

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL

\* \* \* \* \*

MINUTES AND PROCEEDINGS  
FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

NOVEMBER 23rd - 26th 1981

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

OFFICERS

1981 - 82

PRESIDENT	Howard Bryans
VICE PRESIDENT	Mervyn Abrahamson
EXECUTIVE MEMBER	Gerry Smeltzer
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY	Fred 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
1978-80	T. Taylor

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.

DELEGATES

Alberta Beekeepers Association	Dale Philpott	Box 550 Brooks, Alta. TOJ OJO	403-378-4281
Alberta Honey Producers Co-op	Jerry Awram	Box 637, Hines Creek, Alta. TOH 2A0	403-494-3867
Bee Cee Honey Co. Ltd.	Keith LaForge	7925 - 13 Ave. New Westminster, B.C. V3L 4Y6	604-521-2606
Billy Bee Honey Co. Ltd.	Jack Grossman	68 Tycos Dr., Toronto, Ontario. 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, Que. H4R 1J4	514-469-3471
Federation des Associations d'Apiculteurs du Quebec	Yvan Leblanc	859 rang Des Ormes Ste Evlalie, Cte Nocolet, Que. G0M 1E0	
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, Manitoba R1N 1A3	204-857-3041
Manitoba Co-op Honey Producers	Mervyn Abrahamson	Box 479, Pelly, Sask. SOA 2Z0	306-595-4624
Maritime Beekeepers Association	Gerry Smeltzer	148 Belcher St., Kentville, N.S. B4N 1C9	902-678-2793
Ontario Beekeepers Association	Howard Bryans	Box 387, Alvinston, Ontario	519-898-2137
Peace River Honey Co-op Ltd.	Gerard Paradis	Box 568, Falher, Alta. TOH 1M0	403-837-2354
Producer Packers	David Mitchell	# 3 Vine Street, Vineland, Ont. LOR 2C0	416-562-7207
Suppliers	Ken Benson	Metcalfe, Ontario KOA 2P0	613-821-2797
Sask. Beekeepers Association	William Marshall	Box 746, Tisdale, Sask. SOE 1T0	306-873-4812

ATTENDANCE AT THE  
1981 ANNUAL MEETING  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

M/M Kenn Tuckey, Camp Creek, Alta  
M/M Tom Taylor, Nipawin, Sask.  
Don Robertson, Winnipeg, Man.  
Ken Benson, Metcalfe, Ont.  
M/M J.C. Corriveau, Maple, Ont.  
Jack Grossman, Toronto, Ont.  
Les Byers, Mount Forest, Ont.  
M/M John Craighead, Bedford, Que.  
John Uhrin, Austin, Man.  
M/M Richard Gane, Aylsham, Sask.  
M/M George Doyon, Montreal, Que.  
Don Dixon, Winnipeg, Man.  
M/M Dale Philpott, Duchess, Alta  
M/M Richard Clark, Wawanesa, Man.  
M/M Barry Dawes, Seeleys Bay, Ont.  
Keith LaForge, Burnaby, B.C.  
M/M G.G. Smeltzer, Kentville, N.S.  
M/M Roger Congden, Cottam, Ont.  
M/M Howard Bryans, Alvinston, Ont.  
C. Yurchuk, St. Therese, Que.  
Yvette Panek, Ottawa, Ont.  
M/M Keith Groot, Meadow Lake, Sask.  
Paul Pawlowski, Edmonton, Alta.  
Jerry Awram, Hines Creek, Alta.  
M/M W. Marshall, Tisdale, Sask.  
M/M M. Abrahamson, Pelly, Sask.  
Leanne MacMillan, Ottawa, Ont.  
Doug McCutcheon, Surrey, B.C.  
Eric Smith, Ottawa, Ont.  
Dick Prentice, Ottawa, Ont.  
Jean Labonte, Victreaville, Que.  
Don MacDonald, Falher, Alta.  
M/M Dennis Keays, Tisdale, Sask.  
Gerry Paradis, Falher, Alta.  
Dr. Harvey Lerer, Ottawa, Ont.  
John Woodburn, Grimshaw, Alta.  
Andrew Mess, Ottawa, Ont.  
Dr. James D. Day, Kingston, Ont.  
Gestur Jacobson, Wetaskiwin, Alta

Eunice Wonnacott, Charlottown, P.E.I.  
Elaine Clark, Charlottown, P.E.I.  
G. Kreutzer, Portage La Prairie, Man.  
Yvan Leblanc, Nicolet, Que.  
M/M Dennis McKenna, Rycroft, Alta  
John Gruszka, Prince Albert, Sask.  
M/M David Mitchell, Vineland, Ont.  
Murray Hodgson, Jarvis, Ont.  
Roy G. Lidstone, Montreal, Que.  
Hugh Mahon, 150 Mile House, B.C.  
Don Nelson, Beaverlodge, Alta  
Davis Bryans, Alvinston, Ont.  
David Bryans, Chadsworth, Ont.  
Brian Burke, Oakwood, Ont.  
J. Kouba, Manovick, Ont.  
J. L. Cook, Ottawa, Ont.  
M/M Ed Martens, La Crete, Alta.  
Phil Romanenko, Pickering, Ont.  
M/M J. Charbonneau, Dunham Missisquoi, Que.  
Phil Burke, Guelph, Ont.  
Jack Giles, Winnipeg, Man.  
R. McKee, Winnipeg, Man.  
M/M Ron Bacon, Kinistino, Sask.  
Wayne Dean, Toronto, Ont.  
Speward Andre, St. Joseph, Que.  
Bernard Levack, Montreal, Que.  
Alex Tinant, Dawson Creek, B.C.  
Roland Tinant, Dawson Creek, B.C.  
Bernard Tinant, Dawson Creek, B.C.  
Greg Griswald, Madison, Wisc. U S A  
Edwin J. Bond Ph.D, London, Ont.  
M/M Fred Rathje, Bassano, Alta  
Wm. Mennick, Smithville, Ont.  
J.H. Arnott, Orono, Ont.  
Hannigan Apiaries, Shellbroke, Sask.  
J. J. Gordon Townsend, Guelph, Ont.  
Jerry Draheim, Port Howe, Nova Scotia.  
Dr. Shimanuka, Belville, Maryland, USA  
R. Middlemas, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL - CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL.

41st ANNUAL MEETING.

ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

November 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th 1981.

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President	Howard Bryans
Vice President	Mervyn Abrahamson
Executive Member	Gerry Smeltzer
Executive Secretary	Fred Rathje

\* \* \* \* \*

DELEGATES PRESENT.

M. Abrahamson	G. Kreutzer
J. Awram	Y. Lablanc
H. Bryans	H. Mahon
K. Benson	W. Marshall
G. Doyan	G. Paradis
K. LaForge	D. Philpott
J. Grossman	G. Smeltzer
J. Labonte	

Canadian Honey Packers Association Representative,

P.F. Pawlowski, President.

Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists Representative,

John Gruszka, President.

Monday 23rd.

President Bryans read the official notice of the 1981 Meeting.

I wish to ~~welcome~~ all Delegates, Members and Visitors and hereby declare this 41st Annual Meeting open, to do the business of the beekeeping industry.

As you can see by the Program we have a full Agenda.

I hope the beekeepers, packers and suppliers all had a very prosperous year. Though I must say it was not all smooth sailing with this high interest rate and fuel cost, Also the mail strike which lasted for two months caused a lot of hardship for businesses and beekeepers.

cont....

Richard Craighead passed away suddenly on December 26th 1980 at the age of 56. He is survived by his wife Audrey, two sons, Bill and John and daughter, Jane. Also a sister Mrs. Jack Jackson. The business of F.W.Jones and Sons Ltd. will be carried on by the family.

Kenneth Benson passed away on May 2nd 1981 at the age of 62 years. He is survived by his wife Ellen, his sons, Arthur, Robert, Graham and Ken and his daughter Ellen. The business of Benson Bee Suppliers will be carried on by Mrs. Benson and the two sons Arthur and Ken.

