

Peer

**Canadian Honey Council
Conseil Canadien du Miel**

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Minutes and Proceedings

**Thirty-Eighth
Annual Meeting**

**HOLIDAY INN
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN**

NOVEMBER 21st - 24th, 1978

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL.

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

THIRTY-EIGHT ANNUAL MEETING.

HOLIDAY INN, SASKATOON, SASK.

NOVEMBER 21st - 24th 1978.

* * I N D E X * *

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

OFFICERS.

1978-79

PRESIDENT	T. TAYLOR
VICE PRESIDENT	H. BRYANS
EXECUTIVE MEMBER	M. ABRAHAMSON
IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT	G. PARADIS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY	F. RATHJE

PAST PRESIDENTS

1940-41	W. R. Agar*
1942	S. M. Deschenes*
1943	J. W. Braithwaite*
1944	P. C. Colquhoun*
1945	A. T. Brown
1946	V. E. Phillips*
1947-49	F. R. Garland
1950-51	J. N. Dymont
1952	P. Kowalski*
1953-54	W. H. Turnbull*
1955-56	H. C. Allen*
1957-58	S. J. Lye
1959-65	V. Mesley
1966-67	E. J. Burnett
1968-69	R. Asher
1969-71	L. Truscott
1971-72	D. Peer
1972-74	R. Bird
1974-76	J. M. Smith
1976-78	G. Paradis

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, SASKATOON, SASK, NOV. 1978

ASSOCIATIONS	NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Alberta Beekeepers Association	Gerard Paradis	Box 568, Falher, Alberta. TOH 1N0	403-837-2354
Alberta Honey Prod.Co-Op Ltd.	Jerry Awram	Box 113, Hay Lakes, Alta. TOB 1W0	403-878-3410
Bee Cee Honey Co. Ltd.	Keith La Forge	7925 13th Ave. New Westminster B.C. V3L 4Y6	604-521-2606
Billy Bee Honey Co. Ltd.	Jack Grossman	68 Tycos Drive, Toronto, Ont. M6B 1V9	416-789-4391
British Columbia Honey Producers Association	Hugh Mahon	Box 70- 150 Mile House, B.C. VOK 2G0	604-296-3365
Doyon and Doyon Ltee.	George Doyon	2720 Duchesne, Montreal. Quebec. H4R 134	514-469-3471
Federation des Associations d'Apiculteurs du Quebec.	Richard Paradis	19 Guy Ste Rosalie, St.Hyacinthe, Que. JOH 1X0	541-799-4285
Hamilton Bee Ranch	Wm. Hamilton	Box 1169, Nipawin, Sask. SOE 1E0	305-489-1194
Manitoba Beekeepers Association	Glen A. Kreutzer	2004 Cres. Rd. Portage la Prairie, Man. R1N 1A3	204-857-3041
Manitoba Co-Op Honey Producers Ltd.	M.C. Abrahamson .	Box 479, Pelly, Sask. SOA 2Z0	306-595-4624
Maritime Beekeepers Association	G.G.Smeltzer	148 Belcher St. Kentville, N.S. B4N 1C9	902-678-2793
Ontario Beekeepers Association	Howard Bryans	Box 387, Alvinston, Ontario NON 1A0	519-898-2137
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 Association	Tom Taylor	Box 2349, Nipawin, Sask. SOE 1E0	306-862-5594
Suppliers	Richard Craighead	Box 1230, Bedford, Quebec. JOJ 1A0	514-248-3323

REGISTERED ATTENDANCE
SASKATOON, SASK.
NOVEMBER 1978.

* * *

Mervin Abrahamson	Pelly, Sask.
Roger Anderson	Scandia, Alberta
Jerry Awram	Hay Lake, Alta
Derek Alen	Lashburn, Sask.
Jack Arnott	Orono, Ont.
Ron Bacon	Kinistino, Sask.
Ken Benson	Metcalf, Ont.
Francois Beauchesne	Ste Foy, Quebec
Ed Bland	Prince Albert, Sask.
Howard Bryans	Alvinston, Ont.
P.W. Burke	Guelph, Ont.
Richard Clark	Wawanesa, Man.
John Corner	Wernon, B.C.
J.C.Corriveau	Quebec
Lorne Crozier	Truro, N.S.
Don Dixon	Winnipeg, Man.
J, Barry Davies	Seeleys Bay, Ont.
Grant De Fraine	Wetaskiwin, Alta
George Doyon	Montreal, Que
Glem Dubeau	St.Line, Alta
Earle Emde	Big River, Sask.
John Fast	Kleefeld, Man.
George Foote	Kings County, N.S.
Try Fore	Jesup, Georgie, U S
Keith Groot	Meadow Lake, Sask.
Charles Gane	Aylsham, Sask.
Richard Gane	Aylsham, Sask.
David Gecina	Bedford, Que.
Ray Girling	Saskatoon, Sask.
John Gruszka	Prince Albert, Sask.
Jack Grossman	Toronto, Ont.
William Hamilton	Nipawin, Sask.
Murray Hannigan	Shellbrook, Sask.
Erwin Harlton	Souris, Man.
Calvin Jones	Nipawin, Sask.
P. Kenick	Winnipeg, Man.
Allan King	Winnipeg, Man.
Glenn Kreutzer	Portage La Prairie, Man.

cont'd

....Registered Attendance.

Dennis Keays	Tisdale, Sask.
Bernard Levac	Montral, Quebec
Jean Marc Labonte	Victoriaville, Que.
Harvey Lerer	Beaverlodge, Alta.
Hood Littlefield	Visalia, Ca. U S
Wm. Marshall	Tisdale, Sask.
/ Hugh Mahon	150 Mile House, B.C.
Carl Meyer	Saskatoon, Sask.
Urbain Moyon	Zenon Park, Sask.
Blaine McKee	Arborfield, Sask.
Doug Newman	Tisdale, Sask.
Don Nelson	Winnipeg, Man.
Paul Pawlowski	Edmonton, Alta.
Charles Paradis	Bagot, Quebec.
Gerry Paradis	Falher, Alta.
Richard Paradis	St.Hyacinthe,Que.
Don Peer	Nipawin,Sask.
Ed Podolsky	Ethelbert, Man.
R. Prentice	Ottawa, Ont.
Don Robertson	Winnipeg, Man.
Robert Ray	Tintah,Minn. U S
H. A. Schon	Winnipeg, Man.
Sunland Products Inc.	Los Angeles, U S
Eric Smith	Ottawa, Ont.
Ron Swannie	Saskatoon, Sask.
Alfred Taylor	Nipawin, Sask.
Tom Taylor	Nipawin, Sask.
John Urhin	Austin, Man.
Neil Vanderput	Carman, Man.
Danny Valleau	Aylsham, Sask.
Charles Warren	Victoria, B. C.
Brian Whittasker	Winnipeg, Man.
Ed Willms	Scandia, Alta.
M.C. Young	Nanoose Bay B.C.
C.N. Yurchuk	Ste Therese, Que.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

A G E N D A

38th ANNUAL MEETING, SASKATOON, SASK. NOVEMBER 1978.

- A. Notice of 1978 Meeting.
- B. Introduction of Delegates, Members and Visitors.
- C. Announcement, Meeting Activities, Banquet and etc.
- D. Minutes 1977 Meeting.
- E. Delegate Membership Applications.
- F. Appointment/Election of;
 - Nominating Committee
 - Scrutineers
 - Election Chairman
 - Resolution Committee
 - Budget Committee
- G. Reports; President - Secretary - Finance - 1977 Resolutions.
- H. Committee Reports;
 - 1. Apimondia D.F.Peer
 - 2. Allergy Don Nelson
 - 3. Bee Importation Tom Taylor
 - 4. Bee Chemicals D.R.Robertson
 - 5. Bee Supplies John Fast
 - 6. Reserarch Tom Taylor
 - 7. Honey Grading Regulations P.F.Pawlowski
- I. Resolution Committee.
- J. Reports;
 - 1. F. Beauchesne, Apiculture Province of Quebec.
 - 2. Grant Bennett, Containers - Packaging.
 - 3. Ed Bland, Honey Drums and etc.
 - 4. Miss K.C.Wardley, Statistics Canada.
 - 5. Eric Smith, Dept.of Agriculture, Processed Products Sec.
 - 6. Don Nelson, Can.Assoc. of Professional Apiculturists.
 - 7. Miss Y. Panek, Dept. Industry, Trade and Commerce.
 - 8. D.R.Robertson, Cyonagas.
 - 9. Lorne Crozier, Dept. of Agriculture, Nova Scotia.
 - 10. Robert Ray, President American Beekeepers Federation.
 - 11. Dr. T. Szabo, Beaverlodge Research Station.
 - 12. P.F.Pawlowski, Canadian Honey Packers Association.
 - 13. John McNicholl, Intermodal-C.N.'s response to changing market.
- K. Report of Nominating Committee.
- L. Election of Officers.
- M. Appointment of Auditor.
- N. Resolutions.
- O. 1979 Budget.
- P. New Business.
- Q. 1979 Annual Meeting.
- R. Adjournment.

The Reports may not necessarily be presented in the above order.

Reception and Banquet, Thursday Nov. 23rd at 6.30 p.m.

Guest Speaker, The Honorable Edgar Kaeding, Minister of Agriculture, Sask.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL - CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MEIL.

38th ANNUAL MEETING

HOLIDAY INN, SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

NOVEMBER 21st - 25th 1978

PRESIDENT:, G. PARADIS

SECRETARY: F. RATHJE

DELEGATES PRESENT.

M. ABRAHAMSON	G. KREUTZER
J. AWRAM	J. LABONTE
H. BRYANS	H. MAHON
G. DOYON	G. PARADIS
J. FAST	R. PARADIS
J. GROSSMAN(D.PEER)	T. TAYLOR
W. HAMILTON(R.HAMILTON)	

President Paradis declared the 38th Annual Meeting open and welcomed the Delegates, Members and Visitors.

The Secretary read the Official Notice of the Meeting.

T. Taylor announced the meeting program and activities.

1. MINUTES - 1977 MEETING, VICTORIA, B.C.

Moved; J. Awram

Seconded; G. Kreutzer

That the 1977 Minutes be accepted.

Carried.

The Secretary reported that no new Delegate Application had been received.

3. COMMITTEES

Moved; J. Awram

Seconded; G. Kreutzer

That the President appoint the Committee Members.

Carried

The President appointed the following;

Nominating - Phil Burke

Scrutineers - Troy Fore & Paul Pawlowski

Election Chairman - John Corner

Resolutions - Tom Taylor

Budget - Tom Taylor.

4. PRESIDENT'S REPORT. (Appendix A)

Moved; G. Paradis

Seconded; J. Grossman

That the President's Report be accepted.

Carried.

5. SECRETARY'S REPORT. (Appendix B)

Moved; F. Rathje

Seconded; W. Hamilton

That the Secretary's Report be accepted.

Carried.

J. Labonte extended a thanks to the Secretary for the excellent French Translation of the Newsletters.

6. FRENCH TRANSLATIONS. (Appendix C)

Tom Taylor read a letter from the Secretary of States, Ottawa, which informed the Council, that they were unable to recommend a grant for the French Translation of the 1978 Annual Meeting and Proceedings Book.

7. FINANCIAL REPORT AND STATEMENTS. (Appendix D)

Moved; T. Taylor

Seconded; J. Labonte

That the Financial Report and Statement as presented by T. Taylor be accepted. Carried.

8. 1977 RESOLUTIONS REPORT.

(1) Honey Bee Stings - Allergy.

Note, D.L.Nelson's Report Appendix I

(2) Importation of foreign honey packed in Canada.

This is included in the proposed Ammendment of the Honey Regulations (part 2) " where imported honey is graded under these Regulations, the containers shall be marked with the word "Product of.....

(part3) "where imported honey is blended with Canadian Honey, the containers shall be marked with the words A Blend of Canadian and (naming the source) honey"

(3) Statistics Reports.

This was included in the Council's Newsletters # 19, 20,21.

(4) and (8) Duty on Package Bees. Sugar for Bee Feed.

The following reply was received from Industry, Trade and Commerce
Ottawa.

The Ladies Tea, Tuesday Afternoon.

A special thanks is extended to the three Honey Packers, Doyon & Doyon Ltd. Billy Bee Honey Products Ltd. and Bee Maid Ltd. for sponsoring the Ladies Tea at the Holiday Inn. It was well attended and enjoyed by all.

Tuesday Evening - Fun Night.

A tour to the Saskatoon Western Development Museum. Starting with a delightful dinner, then touring the Museum. It was quite an experience walking through the old Town and into the many old Stores and Shops and looking at the huge display of Vintage Cars and Farm Machinery.

Certainly this must be one of the most interesting Museums of its kind in Canada. Afterwards there was dancing and apparently everyone had a most enjoyable time with lots of fun.

Wednesday 22nd - Tour Day. No Meeting.

First tour left early in the morning, by Bus to Prince Albert, Nipawin, Melfort, Tisdale, and Birch Hills district, visiting several Beekeepers places, especially to observe the wintering of bees.

A delightful Ukrainian noon lunch was served at Nipawin.

Another bus tour was arranged visiting a Potash Mining Operation and a Hutterite Colony outside Saskatoon. This tour also included a Ukrainian style Luncheon at noon.

In the evening a large crowd attended the activities at the Hospitality Room at the Holiday Inn, sponsored and arranged by CN Rail and CN Express and we wish to express our thanks and appreciation for this enjoyable evening.

Thursday 23rd - GENERAL MEETING.

12. CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL APICULTURISTS. (Appendix H)

Moved D. Nelson Seconded; G. Kreutzer

That this report as presented by Don Nelson be accepted. carried.

13. ALLERGY COMMITTEE. (Appendix I)

Moved D. Nelson Seconded J. Awram

That this report, as presented by D. Nelson be accepted. Carried.

14. CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION. (Appendix J)

Moved; H. Bryans Seconded; G. Kreutzer

That this report as presented by P. Pawlowski, President of the Money Packers Association be accepted. Carried.

15. HONEY STANDARD.

Moved; J. Awram Seconded; G. Kreutzer and Carried

That a Honey Standard Committee be established to deal with the health standard in honey.

The Members of the Committee to consist of representatives of Council, Honey Packers Association and C A P Apiculturists and be appointed by the Council President.

