

**Canadian Honey Council  
Conseil Canadien du Miel**

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**Minutes and Proceedings**

**Thirty-Ninth  
Annual Meeting**

**CHATEAU HALIFAX  
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA**

**NOVEMBER 20th - 23rd, 1979**

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL

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MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

CHATEAU HALIFAX, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

NOVEMBER 20th - 23rd 1979.

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	Minute Number.	Appendix .
Allergy Committee .....	18	O
Applied Research in Apiculture,N.S. ...	26	W
Annual Meeting 1980 .....	37	
Apiculture in Quebec .....	22	S
Apimondia .....	14	K
Auditors, Appointment .....	36	
Banquet .....	27	
Bee Breeding Program .....	17	N
Bee Supply Manufacturer .....	9	G
By-Laws Revision .....	28	
Budget .....	30	Y
C.A.P.Apiculturists .....	23	T
Containers .....	20	Q
Election .....	34	
Financial Statements .....	5	C
Honey Grading Committee.....	10	H
Honey Marketing Trend .....	12	J
Honey Bee Importation Committee .....	16	M
Honey Bee Offshore Importation .....	33	Z
Honey Packers Association .....	24	U
Honey Regulations, Grading, Ottawa.....	21	R
Honey Standard Committee .....	13	
Industry, Trade & Commerce, Ottawa .....	6	D
Life Insurance Group Benefit Plan ...	25	V
Medical Research Fund .....	29	X
Membership Classification .....	32	
Membership List .....		Pages 100-104
Motions # 2-3-4 .....	35	
National Honey Slogan .....	15	L
Presidents Report .....	3	A
Research Committee .....	11	I
Research Branch, Agriculture Canada ...	19	P
Resolutions 1978 .....	8	F
Resolutions 1979 .....	31	
Secretary's Report .....	4	B
Statistics Canada .....	7	E

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

OFFICERS.

1979-80

PRESIDENT	T. TAYLOR
VICE PRESIDENT	H. BRYANS
EXECUTIVE MEMBER	M. ABRAHAMSON
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	E. 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, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA. NOV. 1979.

Alberta Beekeepers Association	Clem Dubeau,	Box 50, St. Lina, Alta. TOA 2Z0	403-635-2371
Alberta Honey Producers Co-Op	Jerry Awram	Box 637 - Hines Creek, Alta. TOH 2A0	403-494-3867
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
B.C. 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 1J4	514-469-3471
Federation des Associations d'Apiculteurs du Quebec.	Normand d'Aragon	Rang 4, Est, St-Epiphan Riviere du Loup, Que.	418-862-9079
Hamilton Bee Ranch,	Wm. Hamilton	Box 1169, Nipawin, Sask. SOE 1E0	305-489-1194
Manitoba Beekeepers Association	Glenn A. Kreutzer,	2004 Cres. Rd. Portage la Prairie, Man. R1N 1A3	204-857-3041
Manitoba Co-Op Honey Producers	Mervyn Abrahamson	Box 479, Pelly, Sask. SOA 2Z0	306-595-4624
Maritime Beekeepers Association	George B. Foote,	Cambridge Station, R.R. 2, Kings Co. N.S. BOP1 G0, 962-678-4371	519 898-2137
Ontario Beekeepers Association	Howard Bryans	Box 387, Alvinston, Ontario.	403-837-2013
Peace River Honey Co-Op Ltd.	Gerry Hachey	Box 206, Falher, Alberta. TOH 1M0	514-758-3877
Producer Packers	Jean M. Labonte	530 Rang Nault, Victoriaville, Que. G6P 7R5	306-862-5594
Sask. Beekeepers Association	Tom Taylor,	Box 2349, Nipawin, Sask. SOE 1E0	514-248-3323
Suppliers	Richard Craighead	Box 1230, Bedford, Quebec, JOJ 1A0	



ATTENDANCE AT THE  
1979 ANNUAL MEETING  
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

\* \* \*

Mervyn & Donna Abrahamson	Pelly, Sask.
Jerry Awram	Hay Lakes, Alta.
Francois Beauchesne	Ste. Foy, Que.
Howard & Mavis Bryans	Alvinston, Ont.
Ed & Lola Bland	Prince Albert, Sask.
Ken Benson Jr.	Metcalf, Ont.
Phil Burke	Guelph, Ont.
Laurent Charbonneau	Dunham Messisquoi, Que.
J.C. & Nora Corriveau	Pointe Claire, Que.
Joe Cote	Calgary, Alta.
James & Lorna Clark	Treesbank, Man.
Richard & Myrna Clark	Wawanesa, Man.
Lorne Crozier	Truro, N.S.
Richard Craighead	Bedford, Que.
John Craighead	Bedford, Que.
Don Dixon	Winnipeg, Man.
Jerry Draheim	Port Howe, N.S.
Clement & Marguerite Dubeau	St. Lina, Alta.
G. Wayne Deans	Toronto, Ont.
Normand D'Aragon	Riviere-du-Loup, Que.
Barry & Freda Davies	Seeleys Bay, Ont.
Grant & Ellen De Fraine	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
W. Franz	Saskatoon, Sask.
George & Shirley Foote	Cambridge, N.S.
Jack Grossman	Toronto, Ont.
Richard & Linda Gane	Aylsham, Sask.
John Gruszka	Prince Albert, Sask.
Murray Hodgson	Jarvis, Ont.
Rev. Herbert & Doris Hatt	Bridgewater, N.S.
Ann Hutton (Journalist)	Kentville, N.S.
Bill Ingraham	Hants County, N.S.
Brian & Betty Jackson	Wawanesa, Man.
Endel & Irene Karmo	Truro, N.S.
Glen & Diane Kreutzer	Portage La Prairie, Man.
Gordon W. Loree	Toronto, Ont.
Keith La Forge	New Westminster, B.C.
Jean Marc & Francis Labonte	Victoriaville, Que.
Bill & Arlene Lockhart	Baldur, Man.
Bernard Levac	St. Hyacinthe, Que.
Hugh Mahon	150 Mile House, B.C.
Don MacDonald	Falher, Alta.
Ken & Florence Margeson	Sackville, N.S.
Dorothy Murrell	Guelph University, Ont.
Urbain & Pauline Moyen	Zenon Park, Sask.

cont'd

.....Attendance

Doug McCutcheon  
Paul McCardle  
Don & Barbara Nelson  
Eric & Lynn Nickerson  
Ethel Nickerson  
Jim & Doris Nichols  
Mr. & Mrs. Luc Nichols  
Paul Powlowski  
Charles Paradis  
Gerry & Yvonne Paradis  
Richard Paradis  
Don & Ruth Peer  
Eric & Leona Pedersen  
Ed & Roxie Podolsky  
Richard M. Prentice  
Yvette Panek  
Freddie & Ethel Rathje  
Mario Rousseau  
Don Robertson  
Ron Swannie  
Gerry & Helen Smeltzer  
Kitchner & Dorothy Snair  
Eric Smith  
Tibor Szabo  
David & Alicia Snow  
Claude Thifault  
Tom & Jackie Taylor  
Alex & Inge Tinant  
Roland Tinant  
T. Tibbs  
John & Jean Uhrin  
Daniel Vail  
Arthur J. Wort  
Klaus Willner

Surrey, B.C.  
Eastern Passage, N.S.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Waterville, N.S.  
Waterville, N.S.  
Deep Brook, Annapolis Co., N.S.  
St. Pie de Bagot, Que.  
Edmonton, Alta.  
St-Hugues, Cte. Bagot, Que.  
Falher, Alta.  
Cte. St. Hyacinthe, Que.  
Nipawin, Sask.  
Amherst, N.S.  
Ethelbert, Man.  
Ottawa, Ont.  
Ottawa, Ont.  
Bassano, Alta.  
Cap Rouge, Que.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Saskatoon, Sask.  
Kentville, N.S.  
Sackville, N.S.  
Ottawa, Ont.  
Beaverlodge, Alta.  
Sidney, Cape Breton  
St-Antoine (Rich.)Vercheres, Que.  
Nipawin, Sask.  
Dawson Creek, B.C.  
Dawson Creek, B.C.  
Toronto, Ont.  
Austin, Man.  
Montgomery, Ala. U.S.A.  
Halifax, N.S.  
Truro, N.S.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL - CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL.  
39th ANNUAL MEETING.  
CHATEAU HALIFAX, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.  
NOVEMBER 20th - 23rd 1979

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President	Tom Taylor
Vice-President	Howard Bryans
Executive Member	Mervyn Abrahamson
Executive Secretary	Fred Rathje

\* \* \* \* \*

DELEGATES PRESENT.

M. Abrahamson	J. Grossman
J. Awram	G. Kreutzer
H. Bryans	J. Labonte
R. Craighead	K. La Forge
N. d'Aragon	H. Mahon
C. Dubeau	T. Taylor
G. Foote	

Canadian Honey Packers Association Representative,  
P. F. Pawlowski, President.

Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists Representative  
Don Nelson, President.

Tuesday 20th.

President Tom Taylor declared the 39th Annual Meeting open and welcomed the Delegates, Members and Visitors.

The Secretary read the Official Notice of the 1979 Meeting.

Tom Taylor announced the meeting program and activities.



1. MINUTES - 1978 MEETING, SASKATOON, SASK.

Moved; F. Rathje                      Seconded; H. Bryans  
That the 1978 Minutes, as circulated be accepted.                      Carried.

2. COMMITTEES.

Moved; J. Awram                      Seconded; C.Dubeau  
That the President appoint the Committee Members.                      Carried.  
The President appointed the following;

Nominating	Phil Burke - Ed Podolsky
Election Chairman	Doug McCutcheon
Scrutineers	Jerry Smeltzer - Yvette Panek
Resolutions	Barry Davies - Don Robertson
Budget	Howard Bryans - Glenn Krutzer

3. PRESIDENTS REPORT.                      (Appendix A)

Moved; T. Taylor                      Seconded; J. Awram  
That the report as presented by Tom Taylor be accepted.                      Carried

4. SECRETARYS REPORT.                      (Appendix B )

Moved; F. Rathje                      Seconded; G. Kreutzer  
That this report be accepted.                      Carried

5. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.                      ( Appendix C )

Moved; H. Bryans                      Seconded; J. Awram  
That the Report and Statement as prepared by Coopers & Lybrand, Chartered Accountants and presented by Howard Bryans be approved.                      Carried.

Moved; H. Bryans                      Seconded; G. Kreutzer  
That the Financial Statement covering the period August 1st to Oct.31st 1979, as presented by H. Bryans be received.                      Carried.

6. INDUSTRY, TRADE & COMMERCE.                      (Appendix D )

Grocery Products Div. Agriculture Food Products Branch, Ottawa.  
Moved; M. Abrahamson                      Seconded; G. Kreutzer  
That the report as presented by Yvette Panek be accepted.                      Carried.

7. STATISTICS CANADA.                      (Appendix E )

Moved; H. Bryans                      Seconded; G. Kreutzer  
That the report, as prepared by Karen C. Wardley, Statistician and presented by Howard Bryans be received.                      Carried.

Some discussion followed regarding Statistics Canada surveys and reports and it was mentioned, that not having a Representative from Statistics Canada handicapped the information needed at the meeting.

We wish to extend our thanks to Miss Wardley for her detailed and informative reports, in both the English and French language.

8. 1978 RESOLUTIONS.

(1) Queen Importation.

This is dealt with in the Honeybee Importation Committee Report,  
(see Minutes # 16 - Appendix M 1979)

(2) Labeling of Honey Substitute.

As sample labels had not been forwarded to the Council office,  
no action had been taken.

(3) Insecticide Formulation.

This covers an important matter and required considerable time and study in order to prepare a detailed report (see Appendix F )  
The Executive will be contacting the proper Government Departments regarding this Resolution.

(4) Horticulture Council.

A letter was mailed to the Horticulture Council regarding this Resolution Their Secretary, in his reply, stated that this matter was placed before their Board, however he was given no clear-cut direction as to what course of action should be taken, re. this resolution and suggested we should consider a change of our present set-up and join the Horticulture Council.  
Jerry Awram suggested that we do not change the present set-up of our Organization and that this matter be closed and which was agreed to by the Delegates.

(5) Allergy Committee.

This is reported on by Don Nelson (Minutes # 18 - Appendix O )

(6) Seasonal Labor.

See letter from Employment and Immigration Canada ( Appendix F )

(7) Post Office, Queenbee Insurance.

See letter from Canada Post, Ottawa, (Appendix F)

(8) Bee Forage Crop.

This is reported on, by Mervyn Abrahamson  
Research Committee report (see Appendix I )

9. BEE SUPPLY MANUFACTURERS REPORT. (Appendix G )  
Moved; C. Craighead                      Secoded; G. Kreutzer  
That this report, presented by R. Craighead be accepted.      Carried.
  
10. HONEY GRADING COMMITTEE REPORT. (Appendix H )  
Moved; J. Awram                        Secoded; H. Bryans  
That this Report as presented by P. Pawlowski be accepted.    Carried.
  
11. RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT. (Appendix I )  
Moved; M. Abrahamson                  Secoded; J. Awram  
That this Report as presented by M. Abrahamson be accepted.    Carried.
  
12. HONEY MARKETING TREND. (Appendix J )  
Moved; J. Awram                        Secoded; C. Dubeau  
That this Report as presented by Don Robertson be received.   Carried.
  
13. HONEY STANDARD COMMITTEE.  
Don Peer stated he had nothing to report, but suggested that Council maintain this Committee;  
  Don Peer, Chairman  
  President of Council  
  Don Robertson  
  Jack Grossman  
  R. M. Prentice  
  Don Nelson  
Moved; H. Bryans                        Secoded; J. Awram                      Carried.
  
14. APIMONDIA . (Appendix K )  
Moved; H. Bryans                        Secoded J. Grossman  
That the Report as presented by Don Peer be received .    Carried.
  
15. NATIONAL HONEY SLOGAN. (Appendix L )  
Tom Taylor reported on this subject and that letters had been mailed to all Provincial Associations.  
The Associations to select three winners from the English entries and three from the French entries, to be mailed to the Council Office by January 31st 1980.  
These entries would then be judged by an appointed Panel to select the two final winners.

Wednesday 21st.

16. BEE IMPORTATION COMMITTEE.

(Appendix M )

Moved; R. Craighead

Seconded; G. Kreutzer

That the honey bee stock importation report, submitted by John Corner on behalf of the committee and presented by Doug McCutcheon be accepted.

Carried.

Don Nelson outlined several points of recommendation from the C.A.P.A, meeting, regarding this bee importation matter. After some discussion it was decided to postpone further discussion to the following day.

17. ALBERTA BEE BREEDING PROGRAM.

( Appendix N )

Moved; J. Awram

Seconded: C. Dubeau

That this Report, as presented by Dr. T.I.Szabo be accepted. Carried.

18. ALLERGY COMMITTEE.

(Appendix O )

Moved; C. Dubeau

Seconded; H. Bryans

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

19. AGRICULTURE CANADA RESEARCH BRANCH.

(Appendix P )

Report by R.M. Prentice, Research Coordinator, Ottawa.

Moved; G. Kreutzer

Seconded; M. Abrahamson

That this Report be accepted.

Carried.

20. CONTAINER REPORT.

(Appendix Q )

Moved; M. Abrahamson

Seconded; J. Labonte

That this Report presented by Wayne Dean, Polytainer Ltd. be accepted.

Carried.

21. HONEY GRADING REGULATIONS.

(Appendix R )

This Report was presented by Eric Smith, Food Production and Inspection Branch, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa.

Moved; H. Bryans

Seconded; J. Awram

That this report be accepted.

Carried.

22. QUEBEC APICULTURE. (Appendix S )

Moved; M. Abrahamson Seconded; G. Kreutzer

That this report presented by Bernard Levac be accepted. Carried

23. CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL APICULTURISTS. (Appendix T)

Don Nelson presented a detailed report from their two days meeting.

Moved; J. Labonte Seconded; H. Mahon

That this report be accepted. Carried.

On behalf of the Apiculturists Organization, Don Nelson presented a cheque for \$ 200. to be applied to the Medical Research Trust Fund.

24. CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION. (Appendix U )

Their President P.F.Pawlowski presented a Report from their meeting.

Moved; H. Bryans Seconded; C. Dubeau

That this report be accepted. Carried.

25. LIFE INSURANCE GROUP BENEFIT. (Appendix V )

At a Executive meeting last summer a suggestion was proposed regarding a Life Insurance policy program for Council Members and their family, having in mind, that a Group Policy would result in a lower premium cost - beneficial to the Members.

The Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada in Saskatoon was contacted and asked to prepare a plan regarding this matter.

W.J. Franz, on behalf of the Brokery Agents, Independent Annuity and Insurance Service Ltd. presented a detailed Association Group Benefit Program.

It was moved by H. Mahon and seconded by K. La Forge

That approval of Delegates be made, authorising Independent Annuity and Insurance Service Ltd. to offer for sale, the Life Insurance package, as presented by Mr. Franz. Carried.

26. APPLIED RESEARCH IN APICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA. (Appendix W )

Moved; C. Dubeau Seconded; G. Kreutzer

That this Report as presented by Lorne Crozier, Apiarist and Extention Entomologist, be accepted. Carried.

27. BANQUET, Wednesday evening.

The Banquet was well attended and a delightful dinner was served,  
Head Table;

Mr. Harold Crowell, Director Social Service, City of Halifax,  
representing His Worship Mayor Edmund Morris.

Mrs. Helen Smeltzer, Kentville, N. S.

Mr. Gerard Paradis, Past President of the Canadian Honey Council  
from Falher, Alberta.

Mrs. Jackie Taylor, from Nipawin, Sask.

Honourable Roger Bacon, Minister of Agriculture & Marketing.

Mr. Lorne Crozier, Apiarist and Extension Entomologist  
Dept. of Agriculture, Truro N.S.

Mr. Gerry Smeltzer, Nova Scotia Beekeepers Association  
from Kentville, N.S.

Mrs. Yvonne Paradis, from Falher, Alberta

Mr. Tom Taylor, President Canadian Honey Council  
from Nipawin, Sask.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Crozier introduced the Honourable Roger Bacon.

Mr. Bacon welcomed the Guests and presented a very interesting talk.

Mr. Tom Taylor thanked Mr. Bacon for his speech and extended a thanks  
to the Agriculture Department for sponsoring the Dinner.

Tom Taylor presented an engraved Tray to Gerard Paradis, Past President,  
for his contribution, devotion and work to the Canadian Honey Council.

Jackie Taylor presented Mrs. Paradis with a bouquet of Flowers.