Both these men were in the bee supply business, they were members of the Canadian Honey Council and served many times as delegate at this table. It was a privilege to know these two men and they will be greatly missed. Our deepest sympathy goes out to both families. Please join me for one minute silence in their Memory. "

\* \* \* \* \*

- \* Howard Bryans reported that as Normand DAragon had resigned from his position as Council Executive Member, the Executive therefore appointed Gerry Smeltzer as Executive Member for the duration of the term to the next election of Officers.
- \* Barry Davies, Convention Chairman, outlined the Meeting Program, Banquet and regarding the Bus tour to Niagara Falls.
- \* The President of the Ontario Beekeepers Association, David Mitchell, extended a welcome to everyone to attend the Associations Convention Friday and Saturday November 27th and 28th.

1. Minutes - 1980 Annual Meeting, Toronto, Ontario.

Moved; J. Awram                      G. Krutzer  
That the 1980 Minutes, as circulated, be accepted.                      Carried.

2. ANNUAL MEETING COMMITTEES.

Moved; J. Awram                      G. Kreutzer  
That the President appoint the Committees                      Carried.

The President appointed the following Committees;

- Nominating - Doug McCutcheon, John Uhrin
- Scrutineers - Ken Benson, Don Dixon
- Election Chairman - Phil Burke
- Resolutions - Dave Mitchell, Tom Taylor
- Budget - Gerry Smeltzer, Glenn Kreutzer

3. PRESIDENTS REPORT. Appendix A.

Moved; K. LaForge D. Philpott  
That this Report be accepted. Carried.

4. SECRETARYS REPORT. Appendix B.

Moved; F. Rathje J. Grossman  
That this Report be accepted. Carried.

5. FINANCIAL REPORT AND STATEMENT. Appendix C.

Moved; G. Smeltzer J. Awram  
That this Report and Statement, as prepared by Cooper & Lybrand, Chartered Accountant and presented by G. Smeltzer be accepted. Carried.

Financial Statement, covering period August 1st to October 31st 1981, presented by G. Smeltzer. There were some discussion regarding the decline of Membership renewals.

Moved; G. Kreutzer J. Awram,  
That this Statement be received. Carried.

6. 1980 RESOLUTIONS REPORT.

(1) Honey Crop Insurance Program.

In a letter from R.M.Prentice, stated that he had been in touch with the Crop Insurance Division in Ottawa. He suggested the Council contact someone from the Division to address the annual meeting and the appropriate contact would be Mr. Forget. However it was learned that Mr. Forget was unable to attend the meeting. A report would be forthcoming at a later date. This matter will be further pursued by the Executive.

(2) Medical requirement re, foreign skilled help.

In a letter from the Immigration Department state " According to Employment and Immigration authorities all labor crossing the border require a medical certificate. This is strictly enforced particularly for those working in any component of the food industry. The employer also has to certify through their Canada Employment Centre and there are 4-500 of these across the country. The centres have all particulars and regulations governing import labor.

(3) Medical Research Trust Fund.

No report was available regarding this Resolution

(4) Importation of Honey Bees re, Varroa Mites.

Letter from Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise;

Dear Mr. Bryans; This refers to your letter of March 28th 1981 requesting that Honey Bees be included on Customs declarations forms.

Firstly I would like to point out that only Canadian residents, returning after an absence from Canada of at least seven days, are required to complete these forms. This would only include a small percentage of the total number of



travellers entering Canada. It does not seem logical that tourists would be carrying live bees on their person or their luggage. Only a personal search would reveal their presence.

Consideration cannot be given at present time to include other specific items on the declaration form, as a new form was recently issued. To redesign and reprint the form at this time would not be financially feasible.

We regret that we cannot comply with your request at this time.

E. Knox, Senior Program Officer.

(5) National Honey Recipe Book.

Tom Taylor reported that a letter had been mailed to the Delegates and the Secretaries of all Provincial Associations, outlining the proceedings for a National Honey Recipe Book.

From the few replies he had received, there apparently was not too much interest by some Provinces regarding this subject.

(Further to this report; Note 1981 Resolution # 9 and Motion # 34 re Committee)

(6) Honey Bees overwintering, Research program report.

Mervyn Abrahamson stated, that this would be dealt with in his Research Report to be presented the next day.

(7) Recommendation to Provincial Government to approve all metric sizes.

Howard Bryans stated, that all Provincial Government have approved the metric sizes.

(8) Membership and Delegates

Tom Taylor stated that this matter would be brought up under "By-Laws" on Wednesday,

(10) National Honey Promotion Program

This will be covered in the address later in the meeting, by Leanne MacMillan, M.D.D. Agriculture Canada.

(11) Self-sufficiency support program.

Howard Bryans reported that the Council was in full agreement with this Resolution and would support it.

(12) Ethylene Oxide and Calcium Cyanide.

This would be dealt with in Don Dixons Report.

(13) Duty on Importation of Beekeeping equipment.

Ken Benson reported, that he had not had time to make a list of equipment. However he will prepare such a list and when completed will be presented to Canada Customs for consideration.

(14) Federal Government Commodity Loan Program.

This will be included in the Report by Mr. Mess

7. VARROA MITES.

Dr. Shimanuka, Beltsville, Maryland, U S A presented an interesting talk regarding the Mite problems and stated, that as it is a very serious disease all possible precautions should be taken, to prevent the mites coming in to North America.

The President thanked Dr. Shimanuka for attending the meeting and for his very informative talk.

8. METRIC CONVERSION FINALIZATION.

Appendix D.

Moved; J. Awram G. Kreutzer

That this Report, as presented by Paul Pawlowski be accepted. Carried.

9. BEEKEEPING SUPPLIERS .

Appendix E.

Moved; Ken Benson G. Kreutzer

That this Report, presented by Ken Benson be accepted. Carried.

10. INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Appendix F.

Moved; G. Kreutzer J. Grossman.

That this Report, as presented by Yvette Panek be received. Carried.

11. CANOLA COUNCIL REPORT.

Appendix G.

Moved; M. Abrahamson K. LaForge

That this report, presented by M. Abrahamson be accepted. Carried.

12. CANOLA PROMOTION.

Appendix H.

Moved; G. Kreutzer Wm. Marshall

That the address by Jack Giles be accepted. Carried.

13. QUEBEC ASSOCIATION.

Appendix Q.

The President introduced the Quebec Associations new Delegate Yvan Lablanc.

Mr. Lablanc spoke briefly about Quebec apiculture and the American foulbrood.

14. STATISTICS CANADA.

Appendix I.

Agriculture Division, Horticultural  
Crops Unit.

Moved; M. Abrahamson G. Kreutzer

That this Report, as presented by Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke be accepted.  
Carried.

15. Research Branch  
Agriculture Canada.

Mr. Prentice, Program Coordinator, Research Branch, Agriculture Canada, gave a report on progress in research as related to program priorities set at the 1977 Work Planning Meeting in Victoria, B. C..

The report that flowed from that meeting has been instrumental in directing the research program in apiculture by Agriculture Canada and provincial and university agencies. Research priorities over the past four years have been directed towards problems in production (Colony Management, diseases and breeding), utilization, regulations, marketing, and education and training. Progress was reported in all of these problem areas but new problems have developed ( e.g. Varroa mite threat) that must be dealt with.

Mr. Prentice stated that the CAPA meeting over the past two days had reviewed and updated research priorities and revised set of priorities will be published early in 1982. It is hoped that the revised document will form the basis for the planning and coordination of research over the next five year period.

Copies of the report will be distributed as soon as they are available.

Moved; G. Paradis J. Awram  
That this report be accepted. Carried

16. AGRICULTURE CANADA, PESTICIDE - EVALUATION UNIT.

Dr. Lerer presented a very informative talk on the uses of Pesticide in the beekeeping industry. He pointed out that Pesticide uses is under very strict regulation and registration.

Moved; K. LaForge J. Awram  
That this Report be accepted. Carried.

17. BEE CHEMICAL COMMITTEE. Appendix K.

Moved; J. Awram W. Marshall  
That this report, as presented by Don Dixon be accepted. Carried.

18. Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists. Appendix L.

Moved; J. Grossman G. Kreutzer  
The acceptance of this Report, as presented by John Gruszka. Carried.