The following were appointed by the President;

Don Peer, Chairman
 President of Council
 Don Robertson
 Jack Grossman
 R.M. Prentice
 Don Nelson

16. CN INTERMODAL SALES & OVERSEAS MARKET. (Appendix K)

John McNicholl, Manager Prairie Region, Winnipeg, Manitoba, addressed the meeting, followed by a series of slides. Subject; Intermodal - CN's answers to a changing Transportation Market in Canada.

Tom Taylor thanked Mr. McNicoll for his talk and slides.

17. CONTAINER REPORT.

Mr. Grant Bennet, Manager of Granpac Limited, presented a informative report, dealing with Plastic, Glass and Paper containers.

Moved; G. Kreutzer Seconded; J. Grossman

That this report be accepted. Carried.

18. AGRICULTURE CANADA RESEARCH STATION, Beaverlodge, Alta. (Appendix M)

1978 report by T.I Szabo, presented by Dr. Harwey Lerer, Apiculture Pathologist.

Moved; J. Awram Seconded; T. Taylor

That this report be accepted. Carried.

19. BEE SUPPLIERS.

Moved; John Fast Seconded; G. Kreutzer

That this report, as presented by John Fast be accepted. Carried.
 (Unfortunately a copy of his report has not been received)

20. AMERICAN BEEKEEPING FEDERATION.

President Paradis invited Mr. Robert Ray, President of the Federation to address the meeting.

Mr. Ray spoke briefly about the Federations activities and mentioned about the problem of the possibility of imitation honey entering U S, but fortunetly we now have a sure method to detect such a product.

He thanked the Council for the donation to their Research fund and was pleased about the co-operation and goodwill which exists between the Honey Council and the Federation.

He and his wife had thoroughly enjoyed the hospitality extended to them here in Saskatoon and he invited everyone to attend the Federations Convention in SanDeigo in January.

G. Paradis thanked Mr. Ray for his talk and that it had been a great pleasure having Mr. Ray and his wife here at this Convention.

21. ED BLAND, APIARY ADMINISTRATOR, Prince Albert, Sask. Department of Agriculture, presented a very informative talk, regarding Bacteria and Contamination and stressed the importance of sanitation, cleanliness and condition of Drums, Equipment, Storage facilities, working spaces as well as extracting and honey handling.

A thanks to Ed Bland was moved by T. Taylor, seconded by J. Awram.
Carried.

22. HONEY REGULATIONS. (Grading Committee - Appendix E)

The tabled motion was brought back for further consideration. Paul Pawlowski again went over the Regulations paragraph by paragraph and from the discussion, the following changes was recommended.

Paragraph 16 (b) of said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor; containers are maintained in a clean, sanitary condition and all bulk containers used for packing honey are sound, have tightly fitting lids and seals, are free from severe dents or bulking, free from obvious signs of internal rusting and are free from markings contrary to these Regulations.

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

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

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| a, | any net weight up to and including 150 grams. | |
| b. | 250 g. | |
| c. | 375 g. | |
| d. | 500 g. | |
| e. | 750 g. | |
| f. | 1 kg. | |
| g. | 1,5 kg. | i. 3 kg. |
| h. | 2 kg. | j. 5 kg. |

Bulk containers;

- a. 7 kg.
- b. 15 kg.
- c. 30 kg.
- d. Larger containers the net weight of which is measured in multiples of 1 kg.

The new regulations to become effective January 1980 and the conversion to be completed by July 1981.

Section 37 of the said Regulations is revoked and the following substituted therefor;

- 37 (1) Where honey produced in Canada is graded under these Regulations, the containers shall be marked with the words "Product of Canada" or "Canadian Honey"
- (2) Where imported honey is graded under these Regulations, the container shall be marked with the name of the country of origin preceded by the words; " Product of"
- (3) Where imported honey is blended with Canadian honey and is graded under these regulations, the container shall be marked with the words " A Blend of Canadian and(naming the source) honey. Predominant country of origin be listed first.

Section 32 - Each container of honey being shipped shall confirm to to the conditions set forth in Section 16 (b)

Moved; J. awram

Seconded; G. Kreutzer

That the Regulations, with the changes, as recommended by the Committee be accepted. Carried.

Moved; J. Awram

Seconded; H. Bryans

That 2 kg. size container be included in the above sizes. Carried.

23. THE BANQUET . Thursday evening,

sponsored in part by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, was well attended and apparently everyone had an enjoyable time,

Banquet Chairman; Gerry Paradis, Council President.

Grace by S.E.Bland, Apiary Administrator, Sask. Dept of Agriculture.

Toast to the Queen.

Jack Grossman, Toronto proposed a Toast to the Beekeepers.

Dr. Don Peer, Nipawin introduced the Guest Speaker

The Honourable Edgar Kaeding, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Keading extended a Welcome and Greetings from the Government and the People of the Province of Saskatchewan and presented a very interesting talk.

Mr. Glen Kreutzer, Portage la Prairie, thanked the Minister for his talk.

FRIDAY 24th - GENERAL MEETING.

24. INDUSTRY, TRADE & COMMERCE. (Appendix O)
Grocery Products Div. Agriculture and Food Products Branch. Ottawa.
Moved; T. Taylor Seconded; G. Kreutzer
That the report as presented by Miss Y. Panek be accepted. Carried.
25. QUEBEC APICULTURE. (Appendix P)
F. Beaushesne reported about Quebec Apiculture activities and work and which was followed by a series of slides presented by Bernard Levac.
Moved; T. Taylor Seconded; J. Awram
That this report be accepted. Carried.
26. FRUIT & VEGETABLE DIV. AGRICULTURE CANADA. Appendix Q
Moved; J. Awram Seconded; W. Hamilton
That this report as presented by Eric Smith be accepted. Carried.
27. CYANOGAS REPORT 1978 . (Appendix R)
Moved; J. Awram Seconded; M. Abrahamson
That this Report as presented by Don Robertson be accepted. Carried.
28. REPORT ON BEEKEEPING IN NOVA SCOTIA. (Appendix S)
Presented by Lorne Crozier, Apiarist N.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Moved; T. Taylor Seconded; J. Awram
That this report be accepted. Carried.
29. RESEARCH COMMITTEE. (Appendix T)
Presented by Tom Taylor.
Moved by T. Taylor Seconded; H. Bryans
That this Report be accepted. Carried.

5. Allergy Committee.

Moved; J. Awram Seconded; T. Taylor Carried.

Whereas there now exists an Allergy Committee of the Canadian Honey Council.

Be it resolved, that this committee address itself to Resolution # 1 of the 1977 minutes with a sense of urgency.

6. Seasonal Labor.

Submitted by Alberta Beekeepers Association.

Moved; Clem Dubeau Seconded; J. Awram Carried.

Whereas beekeepers continue to experience difficulty in obtaining skilled seasonal labor.

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request the Government of Canada (Dept. of Manpower and Immigration) to ease current restriction on the seasonal employment of skilled foreign beekeepers.

7. Post Office, Queen Bees Insurance.

Submitted by Alberta Beekeepers Association.

Moved; Clem Dubeau Seconded; J. Awram Carried.

Whereas at the present time it is not possible for a shipper of Queen bees to obtain insurance on shipments handled by the Canadian Post Office.

Therefore be it resolved, that the Canadian Honey Council request the Canadian Post Office to make provision to allow for the insurance of honey bee queens being shipped by mail, especially those coming from the United States.

8. Bee Forage Crops.

Submitted by Manitoba Beekeepers Association.

Moved; G. Kreutzer Seconded; J, Awram Carried

Whereas many important bee forage crops are undergoing extensive selection by plant breeders.

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council, in the case of Rapeseed and Buckwheat make representation to the plant breeding entities in Canada, that they consider the plant traits relevant to honey production; such as plant attractiveness to honey bees, quality and quantity of nectar produced, length of time of bloom pollen production.

9. U S A Labor Restriction.

Moved; R. Hamilton Seconded; H. Bryans Carried

Whereas the Canadian Honey Council is requesting a lifting of restrictions regarding skilled seasonal labor, that the C H C take action towards lifting the American restrictions toward Canadian seasonal labor.

31. Jerry Awram moved a thanks and appreciation to the Saskatchewan Beekeepers Ladies and especially to Linda Gane for the creative floral and honey arrangements on the tables in the Holiday Inn Coffee Shop and Dining Room.

32. A vote of confidence was extended to Fred Rathje as the Council Secretary - Treasurer.

Moved; G. Kreutzer Seconded; D, Peer Carried.

33. Moved; T. Taylor Seconded; J. Awram

That the Canadian Honey Council write the Minister of Agriculture expressing the Councils appreciation of and our support for Apiculture research at all Stations in Canada. Carried unanimously.

34. ELECTION.

Ed Bland was asked by the President to conduct the election in place of John Corner, who had to leave the meeting.

Phil Burke, Chairman of the Nominating Committee recommended the following;

President	Tom Taylor
Vice-President	Howard Bryans
Executive Member	Mervyn Abrahamson

The Election Chairman called for further nomination from the floor, As none was forthcoming, he declared,

T. Taylor, elected as President .

H, Bryans, elected as Vice-President.

M. Abrahamson elected as Executive Member.

J. Awram moved - seconded by R. Paradis

that J. Labonte be nominated as the Producer Packers Delegate.

As no other nomination was forthcoming from the floor, the Chairman declared J. Labonte, elected as the Producer Packers Delegate.

Moved by G. Kreutzer and seconded by H. Bryans

That R. Craighead be nominated as the Suppliers Delegate.

As no other nomination was forthcoming from the floor, the Chairman declared - R. Craighead elected as the Suppliers Delegate.

The President thanked the Nominating Committee and the Election Chairman.

35. AUDITORS APPOINTMENT.

MOVED: J. Awram Seconded; M. Abrahamsob

That Cooper and Lybrand be appointed Auditor for the 1978-79 fiscal year. Carried.

36. BUDGET. (Appendix L)

The 1979 Budget as presented by Tom Taylor was approved.

37. HONEY SLOGAN.

Moved; J. Awram Seconded; R. Hamilton

That the council take up the challenge from the Honey Packers Association, to develop a National Honey Slogan. Carried.

38. ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Glenn Kreutzer suggested that future Annual Meeting format be changed and recommended that the general meeting sessions be conducted on the first three days and that the Tour Day be arranged for the fourth day.

1979 Meeting.

George Foote, on behalf of the Nova Scotia Beekeepers Association, extended an invitation to the Council to hold their 1979 Annual Meeting in Halifax N.S.

Moved; T. Taylor Seconded; J. Awram

That we accept this invitation with thanks. Carried.

1980 Meeting.

On behalf of the Ontario Beekeepers Association, Howard Bryans extended an invitation to hold the Council 1980 Annual Meeting in Ontario.

Moved; J. Awram Seconded; G. Kreutzer

That this invitation be accepted with thanks. Carried.

39. Gerry Paradis thanked everyone who had attended the meeting and had participated in the proceedings.

He thanked the Executive, the Committees, Don Peer, Fred Rathje and everyone for their assistance and co-operation over the past year.

Gerry was given a standing ovation.

40. Moved; J. Awram Seconded; R. Hamilton

That the 1978 Annual Meeting be adjourned. Carried.

* * *

1979 ANNUAL MEETING

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT
ANNUAL MEETING '78
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

FELLOW MEMBERS AND DELEGATES:

It is my pleasure to report to the membership and the assembled guests on the activities of the Canadian Honey Council.

In addition to the executive meetings held following the Annual Meeting of Council in Victoria, your executive held the following meetings to deal with resolutions and other matters relating to the honey industry.

- Nipawin - early January
- Regina - late January
- Beaverlodge - early June
- Edmonton - early November

Further to last year's President's Report with regards to the executive meeting with the Honourable Eugene Whelan, Minister of Agriculture, one of the topics discussed was the need for research in bee diseases. As a result of these discussions, in spite of Government cut-back, we were able to obtain the services of a bee diseases scientist, in the person of Dr. Harvey Lerer, stationed in Beaverlodge.

With the promotion of Dr. C.D.F. Miller, the Minister appointed Mr. R. M. Prentice as Co-ordinator of Apiculture; we look forward to working with Mr. Prentice.

Last January, as President of the Canadian Honey Council, I was privileged to address on your behalf, the American Bee-keeping Federation meeting in Orlando, Florida. In addition, I was invited by President Howard Foster, to attend a special meeting of the Honey Industry Council of America Inc., in Chicago, on July 10th, 1978. The matter of botulism was discussed at this meeting. After consultation with various representatives of the honey industry and due to Sioux Honeys' press release, it was deemed advisable that no further release be issued by Council.

Most of the details of Council's activities are contained in various Committee Reports and I will, therefore, not dwell on them. These reports will be part of the minutes. I wish to pay tribute to all committee members who worked so hard on behalf of the honey industry, with special recognition to Mr. Don Robertson, Dr. Cameron Jay and Mr. Steve Davidge for their many hours of dedicated effort in resolving, at least temporarily, the cyanogas problem.

.....Cont'd.

I would also like to give special thanks to the Honourable Eugene Whelan, Minister of Agriculture, to Dr. C.D.F. (Doug) Miller and all the Government officials it was my pleasure to work with during the past year.

My thanks to the executive and all members of Council for their support.

To Mr. Fred Rathje, who has continued to work closely with me on your behalf, my grateful thanks.

As it is the custom, after two consecutive terms, I will be stepping aside as President at this year's Election of Officers. I know that each Council member will give the new President the same assistance and encouragement that has been given to me during the last two years. It has been a privilege to act on your behalf during my term of office.

Respectfully submitted,

"Gerard Paradis"

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

November 1978

Four Executive Meetings were held during the past year (Victoria, Regina, Beaverlodge and Edmonton)

Some of the Council business was conducted by letters and over the telephone, between the Executives and between the Executive and the Council Office.

Monthly Newsletters in French and English have been mailed out and some 425 copies of the 1977 Annual Meeting and Proceedings books were mailed to all Members and Associates.

As we had been unable to obtain a Government Grant for the French translation cost for the 1977 Annual Meeting and Proceedings Report book, we mailed a English copy to our French Members, with a letter in French, explaining the reason for this.

We have obtained a few new Members, however Membership renewal has decreased over the past years.

Such a trend could have a somewhat serious effect, with respect to the Canadian Beekeeping and Honey Industry, because a strong National Organization is very important to our Industry.