Mr. Ed Bland and Mr. Endel Karmo each received an Honorary Life  
Membership with the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists  
These awards were presented by John Gruszka and Don Nelson.

Thursday 22nd

28. REVISION OF COUNCIL BY-LAWS.

As the Executive felt that the present By-Laws should be checked Don Peer and Tom Taylor spent considerable time and work going over the By-Laws paragraph by paragraph.

Don Peer presented a draft of the revised paragraphs.

After some lengthy discussion, it was suggested, that the Committee re-consider some of the proposed changes and it was moved by G. Kreutzer and seconded by Normand D'Aragon, that this By-Law matter be tabled to a special meeting or to the next annual meeting. Carried.

29. MEDICAL RESEARCH FUND.

The Committee Chairman Don Nelson outlined the purpose of this Medical Fund and presented the By-Laws, as was proposed by the Committee (Appendix X )

Moved; G. Kreutzer                      Seconded; H. Bryans

That the By-Laws, as presented, be accepted.      Carried.

Moved; H. Bryans                      Seconded; M. Abrahamson

That Cooper and Lybrand be appointed Auditors for the Medical Research Trust Fund.                      Carried.

Present appointed Trustees;      Don Nelson, Chairman  
  Tom Taylor  
  Howard Bryans

Election; Moved; J. Awram      Seconded; G. Kreutzer

That the present Trustees be elected.      Carried.

It was pointed out by F. Rathje, that at present time the Fund amounted to \$ 10,300.

The object of this Research Fund has been extensively publicized through Council and Provincial Associations Newsletters, as well through News Medias and at Beekeepers Field Days and other Beekeepers meetings across Canada.

30. 1980 BUDGET.                      (Appendix Y )

Moved; H. Bryans                      Seconded; J. Awram

That the 1980 Budget as presented by G. Kreutzer and H. Bryans be accepted.                      Carried.



31. 1979 RESOLUTIONS.

Barry Davies and Don Robertson, submitted the following Resolutions.

1) Importation of Honeybees.

Moved; C. Dubeau      Seconded; J. Awram

In addition to the 1979 recommendation of the C.A.P.A. regarding offshore importation of honeybees

Whereas many Canadian Beekeepers are now travelling abroad and industry considers many honeybees(Apis Millifers) undesirable.

Therefore be it resolved that the Executive of the Canadian Honey Council request the Canadian Government to include Honeybees(Apis Millifers) in the Customs Declaration form.      Carried.

2) Analysis to determine the floral source of Canadian Honey.

Moved; K.Ia Forge      Seconded; H. Bryans

Whereas Germany is presently using a pollen analysis to determine the floral source of imported Canadian honey and whereas such a test is not considered to be an accurate and positive method.

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request the Canadian Government to develop an alternative and more suitable method of determining the floral source of Canadian honey.      Carried.

3) Contaminating Waxes in Comb Foundations.

Moved; C. Dubeau      Seconded; J. Awram

Whereas it is recognized in the World Market Places, that Canadians produces a good quality of beeswax, which sells at a good price and considerable revenue to Canadian Beekeepers.

Whereas some honey producing countries of the world, do not have this reputation for good quality beeswax,

Whereas it has happened that comb foundation which contains contaminating waxes has been marketed to Canadian Beekeepers and

whereas it is necessary to have only comb foundations that does not contain contaminating waxes used in Canada.

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request, that the Federal Government through its Inspection Services, regularly obtain samples of comb Foundation at sales outlets and test samples for presence of contaminating waxes in comb Foundation within Canada.      Carried.

4) Importation of Beekeeping Equipment.

Moved; C. Dubeau      Seconded; J. Awram

Whereas certain categories of beekeeping equipment and supplies are now permitted entry to Canada duty-free and whereas procedures for importation of such items appear to be unnecessarily complex, be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request Revenue Canada ;

A. that procedures for importing duty-free beekeeping equipment and supplies be simplified and made more convenient and more specific.

B. that procedures for importing Fork Lifts loaders and similar equipment be simplified and made more convenient. Carried.

5) Duty on importation of plastics supplies and equipment.

Moved; G. Foote                      Seconded; C. Dubeau

Whereas more beekeeping equipment and supplies are now being manufactured of plastics.

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council contact the Tariffs Division of Department of Finance Canada to request the elimination of the duty on all beekeeping equipment manufactured from synthetic resins imported into Canada. Carried.

6) Alternative Sources of Fuel.

Moved; G. Foote                      Seconded; M. Abrahamson

Whereas the cost of Fossil Fuels is expected to rise, while supplies diminish, therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council urge the Government of Canada to develop and encourage the use of alternative sources of fuel and to request Revenue Canada to grant experimental permits for the manufacture of alcohol for fuel. Carried.

7) Honeybees Importation.

Moved; G. Kreutzer                      Seconded; H. Bryans

Whereas the Canadian Honey Council is recommending that queen honeybees be allowed to be imported by permit into Canada.

Be it resolved that we request the Importation Committee to contact the Department of Health of Animals to reassess the import requirement of Honeybees and Queens into New Zealand. Carried.

8) Apimondia.

Moved; K. La Forge                      Seconded; T. Taylor

Whereas Canada supports the principle of an International body, representing apiculture in the World and whereas Apimondia advocates economic and other policies and directions contrary to the desires and well being of the Canadian Honey Industry and the Government of Canada.

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council officially resign as a member of Apimondia. Then a letter be sent to Apimondia, stating the reason for this decision. Further be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council monitor the activities of Apimondia.

Moved; G. Kreutzer                      Seconded; H. Bryans

That this Resolution be tabled. Carried

32. MEMBERSHIP CLASSIFICATION.

The Executive proposed, that two new classification be added to the Membership schedule;

- 1) Bee-Clubs - the fee according to the total Hives operating by their Members.
- 2) Others - \$ 25.00 Carried.

33. OFFSHORE IMPORTATION OF HONEY BEES. (Appendix Z )

Further regarding the recommendation from the C.A.P.A. meeting report (see Minute # 16)

It was Moved by M. Abrahamson and Seconded by H. Mahon that the recommendation as presented by Tom Taylor be accepted.

Carried.

34. ELECTION.

The Nominating Committee, Phil Burke and Ed Podolsky nominated the present Officers,

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

The Election Chairman Doug McCutcheon called for nomination from the floor, As there were no further nomination, he declared the present Officers re-elected for the coming year.

Moved; G. Kreutzer Seconded; H. Bryans

That no 4th Executive Member be nominated. Carried.

35. MOTIONS.

Moved; G. Kreutzer Seconded; C. Dubeau

The Canadian Honey Council should contact Apimondia to clarify our position with that body and that we do not pay our annual fee, until we have received a satisfactory reply to our inquiry. Carried.

Moved; H. Mahon Seconded; G. Kreutzer

That the Canadian Honey Council encourage the the Farm Credit Corporation to change their criteria to make that program available to Beekeepers.

Carried.

Moved; M. Abrahamson                      Seconded; R. Craighead

I move a thanks to the Nova Scotia Minister of Agriculture the Honourable Roger Bacon, the Povincial Apiarist Lorne Crozier, Gerry Smeltzer for tour arrangement, Eric Nickerson, George Foote, the Members of the Nova Scotia Beekeepers Association and the people of Nova Scotia for their generous hospitality during our meeting, Carried

36. AUDITORS.

Moved; H. Bryans                      Seconded; G. Kreutzer

That Cooper and Lybrand be appointed Auditors for the coming year.  
Carried.

37. 1980 ANNUAL MEETING.

On behalf of the Alberta Beekeepers Association, Clem Dubeau and Jerry Paradis extended an invitation to hold the Council 1980 Annual Meeting in Banff, Alberta.

This was unanimous accepted by the Delegates and Tom Taylor Thanked Clem and Jerry for the invitation.

38. By motion of Clem Dubeau, the 1979 Annual Meeting was adjourned.

Friday 23rd - Tour.

Two Busloads took off from Chateau Halifax early Friday morning.

The Tour, conducted by Gerry Smeltzer, took us through the country side of a large part of Nova Scotia, with stopover at many points and places of interest.

The tour was indeed well planned and arranged and was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.

It certainly was a delightful tour, especially for those of us visiting Nova Scotia for the first time.

We should also wish to mention here how pleased and surprised we were for the basket of goodies of fruit, jams and etc. which was left in our rooms, courtesy Maritime Beekeepers Association.

From remarks voiced by many, it was apparent, that this was one of the best annual meetings we had ever attended.

A hearty thanks is extended to everyone in Nova Scotia for their hospitality and the work which had been done to make this a successful Convention and enjoyable time.

President's Report  
Annual Meeting 1979  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

DELEGATES and MEMBERS:

I am pleased to be able to bring to you this report on the affairs of the Canadian Honey Council. This year has once again been a busy one for your executives. In addition to an executive meeting held directly after last year's annual meeting in Saskatoon, several other executive meetings were held. These were:

Saskatoon - middle February  
Rocanville - middle June  
Saskatoon - early June  
Ottawa - middle November

In January, I was honored to speak to the American Beekeeping Federation assembled in San Diego, California on behalf of the Canadian Honey Council. There were quite a number of Canadians and other foreign representatives at that meeting. The Americans were quite pleased to see the amount of international attention that their meetings received. While at the Federation meeting I also attended a meeting of the Honey Industry Council of America.

In the disposition of the various resolutions passed at the last meeting, resolution #5 has required the major amount of time and effort on the part of the council executives. It was decided at the February, Saskatoon Executive Meeting, that the whole area of bee sting allergies was intensifying and that the problem would not go away by itself. The Allergy Committee, already in existance, was mobilized to take indirect action in providing a solution to the problem. A research trust fund was registered with the Revenue Canada and forms the basic instrument through which we in the Honey Industry can hope to relieve problems brought about by allergies.

As president, I have made an effort to attend the provincial meetings and have the presents of council felt at these levels. The benefits of individuals being a member of the Canadian Honey Council has always been stressed at such meetings.

Your executive has taken the challenge of the Canadian Honey Packers Association to produce a national honey slogan. Contests are now being run in various participation provinces and winning French and English slogan will be announced on March 3, 1980.

On Thursday, November 15 your Vice-President, Howard Bryans, and myself met in Ottawa with various government departments. These departments were:

- Consumer and Corporate Affairs
- Statistics Canada
- Industry Trade and Commerce
- Health Protection Branch of Health and Welfare Canada
- Department of Agriculture - Health of Animals
- Department of Agriculture - Fruit and Vegetable
- Research Coordinator - R.M. Prentice

I would like to report to you that the Canadian Honey Council was well received by these areas of government, and that this good repore is no small asset to our organization. A continued close-working relationship

with areas of government affecting our industry is vital to the health of our industry.

In closing, I would like to thank my executives for the support they have shown me during the past year. The support of the delegates for Council's activities throughout the year was received with great appreciation.

And to our Secretary Treasurer; Mr. Rathje in the performance of his duties; many thanks.

It has been a pleasure and great honor to represent the Canadian Honey Council as its president, and I thank all of you for this.

Respectfully submitted,

Tom Taylor



REPORT OF SECRETARY.  
November 1979.

In this report I wish to outline information of some of the matters and activities, which have been dealt with through the Council Office over the past twelve months.

We have held four Executive meetings, Saskatoon, November 24/78, Saskatoon, February 1979, Rocanville, Sask. June 16th and Saskatoon on August 25th 1979.

A lot of matters have been dealt with over the telephone in discussion and consultation with the Executive.

The 1978 Resolutions, which I was to look after, will be reported on, this afternoon under 1978 Resolutions Reports.

Monthly Newsletters have been mailed out to Members, in both the English and the French language.

About 450 booklets, covering the 1978 Annual Meeting and Proceedings Report have been distributed.

As no grant was available from the Government for French translation, the English copy was mailed to our French speaking Members.

The general correspondence has been quite heavy, with the largest volume from non-members. All have been replied to. These letters are not only from Canada, but from other countries and one from Finland covered 36 questions.

The National Honey Slogan.

This was from a suggestion by the Canadian Honey Packers Association, together with a cheque for \$ 500 to be matched by the Council.

This was mentioned in Council Newsletter # 28, also letters were mailed to the Secretary of each Provincial Association, as well as to each of the Delegates.

I have not heard directly from any of the Associations or Delegates and I have no idea how much interest there is across Canada regarding this Contest, But I do believe, that having a National Honey Slogan, would definitely be of great advantage to the industry.

Council Emblem Pin.

From one of our members, it was suggested we should have a Council Emblem Pin and the Executive agreed this was an excellent suggestion.

An appropriate design - a symbol of the Council and Canada was decided on. The Pins were manufactured by The Kin Supply Division, Thornhill, Ontario.

We hope you will buy one and wear it proudly, especially if you travel outside Canada. Buy several to exchange with other countries similar pins.

over.....

The Medical Research Trust Fund.

Present Trustees are; Don Nelson, Howard Bryans and Tom Taylor.

Considerable work has been accomplished by the Trustees to get this project under way.

A complete report will be presented to the meeting on Thursday morning, including the By-Laws and followed by an election of Trustees.

Membership.

You may remember that a Membership contest was announced at last years meeting, whereby each Member was to obtain one new member, with the object to see which Province would reach the goal first of 100%.

None of the Provinces reached their goal and the overall result, to obtain new members have to date been very disappointing.

The result to date;

	Jan. 1st 1978	New Members obtained to Nov.1st 1979
Maritime	12	8
Quebec	20	3
Ontario	45	3
Mânitoba	71	3
Saskatchewan	88	6
Alberta	95	4
British Columbia	<u>34</u>	<u>7</u>
	365	34

The 34 new members only amounts to about 9% of the January 1st 1978 Membership.

There will be some twenty-five Reports presented during this meeting about " what has been done" and "what is being done" and as these reports should be of vital interest and benefit to the Industry, it is hoped that everyone will attend the sessions every day, to hear these reports and to participate in the discussions and present suggestions " what should be done".

Fred Rathje  
Secretary.

**COOPERS & LYBRAND**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA  
AND IN PRINCIPAL AREAS  
OF THE WORLD

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

September 7, 1979

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

We have examined the balance sheet of the Canadian Honey Council as at July 31, 1979 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, 1979 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.



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
BALANCE SHEET AS AT JULY 31, 1979

	1979	1978
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	1,713	737
Short-term deposits	8,000	4,500
Accrued interest receivable	193	82
Prepaid expense	<u>          </u>	<u>100</u>
	9,906	5,419
OFFICE EQUIPMENT - at cost less accumulated depreciation of \$149 (1978 - \$12)	<u>546</u>	<u>683</u>
	<u>10,452</u>	<u>6,102</u>
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS		
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	18	22
SURPLUS	<u>10,434</u>	<u>6,080</u>
	<u>10,452</u>	<u>6,102</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, 1979

	1979	1978
	\$	\$
REVENUE		
Memberships - delegates	3,600	3,600
- beekeepers	10,729	9,258
- packing plants	1,125	1,075
- managers and suppliers	<u>1,050</u>	<u>1,175</u>
	16,504	15,108
Donations	25	30
Interest income	778	273
Annual meeting	206	397
Miscellaneous	<u>11</u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>17,524</u>	<u>15,808</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Administration	5,000	5,000
ApiMondia membership	713	217
Audit	400	350
Awards	154	146
Corporation fee	70	30
Depreciation	137	12
Honorarium, President	600	1,000
Medical research fund	310	
Miscellaneous	119	337
Postage	769	738
Printing and typing	1,457	2,544
Stationery supply	613	603
Telephone	1,346	1,256
Translation	391	232
Travel - Executive	751	295
- Executive Secretary	<u>340</u>	<u>653</u>
	<u>13,170</u>	<u>13,413</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	4,354	2,395
SURPLUS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>6,080</u>	<u>3,685</u>
SURPLUS - END OF YEAR	<u>10,434</u>	<u>6,080</u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1979

	1979	1978
	\$	\$
SOURCE OF CASH		
Provided from operations -		
Excess of revenue over expenditures	4,354	2,395
Item not affecting cash -		
Depreciation	<u>137</u>	<u>12</u>
	4,491	2,407
Decrease in prepaid expenses	<u>100</u>	<u>      </u>
	<u>4,591</u>	<u>2,407</u>
USE OF CASH		
Increase in term deposits	3,500	4,500
Purchase of office equipment		695
Increase in accrued interest receivable	111	82
Increase in prepaid expense		100
Decrease in accounts payable	<u>4</u>	<u>4,260</u>
	<u>3,615</u>	<u>9,637</u>
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	976	(7,230)
CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>737</u>	<u>7,967</u>
CASH - END OF YEAR	<u>1,713</u>	<u>737</u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL.  
Financial Statement - Aug.1st to Oct 31st 1979

<u>Assets;</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>
Cash	2,716	3,236
Terms Deposits	<u>6,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
	8,716	13,236
Interest receivable	193	
Office equipment	546	683
Prepaid expence		100
	<u>9,455</u>	<u>14,019</u>
 <u>Liabilities;</u>		
Accounts Payable		22
Surplus , Oct 31st	<u>9,455</u>	<u>13,997</u>
	<u>9,455</u>	<u>14,019</u>
 <u>Revenue:</u>		
Membership - Beekeepers	1,774	5,599
Delegates	1,200	2,400
Packing Plants	225	1,125
Suppliers		900
	<u>3,199</u>	<u>10,024</u>
Interest on Term Deposit	77	91
C.H.F. Assoc - Donation	500	40
	<u>3,776</u>	<u>10,155</u>
 <u>Expenditures;</u>		
Administration	1,248	832
Honorarium, President	100	200
Travel - Secretary	192	
Travel - Executive	783	
Postage	279	238
Stationery Supplies	521	33
Printing	200	161
Telephone	340	254
Translation	158	120
Auditors	450	400
Medical Research, Printing	12	
Emblem Pins	462	
Miss -Freight - Bank charge	10	
	<u>4,755</u>	<u>2,238</u>
Excess of Revenue over Expenditures		7,917
Excess of Expenditures over Revenue	979	
Surplus beginning of period	<u>10,434</u>	<u>6,080</u>
Surplus, October 31st	9,455	13,997



MR. CHAIRMAN, DELEGATES

Today your executive has asked me to tell you about Industry, Trade and Commerce. First I will describe the department and then I would like to comment on some of the problems that your executive has brought to my attention.

The two main aims of Industry, Trade and Commerce are to develop Canadian industries and to promote exports.