19. COMMODITY LOAN PROGRAM. Appendix M.

Moved; G. Paradis G. Kreutzer  
That the information presented by Andrew Mess be received. Carried.

20. CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION. Appendix N.

Moved; J. Awram J. Labonte  
That the Report presented by Paul Pawlowski be received. Carried.

21. RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

Appendix O.

Moved M. Abrahamson Ken Benson

That this Report as presented by M. Abrahamson be accepted. Carried.

22. MEMBERSHIP.

Appendix P.

Moved; Wm Marshall Ken Benson

That this Report, presented by F. Rathje be accepted. Carried.

23. BEE IMPORTATION COMMITTEE.

Report by Tom Taylor.

Referring to last years Report, Appendix X, the Committee recomended that part # 5 be changed as follow;

a) That the importation of drone semen be permitted by the following specified Apiculturists for the use oron behalf of privat individuals

Federal Government Research Apiculturists  
Provincial Government Apiculturists  
University Apiculturists

b) That any Apiculturists wishing to import drone semen, apply for a permit to do so, from the Health of Annimal Branch, and that the Chief, Imports Contagious Disease Division of that Branch consult with the Honey Bee Importation Committee concerning the Application.

c) That the Honeybee Importation Committee determine by March 1st 1982, the present import and quarantine regulations concerning the importation of drone semen and that the Committee establish and put in motion the required machinery to implement such regulation, and

d) that if import and quarentine regulations do not exist, the Committee with the help of Canadian Honey Council Executive, seek to establish such regulations in the very near future.

After some discussion, it was moved by M. Abrahamson and seconded by J. Awram, that these changes be accepted. Carried.

Opposed; G. Paradis, G. Kreutzer and J. Labonte.

24. FUMIGANTS AND THEIR APPLICATION  
TO PEST CONTROL PROBLEMS.

Appendix R.

That this report, as presented by Edwin J. Bond Ph.D. Research Institute, Canada Agriculture be accepted. Carried.

28. BEE STINGS ALLERGY . Appendix v.

Moved; J. Awram G. Paradis

That the talk by Dr. James D. Day, Kingston General Hospital be accepted.

Carried.

Dr. Days presentation included a series of slides.

29. COUNCIL BY-LAWS - MEMBERS.

For additional clarification of part 2, concerning ordinary membership, Tom Taylor recommended, that this be changed as follow;

Members of the Corporation shall comprise of any person which has interest similiar to the Corporation.

Members do not have the right to vote at any general, annual or special meeting.

However Members shall have the right and privilege to express their opinion and participate in all discussions at all general and annual meetings, except these sessions which are closed and other special meetings and further shall have the right and privilege to present motions and resolutions through any of the Delegate Members.

After some dicussion regarding the wording of the above, it was moved by M. Abrahamson and seconded by H. Mahon, that this be tabled to after Lunch. Carried.

The above subject was brought back after Lunch for further discussion. It was moved by D. Philpott, seconded by J. Grossman, that this matter be tabled to the next annual meeting. Caried.

30. HONEY REGULATIONS. Appendix W.

Mr. E. R. Smith, Assistant, Processed Products Section, Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Ottawa, outlined the Honey Regulations, how they work and what to watch for with respect to Inter-Provincial and International trade in honey.

Moved; G. Kreutzer D. Philpott

That this Report be received. Carried.

25. MARKETING SERVICE AND DEVELOPMENT  
AGRICULTURE CANADA,

Appendix S.

Leanne MacMillan presented a very interesting talk, about the work and service of the Market Development Directorate, the departmental objective and how this relates to the Honey Industry, regarding Promotion and Advertising.

Moved; G. Kreutzer J. Grossman

That this report be accepted. Carried.

26. APIMONDIA ORGANIZATION.

Appendix T.

J. Awram, the official Canadian Delegate to Apimondia, presented a detailed report of the 28th International Congress held in Acapulco, Mexico in October 1981.

Moved; J. Awram Wm Marshall

That this Report be accepted. Carried.

27. ALLERGY COMMITTEE.

Appendix U.

Moved; Don Nelson G. Kreutzer

That the Medical Research Report, as presented by Don Nelson be accepted. Carried.

Tom Taylor presented the Financial Statement, as prepared by Coopers and Lybrand, Chartered Accountants. Appendix U 1

Moved; G. Kreutzer G. Smeltzer

That the Financial Statement be accepted. Carried.

Moved; G. Kreutzer H. Mahon

That the present Trustees, Don Nelson, Tom Taylor and Howard Bryans be re-elected as Trustees. Carried.

Moved G. Kreutzer H. Mahon

That the closing date of the Medical Research Trust Fund, be extended to the 1982 Annual Meeting.

Moved; J. Awram D. Philpott

That Armstrong & Newman, Chartered Accountants, Nipawin, Sask, be appointed Auditors for the next year. Carried.

31. 1981 RESOLUTIONS. Canadian Honey Council - Conseil Canadien du Miel

1)

Moved: Dale Philpott

J. Grossman

Whereas a viable beekeeper industry is very important to many aspects of agriculture in Canada and whereas the production of honey is dependent on many factors beyond the control of beekeepers.

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council continue to work with and urge Agriculture Canada to institute a crop insurance program for honey in co-operation with the provinces. Carried.

2)

Moved: Bill Marshall

J. Grossman

Whereas the Canadian honey industry forms a very important link in agriculture and whereas a large portion of the expense of operations are incurred from one to two years before the return of these expenses and whereas the interest rates combined with the high rate of inflation, in comparison to the slow increase in the price of honey are threatening to destroy the honey industry in Canada.

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council make representation to the Federal Government and explain the crippling effect these high interest rates and high inflation rates are having on the honey industry as a whole. Carried.

3)

Moved: A. K. LaForge

H. Mahon

Whereas a major part of Canada's honey crop is exported and whereas certain importing countries conduct pollen analysis and may utilize those analysis to support non-tariff barriers to the importation of Canadian honey.

Be it resolved that Canadian Honey Council request that the Canadian government provide laboratory facilities and trained personnel to conduct pollen counts in Canada using the same techniques as are used in European countries. Carried.

4)

Moved: A. K. LaForge

H. Mahon

Whereas Section 37(2) of the honey regulations under the C.A.P.S. Act requires that where imported honey is repacked as prepackaged honey and graded under these regulations, the containers shall be marked with the name of the country of origin of the honey and whereas Section 37(3) of those regulations contain similar requirements where imported honey is blended with Canadian honey, and whereas it is desirable that the industry have confidence that such labelling is enforced.

1981 RESOLUTIONS. Canadian Honey Council.....Cont'd.

Be it resolved that Canadian Honey Council request that the government provide the council with annual reports on the utilization of imported honey and where it is packed as prepackaged honey, the government should provide assurances that the labelling requirements are met. Defeated.

5)

Moved: A. K. LaForge H. Mahon

Whereas Section 8 of the Honey Regulations under the Canadian Agricultural Products Standards Act contains standards of grading and classification of honey and whereas those standards must be monitored and enforced by the Federal Government.

Whereas it is necessary that the industry have confidence that such monitoring and enforcement be carried out on a regular or going basis.

Be it resolved that Canadian Honey Council request that the government produce to council annual reports on the extent and results of such monitoring. Carried.

6)

Moved: A. K. LaForge H. Mahon

Whereas the Federal Government has Advance Payments for Crops Legislation which is restricted in application to honey marketed through producer marketing organizations and whereas many honey producers do not wish to market their product through such organizations and are therefore barred from the advantages of the Advance Payment for Crops Program.

Be it resolved that Canadian Honey Council make representations to the appropriate Federal authorities to have the legislation and/or regulations amended to enable producers who do not market through producer organization to obtain the benefits of the program. Carried.

7) Withdrawn.

8)

Moved: Glen Kreutzer Gerry Smeltzer

Whereas the per capita consumption of honey in Canada is very low and whereas the C.H.C. is not at present involved in a national honey promotion campaign.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council immediately implement a national fund raising campaign or levy on honey for the purpose of developing and carrying out a co-ordinated national honey promotion campaign.



1981 RESOLUTIONS. Canadian Honey Council.....Cont'd.

Amendment: J. Awram A. K. LaForge

That the words "investigate the feasibility of" replace the words "Immediately implement".