I would like to take this opportunity to suggest, that every Member, Beekeepers, Honey Packers, Provincial and Local Associations, Suppliers and others make a pledge to obtain One New Member and to fulfill this goal, in the not to distance future.

Please realize, that the stronger the Organization, the more the Council will be able to do, for the benefit of the whole industry.

Present Mailing List;

British Columbia	30	Associations	7
Alberta	89	Packing plants	7
Saskatchewan	85	Suppliers	<u>11</u>
Manitoba	65	Total Members	<u>360</u>
Ontario	39		
Quebec	15	Apiculturist ^s	9
Maritime	11	Government Dept.	14
U S A	1	Others	4
		U S A	<u>3</u>
			30

Respectfully submitted.

Fred Rathje.

Ottawa K1A 0M5
September 26, 1978

Mr. Fred Rathje
Secretary Treasurer
Canadian Honey Council
P.O. Box 480
Bassano, Alberta
TOJ OBO

Dear Mr. Rathje:

I am writing further to your letter of September 12, 1978 requesting financial assistance to help the Canadian Honey Council defray part of the costs of written translation for its 1978 Annual Meeting.

The Programme of Aid to Non-Profit Voluntary Associations was implemented in 1971 to assist associations in developing the ability to provide services to their members in both of Canada's official languages. Since that time, the response to the Programme has been so enthusiastic, and the number of applications received each year so great, that this year our funds no longer permit us to respond favourably to all worthy requests. As a result, I am sorry to inform you that we are not able to recommend a grant for your association during this fiscal year.

However, I must point out that our inability to provide funding at this time is not intended to indicate that this Department no longer assigns a high priority to the promotion of both official languages within your association. We continue to be available to you should you wish to consult us concerning your association and the use of the two official languages, particularly with interpretation and translation.

May I commend you and your association for your endeavours to promote the two official languages.

Yours sincerely,


Denis Roberge
Director, Private Sector
Language Programmes Branch

Financial Report

You have before you the financial statements as prepared by the auditors for the year ending July 31, 1978, also the three month statement covering the period August 1 to October 31, 1978.

As you will observe there was a surplus of \$6,080.00 at the year end. Revenue is down considerably from 1977 and also from that budgeted for. There are a number of reasons for this, such as: the translation grant received in 1977 was not made available to us in 1978; the annual meeting failed to generate the \$500.00 that it was budgeted for; and finally and most disturbing, memberships were down.

It has been the policy of the executive to divert as much of council's revenue into short term deposits as possible. Through this we have increased our interest income from \$33.00 in 1977 to \$273.00 in 1978.

Expenditures, however, were considerably less than budgeted for, by nearly \$7,000.00.

Going now to the three month financial statement we see our assets are up some \$3,000.00 above 1977. Revenue is holding pace with that of other years, there is no reason to believe it will not continue in its present trend. Once again expenditures are down from the same period last year by more than \$900.00.

The financial position of the Canadian Honey Council at this time is quite strong. The trend of declining membership must be reversed. The new executive must address itself to this problem, which if not corrected could seriously hamper the effectiveness of the Council.

Respectfully submitted,

Two handwritten signatures in black ink. The first signature is a stylized 'Jm' and the second is a more complex signature, possibly 'John'.

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

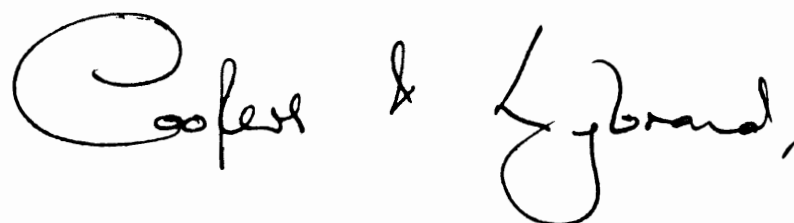
August 29, 1978

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

We have examined the balance sheet of the Canadian Honey Council as at July 31, 1978 and the statements of revenue and expenditures and surplus and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Revenues which do not arise from commercial transactions by their nature are not susceptible to complete verification by audit procedures. Accordingly, our examination was confined to a comparison of recorded revenues against duplicate receipts and bank deposits.

In our opinion, except for the effect of any adjustments which might have been required had revenues been susceptible to complete verification by audit procedures, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the council as at July 31, 1978 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position 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," with a large, stylized initial 'C' and 'L'.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
BALANCE SHEET AS AT JULY 31, 1978

	1978 \$	1977 \$
A S S E T S		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	737	7,967
Short-term deposits	4,500	
Accrued interest receivable	82	
Prepaid expense	<u>100</u>	
	5,419	7,967
OFFICE EQUIPMENT - at cost less accumulated depreciation of \$12	<u>683</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>6,102</u>	<u>7,967</u>
L I A B I L I T I E S A N D S U R P L U S		
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	22	4,282
SURPLUS	<u>6,080</u>	<u>3,685</u>
	<u>6,102</u>	<u>7,967</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, 1978

	1978	1977
	\$	\$
REVENUE		
Memberships - delegates	3,600	3,600
- beekeepers	9,258	11,516
- packing plants	1,075	1,550
- managers and suppliers	<u>1,175</u>	<u>1,450</u>
	15,108	18,116
Translation grant		1,270
Donations	30	50
Interest income	273	33
Annual meeting	<u>397</u>	<u>419</u>
	<u>15,808</u>	<u>19,888</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Administration	5,000	5,000
Audit	350	450
Awards	146	234
Honorarium - president	1,000	450
Miscellaneous	584	189
Postage	738	640
Printing and office supplies	3,147	2,815
Depreciation	12	
Telephone and telegraph	1,256	1,615
Translation	232	874
Travel - executive	295	6,376
- executive secretary	<u>653</u>	<u>738</u>
	<u>13,413</u>	<u>19,381</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	2,395	507
SURPLUS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>3,685</u>	<u>3,178</u>
SURPLUS - END OF YEAR	<u><u>6,080</u></u>	<u><u>3,685</u></u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1978

	1978	1977
	\$	\$
SOURCE OF CASH		
Provided from operations -		
Excess of revenue over expenditures	2,395	507
Item not affecting cash -		
Depreciation	<u>12</u>	<u> </u>
	2,407	507
Increase in accounts payable		1,249
Decrease in term deposits		2,000
Decrease in accrued interest receivable		<u>46</u>
	<u>2,407</u>	<u>3,802</u>
USE OF CASH		
Increase in term deposits	4,500	
Purchase of office equipment	695	
Increase in accrued interest receivable	82	
Increase in prepaid expense	100	
Decrease in accounts payable	<u>4,260</u>	<u> </u>
	<u>9,637</u>	<u> </u>
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(7,230)	3,802
CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>7,967</u>	<u>4,165</u>
CASH - END OF YEAR	<u><u>737</u></u>	<u><u>7,967</u></u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL.
Financial Statement Aug.1/78 to Oct.31/78

<u>Assets;</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
Cash	3.236	11,007
Term Deposits	10.000	
	<u>13.236</u>	
Office Equipment	683	
Annual Meeting, prepaid expence	100	
	<u>14,019</u>	<u>11.007</u>
 <u>Liabilities;</u>		
Accounts Payable	22	1.850
Surplus, October 31/78	13.997	9.157
	<u>14.019</u>	<u>11.007</u>
 <u>Revenue;</u>		
Membership - Beekeepers	5,599	5,452
- Delegates	2,400	2,100
- Packing Plants	1,125	875
- Suppliers	900	800
	<u>10,024</u>	<u>9,227</u>
Donation	40	
Interest on Term Deposits	91	
	<u>10.155</u>	<u>9,227</u>
 <u>Expenditures;</u>		
Administration	832	1,250
Honorarium - President	200	
Postage	238	256
Stationery Supplies	33	59
Printing	161	222
Telephone	254	369
Translation	120	136
Audit	400	
Secretary, travel		79
Printing - French Year Book		561
Miscellaneous		6
Apimondia - Membership		217
	<u>2,238</u>	<u>3,155</u>
 Excess of Revenue over Expenditures	7.917	6.072
Surplus - July 31/78 - 77	6.080	3.685
Surplus October 31st	<u>13.997</u>	<u>9.757</u>

GRADING COMMITTEE REPORT

Nov. 21/78

It has been my pleasure to serve as Chairman of the Grading Committee.

Copies of the proposed amendments were distributed to members Council and Honey Packers for comment. I want to take this opportunity to thank the members for comments directed to me.

The purpose of the proposed amendments is to achieve the following:

- (1) To make honey regulations compatible with label marking requirements for other food products.
- (2) To establish metric sizes of containers for honey sold in Canada.
- (3) To establish sanitation standards for bulk containers.
- (4) To establish requirement for country of origin on all containers of honey.

After reviewing your input, the Committee recommends acceptance of the intent of the proposed amendments.

The Committee further recommends:

- (a) Deletion of 4 and 6 kilo sizes to be replaced with 3 and 5 kilo, as containers are now available in these sizes.
- (b) New regulations to become effective January, 1980.
- (c) Conversion be completed by July, 1981.

Respectfully submitted,

"P. F. Pawlowski"
Chairman

Statistical Report to the Canadian Honey Council*

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, November 21, 1978

Mr. Chairman - delegates,

I am pleased to be here to address your convention this year. It is always nice to be able to meet the people that you speak to on the telephone and to join into the discussions of industry happenings. As this is my first meeting with the Honey Council, I hope that I don't get stung!

I work for Statistics Canada in Ottawa. I am not about to tell you that I am here to solve your problems. They say that there are three types of people that you shouldn't believe - those that tell you your taxes will go down, those that tell you that you are the best ever, and those that tell you that they're from Ottawa and that they are going to solve all of your problems!

Our Unit conducts surveys of beekeepers across the country to try to determine beekeeper and colony numbers and to estimate yields and production. We depend heavily on your help in making our figures the best possible.

Accurate statistics are essential if fair market prices are to be established. Our statistics are available to everyone. Producers are fortunate that this is true. Most large agencies be they importers, cooperatives, or whatever, have their own economists or are able to hire professional consultants. Also, these companies are better able to keep in touch with the trade news, market analysts, bankers, etc. whose business it is to be knowledgeable on markets. This means that in the absence of our reporting system, these large agencies would have a natural market advantage.

In the absence of an adequate information system the risks seen by traders are larger. This means that the marketing margins increase to cover the the traders' foreseen risks. This may cause price decreases - or at least a price stabilization - at the farm gate if traders foresee that consumers will not accept further price increases in the grocery store.

* K.C. Wardley, Horticultural Crops, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

The information system that we have only works if we all participate - and you have the opportunity to help. Two major honey surveys are done by Statistics Canada each year - one in August to determine a preliminary indication of honey yields and one in October to get final yields and prices of both honey and wax. The October survey is now in progress. The mail strike slowed us down a bit so if you haven't returned your form to us as yet please do it as soon as possible.

Last year at your annual meeting the time lag between our data collection and publication was discussed. As a result of this discussion, the Honey Council decided to implement telephone surveys in an effort to collect data more quickly. Our survey results, published about three weeks after those of the Council, were very close. In an effort to reduce costs to you in this time of economic restraint, I would recommend that we continue with Statistics Canada's established surveys. You can reduce the time lag by returning your forms to us when you receive them. Most of the time lag previously discussed results from having to follow-up those people who do not respond to our initial requests for information.

One of the biggest concerns that we have is the fact that many beekeepers believe that we want to check on their income tax forms. We never see your income tax forms and the tax man never sees your questionnaires. Only the few people in my unit that add up the numbers ever see your forms. These people are sworn to secrecy under the Statistics Act which provides for fines or imprisonment for any divulgence of individual producer's figures.

Your provincial officials work closely with us in making the estimates once our survey data are compiled to the provincial level. I would like to express my appreciation for their efforts in the past and my hope that such cooperation will continue in the future.

Our August forecast indicated that yields were excellent this year in Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. I heard a farm broadcaster observe that the "bees were the busiest in Manitoba" this year and, at average yields of 180 or better, it is no wonder. Yields were also above the long-term average in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, and Ontario. Yields in Alberta, still the largest producing province, were down somewhat this year as were colony numbers. This

brought the total production for the province down approximately 14 per cent from last year.

Total Canadian production was averaging almost 66 million pounds in August with an average yield of 118 per colony. This compares favourably with the 113 pounds and production of 62 million reported last year.

Since our August forecast the weather conditions have caused the actual yields to change slightly from our forecast. However, in the past several years the final production estimate has been quite close to the August forecast - so, although we will see some changes at the provincial level, I do not expect the Canadian total to change significantly.

Producer returns are up again this year with firm bulk prices now evident. Prices on a Canada level in 1977 were approximately nine per cent above the previous five-year average.

The data currently available on production, stocks, etc. have been given to your secretary for inclusion with my report. If you have any questions further to my report I would be pleased to answer them today as I must return to Ottawa tomorrow.

Thank you very much.

Honey

Honey Production 19XX - Catalogue 23-007 (Semi-Annual)

There are three mail questionnaire surveys conducted each year. Provincial officials provide the mailing lists of active beekeepers.

A 'Survey of Beekeepers' is conducted in July to determine numbers of active beekeepers and numbers of colonies established. This survey is conducted in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In August the 'Large Beekeepers Survey' is conducted in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario in order to gather preliminary yield indications. In all of these provinces questionnaires are sent to beekeepers with the following colony numbers:

British Columbia - eighty-eight or more

Saskatchewan - one hundred or more

Manitoba - eighty-eight or more

Ontario - one hundred and one or more

Provincial officials in each province help to interpret the results from the two surveys. Estimates for provinces not covered by the two surveys are obtained from the provincial officials of each province. Estimates for the province of Quebec are prepared by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics and for Alberta by the Statistics Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Data are not available for Newfoundland.

In September the preliminary forecast of honey production in Canada is released. This publication contains data gathered from the beekeepers and large beekeepers surveys and from provincial officials on beekeeper and colony numbers, average yields per colony and total production by province. The forecasts are preliminary indications only and are subject to revision in February of the following year.

In October the 'Fall Honey Survey' is mailed to all Canadian beekeepers. Those beekeepers who do not respond in three weeks are sent a second mailing in order to improve the response rate and ensure better coverage. The purpose of the survey is to provide material for the final estimation of the production and value of honey and wax. The survey is conducted in all provinces except Quebec and Alberta where separate provincial surveys are conducted.