The industry's sector branches are the industry's main contact with government. The officer responsible for a certain product or industry is usually asked to comment on any issues concerning that industry such as Multilateral Trade Negotiations or Applications to the Foreign Investment Review Agency or the Department of Regional Economic Expansion. The industry sector branches work to promote growth and competitiveness in the manufacturing, processing and service sectors. They deliver departmental programs and services to ensure that Canadian enterprises obtain the optimal benefits from assistance and incentive programs administered by ITC, and other governmental departments or agencies.

The second aim, to promote exports is achieved with the cooperation of the Trade Commissioner Service. Canadian Trade Commissioners located in 66 countries throughout the world promote Canada's export trade and protect its commercial interests in foreign countries. They also act as export market consultants and provide information on credit, tariffs, import and exchange controls and terms of payment. Trade Commissioners systematically identify market opportunities for Canadian trade. Their findings are sent to the industry sector branches who contact the industry to let them know where opportunities exist or help them prepare for eventual problem areas, for example, when the U.S. wanted to increase the duty on honey imports.

Exports are also enhanced through trade promotions. As mentioned in my talk in Saskatoon last year trade promotions take several forms. In Europe we have renewed our participation in Trade Fairs such as Anuga in Cologne, where Bee Maid was present this September, and SIAL which is to take place in Paris in November 1980. In the U.S. the department organizes several sales meetings during the year. Instore promotions are an effective marketing technique in Japan. You can usually find out about all of these promotions from the regional ITC office nearest you or directly from me.

Last week in Ottawa your executive had asked about the impediments of taking your own gas to the U.S. when you drive down to pick up bees. The U.S. National Energy Board reported that the duty on fuel has been suspended until December 31, 1979 and it is not yet known whether this suspension will be extended. I also understand there may be some state regulations against interstate fuel transport. The Canadian National Energy Board mentioned that there should be no problem with one additional normal sized fuel tank for emergency. Should you wish to take more fuel to the U.S. you will need an Export Permit from the Secretary of the National Energy Board. Your application for the permit should also provide

evidence that you can not get fuel in the U.S. If the export permit is approved, there will be an additional export charge to be paid on the fuel to equalize it with world prices. Approval also depends greatly on the fuel conditions in both countries at the time of application. It was, therefore, suggested that the industry look into alternate means of transportation such as air freight.

One of the main concerns of the honey industry appears to be the import figures. The latest import figures available, for the first eight months of the year, were 367,000 pounds for \$339,000, down from 412,000 pounds for \$298,000 in the same period in 1978. Imports originated from 12 countries the largest supplier being the U.S. providing 49%. The average per pound import price was 92 cents versus 72 cents a year earlier. Imports in the last two years amounted to less than one percent of Canadian production.

Export figures concern me more. Exports for the first eight months were 8.7 million lbs. for \$5.6 million down from 9.1 million lbs. that sold for \$5 million a year earlier. The average price of exports was 64¢ per pound versus 55¢ per pound in 1978.

With the present low rate of the Canadian dollar on the foreign exchange market I believe the Canadian industry should be in a better competitive position to increase honey sales to the major importers such as Germany and Japan as well as to some of the Middle East countries where the U.S. seems to be competing effectively. The second largest market for U.S. honey after West Germany is Saudi Arabia a country where Canada does not even export.

In conclusion the department tries to assist industries when they face difficulties in solving their problems or promoting their particular products around the world.

Yvette Panek  
Department of Industry, Trade & Commerce

Statistical Report to the Canadian Honey Council\*  
Halifax, Nova Scotia, November 1979

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The past year was generally very good for statistical activity related to production and value estimates for honey. Cooperation between the provincial officials and Statistics Canada was excellent. Beekeepers responded favourably to our requests for information producing high response rates and we hope, good statistics.

Last year at this meeting Statistics Canada promised to have the first production forecast available to the industry on September seventh. We were able to meet our objective and hope that you were satisfied with the results.

The August forecast indicated that the 1979 crop was just slightly less than last year's record at 65.6 million pounds. Colony numbers continue to increase in most provinces due partly to the continued increase in the number of beekeepers, especially in Quebec.

The yield for Canada was just above average at 113 pounds. Yields were down from last year in all provinces except Alberta, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. Yields in British Columbia were high at five pounds over average.

This was only a forecast of production and may be revised following the fall production and value survey which was mailed to all known honey producers last month. If you have not as yet returned your form please take a minute to do it soon so that we may make the final production and value estimates for this year's crop.

One of the budget cut-backs this year was the quarterly survey of honey stocks. This was an unfortunate loss as the stock data helped us to keep track of the marketing of each year's crop. As well they served as a check on the production estimates and helped in economic forecasting.

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\*K.C. Wardley, Agriculture Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

Next year the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture will be taking over the responsibility for the honey surveys for that province; however, the estimates will still be published in the Statistics Canada publication 'Honey Production'.

Other statistics of interest have been given to Mr. Rathje for inclusion with the minutes. Mr. Rathje will pass any questions that you may have along to Statistics Canada.

\* Latest 1979 figures received from Statistics Canada.

**BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR CANADA**

Year	Bee-Keepers	Colonies	Production per colony	Total Production
	No.	No.	lbs.	'000 lbs.
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
1979 p.....	17,950	580,900	113	65,586
1979 *	18,550	581,200	125	72,790
<b>5 Year Averages (1)</b>				
1973 - 77 .....	12,970	449,470	106	52,955
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

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

**BEEKEEPING STATISTICS BY PROVINCE**

Year	Bee-Keepers	Colonies	Average Yield	Total Production
	No.	No.	lbs.	'000 lbs.
<b>British Columbia</b>				
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
1979 p.....	5,250	51,000	95	4,845
1979 *	5,250	51,000	101	5,151
<b>Alberta</b>				
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
1979 p.....	1,700	155,000	128	19,840
1979 *	1,700	150,000	151	22,650

p. - preliminary figures.

\*LATEST 1979 FIGURES RECEIVED FROM  
STATISTICS CANADA.

\* - Latest 1979 figures received from Statistics Canada.

## BEEKEEPING STATISTICS BY PROVINCE - CONTINUED

Year	Bee-Keepers	Colonies	Average Yield	Total Production
	No.	No.	lbs.	'000 lbs.
<u>Saskatchewan</u>				
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
1979 p.....	950	68,700	153	10,511
1979 *	1,550	74,000	160	11,840
<u>Manitoba</u>				
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
1979 p.....	1,300	93,000	155	14,415
1979 *	1,300	93,000	168	15,624
<u>Ontario</u>				
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
1979 p.....	4,300	112,000	75	8,400
1979 *	4,300	112,000	73	8,176
<u>Quebec</u>				
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
1979 p.....	3,050	90,000	75	6,750
1979 *	3,050	90,000	95	8,550
<u>New Brunswick</u>				
1975 .....	310	2,300	84	193
1976 .....	470	2,700	80	216
1977 .....	440	2,940	68	200
1978 .....	500	3,200	67	214
1979 p.....	600	3,800	65	247
1979 *	600	3,800	78	296

\* Latest 1979 figures received from Statistics Canada.

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS BY PROVINCE - CONTINUED

Year	Bee- Keepers	Colonies	Average Yield	Total Production
	No.	No.	lbs.	'000 lbs.
<u>Nova Scotia</u>				
1975 .....	440	4,800	80	384
1976 .....	520	4,350	81	352
1977 .....	520	5,000	82	410
1978 .....	550	5,500	72	396
1979 p.....	590	6,100	75	458
1979 *	590	6,100	63	384
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>				
1975 .....	130	700	98	69
1976 .....	160	880	85	75
1977 .....	200	950	105	100
1978 .....	220	1,200	105	126
1979 p.....	210	1,300	92	120
1979 *	210	1,300	95	123

Canadian Beeswax Imports (Class 394-05)

	QUANTITY	VALUE
	LBS	\$
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 .....	102,747	256,000
1979p.....	45,949	114,000

p - figures cumulative to July, 1979

Canadian Importation of Package Bees (Class 9-10)

	NO. OF	VALUE
	PACKAGES	\$
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
1979p.....	313,306	5,563,000

p - figures cumulative to July, 1979



Beekeeping Statistics for U.S.A.

	Colonies No.	Production Per Colony	Total Production
	'000	lbs.	'000 lbs.
1970 .....	4,290	51.7	221,842
1971 .....	4,110	48.0	197,428
1972 .....	4,068	52.6	214,079
1973 .....	4,103	57.9	237,657
1974 .....	4,195	44.1	185,079
1975 .....	4,181	47.3	197,938
1976 .....	4,278	46.4	198,699
1977 .....	4,346	41.1	178,499
1978 .....	4,084	56.4	230,309
1979 p .....	4,150	52.1	216,053

Source: Honey Market News, U.S.D.A. February, 1978.

1979 preliminary estimate from U.S.D.A. October, 1979.

IMPORTS OF PACKAGED BEES \*\*

(CLASS 9-10)

	1977		1978		1979	
	No. of Pkgs.	Value '000	No. of Pkgs.	Value '000	No. of Pkgs.	Value '000
Nova Scotia .....	--	--	--	--	500	8
New Brunswick ....	3,500	67	4,227	87	4,055	79
Quebec .....	14,486	295	16,894	365	15,611	345
Ontario .....	14,907	266	19,800	379	22,022	316
Manitoba .....	45,074	709	33,977	556	29,320	527
Saskatchewan .....	5,295	79	7,203	130	3,028	50
Alberta .....	1,281	18	930	14	143	2
British Columbia .	229,477	3,556	237,975	3,938	238,627	4,236
Grand Total	<u>314,020</u>	<u>4,990</u>	<u>321,006</u>	<u>5,469</u>	<u>313,306</u>	<u>5,563</u>

1979 figures cumulative to July, 1979

\*\* By Port of Entree

Canadian Stocks of Honey 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	26.4

\* Publication discontinued in 1979.

Apparent Per Capita Domestic Disappearance of Honey  
in Canada  
1977 - 1978

	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.	
1977 ..	61,844	25,126	444	87,414	19,770	21,649	45,995	23,316	.50	1.97
1978 ..	67,426	21,649	549	89,624	14,729	26,428	48,467	23,499	.56	2.06

Canadian Honey Imports for the Years 1975 - 1979  
(Class 55-09)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (1)
	LBS.				
United Kingdom ..	6,154	6,920	367	9,624	--
Argentina .....	1,194,698	2,619,060	4,567	138,741	1,792
Austria .....	2,400	--	1,800	--	--
Australia .....	133,840	44,930	8,289	10,582	--
Belgium-Luxem ...	--	117,000	--	--	--
Brazil .....	70,232	--	--	33,069	37,566
China .....	205,780	2,108	4,042	1,497	45,062
Columbia .....	--	106,527	11,484	--	--
Costa Rica .....	8,360	--	--	--	--
France .....	1,906	1,459	4,522	6,188	4,840
Germany W. ....	20,414	37,708	8,041	2,821	--
Greece .....	87,962	38,972	29,649	40,745	38,244
Hong Kong .....	--	--	5,235	--	--
Hungary .....	2,400	418,874	12,000	6,000	--
Israel .....	5,625	11,467	6,945	13,216	8,550
Jamaica .....	360	--	--	--	--
Mozambique .....	--	39,000	--	--	--
Netherlands .....	13,211	123,969	8,290	8,035	3,843
New Zealand .....	25,697	337	--	2,135	1,283
Peru .....	--	--	8,996	41,978	--
Romania .....	--	--	--	--	6,000
Spain .....	1,260	--	--	--	--
Switzerland .....	--	--	3,593	8,187	--
Turkey .....	--	4,630	--	--	--
U.S.A. ....	272,796	424,667	312,863	223,272	157,214
U.S.S.R. ....	--	--	1,718	--	--
Yugoslavia .....	--	--	11,640	3,175	13,211
Totals .....	<u>2,053,095</u>	<u>3,997,628</u>	<u>444,041</u>	<u>549,265</u>	<u>317,605</u>

(1) figures cumulative to July, 1979

## CANADIAN HONEY EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1975 - 1979

(CLASS 55-09)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 (1)
	LBS.				
United Kingdom . . . .	940,308	913,782	823,376	814,503	544,416
Bahamas . . . . .	18,225	13,250	14,700	12,500	15,200
Barbados . . . . .	7,240	5,875	4,460	10,870	11,303
Belgium-Luxem . . . .	14,200	72,700	251,846	298,939	31,700
Bermuda . . . . .	29,685	18,715	23,539	22,650	8,100
Denmark . . . . .	1,992	--	37,500	--	--
France . . . . .	358,621	611,085	802,449	1,934,539	924,493
Germany W. . . . .	1,242,430	2,067,399	2,051,960	2,086,763	1,700,372
Hong Kong . . . . .	22,200	24,000	24,000	17,400	10,800
Guyana . . . . .	1,159	--	--	--	--
Iceland . . . . .	--	--	--	--	22,400
Japan . . . . .	117,400	690,288	719,407	115,510	474,644
Lebanon . . . . .	700	--	--	702	629
Leew-Wind Is. . . . .	63	--	--	1,850	--
Malaysia . . . . .	--	--	1,500	3,900	--
Netherlands . . . . .	455,645	755,517	442,310	921,115	102,000
Norway . . . . .	--	--	--	27,600	36,000
Puerto Rico . . . . .	42,000	26,000	12,000	2,700	--
Qatar . . . . .	1,750	--	3,420	--	--
Singapore . . . . .	2,400	2,400	2,400	16,800	47,415
St. Pierre-Miq. . . .	486	560	660	660	--
Switzerland . . . . .	6,000	6,000	12,000	24,000	28,800
Sweden . . . . .	41,733	17,861	41,676	17,332	9,923
United States . . . .	7,101,800	5,310,711	14,501,202	8,398,204	3,310,438
Totals . . . . .	10,406,037	10,536,143	19,770,405	14,728,537	7,278,633

1) figures cumulative to July, 1979.

HONEY: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES  
 AVERAGE 1968-72, ANNUAL 1975-79  
 (IN 1,000 METRIC TONNES)

Region and Country	Average 1968-72	1975 .	1976	1977	1978	1979 <u>1/</u>
<b>North America:</b>						
Canada .....	21.8	21.1	25.4	25.4	30.6	31.0
Costa Rica .....	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Cuba .....	4.0	6.0	6.2	5.5	5.5	5.6
Dominican Republic .....	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
El Salvador .....	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5
Guatemala .....	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.7
Honduras .....	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Jamaica .....	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
Mexico .....	33.0	38.0	44.0	60.0	54.0	56.0
United States .....	99.9	89.8	90.0	81.0	104.5	98.0
Total .....	<u>164.9</u>	<u>163.3</u>	<u>175.3</u>	<u>182.1</u>	<u>204.2</u>	<u>200.8</u>
<b>South America:</b>						
Argentina .....	19.8	23.6	28.0	22.0	35.0	28.0
Bolivia .....	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Brazil .....	7.0	5.5	5.9	6.0	4.5	5.0
Chile .....	6.3	6.9	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.5
Colombia .....	9.0	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.7
Ecuador .....	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Uruguay .....	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.5
Venezuela .....	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1
Total .....	<u>45.0</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>55.9</u>	<u>50.6</u>	<u>62.9</u>	<u>56.1</u>
<b>Western Europe:</b>						
Austria .....	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
France .....	10.2	9.0	14.5	8.2	9.2	20.0
Germany, West .....	14.4	8.8	22.0	20.0	15.0	10.0
Greece .....	8.6	9.1	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.5
Italy .....	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.5
Netherlands .....	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Norway .....	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
Portugal .....	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8
Spain .....	9.2	10.5	11.0	12.0	10.0	10.0
Sweden .....	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8
Switzerland .....	1.7	1.1	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
United Kingdom .....	3.8	3.7	2.9	3.7	0.9	1.5
Total .....	<u>67.1</u>	<u>61.9</u>	<u>86.4</u>	<u>76.3</u>	<u>67.9</u>	<u>75.5</u>

Footnotes at end of table

HONEY: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES--CONTINUED  
 AVERAGE 1968-72, ANNUAL 1975-79  
 (IN 1,000 METRIC TONNES)

Region and Country	Average 1968-72	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979 <u>1/</u>
<b>Eastern Europe:</b>						
Bulgaria .....	6.4	5.9	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.0
Czechoslovakia .....	7.2	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.0
German Dem. Rep. ....	5.9	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.5	6.0
Hungary .....	7.0	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.0	8.5
Poland .....	9.0	7.4	9.6	10.0	10.0	9.0
Romania .....	7.7	9.2	9.8	9.5	9.5	8.5
Yugoslavia .....	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.5	6.0	6.0
Total .....	<u>47.6</u>	<u>47.0</u>	<u>51.1</u>	<u>52.0</u>	<u>52.0</u>	<u>49.0</u>
Total Europe .....	<u>114.7</u>	<u>108.9</u>	<u>137.5</u>	<u>128.3</u>	<u>119.9</u>	<u>124.5</u>
Soviet Union .....	<u>70.0</u>	<u>76.1</u>	<u>82.0</u>	<u>86.0</u>	<u>72.0</u>	<u>80.0</u>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Algeria .....	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Angola .....	12.0	11.0	11.0	11.5	12.0	13.0
Central African Empire ..	4.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6
Egypt .....	5.0	7.2	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.0
Ethiopia .....	17.5	19.2	19.4	19.0	20.0	20.0
Kenya .....	7.0	7.8	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.5
Madagascar .....	10.1	11.2	11.4	11.5	12.0	12.2
Morocco .....	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
South Africa, Rep. of ...	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
Tanzania .....	7.5	7.1	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.0
Total .....	<u>67.1</u>	<u>73.9</u>	<u>77.2</u>	<u>79.0</u>	<u>82.5</u>	<u>84.3</u>
<b>Asia:</b>						
Afghanistan .....	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6
<b>China:</b>						
Mainland .....	45.0	60.0	55.0	60.0	75.0	85.0
Taiwan .....	0.3	1.0	0.6	2.5	2.3	2.6
India .....	10.0	14.0	18.0	17.0	18.5	16.0
Iran .....	4.1	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.5
Israel .....	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Japan .....	7.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	8.5	6.5
Korea, Rep. of .....	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0
Turkey .....	14.4	17.1	19.0	20.0	20.0	21.0
Total .....	<u>86.9</u>	<u>110.3</u>	<u>111.5</u>	<u>119.0</u>	<u>137.9</u>	<u>144.3</u>
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia <u>2/</u> .....	18.9	20.6	21.4	14.9	18.6	17.8
New Zealand .....	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.0	6.5
Total .....	<u>24.3</u>	<u>26.6</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>24.3</u>
World Total .....	<u>572.9</u>	<u>609.4</u>	<u>666.8</u>	<u>666.4</u>	<u>705.0</u>	<u>714.3</u>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Crop year beginning July of previous year.

Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, and related information.



re, 1978 Resolution # 3

1.

MICROENCAPSULATED INSECTICIDES AND THE  
CANADIAN BEEKEEPING INDUSTRY

DON DIXON  
MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

About three years ago a new formulation of the insecticide methyl parathion, known as Penncap-M (produced by the Pennwalt Corp., Fresno, California) was registered for use with some field crops in the United States. This relatively new type of insecticide-preparation is referred to as microencapsulation and simply stated it involves impregnating very small polymer spheres ("plastic capsules") with the insecticide. Once this preparation has been achieved, the microencapsulated pesticide is then mixed with a carrier (usually water) and then applied to the crop. As the carrier dries, the insecticide slowly escapes from the capsule giving a "time release" effect. There are two main advantages achieved by encapsulating a highly toxic insecticide; (1) the handling hazard of the insecticide is greatly reduced for the applicator and (2) there is an increased residual activity of the insecticide after it has been applied thus reducing the need for repeated applications to a single crop.

Since this formulation of methyl parathion has been introduced for widespread use in the United States, it has proved to be extremely hazardous to honeybees. It seems that the main problem associated with Penncap-M is that each individual insecticide impregnated capsule is about the same size as some pollen grains (i.e. about 30 - 50 microns in diameter, Johansen and Kious, 1978). The bees therefore tend to collect the Penncap-M with pollen while foraging in fields that have been treated with the insecticide.

An abundant and clean supply of pollen is essential to the health of a honeybee colony because it is their main source of protein. The body of a honey bee is covered with thousands of finely branching hairs that serve to pick up pollen grains while the bee visits flowers. In fact, some individual bees in the colony have the very specific task of just collecting pollen for storage in the hive. These pollen collectors comb the pollen back to

their hind legs where it is pressed into pollen pellets which are later removed from the bee's legs and stored in cells for future use. The pollen packed in the comb becomes the protein reservoir for the entire colony - both adult bees and developing immature bees.

Stoner et al (1978) have shown that honeybees cannot discriminate between pure, clean pollen and pollen contaminated with Pennacap-M. Johansen & Kious (1978) and Burgett and Fisher (1977) demonstrated that microencapsulated insecticides have a strong affinity to adhere to the hairs of foraging bees. They are thus picked up in the field and then mixed and stored with pollen in the hive. Here they can remain toxic to bees from one season to the next and even from one year to the next year.

Unlike more traditional formulations of methyl parathion such as emulsions or dusts which tend to disable or kill the foraging bees in the field, Pennacap-M does not kill the bees immediately but instead returns to the hive with the bees. Once mixed with pollen and stored inside the honeybee colony, the insecticide kills not only adult bees but also newly emerged bees and immature bees resulting in a broken brood cycle about two weeks after the initial poisoning (Johansen & Kious, 1978). Not only does this effect reduce the number of bees in a colony it also serves to disrupt the natural division of labor that exists among the bees. The end result is that colonies can die or be weakened to the point of economic uselessness.

Numerous instances of bee kills resulting from exposure to Pennacap-M have been documented (see Johansen, 1979). For example, Stoner et al (1979) have reported a case of bee poisoning in Wyoming where 155 acres of alfalfa was treated with Pennacap-M for aphid control. There were a total of eight apiary locations within 0.6 - 2.7 miles of the alfalfa field with a total of 265 honeybee colonies. As a result of the insecticide application 53 of the colonies were destroyed outright, 111 were severely damaged, 80 were moderately damaged and 21 were undamaged.

In another case Atkins et al (1978) described an experience in California where alfalfa was treated before bloom with Pennacap-M for weevil control. In this instance honeybees were killed continuously for 2 weeks and analyses of samples of stored pollen from these colonies showed 3.8 ppm methyl parathion. Also microscopic examination of the stored pollen revealed the presence of the Pennacap-M capsules intermingled with the pollen grains.

In still another case reported by Stoner et al (1979) many honeybee colonies were destroyed after a field of corn was treated with Pennncap-M to control European corn borers.

Under Canadian conditions contamination of the pollen stores would be particularly devastating to honeybee colonies both in the short and long term. Each year Canadian beekeepers overwinter in excess of 350,000 honeybee colonies worth over \$7,000,000.00 in replacement value. The health of these colonies during the winter and early spring is dependent on the stored pollen that was collected during the summer. Any extensive contamination of pollen stores would make successful overwintering extremely difficult if not altogether impossible.

Almost 18,000 beekeepers in Canada now operate over 580,000 honeybee colonies and harvest annually about \$40 million worth of honey and bees wax. Beekeeping has become an important and integral part of the Canadian agricultural community not only for the honey and bees wax produced but more importantly for the pollination service provided to the many millions of acres of fruit and seed crops grown across Canada.

In view of the extremely adverse effects that beekeepers in the United States have experienced following the use of Pennncap-M, the Canadian Honey Council strongly recommends that no encapsulated insecticide formulations be registered for use on field crops in Canada.

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Employment and  
Immigration Canada

Emploi et  
Immigration Canada

your file      Votre référence

Our file      Notre référence

April 27, 1979

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

Resolution # 6-1978

Dear Mr. Rathje:

This is in reply to your letter dated April 11, 1979 concerning seasonal employment opportunities for beekeepers and the related resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Honey Council.

In relation to the utilization of foreign workers in Canada, as you are aware, federal government policy requires that Canadian workers must have the initial opportunity for all jobs in Canada including those in agriculture. If a thorough search of the Canadian labour market is not successful, then an application for a foreign worker can be considered in accordance with the Immigration Regulations and national employment development policies. These procedures are intended to ensure that the terms and conditions of the employment involved are reasonable and competitive with other similar jobs in which Canadians are employed. These procedures also ensure that appropriate forward planning, designed to attract and develop workers from within Canada, takes place.

I am enclosing a brochure which outlines these procedures in more detail and indicates the importance of having individual employers contact local Canada Employment Centres concerning their manpower needs and recruitment plans.

As to the question of Canadian beekeepers seeking temporary work during the winter in the U.S.A., I suggest that you discuss the matter with officials of the U.S. Consulate located in Calgary.

Yours sincerely,

A.L. Cobb, Senior Director,  
~~Labour Market~~ Planning &  
Adjustment.



OTTAWA, Ontario  
K1A 0B1  
11 May 1979

Your file / Votre référence

11-14-8

Our file / Notre référence

11-6-1

Mr. Fred Rathje  
Executive Secretary  
Canadian Honey Council  
P.O. Box 480  
BASSANO, Alberta  
T0J 0B0

Resolution #7 1978

Dear Mr. Rathje:

The Director, Alberta Postal District, Edmonton has transferred to this office for attention and reply your letter of 11 April, concerning the possibility of obtaining insurance coverage for Honey Bee Queens shipped by mail, especially those coming from the United States.

First of all, I may say that insofar as Canada Post is concerned shipments of Honey Bees, or Queen Bees and Escort Bees, fall into the category of perishable or fragile items. Under Canadian postal regulations there is no provision whereby items of a fragile or perishable nature can be accepted for insurance against damage. Mailers of shipments of bees sent under insurance could be compensated only for the "loss" of the items.

I would like to explain, that this is in view of the fact that the Post Office is basically a bagging service, whereby various types, sizes and weights of items are enclosed in mail bags. Fourth class parcels can weigh up to 35 pounds and first class items can weigh up to 66 pounds each. As such, this system generally speaking is not very conducive to providing the careful or separate handling that should be given to items of a fragile or perishable nature.

Moreover, today a great portion of our mail is sorted and handled through our large mechanized postal processing plants, where it is extremely difficult to provide items of this nature with the careful and special handling that they should be given, since the mail is processed by machine.

I should direct your attention however, to the fact that at the present time our regulations permit the sending of Queen Bees and their Attendant Bees, by post, by air in Canada, when postage is paid at the first class rate. After 1 July 1979, shipments of Honey Bees may also be sent by air if paid at first class rates, but the Honey Bees must be deliverable within 5 days. Such first class shipments could be registered, which would no

...2

Use your postal code. / Indiquez le code postal.

. . . 2

doubt provide a somewhat more appropriate handling, as registered mail must be given special attention. However, under registration as in the case of insurance, perishable and fragile items are not acceptable for damage, and compensation could be made for loss only.

The question of whether shipments of Bees being sent by mail from the United States to Canada should be acceptable for insurance, would have to be taken up with the United States Postal authorities, as this would be a matter coming under their jurisdiction.

It is regretted that your request could not be given more favourable consideration. However, I am sure you will understand that since the Post Office is essentially a bagging service, and as our modes of transportation, handling and sorting are not appropriate for the careful attention that should be given to items of a fragile or perishable nature, we can not see our way clear to extending indemnity coverage for other than loss, to this category of mail.

Yours sincerely,



H. F. Johnson  
Manager  
Mail Classification Division

Bee Supply Manufacturers Report  
Presented to  
The Canadian Honey Council  
Annual Meeting  
November 20, 1979

Mr. Chairman, Delegates, Members, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The past year has seen a continuation of the rapid increase in demand for bee supplies, started in 1975 by both the hobbyist and commercial beekeeper.

The many beekeeping courses being given throughout the country plus the increased publicity for conservation, health foods and pollination have all tended to motivate the hobbyists.

The combination of increased honey and wax prices and the relative low cost of sugar have given the commercial beekeeper money to expand and renew his equipment in spite of the higher operating costs and bee purchase expense.

While considerable quantities of crude beeswax have been exported to the U.S.A. and world markets, the hobbyist beekeeper is still the biggest customer, surpassing the candle and commercial users. The U.S. market for crude seems to be in the \$1.80 U.S. range, equal to \$2.12 Canadian. Depending on quality, quantity and location of purchase, I believe Canadian wax buyers are paying in the vicinity of \$2.25.

There seems to have been more serious cases of adulterated crude wax and foundation reported this year than for many years. The whole honey industry should be on guard against this and send any doubtful samples to the National Research Council for analysis, otherwise, we will eventually reach the point where we cannot export or supply the cosmetic and drug trades with U.S.P. wax.

The prices and availability of 1 x 10" pine thick and wide enough to make supers, have been a big problem throughout the spring and early summer. With the fall off of construction in the U.S. this problem seems to be righting itself for the coming year. The access and delivery time from Canadian mills for fine gauge frame nails and frame wire are becoming increasingly difficult. These may have to be imported in the near future.

We don't expect to go to Metric size hives until the lumber people establish what their U.S. customers will take. This will probably be several years if not more.

There seems to be a definite trend for beekeepers to return to using feeder pails, but in 15 and 30 lb. sizes instead of the old 10 lb. screened lid pail. The popularity of self spacing frame rests continues, as well as a shift to 6-3/4" supers for honey and cut comb production. Round section comb honey has become quite popular with the hobbyist.

Beekeepers are becoming more aware that they must treat honey in the same way as other food products. They have switched almost completely to stainless steel or food grade plastic equipment such as, extractors, storage tanks, etc.

The industry looks forward to another busy year, but with very unsettled prices, and possibly some shortages of containers and steel products.

The use of medicated liquid bee feed has continued to increase and the even distribution of the fumidil B and sulfa seems to remain active over long periods of time. Recently there has been considerable discussions over the loss of activity of Fumidil B and terramycin when mixed in the same syrup.

We expect that package bees will be up from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per package.



We would like to note the following changes in our industry:

- (1) Lanes have purchased Rogers wax plant and move it to Cremona, Alberta.
- (2) Cloverfield Bee Supplies have rebuilt their wood-working plant after the 1978 fire.
- (3) Bee Care Supplies of Brantford have gone out of business. Their inventory was bought by Cooks of Aurora, the machinery by F.W. Jones & Son Ltd.
- (4) Quebec Social welfare dept. has been sponsoring ARTB in Beauce Co., who are employing seriously handicapped people to make hives, frames and veils.
- (5) F.W. Jones & Son Ltd. welcome John Craighead, who joins his brother Bill, and father Richard, and is also constructing a new 6500 sq. ft. warehouse for bee supplies.

Respectfully submitted,

R.W. Craighead  
Delegate for Bee Supply  
Manufacturers

GRADING COMMITTEE REPORT

Nov./79

During the past year, the Grading Committee kept in contact with Mr. Eric Smith, on the status of the honey grading regulations. The amendments, as approved by the Canadian Honey Council, 1978 Annual Meeting, have reached the final stage of the Approval Process and should receive Order in Council approval by the end of 1979.

The amended regulations are to become effective as of January 1st, 1980, permitting the use of Approved Hard Metric Sizes. The current Imperial and Soft Metric Sizes will be permitted during the transitional period ending July 1st, 1981. The transitional period will allow 18 months for the honey industry to utilize Soft Metric Size packaging materials.

A survey on the availability of Hard Metric Sizes shows that plastic container manufacturers can now supply containers in Hard Metric Sizes up to and including, one kilo. Suppliers of glass containers are submitting proposals through the Glass Council for honey industry comments.

In closing, I want to thank Mr. Eric Smith for his assistance and co-operation during the past year.

P. F. Pawlowski,  
Chairman.

### Research Committee Report

During the past year it has been my pleasure to serve as Research Committee Chairman. I have endeavored to persue your interests as expressed last year. Contacting plant breeders regarding plant traits important to beekeeping.

After corresponding with Mr. R.M. Prentice, Research Coordinator and Mr. A.A. Guitard, Director General Western Region, and getting names from them, I wrote to the offices suggested. I received encouraging responses from Drs. Bushuk, Slinkard and Wilson. They indicated that they or their co-workers would keep our needs in mind or would be bringing our request up in meeting.

A reply from Mr. A.J. Webster (regarding rapeseed) was to the effect that all staff and resources were fully occupied in the more important areas of oil yield and quality, meal quality, and disease resistance. We responded to that letter and recieved assurances that the matter would be reconsidered at the Saskatchewan Advisory Committee meeting in early December.

We also wrote to Dr. Harry Hill, PFRA Tree Nursery, who assured us that they would keep our needs in mind when making variety selections for shelterbelts.

Through the Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association, we have proposed test seedings of highway roadsides to suitable legume or other nector and pollen producing plants.

As indicated by news letter, I have encouraged the research into biological insect control, specifically the use of Nosema Locustae for grasshopper control. This is one area I believe should continue to receive our attention.

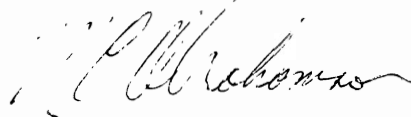
During the year, I have used as refernce the past CAPA reports, especially the report of the Victoria workshop. I feel that we, this year, have continued to build on foundations laid in the past. We must maintain and establish the closest possible

liaisons with other agricultural research bodies, to encourage and insure that our needs receive the attention they deserve.

I believe that one of the best investments we as an industry or government can make is research and that we should work closely with the CAPA to achieve the greatest possible results from the resources available. I have left the reporting of specific CAPA related research to the CAPA Chairman.

I wish to thank Dick Prentice and Art Guitard for the help they have given in this past year.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. Abrahamson".

Mervyn Abrahamson  
Research Chairman

WORLD HONEY MARKET TRENDS

By Don Robertson

Accepting an invitation to speak at this gathering on the topic of Honey Market Trends extended through your persuasive secretary Mr. Fred Rathje was very easy and a pleasure. Fulfilling the task however, has been a challenge and a test of my ingenuity.

I know that everyone gathered here is knowledgeable in some aspect of honey marketing and all of us have access to a wealth of published information today on what is taking place with honey as to production, inventories, transportation, and prices. Such information can be gleaned from the Foreign Agricultural Circular on Honey published annually by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Foreign Agriculture Service Washington, D.C; Honey Market News published monthly by the United States Dept. of Agriculture Washington D.C; the monthly report in the American Bee Journal and the numerous other government and beekeeping journal publications. At this meeting we will be presented as well with some up to date statistics on the world beekeeping scene by representatives of the Canadian Government. To develop anything more or something new seemed impossible at first glance however, statistics are history and history does not always repeat itself so I have chosen to explore the present for you and to look at some possible future aspects of honey marketing affecting Canadian Beekeeping in particular.

In order to achieve this and in order to provide you with current working knowledge of people actively participating in the honey marketing I selected and contacted some fifteen correspondents around the world and it is from these reports that I speak to you today. As a marketing consultant might do I am borrowing information, assembling it together and passing it along for you to draw conclusions.

I am well aware also many of you present here will know the difference in my

presentation between fact and fiction although I must admit when you assemble information from several sources as I have done, you wonder sometimes what is right and what is wrong. That however, is the mystique of honey marketing and the honey industry and what makes it a fun business to be a part of.

And so, what are world market trends?

If we accept the definition of trend to mean, to take a particular direction, to extend in some direction or to indicate something then I believe we can safely say there are two very significant trends in the area of honey marketing today. One is the change in world honey production and exporting nations and the other has to do with prices.

First let us examine the area of world honey production. The most recent figures indicate world honey production in 1979 to be 714 thousand metric tons, slightly more than in 1978, but only a little in excess of what is considered to be the annual world consumption of honey.

What has changed therefore, is not total production but the newest area of surplus production and that is China. This country has dramatically increased its exports to the major importing countries of Europe, Japan, and the U.S. The latest import figures show that in excess of 38 hundred metric tons have been imported into the U.S. in the first 8 months of 1979.

The second significant trend has been the rise in honey prices all around the world. This has been brought about mostly by supply and demand but also because of the inflationary factors affecting most every nation of the world. If the inflation continues as well it may for sometime, the trend in prices will have to continue for honey producing nations to continue economic production. No doubt there will develop plateaus in this trend some currently obvious, but in general the trend can

be expected to continue even if not so dramatic as Canadians have experienced in the last 2 or 3 years.

As Canada is an exporting nation in honey we are naturally vitally interested in the two major trends at the moment because they are affecting the livelihood of all of us directly or indirectly involved in this fascinating industry.

Let us look for a moment therefore at what is taking place in the market regions where Canada exports most of its honey.

1. United States.

In the first 8 months of 1979 imports into the United States were 17,453 metric tons down 3,400 metric tons from the previous year. Of these imports approximately one-fifth came from China largely at the expense of Argentine. If this trend continues it can be expected to affect all other exporting countries and especially Canada.

At the present time China does not have a preferred nation status with the United States, therefore, imports of Chinese honey into that country pay a duty of three cents a pound in comparison to the one cent per pound duty for honey coming from preferred nations such as Canada. There is at the present time I understand consideration being given by the U.S. Government to make China a preferred nation and if this happens imports could increase quite significantly from China.