Amendment - Carried.

Opposed: Mahon, Doyon, Grossman, Kreutzer

Resolution as amended:

Whereas the per capita consumption of honey in Canada is very low and whereas the C.H.C. is not at present involved in a national honey promotion campaign.

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council investigate the feasibility of implementing a national fund raising campaign or levy on honey for the purpose of developing and carrying out a co-ordinated national honey promotion campaign. Carried.

3 opposed.

9)

Moved: J. Grossman J. Awram

Whereas a need exists to increase the use of honey on the domestic market and whereas the C.H.C. does not have sufficient financial resources and personnel to develop such a program.

Therefore, be it resolved that the C.H.C. request the market development Directorate of Agriculture Canada to develop material to create consumer awareness of honey (such as a recipe book with tested recipes) and to carry out a program that will increase sales of honey in Canada and further, that such a program be done in co-operation with the Canadian Honey Council, Canadian Honey Packers Association, Provincial Beekeepers Associations and any other related organizations prepared to give financial assistance and support for such a program. Carried.

10)

Moved: A. K. LaForge H. Mahon

Whereas it is generally agreed that the honey industry requires promotion in the domestic market to increase per capita consumption and whereas time and expertise is necessary to obtain maximum benefits from promotional activities.

Be it resolved that the executive of the Canadian Honey Council carry out a feasibility study on the question of engaging the services of a public relations specialist to co-ordinate promotional activities and identify, explore and gain maximum benefit from assistance programs which are or may become available from the various levels of government. The executive to report back to council at the next general meeting. Carried.

32. BUDGET. Appendix X.

Moved; G. Kreutzer G. Smeltzer

That the Budget, as presented by the Committee be accepted. Carried.

33. ELECTION.

Nominating Committee; Doug McCutcheon, John Uhrin.

The Committee nominated the following;

President	Howard Bryans
Vice-President	Mervyn Abrahamson
Executive Member	Gerry Smeltzer

As there were no further nomination from the floor, the Election Chairman, Phil Burke declared these three elected.

Moved; G. Kreutzer K. LaForge

That no fourth Executive Member be elected. Carried.

The Committee nominated, David Mitchell, as the Producer-Packer Delegate and Ken Benson, as the Supplier Delegate.

As there were no further nomination from the floor, Phil Burke declared these two elected.

34. MOTION - COMMITTEE

Moved; J. Awram J. Grossman

That Council appoint a Committee consisting of Paul Pawlowski and Jack Grossman, with power to add, to facilitate objective of Resolution No. 9. Carried.

35. AUDITORS.

Moved; G. Paradis J. Labonte

That Coopers and Lybrand, Chartered Accountants, be appointed Auditors for nex year. Carried.

36. ANNUAL MEETINGS.

It was moved by J. Awram, seconded by K. LaForge, that the invitation from the Manitoba Beekeepers Association, to hold the 1982 Annual Meeting in Winnipeg, be accepted with thanks. Carried

On behalf of the Federation des Association d'Apiculture du Quebec, Yvan Leblanc invited the Council to hold the 1983 Meeting in Quebec.

Moved; G. Kreutzer D. Philpott

That this invitation be accepted with thanks. Carried.

37. J. Awram extended a thanks and appreciation to the Ontario Beekeepers Association for their work and effort arranging this 1981 Annual Meeting, also extended a thanks to the Council Executive for their work over the past year.

Dale Philpott extended a thanks to the Ontario Governemnt for sponsering the Banquet.

Howard Bryans extended a thanks and appreciation to everyone who had attended the meeting and participated in the discussion, also to all who had presented talks and reports.

38. Moved by G. Kreutzer and seconded by J. Awram  
That the 1981 Annual Meeting be adjourned. Carried.

39. The Banquet, Wednesday evening, was well attended and apparently everyone had a" enjoyable time.

The Guest Speaker was Mr. Donald Dunn, Assoiated Director of Fruit & Vegetable Section, Farms Products Quality Branch, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Howard Bryans thanked Mr. Dunn for his interesting speech.

Mr. Dunn was presented with a "Jingle Bee" by Paul Pawlowski.

Howard Bryans presented Tom Taylor with an engraved Tray in recognition of Tom's devoted work as Council President 1978-80

Jackie Taylor was presented with a beautiful flower arrangement by Mavis Bryans.

\* \* \* \* \*

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL'S  
1982 ANNUAL MEETING  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA  
NOVEMBER 17th, 18th. 19th

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

ANNUAL MEETING 1981

TORONTO, ONTARIO

DELEGATES AND MEMBERS:

To you; the guests, members and the assembled delegates, I am pleased to bring you this report on the activities of your executive of the Canadian Honey Council for the past year. After the annual meeting held at the Banff Springs in November 1980, the executive and secretary had their first meeting, setting up committees, and future objectives for the coming year. At this time we made plans to prepare a brief, to present to the Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable Eugene Whelan.

Arriving home in December, I knew my duties as President had begun by the number of telephone calls and letters arriving. I also knew I would have a big job to do, following the work done so ably by past President Tom Taylor.

In January, Mervyn Abrahamson and I prepared a brief to take to Ottawa: As no previous brief could be found, we compiled the information with the very qualified assistance of professor Phil Burke of Guelph who helped prepare and edit our brief. A copy of the brief was taken to Ottawa by my local member, M.P. Ralph Ferguson, who set up a meeting date with the minister for June 17, 1981. Knowing the date we would be in Ottawa, a meeting was set up with Agriculture Canada Interdepartmental people, and Canadian Honey Council executive, which was set June 17, 1981.

In March Vice President Mervyn Abrahamson represented the Canadian Honey Council at the Canola Council of Canada meeting held in Vancouver. Merv will give this report later today.

As some part of the honey industry was requesting Eric Smith to have metric conversion date set back 6 months to January 1, 1982, this matter was put on our agenda when we met in Ottawa.

The Medical Research Trust Fund is still on the go. Don Nelson chairman of this program has worked hard to get information out to help raise the \$50,000.00 needed. Sorry to say, we have failed to reach our goal. This was one program I was sure the beekeeping industry of Canada would get behind and put over the top. Don Nelson will give his report later.

I was asked by Jeane Belanger, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, for a copy of our constitution and By-laws as they had to have them on file before we met with the minister.

Executive members Normand d'Aragon, Vice President Mervyn Abrahamson and myself met in Ottawa June 16th 1981. Merv acted as secretary. The entire evening was spent going over the brief and other matters arising from the resolutions and outstanding business arriving from our secretary Fred Rathje. Fred Rathje met with Mervyn Abrahamson in Nipawin, Saskatchewan on June 5th 1981.

On June 17, 1981, at 10:00 a.m. at Halldon House, 2255 Carling Ave., Ottawa, interdepartmental people met with the executive of the Canadian Honey Council. This meeting was co-chaired by Ken Deans and myself. This was a very informative and constructive meeting. The topic of discussion has already been covered by the newsletter mailed in September with circular #48.

Eric Smith and the executive were receiving letters both pro and con to extend the date for metric conversions to January 1, 1982. A motion by Mervyn Abrahamson, seconded by Howard Bryans, that the executive support the metric conversion date of July 1, 1981. Carried.

As bee supply houses had a carry over of imperial sizes because of the poor honey crop in 1980, they were allowed to use up their stock. By now everyone should be completely changed over to metric sizes. As the Canadian Honey Council proposed and approved all these sizes in metric honey containers, they should demand that all these sizes be made available to all beekeepers in stock design.

That afternoon at 3:15 your executive met with the Minister of Agriculture, the Honorable Eugene Whelan, and presented him with the original signed brief. Attending with the Minister were M.P. Ralph Ferguson from my riding, R.M. Prentice Eric Smith, H. Lerer, A. Mess and your executive. We had a good meeting. The Minister went over the brief, point by point, giving us support on all resolutions. Mr. Whelan, as a youth, worked for a beekeeper and had a broad understanding of our industry.

It was at this meeting the executive learned about "The Advance Payments for Crops Act". Two honey producer organizations have applied for assistance under the A.P.C.A. for 1981 - 1982. We will have a speaker on this subject later on in the program.