Results obtained from this survey are discussed with provincial officials. Final estimates of beekeeper and colony numbers and honey and wax production and farm values for all provinces are released in February of the following year. The production forecasts published in September have been within three per cent of the final February estimates for the past few years.

Revisions to these data are few and usually involve minor changes to prices obtained by beekeepers. These revisions are normally due to marketing information that becomes available later in the year.

Response rates for all three surveys where Statistics Canada conducts surveys range between 55 and 70 per cent.

Price Calculation

Honey sold in bulk is compiled directly from the questionnaires by crop area. Honey sold in retail containers is adjusted for the price of the container (five to ten cent reduction per pound). A weighted average price is then calculated for honey by crop district by dividing the addition of the bulk prices and the adjusted prices for retail sales by the addition of their respective sales.

The price of wax is derived directly from the questionnaires and is compiled by crop districts.

Colony Numbers

Colony numbers refer to producing colonies only. Number indications are derived from the three surveys. Discussion with provincial officials help in the expansion of these indications to the provincial level.

Beekeeper Numbers

Beekeeper numbers are derived mainly from the Survey of Beekeepers and the Fall Honey Survey. Registrations of beekeepers are made in some provinces which aid in number determination. Final number determination is made cooperatively between provincial officials and statisticians at Statistics Canada.

Yields of Honey

Preliminary yield indications are derived from the Large Beekeepers Survey and from provincial officials in those provinces where a survey is not conducted by Statistics Canada. In those provinces where this survey is conducted, comments on the crop condition and outlook are also gathered to help in the making of forecasts.

Final yield data are obtained from the Fall Honey Survey by dividing the total production reported by the number of producing colonies.

Production of Honey

Honey production includes both extracted and comb honey.

Production is determined by a multiplication of the number of colonies by a weighted average yield per crop district. This calculation emphasizes the importance of accurate colony numbers.

Production of Wax

Indications of the number of pounds of wax sold are derived from the Fall Honey Survey. Generally wax production ranges between 1.2 - 1.5 per cent of honey production.

Beekeeping Statistics for Canada

Year	Bee-Keepers No.	Colonies No.	Production per colony lbs.	Total Production '000 lbs.
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	54,629
1974	11,350	473,570	97	45,786
1975	13,310	508,450	91	46,419
1976	15,300	530,930	106	56,095
1977	16,010	546,490	113	61,844
1978	17,470	566,900	119	67,426

5 Year Averages (1)

1972 - 76	11,440	473,630	108	50,706
1971 - 75	10,100	447,730	112	49,891
1970 - 74	9,160	427,550	119	50,814
1969 - 73	8,750	416,650	126	52,320
1968 - 72	8,890	411,880	117	48,068
1967 - 71	9,160	417,430	113	47,085
1966 - 70	9,430	423,120	108	45,582
1965 - 69	9,780	424,220	107	45,205
1964 - 68	10,070	416,850	101	41,875
1963 - 67	10,290	406,050	108	43,629

(1) - beekeepers and colonies rounded to nearest 10.

Beekeeping Statistics by Province

Year	Bee-Keepers No.	Colonies No.	Average Yield lbs.	Total Production '000 lbs.
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British Columbia

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	4,500	50,000	53	2,650
1977	4,500	47,000	118	5,546
1978	5,200	50,000	83	4,150

Year	Bee- Keepers No.	Colonies No.	Average Yield lbs.	Total Production '000 lbs.
<u>Alberta</u>				
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	115	17,940
1975	2,000	158,000	88	13,904
1976	2,000	160,000	128	20,480
1977	1,800	165,000	130	21,450
1978	1,800	160,000	125	20,000
<u>Saskatchewan</u>				
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	950	60,000	148	8,880
1977	900	64,900	138	8,956
1978	950	68,000	168	11,424
<u>Manitoba</u>				
1969	800	50,000	185	9,250
1970	500	50,000	186	9,300
1971	500	50,000	150	7,500
1972	470	51,500	184	9,476
1973	510	52,000	161	8,372
1974	810	60,000	143	8,580
1975	900	76,000	106	8,056
1976	1,100	80,000	151	12,080
1977	1,050	81,000	141	11,421
1978	1,200	85,000	178	15,130
<u>Ontario</u>				
1969	2,220	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	3,200	106,000	68	7,208
1977	4,000	106,000	75	7,950
1978	4,300	112,000	78	8,736

Beekeeping Statistics by Province - Concluded Appendix F-9

Year	Bee-Keepers No.	Colonies No.	Average Yield lbs.	Total Production '000 lbs.
<u>Quebec</u>				
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	2,400	67,000	62	4,154
1977	2,600	73,700	79	5,811
1978	2,750	82,000	88	7,250
<u>New Brunswick</u>				
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	470	2,700	80	216
1977	440	2,940	68	200
1978	500	3,200	67	214
<u>Nova Scotia</u>				
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	520	4,350	81	352
1977	520	5,000	82	410
1978	550	5,500	72	396
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>				
1969	50	600	56	34
1970	40	500	56	28
1971	40	500	66	33
1972	40	600	93	56
1973	60	630	100	63
1974	100	700	35	24
1975	130	700	98	69
1976	160	880	85	75
1977	200	950	105	100
1978	220	1,200	105	126

Canadian Honey Imports for the Years 1974 - 1978 Appendix f-10
(Class 55-09)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 (1)
	LBS.				
United Kingdom ..	29,489	6,154	6,920	367	9,624
Argentina	138,698	1,194,698	2,619,060	4,567	138,141
Austria	4,800	2,400	--	1,800	--
Australia	21,960	133,840	44,930	8,289	10,582
Belgium-Luxem ...	--	--	117,000	--	--
Brazil	--	70,232	--	--	33,069
China	11,805	205,780	2,108	4,042	1,497
Columbia	--	--	106,527	11,484	--
Costa Rica	--	8,360	--	--	--
France	1,666	1,906	1,459	4,522	5,853
Germany W.	34,954	20,414	37,708	8,041	2,821
Greece	38,385	87,962	38,972	29,649	35,945
Guatemala	8,975	--	--	--	--
Hong Kong	458	--	--	5,235	--
Hungary	6,000	2,400	418,874	12,000	6,000
Ireland	2,698	--	--	--	--
Israel	15,723	5,625	11,467	6,945	13,216
Jamaica	1,755	360	--	--	--
Mexico	22,000	--	--	--	--
Mozambique	--	--	39,000	--	--
Netherlands	14,048	13,211	123,969	8,290	8,035
New Zealand	44,820	25,697	337	--	2,135
Poland	19,200	--	--	--	--
Peru	--	--	--	8,996	41,978
Romania	28,800	--	--	--	--
Spain	--	1,260	--	--	--
Switzerland	--	--	--	3,593	8,187
Turkey	--	--	4,630	--	--
U.S.A.	311,006	272,796	424,667	312,863	214,476
U.S.S.R.	--	--	--	1,718	--
Portugal	660	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	11,640	3,175
Totals	757,900	2,053,095	3,997,628	444,041	534,734

(1) figures cumulative to November, 1978.

Canadian Honey Exports for the Years 1974 - 1978
(Class 55-09)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978 (1)
	LBS.				
United Kingdom	2,082,624	940,308	913,782	823,376	665,436
Bahamas	11,045	18,225	13,250	14,700	12,500
Barbados	7,100	7,240	5,875	4,460	7,990
Belgium-Luxem	16,500	14,200	72,700	251,846	271,259
Bermuda	63,185	29,685	18,715	23,539	22,650
Columbia	4,532	--	--	--	--
Denmark	30,000	1,992	--	37,500	--
France	238,140	358,621	611,085	802,449	1,145,780
Germany W.	729,635	1,242,430	2,067,399	2,051,960	1,695,196
Hong Kong	22,800	22,200	24,000	24,000	17,400
Guyana	--	1,159	--	--	--
Qatar	--	1,750	--	3,420	--
Japan	139,890	117,400	690,288	719,407	53,382
Kuwait	2,400	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	--	700	--	--	702
Leew-Wind Is.	2,700	63	--	--	1,850
Malaysia	25,200	--	--	1,500	1,500
Netherlands	113,150	455,645	755,517	442,310	777,805
Norway	24,000	--	--	--	27,600
Puerto Rico	73,980	42,000	26,000	12,000	2,700
Singapore	17,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	11,400
Fiji	240	--	--	--	--
St. Pierre-Miq. ...	155	486	560	660	660
Switzerland	2,600	6,000	6,000	12,000	24,000
Sweden	--	41,733	17,861	41,676	17,332
United States	3,645,645	7,101,800	5,310,711	14,501,202	7,520,486
Totals	7,252,921	10,406,037	10,536,143	19,770,405	12,277,628

(1) figures cumulative to October, 1978.

Canadian Stocks on Hand (Cat. 32-011)

Held by Packers & Wholesalers

	Million lbs.									
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
March 31	14.2	23.1	15.7	12.8	14.8	18.9	19.4	15.3	18.6	14.4
June 30	8.6	15.6	9.1	7.2	7.1	13.3	10.7	11.1	11.3	8.5
Sept. 30	21.6	27.7	20.8	20.8	21.0	26.8	17.3	30.6	22.9	22.6
Dec. 31	28.1	24.6	19.3	23.0	23.6	24.1	18.7	25.1	21.6	••

Apparent Per Capita Domestic Disappearance of Honey

in Canada

1976 - 1977

	Pro- duction	Begin- ning Stocks	Imports	Gross Supply	Exports	Ending Stocks	Net Supply	Popu- lation	Average Price	Pounds per capita retail weight
	'000 lbs.							¢/lb.		
1976 ..	56,095	18,728	3,998	78,821	10,536	25,126	43,159	23,025	.45	1.87
1977 ..	61,844	25,126	444	87,414	19,770	21,649	45,995	23,316	.50	1.97

Imports of Packaged Bees
(Class 9-10)

	1976		1977		1978	
	No. of Pkgs.	Value '000	No. of Pkgs.	Value '000	No. of Pkgs.	Value '000
New Brunswick	3,777	59	3,500	67	4,227	87
Quebec	9,247	172	14,486	295	16,894	365
Ontario	12,607	227	14,907	266	19,800	379
Manitoba	50,441	814	45,074	709	33,977	556
Saskatchewan	4,951	72	5,295	79	7,203	130
Alberta	5,925	80	1,281	18	930	14
British Columbia .	243,298	3,751	229,477	3,556	237,975	3,938
Grand Total	330,246	5,175	314,020	4,990	321,006	5,469

Canadian Beeswax Imports (Class 394-05)

	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	\$
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
1976	212,721	292,000
1977	126,018	250,000
1978	93,129	236,000

(1) figures up to October, 1978.

Canadian Importation of Package Bees (Class 9-10)

	No. of	Value
	Packages	\$
1969	225,019	1,168,000
1970	229,933	1,215,000
1971	221,988	1,114,000
1972	261,294	1,470,000
1973	302,771	2,056,000
1974	342,544	5,053,000
1975	334,376	5,290,000
1976	330,246	5,174,000
1977	314,439	4,994,000
1978	321,006	5,469,000

(1) figures up to November, 1978.

Report of the Bee Importation Committee

The members of the standing committee on bee importation are: Chairman Mr. J. Coroner, Vernon B.C.; Dr. M. V. Smith, University of Guelph, Guelph, ont.; and myself Tom Taylor, Nipawin, Sask. The committee has been instrumental in having 12 queens imported from Australia. Australia has not been viewed with favor by the Veterinary General's Dept. and extraordinary measures were taken to ensure the health of the imported queens. These queens were to become part of a Canadian breeder's queen program. Commercial quantities of queens from Australia are not likely in the near future.

The statistics on the numbers of imported bees and queens are as follows:

From New Zealand- 3,520 queens imported, an increase of 100% from 1977

From Mexico- 9,200 queens were imported, an increase of 260% from 1977. In addition to queens, 1600 packages were imported into Manitoba. This number is only 27% of the 1977 figure.

*NOTE: The 1977 minutes on page 67, Appendix Q, indicates 600 one kilogram packages were imported from Mexico. This is an error. The correct figure for 1977 was 6000 one kilogram packages.

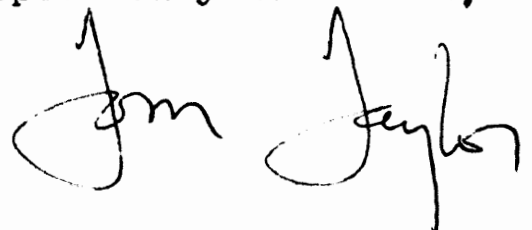
From Australia- as indicated earlier 12 breeder queens were imported from Australia.

Inquiries from individuals or firms to import bees or queens into Canada should be directed to:

Dr. W.J. McElheran
Chief, Imports
Contagious Diseases Division
Health of Animals Branch
Agriculture Canada
SBI Building
Billings Bridge Plaza
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Once again the existence of the standing committee has proven useful in the case of the Australian import. I would recommend the continuence of the committee in its present form.

Respectfully submitted,



Report to The Canadian Honey Council by the
Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists

Saskatoon, November 23, 1978

Mr. Chairman, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I'd like to briefly outline the objectives of our Association and present the highlights of our meeting held November 20 and 21, 1978.

Objectives:

1. Promote and maintain co-operation among professional apiculturists.
2. Provide an opportunity for administrative and research apiculturists to discuss common interests and/or problems and effectively co-ordinate, where possible, their respective activities.
3. Aid in the dissemination of beekeeping information.
4. Maintain a working rapport with the Canadian Honey Council.
5. Maintain a continuing rapport with apiculturists in other countries.

Those taking part in our meeting either formally or informally were: L. Crozier, N.S.; F. Beauchesne and B. LeVec, P.Q.; P. Burke, Ont.; D. Dixon, Man.; E. Bland and J. Gruszka, Sask.; U. Soehngen, Alta.; J. Corner, B.C.; H. Lerer, Beaverlodge, Alta.; D. Nelson, Wpg., Man.; D. Gray, Health of Animals, Ottawa; D. Prentice, Agriculture Canada, Protection Co-ordinator, Ottawa; K. Wardley, Statistics Canada, Ottawa; E. Smith, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Ottawa; G. Paradis and T. Taylor, Executive Members, Canadian Honey Council; D. Peer, Nipawin, Sask.; and J. Arnott, Canadian Beekeeping.

