honey, on a larger scale across the country.

One of our main objectives is to assist honey producers and packers in the orderly marketing of their product by providing uniform grading and standard size containers. This is intended to create stability in the market place and protect the individual who produces or packs a high quality product from unfair competition from someone who does not exercise the same care or expends the same effort. The consumer is also protected by being assured of a comparable quality of product while comparing the prices of the product on the market.

There are close to 300 honey producers and packers in Canada registered with the Department, which authorizes them to grade honey using the Canada grade standards and grade names. It also permits them to ship honey in consumer size containers from one province to another or to export honey in any size container. This requires many man-hours and involves a considerable amount of travel by our staff.

Last year, over ten million pounds of honey ~~were~~^{was} sampled and inspected for export. Export Certificates were issued, attesting that the honey met prescribed standards and facilitating acceptance in the country of destination. To the end of October this year, exports of honey amounted to 9.2 million pounds. More than half was consigned to the United States.

During the past year, new labelling requirements came into effect which resulted in an increase in the number of label proofs and finished labels submitted for comments and approval. Our Division was pleased to be able to assist honey producers and packers to develop new labels in conformity with all the applicable regulations and to make the transition to metric and bilingual labelling. We were also able to provide back up information and support for the Council Executive.

Another project undertaken was checking old and new models of the honey classifier by comparing 13 different colours of honey against the readings obtained on a Pfund grader. It was established that the cloudy suspensions in the bottles numbered 1 to 3 supplied with the older sets had darkened and were distinctly yellowish in colour. This was sufficient in some cases to indicate that the honey sample was a class lighter than when measured with the Pfund grader.

The newer classifier was supplied with cloudy suspensions which were uncoloured. Consequently, the readings corresponded with those of the Pfund grader except in one or two borderline samples. The answer therefore, is that any of the older cloudy suspensions that have darkened must be replaced. Mr. Craighead, who represents the bee supply companies, has informed us that the new model of classifier is available and that new cloudy solution bottles have been produced which will not freeze and are not liable to darken. These will be available across Canada in the near future.

In the book on honey published by the Bee Research Association, it is stated in the chapter on honey colour that the classifier developed by the United States Department of Agriculture is probably the best available. The Canadian model is of the same design, the two lightest classes being lightened to meet Canadian standards. Nevertheless, we will keep looking for an alternative instrument that will do a better job and still not be too expensive.

Looking ahead there are two main areas that are of concern for the coming year. One is the sanitation of equipment, hot rooms, storage tanks and bulk containers used for packing honey. Special attention is being directed to such matters in other industries and it is advisable that everything be kept in first class order in order to avoid complaints or criticism from outside the industry. In particular, empty drums will be inspected to see that they are properly cleaned after emptying and stored in such a manner that they will not become contaminated or deteriorate unnecessarily.

The other point is the amending of the Honey Regulations to bring them up to date with current labelling requirements and to accommodate the new metric sizes of containers whenever the industry advises which standard sizes they recommend be adopted.

Once again, I would like to express my appreciation for the measure of cooperation and understanding you have given to me over the past years. I will endeavour to continue to be of whatever service I can during the uncertain and difficult days that may lie ahead and I sincerely hope that I will have the opportunity of attending your annual meeting again next year.

Respectfully submitted,



E. R. Smith, Assistant,
Processed Products Section,
Fruit and Vegetable Division,
Canada Department of Agriculture.

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Beekeepers, Ladies and Gentlemen

When I came, it was my intention to say a few words about the U. S. International Trade Commission but Dr. Peer has given you ample information on the subject.

Having listened with interest to these proceedings, I came to the conclusion that you would prefer to hear about honey imports and exports.

The latest figures show that six months of 1976, honey imports were 3,179,926 lbs. which surpasses the total 1975 imports by 1.1 million lbs.

Exports for seven months of 1976 are 4,724,043 lbs. Export figures tend to fluctuate with Canadian supply and foreign demand.