The United States honey production for 1979 is forecast to be down moderately from the previous year. California experienced a very dramatic decline in production. It is reported production in that state is down by 37% reducing from 25,740,000 lbs. to an estimated 16,170,000 pounds for 1979.

In the United States there is reported an obvious slow down in sales at the consumer level on good grades of honey. Both inflation and recession are thought to be

contributing to this slow down in sales. Inflation has been running at 13% in the United States in 1979.

Consumer packaged honey prices on the other hand are reported to have increased in the past year by approximately 20%. This price increase obviously being made to offset inflation costs when in fact there has been no real growth in either the honey business or the grocery industry as a whole.

There appears to be a reasonable good stocks of honey in the United States at the present time and with prevailing high interest rates buyer activity has slowed and can be expected to remain so for some time.

## 2. Continental Europe.

The German market is reportedly well supplied with honey at the moment with normal grades of honey. This year as in other years Mexico is the major exporter to Germany. China however, has now placed herself in the foreground with a large increase in exports to Germany.

Imports into Germany for the first 8 months of this year from China are 3,763.5 metric tons higher than for comparable period last year.

At the moment there is reportedly very little demand for honey from industry, re-packers and re-sellers in Germany. To predict prevailing prices for bulk honey in Europe at the present time is very difficult because of the restless situation in the currency exchange rates and also Europe is awaiting results of the new crop in Mexico and South America.

## 3. United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom import statistics for the first 8 months of 1979 were 13,628 metric tons up slightly from the 12,923 metric tons imported in 1978. The increase in imports might be attributed to the strengthened pound sterling in the international currency market particularly against the U.S. dollars and those currencies tied to it. There



is still high inflation in the United Kingdom, however, and it is expected to be over 15% by the end of this year so that the future is somewhat uncertain. There continues however to be an attitude in the United Kingdom "buy today - it may be more expensive tomorrow".

#### 4. Japan.

Japanese imports for the first 8 months of 1979 are 17,567,000 metric tons and comparable to previous years. The consumption of honey in Japan is currently estimated at 25,000 metric tons and this is just slightly in excess of the annual imports in recent years. Japanese production is limited to four to six thousand tons. The domestic market in Japan at the present time is reportedly quite depressed owing to general economic conditions and there appears to be no shortage of honey.

In Japan there are some 25 honey bottlers who are members of the Japan Honey Packers Association and they import honey and bottle under their own brands for retail sale. Japanese imports in recent years come chiefly from Argentine and China and this year the imports from China have increased quite dramatically. Argentine imports have been reduced by more than 50%. Canadian imports of bulk honey into Japan have been quite limited since 1973 and cannot be expected to improve until such time as Canadian prices are competitive with those of China and Argentina.

What about Canada?

There is little doubt that the expansion of exports by China is going to have a very great impact on the world honey market. It will directly affect Canada by creating more competition and keen competition for white honey on the export market.

Meanwhile Canadian honey production particularly in western Canada continues to expand in potential. There have been increases in colony numbers and the changing agriculture practises are creating new opportunities.

CANOLA-Canada's rape seed crop continues its rapid growth and becomes a major source of honey. Since 1974 the acreage of rape seed has more than doubled in Canada (2,804,000 acres in 1979) and with the price of rape seed continuing at a high level the acreage can be expected to make further increases in 1980. Also in western Canada there has been a very dramatic growth in the acreage of sunflowers grown. Since 1975 there has been a six fold increase in the acreage of sunflower in Manitoba and it is now a major contributing factor to honey yields.

If these current trends in production continue particularly western Canada, our country must be prepared to acknowledge and accept the challenge that will be presented by market trends from outside sources around the world.

#### Summary

In summary of this discussion on world market trends, I wish to make the following statements.

1. Expansion in exports of honey from China will result in significant changes in the world honey trading pattern.
2. Honey prices will continue to rise keeping pace with inflation.
3. Short term marketing problems may develop for bulk honey as currently being experienced.
4. Inflation and recession are currently affecting most major honey import and export nations.
5. Current inventories of honey around the world are adequate.
6. 1980 crop prospects do not appear at this time the most favourable for the major producing countries.
7. There is a fairly bright outlook for the world honey market in 1980.

APIMONDIA REPORT

Since I was not in attendance at the Apimondia Congress in Greece during September, 1979, I have no report on that meeting.

I would be remiss, however, if I did not recommend at this time that the Canadian Honey Council withdraw as a member of Apimondia for the following reasons:

1. Apimondia is saturated with communist influence which in no way works for the interests of Canada or its honey industry.
2. Canada has not and does not receive virtually anything from Apimondia, whether that be literature, knowledge, understanding or consideration.
3. The Economics Commission of Apimondia promotes at best the status quo in international tariff and non-tariff barriers against the interests of both the CHC and its members and the Government of Canada.
4. Apimondia peddles this position before GATT, FAO and UNCTAD stating, incorrectly, that this is what the member countries want.
5. The major honey exporting countries of the world are not represented on the Economics Commission and, worse yet, are not listened to by that commission.
6. CHC is spending in excess of three hundred and fifty dollars a year in membership fees to an organization that works against our interests.
7. We have nothing to lose by withdrawing as a member country. Given time Canada's action will be the catalyst that will cause Apimondia to moderate its extreme central European protectionist policies.
8. And finally, let Canada be a leader in the world honey industry. Withdrawal of our membership is a responsible action on behalf of the members that this Council serves.

Respectfully submitted,

D. F. Peer

National Honey Slogan.

Contest.

The Canadian Honey Packers Association has offered the Canadian honey Council five hundred dollars to develop a National Honey Slogan. The Council is required to match this amount and this project expense was included in the 1979 Budget.

It was decided that because many honey consumers are French speaking the slogan should have a French counter part.

The seven Provincial Beekeepers Association are being asked to promote this contest in their Province.

Detailed information and rules are being mailed to each Association.

All entries should be mailed direct to the Provincial Association.

The Association will select up to three French and three English slogans and forward these to the Canadian Honey Council's Office

Each participating Provincial Association will receive \$ 100. for prize money.

The finalist, one French and one English, selected by the Council Contest Committee, will receive \$ 150. each.

The Provincial selected slogans should be mailed to the Council Office before January 31st 1980

HONEYBEE IMPORTATION COMMITTEE

Members of the standing committee on honeybee importations into Canada are:

John Corner, Chairman, Vernon, B.C.  
 Dr. M.V. Smith, University of Guelph  
 Tom Taylor, Nipawan, Saskatchewan.

Importations of bee stock into Canada from countries other than the U.S.A. for the period shown are:

1977-78 October 1977 to September 1978 Inclusive

<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Bees</u>	<u>Shipments</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
New Zealand	3,520	8	Queens Only
Australia	12	1	Queens Only
Mexico	*12,400	5	*Queens & Packages
TOTALS	15,932	14	

1978-79 January 1979 to October 1979 Inclusive

	<u>Bees</u>	<u>Shipments</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
New Zealand	2,055	16	Queens Only
Australia	24	4	Queens Only
Mexico	NIL	NIL	
TOTALS	2,079	20	

The committee received a special request from B.G. Hastings, of Birch Hills, Saskatchewan, asking for authority to import a few Caucasian queens from Australia. At the mid-year meeting of the Canadian Association of Apiculturists held at Beaverlodge, June 8, 1978, it was unanimously agreed that limited importations of breeder stock only would be recommended from Australia for the time being.

A plan was worked out with Dr. Tibor I. Szabo to receive the queens from Australia. Attendant bees were removed from all cages and sent to the Federal Health of Animals Branch for examination. In all cases, these examinations gave negative results for the presence of Acarapis woodii (Acarine disease) and Varroa jacobsonii (Varroasis).

Dr. Szabo checked all queens for external parasites after which each queen was placed into a Kulincevic cage, about 12 x 6 x 6 cm in dimension. Empty comb, water and a 50% sucrose solution and one hundred newly emerged worker bees were provided for each queen. These cages were placed into an incubator and held for two weeks, after which they were released to Mr. Hastings, who agreed to continue observations.

#### Recommendations

1. That a moratorium be declared on importation of all honeybee stock into Canada from Mexico, until such time as the Canadian Honey Council deems it necessary to review this decision.
2. That limited importation of stock from Australia be permitted for scientific or breeding purposes. That Dr. T. Szabo at Beaverlodge be requested to again receive such queens and bees for the purpose of quarantine, analysis and release to the recipient and that all attendant bees be sent to the Health of Animals Branch for analysis and authority to Dr. Szabo to release queens.
3. That shipment of queens from New Zealand continue to be permitted. Import regulations for honeybee stock entering New Zealand are some of the most stringent in the world. Because of its geographical location, New Zealand is better able to control importation of diseases from adjoining countries.
4. That Canadian Honey Council use its good offices to alert beekeepers of the dangers inherent in smuggling honeybee queens into Canada and that all Provincial Apiarists, through the medium of newsletters and meetings do the same.
5. That importation of drone semen be permitted, if required, by Federal or Provincial Government Research agencies. That all import and quarantine regulations be rigidly adhered to if such importations are authorized by the Health of Animals Branch.
6. That a letter of thanks be sent to Dr. W.J. McElheran and his staff for their cooperation, advice, and understanding when dealing with the very important question of honeybee importations.

I believe that the fine working relationship between the Canadian Honey Council, Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists and Health of Animals Branch on the problems of honeybee importations is, if not unique, certainly one of the best in the world.

7. The value of this standing committee on bee importations is very important at this time. I recommend that the Canadian Honey Council continue to maintain this committee.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. J. J.", written in dark ink.

ALBERTA BEE BREEDING PROGRAM  
T.I. Szabo  
Beaverlodge  
Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station

With the cooperation of the Canada Department of Agriculture, Alberta Department of Agriculture and Alberta Beekeepers' Association the Alberta Breeding Program was started during the middle of April 1979. A grant of \$150,000 was allocated for the first year from the "Farming for the Future" program administered by the Agricultural Research Council of Alberta. This grant was presented to the Research Committee of the Alberta Beekeepers' Association to finance this program. The members of the Research Committee are: Kenn Tuckey (chairman), Eric Abell (Secretary), Joe St. Laurent, Clem Dubeau and Ed Willms. Project Leader is Dr. Tibor I. Szabo.

Objective of the program:

Use of natural environment of three diverse locations (Northern, Central and Southern Alberta) as an aid in selecting strains with superiority in docility, honey production, wintering ability and disease resistance (e.g. Nosema apis, EFB, AFB and chalkbrood).

Testing Stations: Falher, Northern Alberta  
Brooks, Southern Alberta  
Central Alberta (1981)

Breeding Station: Beaverlodge

Action Plan of the program:

For the Province of Alberta to establish a program to run at least 5 years to augment and compliment the on-going research program at the Beaverlodge Research Station for the development of superior strains of honey bees. This province possesses different climatic zones and therefore is ideal for a stock selection and breeding program. Also, we aim to refine wintering techniques, reduce diseases and improve methods for successful beekeeping.

Background of Beekeeping:

The beekeeping industry in Alberta has two primary values to agriculture- the first, and most visible, is the generation of 22 million pounds of honey each year. The second is the pollination provided by the honey bees- estimated to be at least of equal dollar value. In Alberta, tree fruits and small fruits, the legumes, sweet clover, alsike clover, birdsfoot trefoil, red clover, sainfoin and rapeseed (Polish) are dependent on honey bees for pollination. The present production (honey and pollination) could be increased. In order to remain competitive on the world market, and to offset cost increases due to inputs (particularly package bee costs) and labour, Alberta must continue to improve its position and develop a self sustaining honey-bee industry. The industry has become acutely aware of the need for a stock selection and breeding program carried out under the diverse Alberta climatic conditions. With the help of this program the industry could potentially double in size.



## PROGRESS IN 1979

The first step in the implementation of the program was an intensive consultation with leading authorities in honey bee genetics and breeding. The project leader had an opportunity to consult with Drs. W.C. Rothenbuhler, J.M. Kulinovic at the Ohio State University, Columbus, T.E. Rinderer and J.R. Harbo, Bee Breeding and Stock Center Laboratory, USDA, Baton Rouge, and H.H. Laidlaw and R. Page, University of California at Davis. They helped to refine the plans and expressed very optimistic and favorable opinions concerning this program. The plans will also be discussed at the Animal Research Institute and Statistical Research Service, Ottawa at the end of November, 1979.

Falher (Peace River area) and Brooks (Southern Alberta) were assigned as testing stations and Beaverlodge as a breeding station. As leader technicians Norm St. Laurent was appointed to Falher, Barry Fingler to Brooks and Lloyd Harris to Beaverlodge. Four apicultural assistants were appointed to the above mentioned locations. All necessary equipment was purchased.

Two hundred and forty colonies were rented in each testing station. Beekeepers were asked to volunteer to permit our technicians to select from their overwintered colonies. A mass selection of the best strain of bees was conducted using a new method developed in Beaverlodge. Large numbers of colonies were weighed twice during two consecutive mornings and from the best gaining colonies, the one showing the best characteristics was selected. A total of 1500 honey producing colonies were screened and the 10 best lines from independent origins have been chosen. Three hundred mating nuclei boxes were built in Beaverlodge. A number of new queens were reared from the 10 selected queens and the new virgins were mated with selected drones using a circular mating system. Since we have a great opportunity to use natural environment for isolated mating yards 10 of these were set up. No other bees within a 25 km radius were present.

About 180 mated queens were sent to the testing stations to Brooks and Falher. They will be evaluated for wintering, honey production and many other important characteristics. Then using the selection index (proposed by Dr. T. Rinderer), the best 10% will be selected for breeding. The method will be rechecked and modified according to our latest findings. The selection and breeding will continue until sufficient improvement is reached. The new stocks will be maintained and checked by the Research Station and queens will be released to the beekeepers.

There is other related research which is conducted within the breeding program. The results of the following projects are essential for the most successful implementation of this program.

1. More than 200 test colonies are wintered indoors and outdoors and the wintering is evaluated. Colonies will be equipped with electronic devices at Beaverlodge and the bees wintering activities will be studied with the purpose of refining the present wintering techniques.
2. Over 60 colonies are used to test pollen substitutes and supplements to obtain the best colony development. Our aim is to develop practical methods to provide essential protein food for the bees.
3. This year we started a population study with 30 colonies. We

want to know what is the latest date for queen introduction if the aim is to replace the colony population with the offspring of the new queen. Preliminary results show that the new queens should be introduced by the end of August.

4. Queen replacement. We studied the existing methods of queen replacement and are planning to simplify suitable methods. With queen cell introduction 24% of the queens were replaced. Supersedure queens were found in 27% of the colonies and the original queen was found in 47%. A total of 240 colonies were used.

5. Preselection of breeding material is an essential part of our program because of our short season. We are developing and rechecking our preselection methods. Also 240 colonies were used in this experiment.

Allergy Committee Report

November 1979

Top priority has been given to resolution number five by your president during the past year. Together we established a plan of action. Firstly, letters were sent to those that could possibly help achieve the desired action, thus familiarizing them with the resolution and background information.

Early in March your executive decided to establish an Allergy Research Fund. This would allow the honey industry and others the opportunity to fund medical research aimed at reducing risk to those persons allergic to honey bee stings. Moneys would be provided to medical researchers whose submissions are approved by the trustees of the fund, namely, Tom Taylor, Howard Bryons and Don Nelson.

Council delegates were informed of this decision in a letter dated 14 March 1979. Soon after this, a set of by-laws was drawn up and application was made for an income tax deduction number under the "charitable and non-profit organizations section" of the department of national revenue. In due course, a registration number was received for the Allergy Research Fund, which is retroactive to 20 March 1979.

Early in June, fifteen funding agencies were made aware of our fund and its purposes and invited to contribute. I received five refusals in response to this request. In October those that had not replied were again contacted; no replies to date.

Early in the summer, contact was made with C.H.C. provincial representatives and each provincial apiarist, asking that they promote the fund whenever possible. I'd like to thank these people for putting the information in newsletters, etc. I'd also like to thank Canadian Beekeeping for publishing information on several occasions.

In June, a general news release was prepared and several papers made additional inquiries for articles published in the Edmonton Journal, the Western Producer and the Saskatoon Star Phenix. On 8 June, I presented background information pertaining to the establishment of this fund at the Beaverlodge Beekeeper's Field Day, and officially began soliciting funds. I'd like to recognize Mr. E. Vandal of Fahler, Alberta as the first donor.

Update - In a recent letter from Dr. James Day, he expressed his pleasure in the honey industry's interest in his program and council's dedication to the task of raising research dollars.

Whole venom has not yet been registered for general use in Canada, but is in use by some allergists as an "investigative new drug".

I'd like to thank Tom Taylor and Fred Rathj for their help and support. The avenue for funding bee sting allergy research is open - it's now up to each of you and beekeeper organizations to get behind this program by giving your financial support.

Respectfully submitted,

*Don Nelson*  
D.L. Nelson, Chairman  
Allergy Committee

REPORT BY R.M. PRENTICE, APICULTURE COORDINATOR  
RESEARCH BRANCH, AGRICULTURE CANADA

Mr. President, Council Executive, Ladies and Gentlemen

I would like to first thank your Executive for the opportunity of addressing your Council this morning. When your secretary first asked me to speak to the Council, I wondered what the most appropriate subject matter should be and since Dr. Szabo and Don Nelson appeared on the same morning session and talked about research I thought I would talk on a few general subjects that I felt would be of interest to the Council. I would like to bring you up-to-date on reorganization of the Research Branch that may well affect working relationships and communication with your Council -- the current status of research and services in apiculture within the Research Branch - and finally I would like to comment on the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists and how I see them cooperating with and reporting to your Council.

The Research Branch of Agriculture Canada has now been decentralized and we have Director General Offices in three regions in Canada. The Director General of the Western Region Dr. Guitard, is now located at Saskatoon, the DG of the Central Region, Dr. Mountain located at Ottawa, and the DG Eastern Region, Dr. Cartier located at Quebec City. The offices of the Directors General have line authority for manpower and resources in their region and they should be an important point of contact in terms of research and services to the honey producers and the industry. I will be leaving names and addresses for these offices with your executive for future reference. Decentralization of the Research Branch does not mean that my position as coordinator of apiculture has changed and I will continue to serve as your Research Branch headquarters contact on research problems of national concern.

The level of research in apiculture within the Research Branch remains much the same as when previously reported to the Council by Dr. Miller. Our research programs are centred at the Ottawa Research Station and the Beaverlodge Research Station. Fourteen permanent staff are involved six of which are professional apiculturists. The total operating budget for apiculture research by the federal government is roughly \$600,000 annually.