These people spent two days discussing many facets of the industry. Topics discussed included provincial and research reports, Canadian honey crop statistics and stock importation. Our Association would like to reaffirm and inform those not aware, of the possible serious consequences that might result if attempts were made to circumvent the proper procedures for bringing imported stock into Canada. The approved procedure can be obtained from the Importation Committee of the Canadian Honey Council or the Health of Animals Branch.

Last year our meeting decided to overlap with the first day of Council to help shorten and therefore cut expenses of those attending both meetings. We feel this has been satisfactory from our point of view; any feedback from Council would be welcome. We have been very happy with the two way communication between the Council and our Association.

This year we decided that our meeting could better serve our Association and possibly the industry if we limited the time discussing reports and spent more time discussing specific topics. We will try to identify two or three topics next year which are of special importance and deal with these in some detail. Each topic may be preceded by a position paper, leading into a discussion and resulting in a statement of recommendation or action. It may also be useful to invite guest speakers in relation to some specific topics. In this regard we would ask Council, if possible, to notify us of any particular problem or topic of mutual concern so we could place it on our agenda.

In 1977, we held a two day 'research workshop' and have had very favorable feedback during the past year. It is felt that it helped in the appointment of a new Research Scientist, Dr. Harvey Lerer, to the Beaverlodge Research Station and the Alberta Beekeepers Association used the report to back their request for an Alberta research grant.

Our Association feels the report will give the industry a term of reference to relate to when looking ahead and to the changing needs of the industry.

The Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists would like to thank the Canadian Honey Council and particularly Tom Taylor for the arrangements made on our behalf.

Respectfully submitted

Don Nelson
President,
C.A.P.A.

DN:gf

Allergy Committee Report, 1978

D.L. Nelson, Chairman

to

Canadian Honey Council

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

As your new Chairman and by consultation with the Executive we have established the following criteria for the Committee: (1) summarize and forward information about bee sting allergy treatment and research to members and beekeeper organizations; (2) prepare a summary of recommended practices and procedures for treating bee sting allergies and forward these to medical clinics in areas of beekeeping activities; (3) promote our concerns to the Canadian Medical Association and obtain statistics, if possible, for the number of beekeepers and/or members of their families affected by bee sting allergies, their treatment and progress etc., (4) assemble a literature file on venom and bee sting allergy information and (5) maintain a close liason with medical personnel working in the field of allergies.

Respectfully submitted

DONELSON.

D.L. Nelson
Chairman

Nov. 23/78

REPORT OF CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS
ANNUAL MEETING

Attendance - 6 members and invited guests:

Mr. G. Paradis, President, Canadian Honey Council
Mr. Eric Smith, Fruit & Vegetable Division, Ottawa;
also representatives from glass and plastic container
manufacturers.

With reference to the proposed amendments to the Honey
Grading Regulations, the meeting by majority vote, decided to
recommend that the following sizes be deleted:

750 gram
1.5 kilo
3 kilo

The meeting gave unanimous approval to Section 37
proposed amendments requiring country of origin with exception
of paragraph 3; meeting recommended the wording be "blend of
Canadian and imported honey".

In order to initiate action to develop a suitable
slogan for honey, the Canadian Honey Packers Association offer to
Council \$500.00 on condition that Council match the offer; also
attempt to obtain funds from other sources, i.e. Provincial
Governments and other Associations for development of such slogan.

On the recommendation of your President, our meeting
elected Messrs. D. R. Robertson and Jack Grossman for appointment
to the proposed Honey Standards Committee.

For your information, the officers of the Association
were re-elected, namely:

President	-	P. F. Pawlowski
Vice-President	-	George Doyon
Executive Member	-	Jack Grossman
Secretary-Treasurer	-	F. Rathje

Respectfully submitted,

"P. F. Pawlowski"
President

C N INTERMODAL SALES AND OVERSEAS MARKET.

Today I would like to present to you a brief outline of how CN is adapting to a changing transportation market in Canada

My remarks will deal mainly with one segment of a very large transportation system - intermodal - which is the movement of goods between two points utilizing more than one mode of transportation. I have a slide presentation to follow.

First of all, I would like to give you a little background data which influenced our decisions to pursue the intermodal market.

The market for rail-only transportation in Canada will be 153 billion ton miles by 1985. The market for intermodal service involving some rail haul will be an additional 158 billion ton miles. The total transportation market will be increased by 150% over 1966. By 1985 more than half of the total market will be intermodal. These figures from our Research & Development group are currently being revised and probably will be revised upwards.

Traditionally the railways have been oriented to the steel wheel only. However, with the pressure developing from municipal governments to take lines out of the downtown areas and the increasing number of industries locating off trackage, the railways are faced with the challenge of developing intermodal flexibility to the point where they can maintain their share of the transportation market.

There are a number of intermodal systems in operation within Canadian National Railways framework at the present time. The most notable of which is the use of containers for import/export traffic. This market was faced with rapidly rising costs as a result of high labour content and pilferage at our ports. The container solved these two problems - labour cost were stabilized and pilferage was reduced dramatically. This was not done easily. It required the co-operation of many governments steaship lines, port officials and the railways. Once this came into being the container has been a success ever since and has proven its adaptability to the modes of water, rail and truck. With this system, you have the ability to load export honey in container on the farm and have it delivered in places such as Hamburg, Germany, in the same container.

Domestically, the container has not achieved the same degree of success. This is attributed to a variety of reasons - one of which is the existence of a well developed trucking industry in Canada wich provides the majority of advantages offered by containers.

The Railways play a significant role in the trucking industry through the use of its piggyback services. In this field CN is both a wholesale and a retail carrier.

This is in keeping with CN's corporate policy to be a TOTAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY handling shipments that range from one pound to a trainload quantities.

I will deal first with the wholesale side, CN provides such services as Plan 1 and Plan 111 piggyback, mail and Freight Forwarder.

Plan 1 piggyback is defined as common carriers' trailers on CN flat cars. CN provides line haul service between major terminals which is intended to offer the trucking industry a viable alternative to an over-the-road operation.

Plan 111 Piggyback is much the same except that it involves the handling of private industries' trailers on CN flat cars.

In the business of handling MAIL, CN acts as a bulk carrier for the Canadian Post Office. This traffic moves in both trailers and containers depending on the volume and route.

Freight Forwarder traffic (commonly known as pool cars) is the consolidation of smalls and L.T.L. traffic by an independent party. This traffic is handled as one shipment under one bill of lading thus taking advantage of the incentive loading principle.

On the retail side, Plan 11 piggyback utilizes CN's own trailers.

This service is door to door and has provided CN with the flexibility of quick and effective handling of traffic to off-track locations.

In other words "CN pig" or "container" allows us to handle your honey right off the farm in the same piece of equipment directly to any destination in Canada or abroad.

This service provides for exclusive use of the equipment involved thus assuring you of maximum protection to your product with the minimum amount of handling.

Now, we will move to the slide presentation illustrating the intermodal systems described. The emphasis will be on the various types of equipment and mechanical devices employed in these systems.

John D. McNicholl.

Agriculture Canada Research Station
Beaverlodge

REPORT 1978

TIBOR I. SZABO

Ethylene oxide fumigation

Package bees were installed on ethylene oxide fumigated combs and on normal combs on April 1, 1978. Two months later, highly significantly more colonies had sackbrood disease and significantly more colonies had chalkbrood disease on untreated combs than on fumigated combs.

Queen cell introduction

Queens were marked in 120 wintered and 120 package colonies. On July 31, 1978, ripe queen cells from a different colour of bees were introduced into each of the 240 colonies. Two days later the honeyflow stopped suddenly and prolonged poor weather conditions followed. On September 7th and 8th all queens were checked in the colonies. The results are as follows:

Queen	Package Colony %	Wintered Colony %
Replaced	11	12
Supersedure	24	25
Original	54	53
Queenless	11	10

Two queens were found in one wintered and one package colony

Wintering of honey bee colonies was very successful for the fourth consecutive winter. The 1976-77 wintering was very different from the previous winterings with a low honey consumption. Indoor colonies consumed 11.7 kg (25.7 lbs) food (162 days) and outdoor colonies 17.6 kg (38.7 lbs) of food (178 days).

A small tool was designed and tested to give preventive medication to overwintered colonies through the top entrance without opening the hives.

Honey production in 1978 was not significantly different between colonies of overwintered and packages with dark comb, white comb or foundation. The production ranged from 44 kg (97 lbs) to 69 kg (152 lbs) per hive.

Package colonies produced significantly more pollen than overwintered colonies. The average dry pollen per colony was 2.5 kg (5.5 lbs) per hive for June, July and August 1978. An O.A.C. pollen trap was used.

Fall comb building (with foundation and feeding) was conducted in controlled environmental rooms at temperatures of 10, 15, 20 and 25°C and the average comb built per hive was 9.4, 9.8, 13.6 and 17 combs respectively during 8 day periods.

Safe storage of queens. Imported queens were held in Kulinchevich cages. Each queen was introduced to newly emerged workers and they were kept in an incubator at 28°C and 50% RH. Water, sugar syrup and a small comb were provided. There was no queen loss.

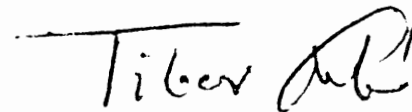
A large size push-in cage was designed and tested for safe queen introduction. The queen was placed into the push-in cage with the open mailing cage, so the beekeeper does not have to touch the queen.

PAPERS PUBLISHED:

Szabo, T.I. 1978. Queen introduction in push-in cages and mailing cages.
J. Apic. Res. 17(1):41-43

Szabo, T.I. 1978. Requeening honey bee colonies. NRG Publication No 78-5.

Respectfully submitted



Tibor I. Szabo
Research Scientist
Apiculture

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Your executive has kindly given me a few minutes of your time to tell you something about recent activities in the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Last year you may recall I told you about the departmental programs that are available to your industry. As honey producers and packers have a direct interest in export possibilities, today I would like to give you a brief outline of our current efforts to promote Canadian food products in foreign countries.

Canada's food promotions are concentrated in two areas, the U.S.A. where a low tariff similar tastes provide a ready market and Japan, where a new trend towards western foods is developing as more and more food has to be imported to feed its large population.

Let us first turn to the U.S. As some of you are already aware, the department organizes several sales meetings in different northern U.S. cities which are followed where appropriate by in-store promotions. Sales meetings are ordinarily held in hotel ballrooms where the products can be effectively exhibited and sampled. The local trade office invites potential buyers from chain stores and wholesalers. Also in attendance are sales agents who may be in a position to take on new lines. A representative from the department and a trade commissioner from the local post are present to assist with any problems that may arise and provide hospitality. We have found these meetings to be an attractive and effective vehicle for promoting Canadian products. In this respect firms in attendance have an opportunity to make on the spot sales or to acquire an agent to represent them in the area. Next year sales meetings are scheduled for Minneapolis on March 15th, Seattle in May, Buffalo and Philadelphia in September, Chicago and Detroit in October.

In Japan in-store promotions appear to be the most effective marketing technique. These are organized by the trade commissioner in Tokyo in co-operation with food and department store chains. At these shows products are displayed throughout the store with appropriate Canadian identification. These promotions may last anywhere from a week to a month. The food may be sampled and bought by the consumer who may be unfamiliar with Canadian type foods. Hotel chains also promote Canadian foods by having Canadian dishes on their menus for a week. This enables Japanese people to taste and become accustomed to western type foods and thereby create a demand for them.

One might ask why we are not making a greater effort in Europe. It has been our experience that most Canadian foods have not been competing effectively on the European market due to high tariffs, high prices, shipping and different tastes. There are, of course, exceptions such as fish and honey. In Europe there are two major international trade shows, Sial in Paris and Anuga in Cologne which are held in alternate years, plus several smaller more specialized shows. For a number of years the department has elected not to participate in Anuga and Sial as we found costs to be out of line with the benefits obtained. In view of the present position of the Canadian dollar relative to European currencies and renewed interest in European markets by Canadian food products manufacturers we are currently reviewing our position. Regardless of what this decision may be the department will assist companies wishing to participate in these fairs, under the Program for Export Market Development mentioned to you last year.

This is only a brief description and should you be interested in additional information about any of these promotions please contact your regional Industry, Trade and Commerce office or write to me for further information.

Yvette Panek
Grocery Products Division
Agriculture, Fisheries &
Food Products Branch
Department of Industry,
Trade and Commerce

TECHNICAL REPORT IN APICULTURE
BEEKEEPING AND MAPLE PRODUCTS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

* * *

SUMMARY:

High glucose content syrups "Apireve 80" and "Apireve 80S" has been tried as fall feeding for beehives.

Hives store white sugar syrup more rapidly than the two glucose syrups.

It was found at the end of wintering that the glucose syrups had cristalized in the combs.

Which has produced a higher degree of dysentery compared to white sugar syrup.

The hives population 24 days after wintering was significantly lower in hives fed glucose syrups.

Hives have been cellar wintered at three percentages of relative humidity 45, 60 and 85. 85 percent humidity gave the best results; less food was eaten by the hives, populations of hives were slightly higher after 24 days and the hives have produced a 10 percent increase in honey crop.

Two brood chamber hives with populations larger than 27.000 bees when reduced to one brood chamber in the fall loose 10.000 bees in the fall, eat almost as much food during winter and the percentage of dead bees is similar to the non-reduced ones.

Population 24 days after wintering is 6.400 bees lower and the honey crop lost amount to 20 percent.

Addition of 17 to 35 percent of rapeseed meal in pollen substitute improve lifespan of bees, but reduce the quantities of brood in the hives.

A honey maturation room has been designed.

The air is filtered, heated, dried by dehumidifier, blows through stacks of hives and recirculated.

With the proper dehydration capacity 5 to 6 percent of water can be removed from honey in 24 to 36 hours.

Fruit and Vegetable Division

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

In the past year, several changes affecting the Fruit and Vegetable Division have occurred. As a result of reorganization taking place within the Department in recent months, the Fruit and Vegetable Division is to be amalgamated with the Dairy Division and part of the Poultry Division. The strengthened Division will probably be known as the Produce, Dairy and Processed Foods Division.

The expanded District Offices will assume greater responsibility for dealing directly with problems at the provincial level. The Ottawa Office will continue to be responsible for preparing legislation in the form of regulations or amendments and dealing with matters relating to the interprovincial and international shipment of produce, dairy and processed foods. As far as possible, contacts with industry and the public will remain the same.