These figures will undoubtedly bring up your problem of increased imports and Dr. Peer's suggestion of reciprocal tariffs.

Before the Council adopts this position, I would like to draw your attention to some considerations which should be taken into account.

Canada is bound under general agreement on trade and tariffs not to discriminate between countries in each tariff group. In other words, I understand that we are required to assess the same tariff on honey entering Canada whether it originates, for example, in the U.S., Argentina, or Germany.

The reason for different tariff levels on products is a factor of each country's desire or need to protect its domestic industry.

The main aim of the present Gatt negotiations is to lower all tariffs and thus encourage trade between countries by lowering trade barriers.

If you wish to pursue this matter in greater detail, you may wish to follow the pattern of other industries which have established an industry committee to examine Gatt regulations and to prepare an industry position paper.

If you choose to do this, I would be happy to work with you in developing a brief, for submission to the Canadian Tariffs and Trade Committee.

Je crois que la plupart des personnes ici ont compris ce que je viens de dire. Si par hasard vous aurez des questions, je serai tres contents de les repondre en Francais.

Y. Panek,
Grocery Products Division,
Agriculture, Fisheries & Food Products Branch (49).

BUDGET COMMITTEE REPORT

Glenn A. Kreutzer
Barry Davies
Gerry Paradis
Fred Rathje

Attached is the 1976-1977 Budget of the C.H.C. It shows an excess of expenditure over revenue of \$70.

We have increased revenue because of the new fee schedule. Two expenditures shown from last year, which have not yet been paid are President's Honorarium and executive travel amounting to \$2,050.

The new secretary is being paid \$5,000. per year as compared to \$8,040. that was being paid for both secretary and office before. We have a saving of \$3,040. in secretarial charge.

I will now present the budget in more detail.

BUDGET FOR JULY 31, 1976 - JULY 31, 1977

<u>REVENUE</u>	<u>1975-76 BUDGET</u>	<u>1975-76 ACTUAL</u>	<u>1976-77 PROPOSED</u>
MEMBERSHIPS - Delegates	4,350	4,500	4,500
Beekeepers	10,120	9,765	11,000
Packing Plants	1,000	1,000	1,575
Managers & Suppliers	1,275	1,060	1,200
Contributions	50	-	50
Interest Income	515	540	280
Annual Meeting	700	133	250
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	18,010	16,998	18,855
 <u>EXPENDITURES</u>			
Administration	5,500	5,667	5,000
Annual Meeting (net)	700	-	-
Audit	200	425	225
Awards	200	237	250
Honorarium - President 1975/76	600	--	450
President 1976/77	-	150	600
Miscellaneous	100	306	300
Postage	500	294	700
Printing	2,300	2,063	2,600
Publicity and Promotion	300	95	100
Rent	2,540	1,320	-
Telephone	2,000	1,956	2,000
Translation	-	1,050	400
Travel - Executive 1975/76	4,500	-	1,600
Executive 1976/77	-	3,494	4,000
Executive Secretary	600	706	700
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	20,040	17,763	18,925
 Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	 2,030	 765	 70
 Surplus - Beginning of Year		 3,943	 3,178
 Surplus - End of Year 1977		 3,178	 3,108

BILINGUAL REPORT

For the first time in the history of the Canadian Honey Council the 1975 minutes of the annual meeting were printed in both French and English.

There will be no simultaneous translation this year in Winnipeg. I have contacted the Quebec representatives Mr. Yves Gauvin and Mr. J. M. Labonte and after much discussion we felt there would not be a great need for it in Winnipeg. Reason given was poor crop in Quebec and consequently very low attendance. Another reason is the lack of funds, due to other commitments of Council's funds.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Gerard Paradis

G. Paradis further reported, that the simultaneous translation service at the Quebec meeting, had been paid for by the Quebec Government.

An application for a grant for Interpretation and Translation are being forwarded to the Language Program Branch, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.