Commodity groups and industries in the agricultural field never feel that the research input into their area of interest is adequate. This is a natural reaction and one which I'm sure all of us would have in the same position. However, if you looked across the total research effort by Agriculture Canada you would see that our research effort is distributed proportionally and relative to the farm cash values of various crops and agricultural commodities. In apiculture we have 6

professionals carrying out research on a crop that has a farm cash value of about \$40 million. On potatoes we have 27 professionals carrying out research on a commodity that has a farm cash value of \$200 million. On wheat which is our major dollar earner in agricultural production we have 68 professionals carrying out research and services related to wheat production that has a farm cash value of \$2.3 billion. The point I wish to make is that the research dollars on various commodities are roughly proportional to the value of the crop and problems related to effective production of those crops.

The fact that we only have professional apiculturists directly associated with bee research should not be interpreted as our only research efforts that are of benefit to the honey industry. There is a great deal of basic fundamental research underway that is indeed of indirect benefit. Two of these that come to mind are our programs on pest management systems and breeding of crop varieties. Pest management systems are being developed that will substantially reduce the chemical pesticide load for many of our pollen producing crops. The problem of pesticides as they affect bee activity is well recognized by producers. Rapeseed production in Canada is an example of how our breeding research has been of benefit to honey producers particularly in northern regions where rapeseed is now one of our major crops and pollen producers. The point is ladies and gentlemen, that we should not simply count the research dollars related directly to apiculture research but rather look across the total agriculture research program and how this relates to the problems of the honey industry.

The next subject that I would like to touch on briefly is coordination of research by federal, provincial and university agencies and effective cooperation and interplay with the agricultural industries and producers. Agriculture Canada has developed what is known as the Canadian Agricultural Services Coordinating Committee, or what is generally known as the Canada Committee system. This organization is an attempt to bring all research agencies together once a year to assure the most effective use of all research staff and facilities in Canada to meet the needs of the agricultural industry. This is a large organization and an expensive one in terms of travel costs, meetings, etc. but it is an effective one. It consists of 7 Canada Committees covering animal production, crop production, land resources, etc. and within these 27 Expert Committees responsible for specific commodity areas such as forage crops, grain crops, horticultural crops etc. There has been concern expressed at times that apicultural interests are not reflected or represented in the present Canada Committee structure. This is true but in my view it is not necessary because you have the effective counterpart of a Canada Committee in your Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists. In the two years I have been associated with this group I have been most impressed by the spirit of cooperation and interplay between the bee research group and

indeed the excellent rapport that has developed with the industry and producers through concurrent meetings with the Canadian Honey Council. I mention the Canada Committee organization simply because I think your Council should be aware of the organization as a possible forum and point of contact for discussion and recognition of problems related to honey production. For example, your President, Tom Taylor, met with Agriculture Canada people in Ottawa last week to review matters of interest to the Council. One problem that was discussed concerned pollen production on rapeseed and the need to have this considered as a factor in breeding research on rapeseed. This is a legitimate concern that could best be discussed and aired within the Expert Committees concerned with forage and oilseed crop production. Your industry and producers have a major problem in bear damage and this is a matter that should be reviewed and acted upon by the yet to be formed committee on vertebrate pests of agricultural crops. The point I make is that these Committees do exist and your Council and particularly the research committees of your Council should be fully aware of them as an avenue for airing and discussing agricultural problems either directly or indirectly related to the honey industry. I will be leaving with your Executive a document that identifies the Canada Committee structure and the appropriate contacts within that structure for future communication and contact by the Council.

Finally I would like to refer briefly back to the Work Planning Meeting in Vancouver in 1977 when Dr. Miller, and the CAPA group met with representatives of the Council to identify research priorities in apiculture. In my view this was a milestone in CAPA-Council relationships and the report and recommendations that flowed from that meeting have been a guide to research services. We haven't been able to double our research effort in terms of additional staff but I think we have been able to redirect and concentrate existing staff and facilities on priority problems identified by the industry. Looking ahead I would suggest a follow up Work Planning Meeting possibly in 1980-81 that would look at progress in meeting objectives in research and re-aligning our research effort in time with the needs and the time.

In closing I think it only fair to remind you that we are living through a period of constraints in federal spending that may well be government policy over the next 5-year period. At the same time I can assure you that Agriculture Canada is anxious to serve your industry in every way within the limits of expertise and facilities that exist within the Department.

If there is a message in what I have been attempting to say gentlemen, it is that we should not be looking at only the apiculture research program but indeed the total research program in agriculture that has a bearing on problems of your industry. You should be aware of related research and services and lean on them to cope with many of the related and ancillary problems concerning the production, protection, utilization and marketing of honey.

Again Mr. Chairman I thank you for the opportunity of addressing the Council.

Thank you.

If there is a message in what I have been attempting to say gentlemen, it is that we should not be looking at only the apiculture research program but indeed the total research program in agriculture that has a bearing on problems of your industry. You should be aware of related research and services and lean on them to cope with many of the related and ancillary problems concerning the production, protection, utilization and marketing of honey.

Again Mr. Chairman I thank you for the opportunity of addressing the Council.

Thank you.



Report to The Canadian Honey Council by  
Wayne Dean, Polyainers Ltd., Toronto, Ontario  
Halifax, November 21, 1979

INTRODUCTION

Today, I would like to present to you a general outlook on market conditions, as it relates to packaging material, and then I will delve into each of the materials, i.e. plastic, glass and metal in more detail.

I will also cover, very briefly, the effect of plastics on our environment, hopefully to clear up a few misconceptions that people have.

FOOD PACKAGING - THE REALITIES OF THE 1980s

With rising world demand for raw materials, pressure on packaging by energy constraints and labor costs, the major theme of the 80s is going to be reduction of costs through material savings and efficiencies in equipment and labor with automation, fine tuning and use of substitutw lower cost materials.

Short of wrapping his product in grape or palm leaves, the food processor is going to have to make some hard and careful decision on packaging materials (if he hasn't already done so). The unpalatable truth is, raw material costs are going to continue to rise in response to world market needs and escalating energy and labor costs.

Already, there are shortages in some materials, notably aluminum and quality coated papers and the price squeeze on converters is beginning to hurt. We all know what's happening to petro-chemical prices and this is reflected in the rapic upward shifts of resin prices for plastic packaging materials.

The truth is our lower Canadian dollar has given Canadian manufacturers a tremendous advantage in the world market-place and our traditionally export-oriented producers of key raw materials such as steel, wood and paper, have their books filled with export orders. As one major paper mill executive stated, they could sell their entire production in export market right now at premium prices. They don't, of course, because they have obligations toward Canadian converters.

COST AND PRICES

The outlook for inflation remains pessimistic for the remainder of 1979 with little if any improvement in 1980. The U.S. inflation rate is well into double digit levels and expected to show a 13 percent increase in December 1979 over a year earlier. Canadian inflation has averaged 9 percent so far this year. In 1980, both countries can achieve an average of 9 to 10 percent assuming no serious economic shocks.

One of the major sources of inflation in Canada will be energy prices. The Federal governments intention to move Canadian prices to world levels will mean a larger increase in energy costs. If the governments agree to raise prices by, for example, \$3.00 a barrel, this translates to 22 percent increase over current levels, \$4.00 a barrel is 29 percent higher and

\$5.00 is 36 percent. In all the foreseeable scenarios, energy costs in Canada will rise dramatically in 1980 and beyond, until we absorb the full impact of previous OPEC increases.

The plastics industry will be no exception to these inflationary trends. Raw materials costs will continue to escalate as a result of oil price increases. Whether the full increases will be passed on to processors will depend on the strength of demand for the industry's products. With a 6 percent growth in real terms for the industry currently forecast for 1980, it is conceivable that much of the increase in feedstock costs will be passed on to moulders and processors.

The other major cost factors, wage rates and interest rates, may also prove troublesome. Wage settlements in manufacturing are running at about 8 percent, and may accelerate as inflation remains stubbornly high. Interest rates are at or near their peak levels and should begin to decline in 1980. Other costs such as administration, selling and shipping will likely show increases equivalent to general inflationary trends. Combining all the above cost factors, and assuming no major unanticipated events, plastic processors will be facing cost increases in 1980.

The news, however, isn't all bad. New materials with improved qualities are appearing at a rapid rate to substitute for conventional higher cost materials.

These developments offer significant cost savings in processing, handling, storage and distribution that promise to more than offset rising costs in materials and labor.

There are at least two key decisions for food processors to make in the coming period:

1. The need to ensure adequate long term supplies of packaging materials by booking with reliable sources well in advance. The days of supplier switching to save a few cents on a short term "good deal" may well be over for some time.
2. How best to achieve economies through better package design (less material used or wasted) and more automated equipment (reduced labor costs) to offset raw material costs over which there is going to be little or no control due to world demand and availability.

The primary reason for rising packaging costs rests in raw stock rather than manufacturing cost escalation.

The battle is being fought to reduce manufacturing costs facing the reality that it is going to be less difficult to reduce our costs through automation and new development than to hold the line on raw materials.

Over the last nine months, paper and board prices have steadily increased some hitting the 16 percent to 18 percent range. The first quarter has been strong for papers and corrugated. And general opinion is that prices will continue to drift upward in the 6 percent to 8 percent a year range.

The price tag for a new automated packaging unit may loom awfully large on the account books, but if it can reduce the number of \$20,000 a year plus (the average wage and fringe benefits package) operators it does not take long to pay back the equipment cost. This is where the choice of suppliers who can make intelligence suggestions to trim packaging costs can be crucial.

and transportation costs. These containers are supplied to the packager in finished form, ready for handling on automatic filling equipment. The cups are furnished with separate tight-fitting easily reclosable lids of the cover or foil seal.

#### PLASTIC AND PLASTIC END USE

The 1970s have brought about a great deal of activity concerning the environment, ecology and pollution. Canada's air and water have been under careful scrutiny to determine how much harm may have been done to them by man and his activities. Principal focus has been on the products of man and their effect upon the places in which he lives and works.

There has been much speculation over the "harm" done by plastic products to the environment. Part of this concern has come as a result of the tremendous growth that plastics have experienced in the past two decades. Today, some 100 million tons of plastics are used annually in products ranging from automobile components to artificial heart valves.

Some plastics, however, are used in forms that will be discarded after short term use. The growing use of these short term applications has led to speculation about contributions plastics may make to pollution. Since plastics consume fuel, attention also is being focused on the use of natural resources.

Among the valuable properties of plastics are resistance to moisture, mold, bacteria, light, ambient temperatures, oxidation, sunlight, leakage and discoloration. Plastics offer good insulating qualities, durability, design flexibility, consumer safety, lower costs and ease of disposability. The growth of applications for plastics has come from the fact that their physical characteristics represent significant improvements over older materials.

Take packaging, for example. Plastics in packaging have proved quite useful for a number of reasons including the ease with which they can be formed, high quality, utility, freedom of design. Plastics give excellent protection and thereby improve sanitation and prevent degradation of consumer products. Since bacteria cannot feed on plastics, they are an inherently sanitary material. Plastic packages are extremely resistant to breakage - offering safety to consumers along with reduction of breakage losses at all levels of distribution and use.

Plastics are synthetic materials, usually petroleum based. The major constituents of plastics are carbon and hydrogen, although some also contain nitrogen, chlorine, oxygen, silicone and other elements as basic ingredients. There are more than 40 basic families of plastics materials and each has unique characteristics. Generally plastics are chemically synthesized from crude oil, natural gas, coal and other organic materials. Being man made, plastics can be variously modified and combined to provide an extensive range of chemical and physical properties.

About 25 percent of all plastics are used by the construction industry. An estimated 26 percent goes into packaging applications. Among other major markets for plastics are transportation - 10 percent; electrical electronics - 9 percent; furniture - 5 percent; housewares - 4 percent.

A great majority of plastics production goes into uses where long service (five to ten years or longer) is anticipated. Some of these uses include furniture, appliances, building applications (such as insulation, pipe,

panels and siding, interior wall coverings and flooring). Transportation applications, including both automotive and aircraft, are other uses that are designed for long service. For example, about 150 pounds of plastics was built into each 1972 model automobile. The heat shields that make possible safe re-entry of U.S. astronauts into the atmosphere are made of plastics. Medically, plastics have contributed to many advances prosthetic devices and artificial valves and arteries.

In packaging, plastics have replaced other materials because of a number of advantages. Plastics in packaging aid in display of products, eye appeal and are lightweight.

The volume of plastics in solid waste is not large, but it is growing since the uses of plastics are growing. Based on weights of refuse collected, the percentage of plastics, on average, is between 1.5 and 1.7 percent while paper products for example, account for about 33 percent of the total. About 85 percent of the solid waste is disposed of via landfills and 10 percent via incineration. A number of misconceptions have been conveyed about plastics disposal. People say: "Plastics are not biodegradable".

Several plastics do degrade; however, most plastics are not biodegradable. Yet this very characteristic makes plastics very stable materials for landfill operations, because they do not break down and pollute the water table with decaying matter or chemical residues. Nor do they continue to settle in landfills over the years.

"Plastics, especially polyvinyl chloride(PVC), pollute the air when incinerated".

This simply is not true. When properly incinerated (for example, in facilities with correctly designed scrubbers). PVC, polyethylene and other plastics do not emit any toxic gases or other substances. Negative emphasis generally results from the fact the PVC when incinerated, produces hydrogen chloride (HCL) gas. However, a recent New York University study showed that HCL is not a significant pollutant in municipal incinerators even when 26 times the current volume of PVC is burned. Interestingly enough, refuse such as paper, food waste and textiles contains chlorine.

Plastics of all types are a particularly desirable fuel in a modern incinerator because of their high heat content. They help burn other refuse more easily and they provide a high level of heat energy which could drive steam power generation facilities. If all plastics were banned from most incinerators currently operating in the U.S. many incinerators would still fail to meet clean air standards.

"Plastics cannot be recycled"

They can be recycled. They can be reground and reformed into new finished goods and some one billion pounds were used in this fashion by the plastics industry during the past year. Recycling is a regular process in most fabricating plants. However, techniques for recovering plastics from post-consumer waste have not been developed.

The plastics industry, through its own trade organizations and other related groups, has made a commitment to pollution abatement that extends beyond its own near term interests. For example, extensive research is underway by these groups on reclamation of solid waste, and proper and improved incineration. Solid waste management - so that plastics can be used

effectively in landfills and other waste management applications - is being encouraged by the industry and by its various producers. The industry has pledged its resources and cooperation to programs which seek solutions to this nation's total solid waste problems.

"The manufacture of plastics is a major drain on natural resources".

Many persons see plastics as a "gulper" of fossil fuels because the major portion of most plastics comes from hydrocarbons and coal. These same people note that glass contains only sand. What is overlooked is that it takes energy to make, fuse, form and anneal glass products. This energy is required whether the glass is made from original materials or from recycled glass. It does take about four to six times as much energy, including the fuel value of the material contained, to produce a pound of plastics as it does to produce a pound of glass. However, one pound of plastics will perform the same job as eight to ten pounds of glass. In addition, the lightweight quality of plastics reduces handling and transportation costs.

Since plastics are chemically synthesized and can be variously modified and combined to provide different characteristics, periodic concern has been expressed about plastics and their relationship to health. Plastics products have been manufactured and used without evidence of harm for more than a generation and the medical and scientific research, which has been performed has not indicated that such products should be expected to produce harmful effects.

#### GLASS

Glass containers continue as one of the packaging industry's basic and most important product lines. Even though there are significant competitive pressures from other materials, shipments of glass bottles and jars are increasing. Historically, glass packaging marketers have developed new end-uses to replace traditional markets invaded by competitive products. This trend is on-going and responsible for a sizable part of the growth in volume.

The brewing industry is increasing its use of glass bottles to aid in the promotion of their "super premium" products, as well as their new, lighter brews and glass continues to be an important part of the efficient distribution systems used by the major brewers.

Nonreturnable beer bottles, a major market for glass containers, continue to represent the fastest growing industry segment. Since 1972, the greatest unit volume gains have been made in this sector, increasing from 20 percent of total glass container shipments in 1972 to a 29 percent share in 1977. This beer package is expected to account for 32 percent of glass containers in 1979.

Unit shipments of nonreturnable soft drink containers, which from 1966 to 1972 constituted the major growth area in glass containers, have remained relatively flat in the past few years.

Accordingly, the share of the total glass container market attributed to non-returnable soft drinks declined from 23 percent in 1973 to 1977 on a unit volume basis. A further drop is expected in 1979 as plastic bottles become more competitive in the soft drink market.

Polystyrene foam-jacketed bottles remain an important package for the soft drink producers. This successful concept has spread to other beverage products and a variety of food items.

Glass container shipments to the combines pharmaceutical, toiletries, cosmetics, and household and industrial packaging markets are expected to slacken in 1979, and account for about 10 percent of total glass container shipments. The decline from 14 percent in 1970 and 23 percent in 1965 is traceable principally to continued plastic inroads.

Glass container prices rose almost 10 percent in 1977, mainly reflecting a price hike in April of that year to offset various cost increases for labor, raw materials, energy and transportation. Cost factors also prompted another price increase in June and August of 1978. This brought the January - August 1978 price level to 14 percent above that for the same 1977 period.

Shipments of glass containers are expected to grow by 2 percent this year to a new high of 235 million(gross) and continue an eight year unit sales uptrend. The value of glass container shipments in 1979 is anticipated to climb 10 percent to \$4.8 billion. Over the 1977-78 period, unit volume rose to an estimated 317 million(gross) for a 3 percent gain while there was a 14 percent dollar increase in sales, to \$4.2 billion. In the past decade, the industry has grown to an annually compounded rate of 3 percent.

On the supply side, the primary raw materials used in glass manufacture silica sand, soda ash, limestone - are in ample supply and do not pose any particular availability or production problems. Silica sand is the major raw material by volume (about 70 percent) and soda ash is the most important in dollar value. A tight supply of soda ash, which inhibited glass container production in 1973-74, was remedied by capacity expansion in 1975-76. Because of its heavy dependence on rail transport to move soda ash from Wyoming, where most of the supply originates, the industry closely monitors the availability of jumbo covered hopper cars for its critical raw material needs. Energy availability - an important factor in the long term outlook for glass container products - is believed adequate. The industry's heavy dependence on natural gas, its primary energy source has led them to other energy sources such as oil, propane, and electricity to minimize threatened work shortages. With energy representing approximately 9 percent of the glass container sales dollar, the industry has also concentrated on programs aimed at reducing the amount of energy needed in its operation. Energy requirements have been cut substantially through these efforts.