We discussed with the minister the removal of duty on certain items of equipment used in honey production. A list is to be prepared by Ken Benson. M.P. Ralph Ferguson is to follow up on this request upon receipt of the list of items.

In July, Gloria and Rger Congdon, Mavis and I visited Freida and Barry Davies and at that time we met with Dr. Day at the Kingston Hospital. The six of us helped Dr. Day with the wording of a questionnaire, in beekeeper terms, that he later used in Alberta.

On October 2, 1981, a letter was sent to me from Normand d'Aragon stating with regret his resignation as member of the executive of the Canadian Honey Council. He will not be representing the Federation Des Association Apricales Du Quebec. He also stated it was a great pleasure to be part of this organization. Mervyn and I Have missed him at our executive meetings. Normand took part in all our deliberations.

I want to thank Fred Rathje, our secretary-treasurer, who kept me well informed at all times. He has a real interest in this industry, and devotes a lot of his time.

In closing, I would like to thank my executive for the way you have assisted me through this year. Those of you serving on committees for your co-operation,

and for all who took the time to write or call me on the phone, thank you very much, for your interest. It's people like this who keep your president active.

Once again, thank you, for helping me serve you through this great organization, the Canadian Honey Council.

Respectfully submitted,

Howard D. Bryans

Over the past year, there has been the usual correspondence, from non-members from Canada and many foreign countries, inquiring about beekeeping, honey production and etc. Looking for jobs, asking for advise of equipment and from firms wanting list of names and addresses of Canadian beekeepers and Honey Plants.

Four Executive meetings were held during the past year. The most important was the Executive meeting in Ottawa last June.

Other Council Matters were discussed and dealt with over the telephone.

I had a phone call from Don Robertson, informing me that Roy Pugh would be honored in Saskatoon, by being inducted to the "Saskatchewan Agriculture Hall of Fame"

However because of the slow Postal service, it did not leave enough time for me to get a congratulation message to Roy Pugh in time for the occasion and Don Robertson offered to look after this.

I wish to thank Don for his service.

The following letter was received from Roy Pugh;

Dear Fred;-

The Council's kind wire delivered at Sundays induction Ceremony was much appreciated.

I have many pleasant memories of my Council associations.

Sincerely, Roy Pugh.

Other Council matters of interest will be dealt with through other Reports later in the meetings.

Fred Rathje  
Secretary

Coopers  
& Lybrand

chartered accountants

Suite 2400 Bow Valley Square 3  
255 5th Avenue SW  
Calgary Alberta T2P 3G6

a member firm of  
Coopers & Lybrand (Internatic

telephone (403) 264-1111  
cables Colybrand  
telex 03-825788

September 19, 1981

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

We have examined the balance sheet of the Canadian Honey Council as at July 31, 1981 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, 1981 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, 1981

	1981	1980
	\$	\$
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash	3,942	1,812
Short-term deposits	6,000	6,000
Accrued interest receivable	180	177
Due from Medical Research Trust Fund	<u>156</u>	<u>1,292</u>
	10,278	9,281
<b>OFFICE EQUIPMENT - at cost less</b> accumulated depreciation of \$346 (1980 - \$258)	<u>349</u>	<u>437</u>
	<u>10,627</u>	<u>9,718</u>
<b>SURPLUS</b>		
<b>SURPLUS</b>	<u>10,627</u>	<u>9,718</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, 1981

	1981 \$	1980 \$
<b>REVENUE</b>		
Memberships - delegates	3,510	3,745
- beekeepers	8,021	11,752
- packing plants	900	900
- suppliers	600	1,000
	<u>13,031</u>	<u>17,397</u>
Donations		500
Interest income	711	679
Annual meeting	789	409
Miscellaneous	10	13
Emblem pins	11	56
Medical Research Fund		310
Grant for translation of 1980 yearbook	630	
	<u>15,182</u>	<u>19,364</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>		
Administration	5,000	5,000
ApiMondia membership	722	
Audit	500	450
Awards	440	192
Corporation fee	30	30
Depreciation	87	109
Honorarium, President	600	600
Miscellaneous	133	70
Postage	979	1,028
Printing and typing	1,984	1,852
Stationery supply	558	783
Telephone	1,341	1,654
Translation	432	408
Travel - Executive	612	4,803
- Executive Secretary	680	1,222
- Special Committee		629
Donation to Maryland		500
Rapeseed Association membership		100
National Slogan contest	175	650
	<u>14,273</u>	<u>20,080</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES</b>	909	(716)
<b>SURPLUS - BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<u>9,718</u>	<u>10,434</u>
<b>SURPLUS - END OF YEAR</b>	<u>10,627</u>	<u>9,718</u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1981

	1981	1980
	\$	\$
SOURCE OF CASH		
Provided from operations -		
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	909	(716)
Item not affecting cash -		
Depreciation	<u>87</u>	<u>109</u>
	996	(607)
Decrease in receivables	1,134	
Decrease in term deposits		<u>2,000</u>
	<u>2,130</u>	<u>1,393</u>
USE OF CASH		
Increase in receivables		1,276
Decrease in accounts payable		<u>18</u>
		<u>1,294</u>
INCREASE IN CASH	2,130	99
CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>1,812</u>	<u>1,713</u>
CASH - END OF YEAR	<u>3,942</u>	<u>1,812</u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
Financial Statement, Aug.1st - Oct. 31st 1981

<u>Assets;</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>
Cash	6,918	5,070
Terms Deposit	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>
	12,918	11,070
Accounts Receivable	156	1,292
Office Equipment	<u>350</u>	<u>437</u>
	<u>13,424</u>	<u>12,976</u>
<u>Revenue;</u>		
Membership, Beekeepers	3,381	2,556
Delegates	3,000	1,800
Packers	675	675
Suppliers	600	200
Associates	<u>25</u>	<u>100</u>
	7,681	5,331
Interest T.D.	<u>181</u>	<u>335</u>
	<u>7,862</u>	<u>5,686</u>
<u>Expenditures;</u>		
Administration	1,248	1,248
Presidents Honorarium	100	200
Executive, travel	1,773	-
Secretary, travel	-	-
Postage	264	320
Printing, Typing	654	250
Translation, French	480	159
Miscellaneous	. 61	10
Audit	<u>-</u>	<u>450</u>
	<u>5,065</u>	<u>2,438</u>
Excess of Revenue over		
Expenditures	2,797	3,258
Surplus beginning of Period	<u>10,627</u>	<u>9,718</u>
Surplus October 31st 1981	<u>13,424</u>	<u>12,976</u>

F, Rathje

METRIC REPORT

November 23, 1981

Honey regulations amendment P.C. 1980-666 20th March 1980 was primarily for the purpose of conversion to metric size containers. The amendment provided for a transition period when packaging of both the avoirdupois and metric sizes were permitted. The transition period ended as at July 1st 1981.

Conversion to metric sizes was completed at the packing plant. This will shortly filter through at the retail level.

At date plastic containers are available from the following suppliers is metric sizes.

METRIC CONTAINERS SUITABLE AND AVAILABLE FOR THE HONEY INDUSTRY

<u>CREAMED:</u>	<u>ACKRIPAK</u>	<u>GRANPAC</u>	<u>POLYTAINERS</u>	<u>PROWEST</u>	
				<u>IPL</u>	<u>STRATHEARN</u>
250 g	X	X	X		
375 g	X	X	X		X
500 g	X	X	X		X
750 g	X	X	X		
1 kg	X	X	X		
1.5kg	X	X	X		
2 kg	X		X		
3 kg				X	
5 kg				X	X
7 kg				X	
15 kg				X	
30 kg				X	

Glass containers for 500g, 750g and 1 kilo are available from Consumers Glass and Domglas.

P. F. Pawlowski

Bee Supply Manufacturers Report  
Presented to  
The Canadian Honey Council  
Annual Meeting  
November 23, 1981

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

Last December Richard Craighead called at the shop to visit Dad and inform us that we would be Bee Supply Manufacturers Delegate on Honey Council, 1981. Little did we think that we would be unfortunate enough to loose both of them in a few short months. We know that they both spent their lives working for the good of the beekeeping industry.