The formation of an interdepartmental committee and a Justice Department committee to review all proposed new legislation will require the preparation of explanatory reports and socio-economic studies on the necessity for the proposed regulations and the probable impact they will have on the industry and the public sector. We expect that it will take much longer for proposed amendments and regulations to move forward to the stage where they are ready for submission to the Privy Council.

During the 1977-78 fiscal year, over 340 honey producers and packers were registered with the Department authorizing them to grade and classify honey in accordance with the federal Honey Regulations and to ship honey in interprovincial and export trade. Eighty Certificates of Grade and 480 Export Inspection Certificates were issued during the twelve month period. Fruit and Vegetable inspectors examined and made grade determinations of 6500 honey samples. An additional 150 samples were sent to the Departmental laboratories for analysis.

I appreciate the opportunity to take part in your meetings. This enables me to find out first hand the needs and objectives of the Honey Council. I wish to commend the members of the Council on the progressive stand they have taken in connection with the proposed amendments to the Honey Regulations. I assure you that I will do all I can to carry out the recommendations of Council. I will also send a revised draft of the proposed amendments to the Council Executive before they move forward for final endorsement.

E. R. Smith,
Fruit and Vegetable Division,
Agriculture Canada.

ERS/df

CYANOGAS REPORT - 1978

I am pleased to report that Bee Maid Honey Limited has been successful in obtaining a continuing source of supply for calcium cyanide (cyanogas) to supply the Canadian honey industry. A concerted search for cyanogas was made all around the world and finally in June, 1978, a source of supply was located in South Africa.

Because a source of supply was not located until June and the distance from South Africa is so great, it was necessary to ship the product by air in order to have it available for the 1978 fall killing season. Numerous roadblocks were encountered in trying to ship such a hazardous product by air, however, the cyanogas arrived in time and we are proud to report that all orders received from Canadian beekeepers have been filled.

The industry is indebted to Dr. G. S. Cooper of Cyanamid of Canada who provided us with the name of the company in South Africa that has become a supplier of cyanogas for use in this country. We must also give recognition to Mr. S. F. Davidge of the Manitoba Research Council who worked tirelessly on our behalf to try and find a source of supply of calcium cyanide in many other countries of the world.

While the search for calcium cyanide was reaching its peak, an ad-hoc committee met in Winnipeg on May 26th to discuss the problem. In attendance at this Meeting were Dr. Cameron Jay, Mr. Don Nelson, Mr. Steve Davidge, Mr. Paul Pawlowski, Mr. Gordon Marks, Mr. Gerry Paradis and Mr. Don Robertson.

At the Meeting in Winnipeg, possible alternative compounds for killing honey bees were discussed and a product called black cyanide was reported as a likely prospect. Mr. Don Nelson, in co-operation with Dr. Cameron Jay, agreed to test the product, black cyanide which was provided through Bee Maid Honey Limited and supplied by Cyanamid of Canada. A report on the experiment conducted by Mr. Don Nelson and Mr. P. S. Barker and their findings are attached to this report.

In concluding the report of this committee, I would like to extend a vote of thanks to the people who assisted me a great deal in making cyanogas available, namely, Dr. C. D. Miller, Canada Department of Agriculture, Mr. Gerry Paradis, President, Canadian Honey Council, Mr. S. F. Davidge, Manitoba Research Council, Dr. Cameron Jay, University of Manitoba, Dr. G. S. Cooper, Cyanamid of Canada and Mr. Gordon Marks, Manitoba Co-operative Honey Producers Limited.

INDUSTRIAL GRADE CALCIUM CYANIDE, AERO BRAND
RESULTS OF TESTS ON HONEY BEE COLONIES, 1978

D.L. NELSON AND P.S. BARKER

Thirteen colonies (2 supers each) were treated with industrial grade calcium cyanide to determine if it could be used to destroy colonies in the fall. Wet jute sacking was placed on the frames, the cyanide "flakes" were scattered over the jute, then overlaid by another piece of wet jute before the hive cover was replaced. The entrance was then closed with either newspaper or foam rubber.

A good kill was obtained in 9 of the 13 colonies. The killing times ranged from 20 minutes to 2 hours depending on the dosage, wind conditions, soundness of the equipment and to a lesser degree, temperature.

In general, 20 - 25 gms. of industrial grade calcium cyanide gave good kill in about 30 minutes under ideal conditions. When conditions are less favourable, (i.e.) windy and holes in the equipment, the time will be increased and/or a good kill may not result. Using wet jute is required to liberate the calcium cyanide, but its release is still relatively slow.

REPORT ON BEEKEEPING IN NOVA SCOTIA

Presented by:

LORNE CROZIER, APIARIST
N.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA

to:

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
SASKATOON 1978

Mr. Chairman, Council Executive, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak to you about the beekeeping industry in Nova Scotia. I would also like to extend greetings from my colleagues: Ms. Lenore Andrew, Apiarist for Prince Edward Island; Mr. Darrell Smith, Apiarist for New Brunswick and from the Maritime Beekeepers Association.

I would like to discuss beekeeping in Nova Scotia under the headings: Bees, Pollination, Weather, Bee Pasture and Honey Production. I would also like to discuss briefly the Nova Scotia Beekeepers Association and the role of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture in the beekeeping industry.

The number of colonies of bees in Nova Scotia is comparatively small. There were about 5,500 colonies this year. Close to 80% of these were started from packages trucked in from Florida, Georgia and Alabama. Both two (2) and three (3) pound packages are used. A number of beekeepers split three (3) pound packages to start two (2) colonies.

Most beekeepers are hobbyists, with about 90% having less than ten (10) colonies. There are ten (10) operators with over one hundred (100) colonies, two (2) of these have over six hundred (600) colonies. There is no-one who relies on beekeeping as their only source of income.

The major emphasis of beekeeping is on pollination. Over 60% of the colonies are used in pollinating small fruits such as: lowbush blueberries, strawberries, cranberries and highbush blueberries; and tree fruits such as: apples, pears, plums and cherries. Rental fee for the colonies range from twenty (2) to thirty (30) dollars per colony. The total value of the fruit growing industry, to the grower, is over 13 million dollars.

One of the major drawbacks to beekeeping in Nova Scotia is the weather. We have a long, drawn-out spring which is cool and damp. This is a critical factor affecting build-up of colonies to pollinating strength for apple bloom in mid May and blueberry bloom in early June. To give an example: in April of this year there were, at most, only three (3) days out of the first twenty-four (24) when bees could forage. Any month during the summer is susceptible to extensive rainy or foggy conditions.

The other major drawback to beekeeping in Nova Scotia is the lack of bee pasture. A large portion (90%) of Nova Scotia is forested with spruce and fir. In most areas of the province, clover is not a dependable honey crop due to heavy winter kill. Most of Nova Scotia's soils are acidic and hence sweet clover does not yield well.

Colonies are not usually sufficiently strong to collect a honey surplus from apple and blueberry bloom.

The most dependable nectar source is goldenrod which begins blooming in mid August. Other major nectar sources are aster, knapweed, fireweed and wild mustards. So it can be seen that we are greatly dependant on the natural flora for our honey crop. This lack of bee pasture reduces the number of colonies per bee yard to ten (10) or twenty (20) colonies in most areas. This coupled with an abundance of bears, limits the size of any beekeeping operation in the province.

In spite of these drawbacks, our honey production is not all that bad. Our ten (10) year average is about seventy-five (75) lbs. per colony, which compares favourably with the other provinces in Eastern Canada.

There is one registered packing plant, United Woodville Ltd., which packs about 35,000 lbs. annually for Scotian Gold, a large fruit processing co-operative. This honey is marketed as creamed honey.

The remainder of the honey crop is sold directly from the beekeeper or through chain food stores, roadside stands, flea markets or health food stores. Since Nova Scotia produces only one-third of the honey consumed in the province, honey sales are not a problem.

Beekeeping organizations in the province are represented by the Nova Scotia Beekeepers Association (N.S.B.A.) and the Cape Breton Branch of the N.S.B.A. They hold an annual meeting in the spring and an annual field day in August. They also have a display booth at the Atlantic Winter Fair. There is also a Maritime Beekeepers Association which meets each fall. This Association holds a beekeepers tour each summer which alternates between the provinces. The 1978 tour was in Prince Edward Island and had an attendance of just over four hundred (400) people.

Because the use of bees for pollination is crucial to fruit production in Nova Scotia, the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture provides some financial support in the way of a subsidy on package bees and queens. Shipment and purchase of packages are arranged through the department. There is also a subsidy on Fumidil B which reduces the cost to the beekeeper by 35%.

The department also provides beekeeping literature with twenty-six (26) publications available upon request. There are several beekeeping courses given throughout the province by experienced beekeepers and myself.

In summary, the beekeeping industry in Nova Scotia, while adding only a small portion to the overall Canadian industry, makes a significant contribution to the agricultural industry of Nova Scotia. We are trying to do our best with the resources we have been provided with.

Thank you!

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

The research committee has met several times in the past year in conjunction with other council matters. At all of these meetings the general direction and objectives of Canadian apicultural research were discussed.

Dr. C. D. F. Miller, our Apiculture Co-ordinator, who has been replaced by Mr. R. M. Prentice, reported to this council at our last annual meeting in Victoria, B. C. He chaired a research workshop attended by the members the CAPA and the research committee. Shortly after the final report on this workshop was released. The report identified and prioritize the areas within the honey industry which require research. This report was presented to the Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable Eugene Whelan, by the research committee. We believe that this research workshop report is sound in its analysis of the honey industry and that it should form the basis of Canadian apicultural research for the next five to ten years.

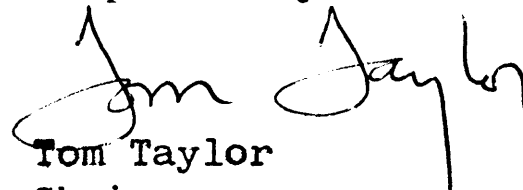
Since the presentation of this report to the Minister one of the new positions, that of a Western bee disease pathologist, has now been filled by Dr. Harvey Lerer who is now stationed at Beaverlodge. We are confident that continuing efforts by the reasearch committee can realize many of the other recommendations.

One of the federal reasearchers, Dr. Tibor I. Szabo, has been loaned to the Department of Agriculture of the province of Alberta to undertake a rather large and diversified research project into Western Canadian self-sufficiency in honeybee stocks.

I believe that apiculture research in Canada is entering a new era of exciting challenges. We can all watch with eager anticipation the results which our highly qualified and motivated researchers will be revealing to us in the years ahead.

This healthy position of apicultural research did not happen by chance. Only through the strenuous efforts of research committees of the past has this present research committee been able to show the progress it has.

Respectfully submitted,


Tom Taylor
Chairman

Proposed Budget for Year ending
July 31st 1979

* * *

Revenu;

	\$
Membership - Delegates	3,600
Beekeepers	11,000
Packing Plants	1,150
Suppliers	<u>1,100</u>
	16,850
Donations	540
Interest income	600
Annual Meeting	<u>200</u>
	<u>18,190</u>

Expenditures;

Advertising, Slogan	1,000
Apimondia Membership	300
Administration	5,000
Audit	450
Awards	200
President -Honorarium	600
Printing and Office Supplies	3,600
Telephone	2,000
Translation	350
Travel - Executive	4,000
- Executive Secretary	900
- Special Committee	1,000
	<u>20,750</u>

Excess (deficit) of revenue
over expenditures 2,560

Surplus - Beginning of year 6,080
Surplus - End of year 3,520

Canadian Honey Council-Conseil Canadien du Miel

M E M B E R S H I P L I S T
Liste des Membres

NOVA SCOTIA

E. N. Clarke, Annapolis Royal
Jerry Draheim, Port Howe
George B. Foote, Kings Co.
Laird L. Fairn, Halifax
William Huntley, New Port
E. A. Karmo, Truro
Cecil Mabus, Oxford
Kenneth Margeson, Sackville
Eric Nickerson, Waterville
Kitchener Snair, Lower Sackville
G. G. Smeltzer, Kentville
Maritime Beekeepers Association,
Fredericton

QUEBEC

Judith Beauchamp, Foster
Bernard Baril, Cte Rimouski
Patrice Sabatier, Napierville
Ronald Wright, Hudson Heights
C. A. Younie, Howick
C. N. Yurchuk, St. Therese
Ferm Les Grands Soleils, Waterville
Claude Thifault, St. Antoine
Mme Cecile Rondeau, Montreal
Larry Zaritsky, St. Felicien
Les Miels Natural Charbonneau,
Dunham Messisquoi
A. V. Belanger, Aylmer East
Richard Paradis, Cte St. Hyacinthe
J. W. Larochelle, Vercheres
Gerard Deschamps, St. Eustache
George Roberge, Cte Levis
Miel Labonte Inc., Victoriaville
Doyan & Doyan Ltee., Montreal
F. W. Jones & Son Ltd., Bedford
L'Assoc. Apiculteurs Professionnels,
St. Hyacinthe

ONTARIO

K. M. Bell, Thornbury
Howard Bryans, Alvinston
Leslie S. Byers, Mount Forrest
Douglas D. Burke, Omemee
Stewart Byers, Williamsford
Roger Congdon, Cottam
Harvey Craig, Toronto
J. Cmunt, Collingwood
D. D. Campbell, Renfrew
Davidson Apiaries, Watford
Arnold Davies, Seeleys Bay
J. Barry Davies, Seeleys Bay
Dyment Bros., Smithville
Ivan Fidler, Elmwood
J. Eric Found, Little Britian
Douglas Freeland, Winchester
Leon Gacparski, Bright
Floyd Guthrie, Lanark
R. E. Ross Hopkins, North Gower
Kazimierz Kiezik, Londesboro
Karl G. Lees, Mount Albert
Fred Lemke, Pembroke
R. Kaljumaa, Chelmsford
Mackenzie Honey Farms, Tiverton
K. L. Macdonald, Durham
Marasan Honey Co. Ltd., Ottawa
John McLaughlan, London
Lawrence Prieur, Newington
G. J. Quinlin, Azilcta
Ed Robertson, Hornby
Murray S. Reekie, Clarksburg
John Sproule, Mississauga
Termeers Apiaries, Finch
Lorne Thurston, Dunsford
Joseph Valas, Lindsay
Lloyd Wheeler, Ethel
Gary T. Wright, Sudbury
Billy Bee Honey Products Ltd., Toronto

cont'd

PACKAGING IN THE HONEY INDUSTRY

Ladies and Gentlemen I wish to thank the Canadian Honey Council for giving me this opportunity to submit this talk regarding the packaging industry.