During the past few years through modernization and expansion of existing facilities and construction of new plants, the glass container industry has added significantly to its production capacity. New furnace additions, upgrading of existing furnaces, higher productive forming equipment, the installation of eight and ten sections double and triple gog machine to increase output, installation and increased use of automatic inspection, mechanical packing, and bulk handling equipment have all contributed to greater efficiencies and cost reduction benefits. Considerable research effort has gone into the continuing development of lighter weight and stronger bottles, improved surface coatings, innovative container design, advanced plastic or foam encapsulated bottles, and other technological innovations. These assure greater safety, faster production and relatively lower transportation and handling costs. Much development has been done at the same time to try and achieve substantial energy savings in the production process.

In the absence of large-scale legislative restrictions on nonreturnable beverage containers, nonreturnable beer bottles are expected to provide the major growth impetus. Increased bottling speeds, competitive marketing practices, and a gain of 12 million persons by 1982 in the prime beer drinking age group of 18-44 is expected to buy beer bottle consumption and packaging.

## METALS

Aluminum, steel, tin are all going up in price, although steel and tin less so than aluminum. There is some evidence that both steel and aluminum are going to be in tight supply and in the U.S. the feeling is that aluminum supply may not be able to meet the demand from both the packaging and the automobile industry.

Raw material shortages and rising prices have pushed can manufacturers to come up with lighter, thinner containers and to effect savings in manufacturing costs. Witness the two-piece can, and the trend to captive in-plant can-making operations by several brewing companies in the U.S. New bottom configurations in both aluminum and steel cans can reduce weight by 100 lb. per 1,000 cans.

Some rash observers have predicted the disappearance of the three-piece soldered can over the next decade in favor of the two-piece. However, the logistics of equipment changeover alone dictate against any swift demise for the traditional can, particularly in Canada where we have a fragmented can market with many sizes and specifications.

The current opinion among can makers is that there may be some tightness showing up in some areas, but there should be no problem servicing customer needs in the coming year. However, since the can is roughly 50% materials and 50% labor and the steel industry and can producers are well aware of what is going to happen to their upcoming labor contract, the consensus is that another 8 percent to 10 percent price increase in cans is probably unavoidable over the next year.

Manufacturer's sales of metal cans are expected to climb 13 percent in 1979 to a record \$10.6 billion, extending an uninterrupted sales return to 16 years. Real growth, as measured by the number of metal cans shipped, is anticipated to rise 3 percent over 1978 to 93 billion.

Metal can shipments will have a healthy growth. This spurred by continuing soft drink gains. Metal cans for food should also improve over 1978 as canned food inventories are rebuilt and a larger national food pack is processed.

Here is an interesting fact:

Industry employment declined from 69,800 to 58,500 between 1973 and 1978. However, in the same period, shipments of cans rose from 83.3 billion to an estimated 90.4 billion. The rise in productivity evidenced by the figures is the primary result of using more efficient production equipment and the closing of marginal facilities. Over the past decade, the industry has concentrated on building modern, highly efficient plants.

With aluminum hikes this year reaching close to 20 percent, any packaging with aluminum in it as a component is increasing in cost. This is particularly true for aluminum foil which has seen dramatic cost increase with no relief in sight. With the added capacity at Alcan, things should be looking up as we head in to winter, but there is no relief in sight as far as price.

This has led processors to look for alternatives to foil, particularly where the use of foil package is merely decorative. Where the foil is functional, it becomes more difficult. So far none of the alternatives approach the ultimate barrier level offered by foil.

As the price of aluminum and steel continues to escalate, the attractiveness of composite cans, flexible packages and paperboard continues to grow. "Steel is going up - no question about it, and it is a real cause for concern". "Paper is not going up as fast so that the so-called composite cans are coming into a degree of prominence. They can be built to handle almost any product and almost any process. It is just a matter of when the economics make them attractive for some of the things they are technically capable of doing now".

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion it is quite evident that the costs of raw material and labor are going to escalate in the future and the only item we as packaging manufacturers will be able to control is labor. Now is the time to invest in automated high speed equipment.

New materials will be developed in order to give higher productivity with the result being lower cost, but at the same time we must be concerned about the effect that these new materials will have on our ecology.



REPORT ON HONEY GRADING

Presented by Eric Smith  
Food Production and Inspection Branch  
Agriculture Canada, OTTAWA

To the Canadian Honey Council, Halifax 1979

Mr. Chairman, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

What has been done, what is being done, what should be done.

The Fruit and Honey Act of 1934, which was followed by the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act of 1935, provided for the establishment of regulations requiring all honey intended for export or inter-provincial shipment to bear classification and grade marks. The regulations were revised successively in 1938, 1947, 1951, and 1957.

Classification was made in accordance with the colour of the honey in liquid form. The colour classes prescribed for honey included White, Golden, Amber and Dark. Colour was not considered a grade factor.

Grading was carried out according to freedom from foreign material and from foreign flavours and aromas, the amount of foam, the fineness of granulation and the moisture content or "density" of the honey.

The regulations recognized that there were two kinds of extracted honey which were sold in volume. Liquid and granulated honey were required either to be marked "liquid" or graded on a granulated basis.

The grades established for honey were No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 and "Sub-standard". No. 1 honey, if declared liquid, was required to be free from cloudiness and in the case of granulated honey, free from foam in excess of minor frosting. No. 1 honey was also required to be free from foreign material and other damage.

No. 2 and No. 3 honey was required to be free from serious damage and fairly free from foreign material.

In 1967, the Honey Regulations under the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act were revoked and new Honey Regulations were made under the authority of the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act.

New grade names were prescribed including Canada No. 1, Canada No. 2 and Canada No. 3. Canada No. 1 honey could contain not more than 17.8 percent moisture in all colour classes or not more than 19 percent if declared "pasteurized". The moisture content for the other grades remained unchanged.

Canada No. 1 liquid honey was not permitted to contain visible crystals. Honey not meeting the requirements for one of the three established grades could be marked "substandard" if it was sound, wholesome and fit for human consumption.

The Canada grade names could be used only for honey that was packed, classified and graded in accordance with the written authority of an inspector, in a registered establishment or by a registered producer grader. Special provisions were made to enable producer graders to grade honey produced in their own apiaries, using the Canada grades and to sell it in interprovincial trade or to export it from Canada.

Inspection fees and fees for the registration of honey packing plants were discontinued. Certificates of registration were no longer required to be renewed annually but remain in force for as long as the plant continued to operate unless cancelled or suspended.

Honey exported from Canada was required to be accompanied by an export certificate certifying that the honey had been inspected and that it meets the requirements of one of the Canada grades. Honey imported into Canada was required to at least meet the requirements of Canada No. 3 grade and to be accompanied by an import declaration. Sample or gift shipments of honey having a value not exceeding twenty-five dollars were exempted.

The Honey Regulations were amended in 1974 and these amended regulations are currently in force. Provision was made for honey to be packed marked and graded in such a way that it would also comply with the requirements of the Recommended International Codex Standards for Honey. The aim was to make Canadian honey readily acceptable on foreign markets and in return allow for different or unusual kinds of foreign honey to be marketed in Canada. A new stipulation was added requiring the number of the equivalent Canada grade to be marked on the label.

A table was set out in the regulations to provide different compositional standards for honey identified as honeydew honey, acacia honey, alfalfa honey, heather honey, lavender or pressed honey.

As a prerequisite to grading, tests were prescribed to measure the diastase activity and the hydroxymethylfurfural content to ensure that the honey had not deteriorated as a result of overheating or having been stored too long or under unfavourable conditions. Provision was also made in the grade standards for partly crystallized honey in addition to liquid and granulated honey.

A new proposed amendment was agreed to by the Canadian Honey Council at the 1978 annual meeting and it is now in the hands of the Legislation Section of the Privy Council Office. There is favourable indication that the amendment will be ready for submission to the Governor in Council before the end of the year.

The amendment will provide for honey marked with a Canada grade name or shipped in interprovincial trade to be packed in specified metric size containers. Provision will also be made for the use of standard imperial size containers until July 1, 1981 to deplete existing stocks.

The amendment will also make the marking requirements compatible with the Consumer Packaging and Labelling Regulations with respect to the declaration of net quantity and bilingual labelling. Containers of imported honey will be required to be marked with the colour classification in addition to the equivalent grade number. A declaration of the country of origin will be required to be marked on all containers of honey.

Several other changes of an administrative nature are proposed including conversion of all measurements to the metric system, appointment of inspectors, stricter requirements for maintaining all bulk honey containers in a sound and sanitary condition and the procedure for requesting an inspection of honey.

On approval by the Privy Council, copies of the amendment will be circulated to all registered honey packers and producer graders as soon as reprints from the Canada Gazette are available.

Thank you,

Regional Directors General  
of the Research Branch.

\* \* \*

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Canadian Honey Council  
Halifax, November 1979

Projects in Beekeeping in 1979 in Québec  
conducted by the Beekeeping and Maple Products Division  
"Division de l'Apiculture et de l'Acériculture  
du Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation du Québec"  
Mr François Beauchesne, director, and Bernard Levac

Several projects have been conducted in Quebec. Our facilities at Deschambault, near Québec and at Saint-Hyacinthe near Montréal were used and some tests were conducted in cooperation with local beekeepers.

These projects were as follows:

- 1 . Effect of different dates for taking colonies out of their wintering quarters. The dates were March 14, 1979 and April 09, 1979. The early group of colonies harvested 12,7% more honey on the main honey flow (early summer) than the other group. The average total crop for the 44 colonies on this project was 206 lb and each colony built 15 combs from foundation. This project will be repeated.
- 2 . Bee production in Quebec  
At St-Hyacinthe, an average of 10,5 colonies were produced from each colony (plus the original colony).
- 3 . Test on using the same room for honey conditioning and wintering bees  
This room is equipped with an air recirculation system; the air can be heated and/or de-humidified when needed.
- 4 . Queen rearing  
Our program has been carried on. We still get an average of 260 mg at the beginning of the laying period (10 to 12 days after hatching) while imported queens weigh an average of 185 mg (10 to 12 days after being introduced).
- 5 . Hatching queens in an incubator  
Queens hatched in an incubator are compared to those hatched in a hive. The report is still to be completed.
- 6 . New honey strainer  
A honey strainer has been tried and proved to be very efficient while very simple. It is much simpler, more adaptable and easier to clean than the O.A.C. strainer.
- 7 . Bee shipping box  
A shipping box has been designed for the bees produced locally.
- 8 . Bear fences  
Tests were conducted on six different models of bear fences. Three of them have been retained for further testing (2 electric and 1 wooden fence).

9. Wintering room ventilation

A project is being carried with the Agricultural Engineering Department of Laval University on wintering bees. The aim is:

- To determine the minimum ventilation rate required for wintering bees à 4° to 7° C (40 to 44° F)
- To build a system to maintain a temperature of 4 to 7°C (40 to 44° F) whatever the outside temperature be.
- To check the difference in food consumption and population losses under different rates of air recirculation.
- To check the differences in food consumption and population losses under different rates of minimum air change.

10. Wintering rooms compared

A test is being conducted with different types of wintering rooms:

- Above ground level and refrigerated
- Under ground level and refrigerated
- Under ground level and not refrigerated.

11. Pollen trap

We are also working on a new pollen trap.

Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists

Report to the Canadian Honey Council

November 21, 1979 - Halifax, Nova Scotia

Mr. Chairman, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a pleasure to report the highlights of our meeting. Our association meets in conjunction with the Canadian Honey Council and starting last year overlaps with the Council's first day of meetings; this seems to be a satisfactory arrangement.

This year's meeting went very well and a great deal was accomplished - one reason being a change in our format. A list of topic concerns was developed in late summer by way of a questionnaire to our membership. The three topics receiving the most support were: (1) importation of bees and queens re disease, mites, etc.; (2) drug recommendations and use of chemicals; and (3) ethylene oxide fumigation, its use, control and registration. Thus, an agenda was developed with these topics, each being discussed as a mini-workshop. Several members were asked to prepare position papers on these topics to bring together background information in a concise summary. These summaries briefed our membership on each topic and focused our discussion on specific aspects. Each topic was viewed as a means to review general information, discuss concerns and hopefully to make recommendations, state policy or record motions.

Our new executive elected for a two-year term are: President, John Gruszka; Vice-President, Bernard Levac; and Secretary-Treasurer, Lorne Crozier.

Dr. Shimanuki was invited to our meeting this year as a resource person and a contact with the U.S. beekeeping industry. We hope to invite resource personnel more often. Gerry Stevens, State apiarist for New York, also attended our meeting on behalf of the Apiary Inspectors of America.

At our meeting it was moved and passed that Ed Bland receive an Honorary Life Membership for his dedication to our association and the honey industry. Two years ago Endel Karmo received the same honor. Both will be presented with their certificates tonight at the Banquet.

Importation -- Our association has arrived at the following policy statement:

- (1) That the importation of package bees be banned from any area or country except the continental U.S.A.

- (2) That the importation of commercial queen honey bees by beekeepers be restricted to the U.S.A., including Hawaii.
- (3) That the offshore importation of honey bee stock for research and broadening the genetic base be limited to New Zealand and Australia; such stock to be imported under permit and placed under quarantine on arrival until examination is concluded for Varroa and Acarine mites.
- (4) That the quarantine procedures be examined with a view to initiating any necessary improvements.
- (5) That the importations of honey bee semen be encouraged except from countries with undesirable sub-species of Apis mellifera.
- (6) That public relations programs be ongoing to express concern over the possibilities of illicit importation of honey bee stock. Such programs to be conducted by beekeeper organizations and government extension agencies.

Drug recommendations -- Present recommendations are adequate, but a few changes or clarifications will be made before including in this year's proceedings. Most of our concern in this area was with the future use of some of the chemicals and to determine if ones presently being used are properly licensed.

Ethylene oxide fumigation -- The provinces of Quebec and Manitoba have fumigation chambers in use and Alberta hopes to have theirs operational by spring. E.t.o. is being used to fumigate diseased equipment, basically as a control measure but this is not being done under permit. Each province will be looking into the acquisition of an "experimental use permit".

Sanitary conditions -- Several provincial apiarists are concerned about the lack of sanitary conditions evident in a few honey extracting facilities. It is not our intention to impose a set of regulations on the industry. Rather, each province is going to look into existing legislation which might be used to clean up particular situations which are undesirable to the honey industry. We feel these regulations exist, but for some reason, the honey industry has been overlooked in their application.

In closing, I would like to present the Canadian Honey Council Medical Research Fund with a cheque for \$200.00 on behalf of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists.

Respectfully submitted,

*Don Nelson*  
Don Nelson, President



REPORT OF CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION

NOVEMBER 21/79

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Packers Association was held this morning. This was a departure from the usual dinner meetings we have had in the past, however, we felt a morning meeting would permit members to enjoy, to the fullest, the hospitality extended to this convention.

Highlights of the meeting were:

(1) Importers using pollen count to determine floral source of honey. Our members feel this is not a positive method and a resolution will be presented to this Council requesting research for development of other more positive methods in determining floral source.

(2) It is the desire of the Canadian Honey Packers to reduce consumer confusion at the retail level on conversion to the proposed hard metric container sizes. The Packers, therefore, agreed to January 1st, 1981; target date for conversion to hard metric. Hopefully, this will enable Packers to make the change in unison.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the Canadian Honey Council for the action taken on the development of a honey slogan. We trust the spirit of co-operation, for the betterment of the honey industry will continue and look forward to the results of the slogan competition.

All the officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. The Executive is pleased to have the services of your good Secretary, Mr. Freddie Rathje.

In closing, I want to thank your President for his attendance and contribution to our meeting.

P. F. Pawlowski,  
President.

Memorandum to: The Directors of the Canadian Honey Council

From : Brokering Agents - Independent Annuity & Insurance Services, Ltd.

After receiving the direction from the Council a number of months ago, Independent Annuity & Insurance Services, Ltd. proceeded to ascertain the viability of an association Group Benefit program for CHC. A number of issues were isolated in the research that was conducted over a period of months: firstly, the type of benefits that could be obtainable for the association from the major carriers in Canada. The benefits available were predicated on the structure of the CHC organization from an administrative standpoint. Obviously, the risk in question and the costs pertaining to the benefits had to reflect savings for the individual member by purchasing through the association. The brokers were cognizant also of the fact that the Group Benefit package should be so designed as to enhance new membership in the association. The brokers have, therefore, followed a program of activity to procure for the association, an attractive Group Benefit package which will be optional from the standpoint of the underwriting requirements of the carrier.

Secondly, the matter of the administration of the plan was given thorough evaluation. It was appreciated that CHC, on a federal basis and also on a regional basis, was not in a position to extend time for additional administrative work pertaining to the Group Benefit package. As a result, your brokers have arranged to assist in this administrative capacity as the plan is being set up in the initial period of time. The plan that is being proposed for consideration at this time is in the form of a Group Life - Accidental Death and Dismemberment package which is outlined in the brochures available for the members present at the convention. The plan is attractive in that it provides two approaches: firstly, an average Group plan rate, where the carrier requires 75% of the membership participation (i.e. member and his employees) and secondly, an optional Group Term plan is viable upon 500 lives applying for the insurance.

Your brokers require the full support of the executive membership in the recommendation of this plan. Essentially, we are recommending that a decision be made at this meeting, approving the Group Benefit package for the Canadian Honey Council and its' members throughout Canada. We appreciate the opportunity of presenting the Benefit package at this meeting and we can assure the executive and its' members that every effort will be put forth to develop, firstly, the Group Life - Accidental Death and Dismemberment package, and after a period of 12 - 24 months, further benefits are to be developed by both the brokers and the carrier, namely Great West Life, for consideration by the Council in 1981.

It has been ascertained by the brokers and the carrier that a minimum number of 500 lives applying for the optional Group Term are essential for the plan to be viable from a cost and administrative standpoint, and the carrier must have, for the Group average plan, a minimum of 75% participation of the members and their employees.

Respectfully submitted:

INDEPENDENT ANNUITY & INSURANCE SERVICES, LTD.

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.....  
.....

APPLIED RESEARCH IN APICULTURE IN N. S.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen.

The motto on the Nova Scotia Beekeeping Notes Letterhead is "Pollination - The Spark Plug of Agriculture". In the past, much of the basic research in the use of honeybees for pollination of apples and blueberries has been carried out in Nova Scotia. In the following slide presentation, I would like to review the present programme in apiculture in the province

The gross income from horticultural crops is about thirty-two million dollars annually. Pollination plays a significant part in the production of strawberries, cranberries, highbush blueberries, apples, cherries, plums, peaches and lowbush blueberries. All of these crops are dependent on proper pollination for maximum yields and high quality fruit.