The 1981 season was better than we anticipated it would be with the high interest and exchange. We find from personal experience that we have to order cartons, nails, wire, etc. well in advance as our suppliers are not carrying large inventories. We do not feel this applies only to our trade.

We have a large number of hobbyists starting with one or two colonies. Most of these men and women have attended beekeeping courses. Some of these people are looking forward to producing natural food and others to build up to where they will have extra income when they take early retirement.

With the change over to metric containers there has been some confusion and dissatisfaction but we feel that by next summer most of the problems will be solved. The glass companys hope to have a special jar for honey on the market. This will replace the oval jar.

The beeswax market is running about the same as last year. We are at the present time producing comb foundation for 1982.

We have a good stock of 7/8" lumber and feel it will continue to be available in the east for some time.

With sugar prices down and gasoline up we expect package bees will increase slightly for the coming season.

We expect most supplies will increase between 5 & 10% to cover increases in raw material, wages, oil & gas etc.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth P. Benson,  
Delegate for Bee Supply  
Manufacturers.

Industry, Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

WORLD HONEY SITUATION

Mr. Chairman, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen

It is a great pleasure for me to be participating once again in your annual meeting.

Looking over your program for this year I thought an update on the world honey situation would be an appropriate topic that would be of interest to you.

World honey production increased an estimated 7% in 1981 to 893,000 mt from a revised figure of 833,200 mt in 1980. The increase in the two figures is a result of revised figures from the Soviet Union where production in both the socialized and private sectors was calculated for the first time. Previously only the production from the public sector was reported, which accounts for less than half of the total output.

The Soviet Union is the world's largest honey producer at 193,000 mt accounting for 21.6% of world production in 1981. Although most of the crop is consumed locally, approximately 12,000 mt of honey is exported mainly to Japan and Eastern and Western Europe.

China, the world's second largest producer at 12.9% of world output, increased its production to 115,000 mt from a bad crop of 80,000 mt in 1980.

United States ranked third in production with 90,000 mt, followed by Mexico with 62,000 mt and Argentina with 34,000 mt. Mexico and Argentina both had improved yields in 1981.

Canada had the sixth largest production of 32,900 mt accounting for 3.7% of world output.

Here is should be mentioned that Canada is by far the leader in production yield per colony. On a four year average Canadian yield was 53 kg/colony compared to Argentina and Mexico who produced only 29 and 28 kg respectively. It is interesting to note that China our major competitor in the export market only produces 19 kg per colony that is less than one-half of Canadian production per colony.

Now let's look at the major honey importers.

West Germany, the world's leading importer of honey, has apparently had another poor crop in 1981. This would be the third bad crop in a row, accounting for the steady increase in imports. The 1980 imports amounted to 66,000 mt up 6% from 1979. The three leading suppliers of honey in 1980 were Mexico 29%, China 23%, and Argentina 12%. Canada maintained its 2% share of imports.

It is worthwhile to note that West Germany is also a leading exporter of honey. Exports have more than doubled from 1978 to 8,296 mt in 1980. This amount indicates reexports as it accounts for 80% of production. Major markets include Italy (23%), Netherlands (22%), Denmark (13%), France (10%), Sweden (9%) and Saudi Arabia (6%).

U.S. imports were down 18% in 1980 but show every sign of recovery in 1981 (up 67% in the first seven months). The three major suppliers in 1980 were China 35.6%, Canada a close second 35.5% and Mexico 17.4%. In the first half of 1981 Mexico took the lead with 33%, followed by China 30% and Argentina 17%, Canada fell to a distant fourth with only 9% share of the imports.

Japan's honey imports in 1980 were down 4,000 mt to 20,000 mt. This reduction was regarded to have reflected the stagnation of consumption in general but the Honey Importers' Association expected 1981 imports to recover to 1979 levels.

Canada imported 276 mt in 1980 (at an average price of \$1.92 per kg (87¢/lb.)). The U.S. is still our major supplier at 65% followed by China who provided 18% and Greece 6%, the remainder originated from 10 other countries. Through the first eight months Canadian imports showed an increase to 284 mt valued at \$493,000 (\$1.73/kg at 79¢/lb.). Added imports originated from United States whose import share increased to 77% and Argentina 20%.

Although all of the export figures are not yet available from the U.S.D.A., it can be anticipated that after a relatively quiet 1980, major exporters like China, Mexico and Argentina, who all enjoyed good honey crops this year are renewing their efforts on the export market. This is already apparent in the U.S. import figures as mentioned earlier.

Canadian exports in 1980 were the highest since 1971 at 10,860 mt valued at 16 million dollars (that is \$1.47/kg or 67¢/lb.). Over 68% of our exports went to the U.S.A. equivalent to the highest honey exports to that country in the last 10 years 16 million lbs. valued at 10 million dollars. West Germany remained our second largest market with 13% followed by France and the U.K. at 6% each. The above four countries account for over 90% of our exports, the



remainder is distributed among 18 other nations. In 1980 Canada exported for the first time to countries like Australia, Argentina, Cuba and Greece traditional exporters of honey. The first nine months of 1981 showed exports of 5,352 mt valued at 8.3 million, (\$1.54/kg or 70¢/lb.) averaging 3¢ a pound above last year's prices.

In conclusion I believe Canada will have to increase its efforts in some of 18 "other countries" we are presently exporting to, not to mention the United Kingdom and Netherlands where our exports are definitely down this year. Canada can expect stiffer competition from countries where the labour rates are lower such as China and Mexico and where the marketing techniques are more aggressive such as the U.S. and West Germany.

In this respect I was very pleased to see Bee Maid and Billy Bee participating in the Anuga trade fair in Cologne this October. I believe this is an excellent way to promote Canadian honey.

Y. Panek  
Grocery Products Division

CANOIA COUNCIL REPORT

Since first attending Canola Council as your representative two years ago, we have developed many good friends in that council. When attending their meetings I feel a close kinship as they work on problems closely paralleling our own.

The first area I hoped to make some progress on, in relationship with them, was in influencing their plant breeding program, to have included as valuable characteristics nectar and pollen production and quality. I am pleased to say cooperation has deepened between plant breeders and apiculture researchers and I would like to quote part of a letter from Dr. Don Nelson.

"I would like to take this opportunity to forward some information on the topic of rapeseed nectar evaluation. Since I last wrote or discussed this topic with you I have decided to do some research in this area. The basis of the program will be to evaluate rapeseed varieties for nectar production, study bee behavior, and to characterize the quantity of rapeseed nectars of existing varieties and possibly those in breeding programs.

Some work will be in cooperation with Dr. Jay, University of Manitoba, and some will be in cooperation with Dr. Sadasivaiah, a new rapeseed breeder at Beaverlodge."

The second area of cooperation is insecticides and I think any chemical company representative that attends Canola Council has heard one to one, our vulnerability to misuse of their product. Beekeepers are not a theory but a flesh and blood contact. This area perhaps above others is served by our physical presence at Canola Council meetings.

A third area of importance is market development. I do not know the percentage of our honey that comes from those little yellow flowers, but I do know the result of reduced plantings on our 1981 honey crop. I do know that our bees are producing a top quality honey, from the new Canola plants which our farmer neighbors are growing. I hope, after listening to Jack Giles our friend from the Canola Council, that those involved in market development can find a way to join with Canola Council in the promotion of our sister products from Western Canada, the land of Oil and Honey.

Respectfully submitted,

M.C. Abrahamson  
Representative,  
Canola Council of Canada

CANOLA COUNCIL OF CANADA

Presented: Annual Convention Canadian Honey Council - Toronto, Ontario.  
Jack D. Giles, Canola Council of Canada, November 23, 1981.

FROM COMMON GROUND TO SHARED IMAGES

I come before the Canadian Honey Council Members as a compatriot from a similar, Canadian food industry organization. Your council and our council share a natural link - currently in Western Canada and soon in Ontario. You supply the bees; we supply the flowers, and from those flowers you market a very fine creamed honey. Because of your bees we have bigger harvests of seed, the source of our fine salad oil, margarine oils and shortenings.

The subject of my report to you is the Canola promotion program - some of its characteristics and some of its relationships to the Canadian Honey Industry.