In order not to be too onerous because of the specific material my company is manufacturing, I have decided to cover all areas of packaging including plastic, glass, and paper material which affects your industry.

My first area that I will discuss is the one I'am most familiar with and that is ridged plastic packaging which our industry has been successful in meeting the need of packaging your creamed pasteurized honey.

Since our product is a derivative of oil namely, ethane, which is then converted into ethylene for resin manufacture it is essential to give you some insight into the primary raw material that is part of the resin which is ultimately used in manufacturing the containers your fine product is packaged in.

Judging from which I read in the various renown petrochemical publications there is very little need for concern that we may face a similiar shortage of the by-product that we experienced in 1973 and 1974.

Alberta's fledging world scale petrochemical industry is rapidly nearing completion and will be centred on Alberta Gas Ethylene's 1.1 billion pounds per year ethylene from the ethane plant at Joffre, east of Red Deer. The 250 million dollar facility is expected to be brought on stream on budget and on schedule by September 1979.

Four of the five ethane extraction plants in the province will be completed by this fall and the fifth, Pacific Petroleums Empress plant is due to come on stream in mid 1979.

Tony Barth, Unity
Harold Baker, Fielding
Bacon Apiaries Ltd., Kinistino
Steve Clifford, Nipawin
Percy Crosthwaite, Saskatoon
S. F. Cronk, North Battleford
Ernest Dixon, Craik
W. G. Dennstedt, Moosomin
Earl Emde, Big River
Gordon Edison, Saskatoon
Joseph P. Entz, Tompkins
Dan Finley, Saskatoon
Irene Fetch, Ponteix
Bro. Leo R. Fulko, Lumsden
Bernard Favreau, Prince Albert
K. Groot Honey Farm, Meadow Lake
Gane Apiaries Ltd., Aylsham
Gane Honey Farms, Aylsham
Ray Girling, Saskatoon
Peter Gorbenko, Arelee
Greenshields Apiaries, Semans
Don Green, White Fox
Nick Humeniuk, Canora
A. Hannigan, Shellbrook
Brian Hannigan, Shellbrook
Rev. Eric B.R. Haave, Porcupine Plain
George Knudsen, Porcupine Plain
W. J. Hall, Nipawin
Carsten Johnson, Arborfield
Cliff Jones, Nipawin
Myron Kollin, Saskatoon
Gerould Knudsen, Porcupine Plain
Knox Apiaries, Nipawin
Wm. Marshall, Tisdale
Carl Meyer, Saskatoon
Calvin Jones, Nipawin
Arthur Kochnlein, Nipawin
Stanley Kochnlein, Nipawin
Dennis Keays, Tisdale
Bryan Kirk, Melville
Mohr Apiaries, White Fox
Louis E. Marin, Spiritwood
Dennis Mattison, Preeceville
Moyen Honey Farms Ltd., Zenon Park
W. H. Mallot, Rocanville
Mike Mardell, Shipman
McConnell Apiaries, Meadow Lake
M. J. McIver, Regina

Neil McMillan, Asquith
Blaine McKee, Arborfield
Doug Newman, Tisdale
Albert Nicklen, Nipawin
Don Peer, Nipawin
Lloyd Penner, Porcupine Plain
Allan Polinsky, Insinger
Leonard Robson, Loon Lake
Morris Rafoss, Conquest
Neil Righi, Tisdale
Mark Rasmussen, Assiniboia
Jerry Rush, Broadview
J. B. Rivney, Preeceville
R. G. Swannie, Saskatoon
Chris Sorenson, Geaslyn
Hans Selnes, Meskanaw
J. Schnell, Prince Albert
A. Scheresky, Glen Ewen
Rudy Schaller, Saskatoon
Ed Schroeder, Midale
Ken Salen, Ridgedale
Tom Taylor, Nipawin
Alfred Taylor, Nipawin
Taylor Apiaries, Parkman
Ursuline Sisters, Bruno
Danny Valteau, Aylsham
Victor Apiaries, Nipawin
Clifford Wendell, Asquith
Wendell Honey Farm, Macnutt
Gorden A. Zosel, Pleasantdale
St. Peters College, Muenster
Hamilton Bee Ranch, Nipawin
Saskatchewan Beekeepers Assoc.,
Prince Albert

ALBERTA

Jerry Awram, Hay Lakes
S. Angerman, Mayerthorpe
Edward J. Amann, Calgary
F. E. Boswell, Brooks
Peter Berghs, Innisfail
Eugene Bastura, Taber
Donald Bolster, Watino
A. P. Brown, Winfield
Roger Bugnet, Eaglesham
Jules Bessette, Jean Cote

cont'd

Bouquet Apiaries Ltd., St. Lina
Butz Holdings Ltd., Spruce Grove
Paul Czopojdalo, Boyle
Ciphery Apiaries Ltd., Sanguda
Ivan Christensen, Rocky Mt. House
Walter Chimera, Fort Saskatchewan
Christensen Bee Ranch, Mallaig
Jack Cage, Beaverlodge
Henry Clark, Edmonton
Claude Cameron, Calgary
Raymond Cote, Falher
Jos. H. Cote, Calgary
J. Ron Cumming, Calgary
W. Allen Dick, Swalwell
Gerald Durstling, Westlock
Rene Desaulniers, Falher
Jacob Entz, Wrentham
Charles Fogarassy, Calgary
Frontier Honey Apiaries, Westlock
R. Grueger, Edmonton
Grundau Enterprises, Athabasca
Roger Gregory, Okotoks
Linus Griebel, Calgary
H. Henschel, Barrhead
Peter Heinrichs, Alsike
M. F. Hickey, Cremona
Royal Adolph Houseworth, Grande Prairie
William Hunter, North Star
G. A. Hachley, Falher
Alfred Hauk, Edmonton
H & W Enterprises, Edmonton
Thomas Heisler, Calgary
Keith Jasper, Strathmore
Jerome Johnson, Atmore
Jorgen Larsen, Tilley
Louis Laberge, Girouxville
Anton Medynski, Lavoy
Jolly Bear Enterprises Ltd., Wanham
Albin Kemp, High Prairie
A. F. Meyer, Edmonton
Lydia Morlock, Byemoor
Mountainview Apiaries, Drayton Valley
C. J. Margel, Edmonton
Norman Macdonell, Grand Prairie
M & W Honey, Dead Wood
E. C. Martens, La Crete
Nad Farms & Apiaries, Girouxville
Richard Nadeau, Pickardville

North Star Honey Co., North Star
Thomas S. Ogilvie, Edmonton
Gerard Paradis, Falher
J. G. Pratt, Medicine Hat
E. J. Pecknold, Breton
Pleasant Prairie Apiaries, Wetaskiwin
Robert Pieback, Eaglesham
Philpott Honey Producers Lts., Brooks
Paradis Honey Ltd., Girouxville
Pachalta Ltd., Camrose
Arvid Pankratz, Gem
Leonard Rouleau, Eaglesham
St. Vincent Honey Co., St. Vincent
Smith Honey Farms, Hines Creek
J. M. Smith, Beaverlodge
Greg W. Smith, Rockfort Bridge
Robert Szelcz, Edmonton
John N. Stanley, Black Diamond
Joe St. Laurent, Falher
South Peace Apiaries, Grande Prairie
Tegart Apiaries, Fairview
D. G. Thompson, Gunn
Kenn Tuckey, Camp Creek
Carl Ulrich, Peers
E. Vandal, Falher
Raymond Wood, Peace River
Willms Honey Producers Ltd., Scandia
Rolf Webel, Breton
John Zekonja, Buck Lake
Walter Yaremko, Boyle
Paul-Emile Cote, Falher
Alberta Honey Producers CO-OP Ltd.,
Edmonton
Alberta Honey Producers CO-OP Ltd.,
Bassano
Alberta Beekeepers Assoc., Gibbons
Peace River Honey CO-OP Ltd., Falher
International Cooperage Co. of Canada,
Lloydminster
Granpac Ltd., Wetaskiwin

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Babes Honey Farm, Victoria
Francis Cole, Prince George
Fran Calvert, Powell River
Cariboo Apiaries Ltd., Lillooet
Erwin Fredrich, Nanaimo
Leo Fuhr, Vernon
T. A. Gosselin Apiaries, Dawson Creek
Keith George, Keremios
Honey Pot Apiaries, Richmond
Cecil B. Hoy, Armstrong
Henry Hamann, Dawson Creek
Alfred Kirtzinger, Sunset Prairie
Kuala Honey, Ladysmith
Swan Valley Honey Bee Farms, Creston
Maple Leaf Apiaries, Brentwood Bay
R. George Machin, Courtenay
MacInnis Apiaries, Kelowna
Hugh Mahon, 150 Mile House
Rodney Moody, Victoria
John Main, Kaleden
Northern Gold Foods, Langley
North Peace Apiaries, Fort St. John
Edward Nelson, Victoria
R & D Apiaries Ltd., Dawson Creek
Edith Radom, Nanoose Bay
Rideau Honey Co. Ltd.-Chemainus,
Vancouver Island
R. Raymond Apiaries, Enderby
Milton Torio, Dawson Creek
J. N. Robertson, Lantzville
L. W. Truscott, Boswell
Robert Turner, Victoria
J. Corner, Vernon
Bee Cee Honey Co. Ltd.,
New Westminster
British Columbia Honey Producers Assoc.,
Lantzville

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Fred Mueller, Hay River

UNITED STATES

Hill Apiaries Inc., Willows, California
The Speedy Bee, Jesup, Georgia

Ontario Beekeepers Association,
Guelph
Benson Bee Supplies, Metcalfe
Bee-Care Supplies Ltd., Brantford
Miller & Smith Foods Ltd., Toronto
Polytainers Ltd., Toronto
Consumers Glass Co. Ltd., Toronto
Ackripac Ltd., Rexdale

MANITOBA

Albert Anderson, Winnipeg
J. R. Aisman Honey Farm, Selkirk
Peter K. Bartel, Kleefeld
W. R. Birkhan, Forrest
Fernie Bisson, Dunrea
K. Bohonos, Gimli
Harold A. Brake, Boissevain
Norman Bartel, Kleefeld
Wasył W. Chubey, Carlowrie
Richard Clark, Wawanesa
E. W. Drost, Brandon
D. I. Drinkwater, Glenboro
Ben K. Dueck, Kleefeld
Walter Durston, Dauphin
T. M. English, Neepawa
Ronald Farrell, Winnipeg
Larry Giguere, St. Germain
Martin Goffard, Hazelridge
Mrs. J. C. Harleton, Souris
Honey Hut Apiaries, Winnipeg
J. Nelson Hulme, Macgregor
Conrad Isaac, Kleefeld
Jan Kolodka, Winnipeg
Allan King, Winnipeg
Dan Kublick, Minitonas
Robert Lytle, High Bluff
W. A. Lockart, Baldur
Edward Lloyd, Rossendale
George Lloyd, Macgregor
A. Kreutzer, Charleswood
Glen Kreutzer, Portage La Prairie
Andrew Kerek, Steinback
Harold W. Kitson, Portage La Prairie
Merkleys Apiaries, Rapid City
A. J. More, Elgin
Allan Morris, Portage La Prairie
H. G. Musselwhite, Minnedosa

Budd Mager, Lac Du Bonnet
C. McIvor, Fisher Branch
McRory Apiaries, Benito
Jim Nolan, Killarney
Newdale Colony, Souris
N. Olnick, Winnipeg
Podolsky Apiaries, Ethelbert
R. W. Quesnell, Neepawa
Russel Apiaries, Swan River
Raylene Apiarists, Pilot Mound
H. A. Schon, Winnipeg
Howard Smith, Dugald
Doug Sisson, Carman
Victor Sevcenko, Minitonas
P.K. Schwarz & Sons, Kleefeld
Roger Sala Apiaries Ltd.,
Notre Dame de Lourdes
Rudolf Steinhauer, Sprague
Trappist Fathers, Holland
Mrs. C. Thiem, Sandford
Howard Turnball, Elgin
Uhrin Enterprises, Austin
Neil Vanderput, Carman
T. E. Wright, Portage La Prairie
Herman Warner, Matlock
Wm. Wallie, Winnipeg
Jacob Waldner, Newton Siding
West-Man Honey Producers Ltd.,
Sinclair
F. Ziegenhagen, Oak Bank
Ewen Yarotski, Garland
K. Pohorily, Lockport
Tony Suderman, St. Vital
Manitoba CO-OP, Honey Producers Ltd.,
Winnipeg
Manitoba Beekeepers Association,
Winnipeg
Cloverfield Bee Supplies, Kleefeld

SASKATCHEWAN

Morley W. Abrahams, Nut Mountain
W. Orville Andres, Prince Albert
Mervyn C. Abrahamson, Pelly
Walter Bieber, Wilkie
Adalbert Bittner, St. Brieux
Blanchard & Son, Duck Lake
John Bradley, Swift Current

This raw ethane will be pipelined to various processing plants to produce ethylene which then be converted into resin to satisfy our basic raw material need for your rigid plastic packaging.

With regards then to the general polyethylene resin supply the following statistics indicate the supply demand balance for the next 6 years for Canada.

(Represented in Millions of pounds)

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Supply	258	465	465	493	493	493	493
Demand	265	286	325	375	420	455	469
Balance	- 7	+179	+140	+118	+73	+38	+24

This is the Canadian balance on plant capacities running 100 percent. It should be noted that with the Canadian dollar in its reduced evaluation in the world markets that much of this extra capacity can be attractively exported to other world markets. In 1978 approximately 100MM lb. is expected to be exported from Canada.

The preceding figures indicate a good supply situation as domestic demand grows. Exports of resin will go down due to additional capacities which will create competitive off-shore prices to our Canadian producers.

Resin prices in 1978 have fluctuated, some grades have decreased others have increased. It is the concensus that we manufacturers can expect a 8 percent normal price escalation in the following years. The price of oil will be a big determining factor in pricing. For every dollar a barrel of oil goes up resin has to rise about .011/lb. before the manufacturing, freight, labour and profit is added to the cost. Oil is expected to rise by \$8.00 a barrel over the next 6 to 7 years so we can expect a continuous modest increase in our raw materials

over the next decade.