Wild pollinators do an excellent job.

Pollinator counts taken periodically show that native bee populations fluctuate greatly and are not dependable.

Past research has proven the effectiveness of honey bees in providing high pollinator density.

Most hives in Nova Scotia are started from packages. These are easier to manage and uniformity of colonies is easily obtained.

If packages are started in mid-April, it is possible for them to build up to a satisfactory strength for use in pollination service.

There is a trend to more overwintering. This is due to increasing costs of packages and a demand for strong pollinating colonies by the fruit growers.

In blueberry pollination, hives are traditionally placed in small groups in the fields during the three-week bloom period.

The bees must then be removed from the fields.

Due to manual handling, it is desirable for hives to be in only two supers.

This makes it more difficult when using overwintered hives and swarming problems may occur.

Many of the hives rented are moved 100-150 miles.

Recent efforts have been made to streamline the handling of bees. Hives were placed on trailers for moving bees, to blueberry fields and, in the blueberry field.

Problems arose with hives being shaken up during transport and with drifting due to arrangements on the trailers. The Department of Agriculture was asked to design a pallet which would help overcome these problems.

A test was carried out this summer to compare management of bees on pallets compared with traditional methods. The results so far indicate that this will be an acceptable method of management. Overwintering trials are being carried on and further evaluation of the pallets will be made next year.

APPLIED RESEARCH IN APICULTURE IN N.S. (Cont'd)

Research is also being done on factors affecting fruit set in apples. The major thrust of this research is to relate the pollen supply at the stigma to the fruit set. An attempt is being made to relate the amount of pollen deposited day by day with pollinator populations.

Depredation by bears is a problem in most parts of the province. A large amount of damage occurs while bees are being used for pollination. Electric fences seem to be the answer. This summer a demonstration of a portable fence developed in Alberta was set up. This utilized p.v.c. plastic posts and wire rope in the construction. It is vital that a portable fence be used in blueberry fields since a permanent fence is not practical from the growers point of view.

There are also areas of bee pasture which could be utilized if it were not for the threat of bear damage.

In conclusion, the use of bees for pollination plays a significant role in beekeeping in Nova Scotia. Hive rentals vary from 20 to 30 dollars and thus can form a substantial part of income from bees.

Through our various research and demonstration projects, we are trying to keep abreast of the increasing demand for pollination services in an expanding horticultural industry.

Presented by:

Mr. Lorne Crozier, Apiarist  
and Extension Entomologist

LC/vaw  
05/11/79

BY-LAWS OF THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL MEDICAL RESEARCH TRUST FUND.

1. There shall be three(3) trustees to administer the affairs of the fund.
2. The first trustees shall be appointed by the President of the Canadian Honey Council and shall act only until the Canadian Honey Council holds its next annual meeting.
3. At the first annual meeting of the Canadian Honey Council after the establishment of the fund, new Trustees shall be elected to a term of one year.
4. Any member or "delegate" in good standing may be elected to the position of Trustee.
5. The Trustees after their election shall elect a chairperson amongst themselves.
6. The chairperson shall preside at all meetings of the Trustees.
7. Two out of the three Trustees shall constitute a quorum at any duly called meeting.
8. Decisions of the Trustees shall be arrived at by a majority vote.
9. Notice of any meeting of the Trustees shall be given seven(7) days prior to the meeting to each Trustee at his last know address in writing.
10. All funds of the trust shall be kept in a bank account designated specifically for the fund.
11. Signing authority for the trust fund shall be held by the chairperson and one other Trustee.
12. An auditor shall be appointed by the delegate of the Canadian Honey Council at the annual general meeting. The first auditor in the absence of direction from the delegates may be appointed by the Trustees.
13. These by-laws may be amended only at a general or annual meeting of the Canadian Honey Council by a vote of three-quarters of the delegates.
14. Any proposals for grants or other financial assistance by any relative by blood, adoption or marriage to any of the Trustees cannot be considered by the Trustees.
15. The trust fund shall have a fical year ending on July 31st of each year.
16. Auditor's fees and administration cost of the trust fund shall be paid out of the fund only after they have been approved by the delegates of the Canadian Honey Council sitting at their annual meeting.
17. If the trust fund is dissolved, its property and assets shall, after payment of all liabilities, be donated to one or more religious or charitable organization in Canada, as may be decided by the Canadian Honey Council in a general or annual meeting.

Proposed Budget for Year ending  
July 31st 1980.

\* \* \* \* \*

Revenue;	\$
Membership - Delegates	3,600
Beekeepers	11,000
Packing Plants	1,150
Suppliers	1,100
	<u>16,850</u>
Donations	525
Interest income	800
Annual Meeting	150
Other - Pins	300
	<u>18,625</u>
Expenditures;	
Advertising - Slogan	1,000
Apimondia Membership	350
Administration	5,000
Audit	450
Awards	200
President - Honorarium	600
Printing & Office Supplies	3,400
Telephone	2,000
Translation	1,000
Travel- Executive	5,000
Executive Secretary	1,000
Special Committee	1,000
	<u>20,000</u>
Excess (Deficit) of Revenue over expenditures	(1,375)
Surplus - beginning of year	10,434
Surplus - end of year	9,059

November 1979

OFFSHORE IMPORTATION OF HONEY BEES.

Recommendation of the Canadian Honey Council, Nov. 20th - 22nd 1979

1. That the importation of package bees be banned from any area or country except the Continental U S A and Hawaii,
2. That the importation of queen bees be restricted to the USA (includes Hawaii) and from New Zeland by Permit.
3. That the quarentine procedures be examined with a view to initating any necessary improvements.
4. That the importation of honeybee semen be allowed except from countries with undesirable sub species of Apis mellifera.
5. That public relations program be ongoing to express concern over the possibilities of illicit importation of honeybee stock. Such program to be conducted by beekeeper organizations and Governemnt extention agencies.

Canadian Honey Council-Conseil Canadien du Miel

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

NEW BRUNSWICK

Douglas Czapalay, Moncton

NOVA SCOTIA

Marrinus Bekkers, Antigonish  
E.N. Clarke, Annapolis Royal  
Jerry Draheim, Port Howe  
Paul Dube, Hants Co.  
Lee E. Ellison, Wolfville  
George B. Foote, Kings Co.  
Laird L. Fairn, Halifax  
C. Earle Giles, Antigonish  
William Huntley, New Port  
Lester K. Hartling, Dartmouth  
E.A. Karmo, Truro  
Garfield Lewis, Sydney  
Cecil Mabus, Oxford  
Kenneth Margeson, Sackville  
Eric Nickerson, Waterville  
Eric Pedersen, Amherst  
Kitchener Snair, Lower Sackville  
G.G. Smeltzer, Kentville  
A.J. Wort, Waverley  
Maritime Beekeepers Association, Fredericton

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Bernard Baril, Cte Rimouski  
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Patrice Sabatier, Napierville  
Ronald Wright, Hudson Heights  
C.A. Younie, Howick  
C.N. Yurchuk, St. Therese  
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Les Miels Natural Charbonneau,  
Dunham Messisquoi

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Normand D'Aragnon, Riviere-du-Loup  
Richard Paradis, Cte St. Hyacinthe  
Eric Hope, Hudson  
J.W. Laroche, Vercheres  
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Miel Labonte Inc., Victoriaville  
Doyan & Doyan Ltee., Montreal  
F.W. Jones & Son Ltd., Bedford  
L'Assoc, Apiculteurs Professionnels,  
St. Hyacinthe  
Luc Nichols, St. Pie de Bagot

ONTARIO

K.M. Bell, Thornbury  
Howard Bryans, Alvinston  
Leslie S. Byers, Mount Forrest  
Douglas D. Burke, Omeme  
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 Hopkings, North Gower  
Bob Kirkland, Hamilton  
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



Wm. Jr. Minnick, Smithville  
John Mclauchlan, London  
Lawrence Prieur, Newington  
G.J. Quinlin, Azaleta  
Ed Robertson, Hornby  
F.H. Smuck, Whitby  
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  
Ontario Beekeepers Association, Guelph  
Benson Bee Supplies, Metcalfe  
Bee-Care Supplies Ltd., Brantford  
Miller & Smith Foods Lt., 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, Kleeefeld  
W.R. Birkhan, Forrest  
Ferne Bisson, Dunrea  
K. Bohonos, Gimli  
Harold A. Brake, Boissevain  
Norman Bartel, Kleeefeld  
Wasył W. Chubey, Carlowrie  
Richard Clark, Wawanesa  
E.W. Drost, Brandon  
D.I. Drinkwater, Glenboro  
Ben K. Dueck, Kleeefeld  
Walter Durston, Dauphin  
T.M. English, Neepawa  
Ronald Farrell, Winnipeg  
Larry Giguere, St. Germain  
Martin Goffard, hazelridge  
Mrs. J.C. Harleton, Souris  
Hidden Valley Colony, Austin  
Honey Hut Apiaries, Winnipeg  
J. Nelson Hulme, Macgregor  
Conrad Isaac, Kleeefeld  
Brian Jackson, Wawanesa  
Jan Kolodka, Winnipeg

Allan King, Winnipeg  
Dan Kublack, Minitonas  
Robert Lytle, High Bluff  
W.A. Lockart, Baldur  
Edward Lloyd, Rossendale  
George Lloyd, Macgregor  
Glen Kreutzer, Portage La Prairie  
Merkleys Apiaries, Rapid City  
Harold W. Kitson, Portage La Prairie  
A.J. More, Elgin  
Allan Morris, Portage La Prairie  
H.C. Messelwhite, Minnedosa  
Mudd Magee, Lac Du Bonnet  
C. McIver, Fisher Branch  
Mckery Apiaries, Benito  
Rowes Apiaries, Winnipeg  
Jim Nolan, Killarney  
Newdale Colony, Souris  
M. Onick, Winnipeg  
Podolsky Apiaries, Ethelbert  
R.W. Quesnell, Neepawa  
Russel Apiaries, Swan River  
Sherrill Hamail, Winnipeg  
Raylene Apalists, Pilot Mound  
Teddy Bear Honey, Cowan  
H.A. Schan, Winnipeg  
Howard Smith, Dugald  
Doug Bisson, Carman  
Victor Levenko, Minitonas  
P.A. Schwarz & Sons, Kleeefeld  
Roger Dale Apiaries Ltd.,  
Notre Dame de Laurdes  
Rudolf Steinhauer, Sprague  
Trappist Fathers, Holland  
Don Nelson, Winnipeg  
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Garin and Spence, Austin  
Neil Vanierput, Carman  
T.E. Wright, Portage La Prairie  
Herman Warner, Matlock  
Wm. Wallis, Winnipeg  
Jacob Waldner, Newton Siding  
West-Man Honey Producers Ltd.,  
Singular  
F. Ziege Mager, Oak Bank  
Ewen Harolson, Garland  
Tony Luderman, St. Vital  
Manitoba Beekeepers Association,  
Winnipeg  
Cleverfield Bee Supplies, Kleeefeld

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  
Tony Barth, Unity  
Harold Baker, Fielding  
Bacon Apiaries Ltd., Kinistino  
Keith Budd, Moose Jaw  
Steve Clifford, Nipawin  
Percy Crosthwaite, Saskatoon  
S.F. Cronk, North Battleford  
Cloverwhite Honey Farm Ltd., Saskatoon  
Ernest Dixon, Craik  
W.G. Dennstedt, Moosomin  
Earl Emde, Big River  
Gordon Edison, Saskatoon  
Joseph P. Entz, Tompkins  
Irene Fetch, Ponteix  
Bro. Leo R. Fulko, Lumsden  
Bernard Favreau, Prince Albert  
K. Groot Honey Farm, Meadow Lake  
Gane Apiaries Lt., Aylsham  
Gane Honey Farms, Aylsham  
Ray Girling, Saskatoon  
Cameron Ferguson, Spalding  
Peter Gorbenko, Arelee  
Greenshields Apiaries, Semans  
Don Green, White Fox  
Nick Humeniuk, Canora  
Glendenning Apiaries, Pleasantdale  
A. Hannigan Shellbrook  
George Knudsen, Porcupine Plain  
W.J. Hall, Nipawin  
Carsten Johnson, Arborfield  
Cliff Jones, Nipawin  
Myron Kollin, Saskatoon  
Gerould Knudsen, Porcupine Plain  
Knox Apiaries, Nipawin  
Jack Handel, Lloydminster  
Wm. Marshall, Tisdale  
Carl Meyer, Saskatoon  
Calvin Jones, Nipawin  
Arthur Kochnelein, Nipawin  
Stanley Kochnelein, 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  
M.J. McIver, Regina  
Neil McMillan, Asquith  
Elaine McKee, Arborfield  
Doug Newman, Tisdale  
Albert Nicklen, Nipawin  
Don Peer, Nipawin  
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  
Taylor Apiaries, Parkman  
Alfred Taylor, Nipawin  
Danny Valleau, 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  
Lamont Apiaries, Choise Land .  
Jansen Farm Ltd, Carrot River  
L.S.McLean, Saskatoon  
Leo Monseler, Saskatoon  
Richard B. Shea, Saskatoon  
Gerald T. Wood, Caron

ALBERTA.

Jerry Awram, Hines Creek  
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  
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  
Paul - Emile Cote, Falher  
Raymond Cote, Falher  
Gabriel Cote, Falher  
Jos. H. Cote, Calgary  
W. Allen Dick, Swalwell  
J. Ron Cumming, Calgary  
Gerald Durstling, Westlock  
Rene Desaulniers, Falher  
Jacob Entz, Wrentham  
Charles Fogarassy, Calgary  
Frontier Honey Apiaries, Westlock  
Glen Gibb, Cereal  
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  
Michael Kostynuk, Drumheller  
A.E. 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  
Dr. Tibor Szabo, Beaverlodge  
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 Lt., 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  
Super Bee Apiaries Ltd., Edmonton  
Robert Szelcz, Edmonton  
John N. Stanley, Black Diamond  
Terry Huxter, Balzac  
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  
Williams Honey Producers Ltd., Scandia  
Rolf Webel, Breton  
John Zekonja, Buck Lake  
Walter Yaremko, Boyle  
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

UNITED STATES

Babes Honey Farm, Victoria  
Francis Cole, Prince George  
Fran Calvert, Powell River  
Cariboo Apiaries Ltd., Lillooet  
Andrew Eburne, Victoria  
Erwin Fredrich, Nanaimo  
Leo Fuhr, Vernon  
T.A. Gosselin Apiaries, Dawson Creek  
Keith George, Keremios  
Russel Gerow, Victoria  
Honey Pot Apiaries, Richmond  
Cecil B. Hoy, Armstrong  
Ian Hamilton, Castlegar  
Henry Hamann, Dawson Creek  
Honey Pot Natural Foods Ltd., Squainish  
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  
High Mahon, 150 Mile House  
Rodney Moody, Victoria  
David Moody, Victoria  
John Main, Kaleden  
Ivan L. McGill, Prince George  
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  
H. Robson, Tappin, B.C.  
Milton Torio, Dawson Creek  
J.N. Robertson, Lantzville  
L.W. Truscott, Boswell  
Robert Turner, Victoria  
A.P. Tinant, Dawson Creek  
J. Corner, Vernon  
Bee Cee Honey Co. Ltdl, New Westminster  
British Columbia Honey Producers Assoc.,  
Richmond  
R.A. Wadsworth, Victoria

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

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Fred Mueller, Hay River

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
JULY 31, 1979

# COOPERS & LYBRAND

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TELEPHONE AREA (403) 264-1111

CABLES COLYBRAND

TELEX 03-825788

FOURTEEN HUNDRED

639 - 5TH AVENUE S. W.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA T2P 0M9

OFFICES THROUGHOUT CANADA  
AND IN PRINCIPAL AREAS  
OF THE WORLD

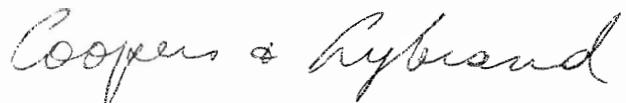
September 7, 1979

## AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

We have examined the balance sheet of the Canadian Honey Council as at July 31, 1979 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, 1979 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.



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
BALANCE SHEET AS AT JULY 31, 1979

	1979	1978
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	1,713	737
Short-term deposits	8,000	4,500
Accrued interest receivable	193	82
Prepaid expense	100	100
	9,906	5,419
OFFICE EQUIPMENT - at cost less accumulated depreciation of \$149 (1978 - \$12)	546	683
	10,452	6,102

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	18	22
SURPLUS	10,434	6,080
	10,452	6,102

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES AND SURPLUS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1979

	1979	1978
	\$	\$
REVENUE		
Memberships - delegates	3,600	3,600
- beekeepers	10,729	9,258
- packing plants	1,125	1,075
- managers and suppliers	<u>1,050</u>	<u>1,175</u>
	16,504	15,108
Donations	25	30
Interest income	778	273
Annual meeting	206	397
Miscellaneous	<u>11</u>	<u>        </u>
	<u>17,524</u>	<u>15,808</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Administration	5,000	5,000
ApiMondia membership	713	217
Audit	400	350
Awards	154	146
Corporation fee	70	30
Depreciation	137	12
Honorarium, President	600	1,000
Medical research fund	310	
Miscellaneous	119	337
Postage	769	738
Printing and typing	1,457	2,544
Stationery supply	613	603
Telephone	1,346	1,256
Translation	391	232
Travel - Executive	751	295
- Executive Secretary	<u>340</u>	<u>653</u>
	<u>13,170</u>	<u>13,413</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	4,354	2,395
SURPLUS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>6,080</u>	<u>3,685</u>
SURPLUS - END OF YEAR	<u><u>10,434</u></u>	<u><u>6,080</u></u>



CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1979

	1979	1978
	\$	\$
SOURCE OF CASH		
Provided from operations -		
Excess of revenue over expenditures	4,354	2,395
Item not affecting cash -		
Depreciation	<u>137</u>	<u>12</u>
	4,491	2,407
Decrease in prepaid expenses	<u>100</u>	<u>      </u>
	<u>4,591</u>	<u>2,407</u>
USE OF CASH		
Increase in term deposits	3,500	4,500
Purchase of office equipment		695
Increase in accrued interest receivable	111	82
Increase in prepaid expense		100
Decrease in accounts payable	<u>4</u>	<u>4,260</u>
	<u>3,615</u>	<u>9,637</u>
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	976	(7,230)
CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>737</u>	<u>7,967</u>
CASH - END OF YEAR	<u><u>1,713</u></u>	<u><u>737</u></u>