Any promotion person would jump at a chance to brag about successes before an audience, so this is a much welcomed invitation indeed, but you really should know something before we continue on.

When I joined the Rapeseed Association - now the Canola Council - in the spring of 1979, farmers in western Canada were busy sowing 8.4 million acres of rapeseed/canola. After I had been on the job for a year our farmers decided to plant 5.1 million acres - over 3 million acres less than the year before! This past spring, only 3.6 million acres were planted - less than half the area sown when I first started my promotion job!

Are you sure you want me to go on? Do I have any credibility left?

In defense, however, I say this much. We have NOT focussed our promotion on the farmers who grow the seed. We have made no concerted effort up to now to try to convince our growers to grow more - only to grow canola instead of rapeseed - but never to grow MORE. You can bet that there will be a change in that tactic this winter! Our industry must have more seed. Your industry could benefit from a greater number of blooming yellow fields.

Our success will be enhanced greatly, though, if the Canola Council has some other tangible backup from the trade such as higher prices, better movement of seed to the terminals and steady sales - all things honey producers understand and respond to, as well.

Where the Canola Council has focussed its promotion, it has achieved notable results for one reason or another.

One of our promotion aims has been to improve the understanding and acceptability of high protein canola meal. Our targets were the livestock and poultry producers who buy and feed rations containing canola and the animal feed industry - those who mix the ingredients for the farm rations.

Meal sales have increased 22 percent in this past year alone and 49 percent over the last two years. We think our advertising, personal contacts and information dissemination have paid off.

Our canola oil promotion is focussed on food industry buyers, food professionals and consumer educators. It's a mix of limited advertising in professional journals, displays and participation in professional association conventions and personal contact.

Canola oil, this year, can now claim over one half the vegetable oils processed in this country for wholesale and retail trade. Canola oil, as salad oil, now holds 70 percent of the Canadian market. Corn oil by contrast has 6.3% and soybean oil 27.4%. Sales in the last year alone increased 72,000 tonnes.

When I spoke at your Annual Convention in Banff last year we touched on a number of promotion exercises that would involve the honey industry members as well as the Canola Council.

One of these was the theme display at the 1982 or 1983 Toronto Royal Winter Fair - a huge 60' X 50' complex involving several display modules along with all the attendant plastic and paper glitter that draws attention. One of the intended modules, some of you may recall, was a unit that depicted the many food products with some direct and indirect relationship to canola. Honey was one of these products and we were hoping for a conspicuous honey presence.

We were most serious about accepting this very exciting project because we felt we could say and show a lot about canola to a varied but potent, audience. Indeed we went as far as to sketch out the overall design concept and to develop models of two of the six modules.

My advisory committee and the Canola Council executive took a hard look at this \$100,000 exercise in promotion and, with prospects for a tight overall budget ahead, recommended the Council's promotion officer not take on the challenge. Less money was to be focussed on more routine endeavours involving less risk in reaching a broader buying public.

thus the Honey Council and the Canola Council do not have a joint promotion exercise in store at the '82 Toronto Royal. It was a good dream.

Also last year I tentatively suggested that, since canola nectar is a source of an excellent cream honey produced by your bees, source labelling of your retail product might make sense. A CANOLA HONEY label could suggest a new product from the honey industry and certainly we in the canola industry would benefit as well. Since you are candid about "Clover Honey", "Buckwheat Honey", "Apple Blossom Honey" and "Fireweed Honey, why not "Canola Honey"?

At the time the thought was just that - a thought for future action. Label clearance would have been a problem in 1981 and it was an issue we were working on.

Since then, the situation has changed, albeit without strong definition. Initially, the Federal Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs very rightly suggested that "Canola" could not appear on food product labels unless specifications unique to canola were drawn up and approved. The Canola Council

was proceeding very well along the road in this regard until the Supreme Court shook up the Department's regulatory confidence through a judgment concerning Labatts Light Beer. Now there is little, if anything, in common between Labatts Light Beer and canola, but the courts ruling had wide implications concerning the powers of Consumer and Corporate Affairs to unilaterally enforce or allow special nomenclature.

The word we received was to include "Canola" and canola specifications in some other piece of federal legislation. Then inspectors from the Food Protection Branch would not disallow canola on labels or in advertising as they had been doing. So, we worked with Agriculture Canada's Food Production and Inspection Branch to get "Canola" reference and specs, in the Canadian Agricultural Products Specifications Act (CAPS Act) and in the Feeds Act. Excellent support by Agriculture Canada officials has accelerated the process and we are at the final stages of formal inclusion of "Canola" in beautiful legal prose. Just the sincere intent of the action has proven enough for the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs and their inspectors now no longer prevent label use of "Canola".

You will notice on the shelves at the food marts that there is now Canola oil for sale, not just a conspicuously labelled cover-up of "VegetableOil". Brand advertising in consumer magazines has also been released depicting and promoting a canola salad oil.

Naturally, we in the canola industry would be honored and aided should one of the major packers and retailers of honey adopt a canola honey label. We think such a move would enhance sales since canola has a good image in the west, and is now much talked about in eastern Canada as a result of recent industry expansion. We are, in fact, talking of up to 500,000 acre of canola in Ontario within the next decade to service new crushing plants in southern Ontario.

That could lead us in other areas of joint promotion, some of it involving cost sharing between our Canola Council public relations budget and members of the Canadian Honey Council.

Perhaps we could assist in the design of new labels during the initial year of canola honey introduction. At that time, too, a joint promotion of canola cooking and salad oil and canola honey might be arranged.

We have been exploring a project involving one of our many Goodwill Handouts in which we could use your honey packaging technology. The idea, at this point in time, is only on the drawing board, but we dream of handing selected consumers or food service influentials a multi-use sample container of canola honey. Naturally we would design it boldly.

There could be good reason for us to become involved jointly in trade and consumer journal advertising, or it's very possible for us to invest in the skills of free lance journalists to prepare copy or script for feature items on subjects of joint interest. Simply ensuring cooperation with the freelancer would be much appreciated input.

There are many angles and possibilities when canola and honey combine their good points.

Finally, I would wish briefly to describe our approach to promotion of canola - an approach influenced by the structure of our organization and our industry and the philosophy of the Canola Council Staff. Perhaps there are some similarities between our situation that would make such a description useful to you.

The Canola Council promotes generic products and farm-grown commodities - not commercial, brand items. Our products are canola seed, canola oil and canola meal.

Within some circles of the livestock feed industry we are considered a little strange. Here is an organization widely advertising a BASIC ration ingredient -like corn, or barley or soybean! Nobody advertises basic ingredients! Maybe special anti-biotics for a vitamin/mineral mix; but NOT a BASIC ingredient! We do, because we want to stress that canola is new and is different. The ploy seems to work. As I said earlier, meal sales are up 49% in two years.

Our meal ads are aimed at two audiences concurrently, which again is unorthodox. We want poultry and livestock producers to ask about and ask for canola, at the same time the feed compounders are made more alert to the prospects of the new canola meal as part of their formulated rations.

Our oil advertising likewise promotes a generic product - not a brand. Brand advertising is left to the refiners and packers of the actual consumer products - the salad and cooking oils, margarines and shortenings.

The Canola Council has NOT tried to reach the consuming housewife directly through its oil promotion. Consumer advertising costs too much for our budget, and, besides, it was not until six months ago that consumers could find a true "Canola Oil" label on the shelf products.

Our oil advertising appears in professional journals such as the journal of the American Oil Chemists Society and the Home Economics journal. A couple of international journals were also used. The coverage should expand this year.

Naturally we stress the quality of the oil and allude to its widespread acceptance in Canada. We also aim at impact through good design, striking color and a short, punchy message.

The Council has also taken its messages to the feed and food industry via the display. As with advertising, we have been very selective in the events at which we exhibit, since we strive to influence the influentials and we try to get the best use of limited staff resources at our disposal. We have not been one of hundreds of displays at a public fair or exhibition, but rather one of a few dozen at conventions attended by the decision makers. We use the old "Stone-In-The-Pond" phenomenon, and it seems to work.