From preceding information I am sure that you, the purchasers of plastics packaging, are concerned with the continuous escalation of packaging cost that you may be compelled to face.

I am happy to report that a very conscious responsible attitude has been taken by the Canadian plastic manufacturers to reduce your costs to the best of our abilities.

Resin manufactures have been supportive in our demands that a thinner wall injection-molded container must be produced. Their research and development departments have invented a higher melt flow resin which can be injected into a mold producing a thinner wall without losing any impact strength and durability. They are co-operating with the tool makers who are designing the thinner-walled molds to their specifications. Although we have entered into this area of new molding technology I cannot promise any price reduction with our product. With the continuous increase in material, labour costs, utilities, interest rates, etc. the best we can hope for is the hold-the-line situation until more sophisticated cheaper production methods are invented.

It's time again to talk Metricification. During the last few years I believe the speakers representing the packaging suppliers to your industry have quite clearly stated our position. Most of us are already satisfying other segments of the food industry with our metric packaging. The dairy and hydrogenated product industry have almost completed their total metricification program. We stand ready to service your industry with a metric sized container with little or no tooling requirement necessary. As soon as your Council decides it must switch to this measurement, I can say that most manufactures can within weeks accomodate your needs. We await your decision and will respond accordingly with expediency.

One last area in the field of Plastics I would like to deal with is the area of Research and Development of selection of better materials and processes, of our products.

Many U.S. manufacturers of food packaging materials have spent millions of dollars trying to develop a better package for the food processor. In the last 5 years a high degree of discouragement has evolved as a result of FDA Bans from Washington government laboratories with regards to certain plastic packaging materials. Since we regularly follow our big brothers to the south and draw from their technological advances in polymerization towards the creation of new exciting plastic products which we hope will create new markets for us; it is discouraging to have R & D programs withdrawn because of the continuous fear of government disapproval. Now I'm not advocating that the consuming public should not have adequate protection against products that prove practically dangerous and toxic which could impair a consumer's health through normal use. However, it is my personal feeling, that our same government bodies, normally follow the same stipulations that are instituted by the FDA in Washington. Need to be more practical in their approach when lab analyzing plastic materials.

I know that many of the bans that are implemented are justified. However, Ladies and Gentlemen recently there was a ban on a certain food packaging resin, (I don't wish to name the resin because I don't want to cause the manufacturing company anymore adverse publicity) was ultimately analyzed as follows:

- A. An accelerated amount of the chemical indicated that the product when in contact with foodstuff could be dangerous to a consumer's health.

The test was conducted with a rodent and when the contesting company challenged the ban the company scientists had proven that in order for a human being to be affected by the Government disapproved material a human being would have to consume approximately 4000 litres of the foodstuff daily.

This ladies and gentlemen is what our industry is plagued with. We are,

scared financially to research and develop a new product without a very confident assurance from our Government that once approval is given to a basic packaging material that they must not be able to change their minds with later research such as they have done in the past. We are willing to spend a large amount of money on research and development but our confidence is shaken by the fact that our capital expenditure might be all in vain because of laboratories in Washington or Ottawa has discovered that theoretically rather than practically our material could produce some harmful affect.

Before I conclude on the plastics packaging segment I would like to read to you an editorial that was published in a recent "Plastics Technology" editorial written by Malcolm W. Rily, Editor. I am sure that all of us plastic manufacture's would support what Mr. Rily has to say. The editorial is titled Some Thoughts on Selling Plastics.

"I'm sure that most of you, at one time or another, have shared with me speculation about the public's reaction to our business: plastics. It might be at a dinner party, with someone you meet on a train, or at the bar at the airport. But when the subject comes around to what we do and we mention plastics, I'm sure we've all seen the speculative look appear. In short, few people out there really know much about plastics.

I don't feel that the problem is as severe today. But I do know that many people in the plastics industry are concerned with this problem of consumer reaction to plastics. And the thought continually comes up: Let's educate the consumer about plastics. Laudable aim, but a) How critical is the need? b) Who can do it effectively? c) How can it be done most effectively? Remember, we're talking about the consumer, not the Government. The need to educate the Government to the critical role of plastics in our economy is vital. With the intensifying activities of governmental agencies to safeguard our bodies and souls, we must make sure that they realize that plastics are not a small, esoteric industry of relative unimportance to our economy.

But how important is it to get through to consumers that plastics are vital raw materials critical to a continuation of their way of life? After all, when the FDA killed the Coke acrylonitrile bottle there was hardly a ripple among consumers about the "plastic bottle." Pepsi continued with the PET polyester bottle; Coke is coming on again with the same material as are other carbonated-beverage producers. Despite the public's general lack of knowledge about plastics, you no longer get the hostile "knee-jerk" reaction of the past. The public today generally accepts plastics in a suitable application.

Regardless, it's still important to educate the public to the benefits and uses of plastics. To quote a local clothing merchant's ad slogan: "An educated consumer is our best customer."

But the questions remain: Who should do it and how?

I really can't agree that the best educator should be the plastics industry or its trade association, the SPI. They're really the least believable sources for information from the consumer's point of view. Regardless of the accuracy of the information, it is always questioned as self-serving.

To me, the most believable methodology for such education is the so-called "show-and-tell" approach. Manufacturers of products utilizing plastics (you and your marketing management) should communicate to your customers the benefits that plastics contribute to your products. One of the saddest things to me, in the demise of the AN Coke bottle, was the fact that Coca-Cola was advertising the benefits of the lightweight, shatter-resistant plastic bottle to the marketplace. They were selling plastics as an important reason for the consumer to buy their product.

I can see automotive coming along also. Today, Detroit is not at all fearful of discussing the widespread use of plastics to lighten the weight of cars and thus improve mpg ratings. The auto industry was once not so willing to do so.

I feel that this is a significant trend. I also think it is the most productive approach. I don't think that most consumers are afraid of plastics anymore, although they still don't understand them. When the Government starts talking chemicals, the public is concerned. But overall acceptance of plastics in the marketplace is quite respectable. To me, further education to make the consumer aware of the necessity for plastics in virtually every manufactured product in our economy should rest with the product manufacturer."

That completes Mr. Rily's editorial which I personally concur with.

At this time in my talk I owe credit to Mr. T.J.L. Tibbs Product Manager - Food Containers Consumer Glass Company Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario for the paper he presented me that states the following regarding Glass Packaging;

Glass Packaging Update - Glass Packaging has been with us for centuries, and has continued to weather the storms of new methods and types of packaging, that have been developed to carry food, drink and the like from the processor to the consumer. As a very mature packaging medium, you should expect few major changes in the type of glass containers supplied to you in the future.

However, glass continued to attract products previously packed in other mediums. Gravy, cranberries and baby juices are recent introductions, that you may have seen. Glass is and will remain a very vibrant packaging medium in the years to come.

Glass is one of the truly inert packaging materials. As a result, you can expect that no problems will occur in regard to future restrictive Government legislation regulating migration of monomers.

From a cost point of view, you can expect glass to remain very competitive in the future. The main ingredients that go into making a glass container are silica sand, soda ash and limestone. All are in plentiful supply and thus are unlikely to escalate unduly.

Carrying on with the other segment of packaging, namely the paper discussion which I feel most categorically suits your industry is Mr. George Blackmore's paper who is District Manager of Domtar Ltd. He says:

What's New In Corrugated - Corrugated Analysis by Computer

Probably the most important development in the corrugated industry for many years is the development of the Corrugated Packaging Analysis by Computer, which involves the study of all factors of an operation and their interrelation.

The primary functions of an effective package might be defined as "its ability to convey a product from the producer to the consumer at the lowest possible cost." Also the most economical shipping container is one which utilizes the compression strength of the product and the primary package (Honey Jar) while providing adequate protection from minimum brand usage. .

However with the increased costs of packaging materials, equipment, handling, storage, and labour, package design should not be restricted solely to the selection of corrugated container styles and material. Instead the design alternatives should include a careful analysis of each phase of the packaging operation and distribution systems to determine the most economical container.

Factors which should be carefully reviewed are:

- (1) The product and its primary package.
- (2) The shipping container.
- (3) Pallet loading configuration.
- (4) Warehouse efficiency and stacking performance.
- (5) Method of transportation.

Once all the pertinent information has been received and programmed into the computer a print out will be received giving all options in board combinations, stacking performance, number per pallet and height of stacks to assist you in selecting the most appropriate and economical approach in selecting your shipping container.

The metric conversion is bringing about a dramatic transformation in the packaging industry and this new innovation will determine metric equivalents as well as analysing the effects of new sizes on the overall packaging operation.

Recent legislation in labelling could result in modified requirements, regarding the size and shape of a package. This programme will evaluate the modifications as they apply to your packaging operation and document the savings.

This system will be available in Western Canada early in the new year by most corrugated paperboard manufacture's.

Metric

Canada is going metric and the corrugated industry is presently gearing up to change by 1980. There are two basic approaches to metric conversion of unit sizes "soft" V's "hard".

The "soft" conversion is direct translation of existing sizes weights or volumes to their metric equivalents involving no changes in package shape or dimension. In most cases however, the resulting metric numerical quantities will be odd and possibly awkward. The metric equivalent of 1 lb. for instance is 453.6 grams (0.4536 kg).

The hard conversion involves a change in the dimensions, weights or volumes of existing units (rationalization) such as the metric revisions are that usually even decimal quantities, close but not exactly equivalent to the existing units. The rational metric replacement for the pound, for instance would be 500 grams or 1/2 kilogram.

Whether a "soft" or "hard" conversion is employed will be dictated by economics or in some cases by the requirements of legislation, such as the Consumer Package and Labelling Act. Where a choice is possible, the user of packaging is well advised to consider both economics and market implications of both approaches.

When ordering corrugated boxes, normally only five elements will be of major concern to you.

- (1) Internal Box Dimensions.
- (2) Bursting strength of box material.
- (3) Box style and closure.
- (4) Board Flute (e.g. C.B. or doublewall combination).
- (5) Type of Facings (Kraft, whitetop etc.)

1. INTERNAL BOX DIMENSIONS - A box now having dimensions, 12" x 10" x 8" for instance will be ordered in the metric system as 305mm x 254mm x 203mm.
2. BURSTING STRENGTH OF BOX MATERIAL- The bursting strength (or muller test) of board material now expressed in pounds per square inch (P.S.I.) will have a new unit, the Kilo Pascal (K Pa).
3. Changes will take place in other areas with direct bearing on the materials you order although they may not affect your ordering data. For example the combined weight of facings, maximum united dimensions and maximum mass of case and contents specified by Rule 41 of the Canadian Freight Classification No. 22 will be expressed in metric units. Board weights now expressed in pounds per thousand square feet will be expressed in grams per square metric (g/m^2) united dimensions limitations now in inches will be converted to millimetres (mm). Mass of case and contents currently shown in pounds will be specified in Kilograms (kg.)

This completes Mr. Blackmore's paper. I wish to thank Mr. Blackmore for his contribution.

In conclusion ladies and gentlemen of the Canadian Honey Council. I hope I have enlightened you on various aspects of the packaging industry which are a concern to you.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to say that all of the packaging manufactures in Canada serving your industry are dedicated, sophisticated, packaging people ready to service your particular packaing needs with confidence and responsibility and I am truly proud to be part of it .

Grant K. Bennett
Granpac Ltd.

Apiculture Research Report 1978

D.L. Nelson
Agriculture Canada, Beaverlodge, Alta.

Wintering Management: Winnipeg

In total eleven treatments were studied, including fall requeening, honey vs. sugar syrup as feed, and fall and winter supplement feeding; three fall preparation methods were used.

Preliminary analysis of the data shows the weight loss of the three preparation methods was linear and the singles averaged a loss of 10.9 kg, singles plus a second honey super 17.7 kg, and doubles 18.2 kg during the 150 days of confinement. Colony mortality was higher than expected due to a great amount of granulated honey and late requeening caused by poor August weather. When the analyses are complete, a joint publication will be prepared.

Samples of bees from several of the above treatments showed that the bee to abdomen weight ratio increased 6%, the bee weight increased 10% and the abdomen weight increased 19% over the 150 days of confinement.

Fall Disposal of Honey Bees: Winnipeg

An industrial grade of calcium cyanide (in flake form) which is readily available because of its use in the mining industry was tested. It will kill bees but is much slower than Cyanogas[®]. Thus, the flakes must be placed between layers of wet jute and the minimum killing time is about 25 minutes with a 15 gm treatment.

Other material tested were hydrogen phosphide, requiring 24 hours under air tight conditions, and resmethrin which has very good killing potential but according to the U.S.D.A. officials has not been cleared for general use because of residue problems in the wax.

Programs at Beaverlodge

During 1977-78 two programs were in operation at Beaverlodge; one, the final year of a study comparing spring management methods of wintered colonies with package bees and another in co-operation with Dr. Bailey to look at various meteorological parameters in relation to colony development, bee activity and honey production.

Education Leave: Winnipeg

A full summer of research was conducted on the "effect of moving colonies on bee losses and drifting". It is felt this program will be important to the industry because of the increase mobility of beekeepers, the increase in the number of colonies being wintered and the increased number of colonies being used for pollination in certain areas.

Activities

1. Presented a seminar "The Canadian Beekeeping Industry and Current Wintering Research" to the Research Station, Winnipeg, Manitoba (Jan.16/78).
2. Presented a research report to the Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association (February 1-3/78).
3. Participated in an "Advanced Beekeepers Course" in Brandon, Manitoba (February 20-23/78).
4. Presented a seminar "Overwintering" to the Red River Apiarists Association (May 9/78).
5. Presented a paper "Recent developments in the fall disposal of honey bees" to the annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Manitoba (November 16-17/78).
6. Presented research report and chaired the annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists and presented a summary of the C.A.P.A. Business Meeting to the Canadian Honey Council (November 20-24/78).

Publications

- Ihnat, M. and Nelson, D.L. 1978. Cyanide residue levels in extracted honey, comb honey and wax cappings. *Envir. J. Sci. and Health* (In Press).
- Nelson, D.L. and Barker, P.S. 1978. End of season killing of honey bees with three toxicants. *Pesticide Research Report*, 1978.