We also recognize the need for persons to gain much more detailed, back-up information on canola - whether they grow it, trade it, process products or inform the public. Thus we have a wide selection of publications that we send out literally by the thousands to farmers, dieticians, university and community college students, feed processors, nutritionists, salesmen and food chemists - and many more. All Canadian Embassies are on the list for bulk mailings. Several titles are printed in the major world languages -

Englis, French, Spanish, German and Japanese, because we believe our customers should have easy access to the information in those publications in a language they like to work in.

And so it goes on and on - always with the intent to help everyone become familiar with canola and its products. We want to make canola a truly universal product of value to a wide cross section of people in Canada and beyond. That's one reason for us to value membership in each other's Councils. Hopefully we both benefit and our message is amplified.

Thank you for the opportunity to renew acquaintences with friends gained last year and for the chance to meet a new set of friends this year. Canola owes much to the honey producers and their bees.

I hope we can get you more flowers to move your hives into next year.

Statistical Report To the Canadian Honey Council,  
Toronto, Ontario, November, 1981

Mr. Chairman Delegates

It is indeed a pleasure for me to address this year's Canadian Honey Council meeting.

I propose, this morning, to outline briefly the industry related data, available from Statistics Canada; I then intend to discuss Canadian Honey production and its relative position to world production.

On the surface, Statistics Canada may appear to be a large and complex organization. To some, it may seem almost impossible to reach the area which could provide the information or data required. I hope today to provide some light as to the honey statistics prepared by each area in the Department.

Statistical information relating to the honey industry is essentially available from three Divisions in Statistics Canada: the Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, the External Trade Division and the Agriculture Statistics Division, which I am representing today.

The Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, M.A.P.I.D., is responsible for an annual publication on miscellaneous food processors. Data in this publication, which usually appears in August of each year, include: the quantity and value of pasturized and non-pasturized honey used, as well as, the quantity and value of honey processed and shipped by these processors.

Statistics Canada's External Trade Division, meanwhile, is responsible for the monthly as well as annual publication of the quantity and value of all imported and exported commodities by country of origin and destination. Honey is included on the exports side while honey, bees and wax are shown in the imports.

Finally, the Agriculture Statistics Division is responsible for the publication of all production related data. To this end, two publications are provided; the August Honey Production Forecast, which is usually available in early September and the Honey Production publication available in February.

The August Honey Production Forecast publication contains preliminary provincial and national estimates on the number of beekeepers, the number of colonies as well as the average yield per colony and total production. The second publication "Honey Production" is the result of a survey of all beekeepers and thus contains final estimates of the forecast data published in September.

The Agriculture Statistics Division is also responsible for the Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Food in Canada publication. Honey consumption per person in Canada is available from this publication in May of each year. Although this data are perhaps more of interest to nutrition groups, it does provide interesting information on consumer preference for natural food as well as potential demand for honey.



I hope this brief overview of the different areas involved in the preparation of honey related statistics will be of assistance. I have attached a short directory of names and telephone numbers in order to facilitate access to the different areas.

I would like now to turn to the second part of my report, the actual honey production statistics. In order to be brief, I have prepared a few charts which summarize the situation. I should mention that the data used to produce these charts are attached to this report.

Chart 1 Canadian Honey Production 1976-1981

1. Canadian honey production steadily increased from 1976 to 1979 when it reached 32.9 thousand metric tonnes.
2. Although production dropped to 29.2 thousand metric tonnes in 1980, preliminary forecast indicates that the 1981 honey production will equal that reached in 1979.

Chart 2 Canadian Honey Production by Province, 1976-1980 Average and 1981

1. On a provincial basis, 1981 production forecast will surpass the previous five-year average production in every province except in Alberta and Ontario.
2. Although Ontario's 1981 production is lower than the five-year average, it is higher than the province's 1980 production.
3. Substantial increases are forecast for Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Chart 3 Canadian and World Production of Honey, 1976-1981

1. Canada's share of world honey production has remained fairly constant over the period 1976-1981, ranging from 3.2 to 3.7 percent.
2. Sixty-one countries are included in the world honey production figure. Canada ranked sixth in 1981.
3. Canada's honey production is surpassed by five other countries, Soviet Union, China, United States, Mexico and Argentina.

Chart 4 Canadian Exports and Imports of Honey, 1976-1980 and Jan. - Aug. 1981

1. Canada exports much more honey than it imports.
2. Forty-one percent of the imported honey enters Canada during the four months May to August.
3. Trade data for the first eight months of 1981 suggests that this year's imports will surpass those in 1980.

Chart 5 Canadian Per Capita Consumption of honey, 1976-1980

1. Per capita consumption of honey increased steadily from 1976 to 1979 but showed a substantial decline in 1980.
2. To interpret this decline accurately, one must remember that consumption is a function of production as well as of other factors.
3. In 1980 honey production was 11 percent lower than the previous year. Consequently, the decline in per capita consumption in 1980 does not necessarily indicate a decline in consumer preference of honey.

In closing, I wish to thank all of you for your co-operation in responding to our questionnaires over the years. I believe it is worth noting that the response rate to our honey questionnaires is higher than any other survey conducted in the Agriculture Statistics Division. I also wish to thank the provincial apiarists for their co-operation and assistance.

If you have any questions, now, or later today, I will gladly answer them.

Thank you.

Statistics Canada  
Directory for Honey Related Data

<u>Division</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>
1. Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division - Food, Textiles, Chemicals, Miscellaneous Products Section	Karen Wardley	613-996-3226
2. External Trade Division - Trade Inquiries Unit	Gordon Blainey	613-995-6305
3. Agriculture Statistics Division - Horticultural Crops Unit	Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke	613-995-4877

Statistique Canada  
Répertoire pour les données relatives au miel

<u>Division</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Numéro de téléphor</u>
1. Division des industries manufacturières et primaires - Section des aliments, textiles, produits chimiques et produits divers	Karen Wardley	613-996-3226
2. Division du commerce extérieur - Sous-section des renseignements sur le commerce extérieur	Gordon Blainey	613-995-6305
3. Division de la statistique agricole - Sous-section des cultures horticoles	Jacqueline Leblanc-Cooke	613-995-4877

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

The use of chemicals in the Canadian beekeeping industry has been a perennial concern of the CAPA. One of the recommendations from the CAPA Research Workshop held in Victoria in 1977 was that the use of chemicals in beekeeping continue to be monitored and evaluated. A similar recommendation will be included in the 1981 CAPA workshop report.

The CAPA also periodically reviews and updates provincial recommendations for the use of the various chemicals used in the beekeeping industry; this was last done at the 1980 annual meeting.

The concern about the use of chemicals in the beekeeping industry increased during 1980 when Agriculture Canada announced that it intended to review the registration and availability of several fumigants including calcium cyanide (CaCN) and ethylene oxide (ETO). This impending review was discussed at length during the 1980 CAPA annual meeting and as a result I was asked to prepare and submit a brief on behalf of the CAPA to Agriculture Canada outlining the importance of CaCN and ETO to the Canadian beekeeping industry.

The CHC also passed a resolution at its 1980 annual meeting directing the executive of the CHC to support the CAPA brief and a letter to this effect was subsequently sent to Agriculture Canada by M. Abrahamson. D. Nelson, Beaverlodge Research Station, Alberta, also wrote a letter to Agriculture Canada which described the importance of these two fumigants to the beekeeping industry.

The brief written on behalf of the CAPA included the following:

- a background introduction describing CAPA
- a description of the size and economic importance of the Canadian beekeeping industry
- a section describing honeybee management and the kind of equipment used in beekeeping
- a description of honeybee diseases and the various government regulations and programs designed to control diseases
- the economic importance of the use of CaCN and ETO
- the following two recommendations were made

1. Recommendation regarding the availability and registration of Calcium Cyanide for use in the Canadian Beekeeping Industry.

Calcium cyanide has been used effectively and safely for many years by Canadian beekeepers. Research has shown that the proper use of CaCN does not pose a threat to the public through residues in honey. There is no known suitable replacement for CaCN for the disposal of honeybees and to remove this product from the beekeeping industry would cause hardship to many Canadian beekeepers.

The Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists, therefore, recommends that the permanent registration for CaCN be continued and that this fumigant continue to be available to Canadian beekeepers

2. Recommendation regarding the availability and registration of Ethylene Oxide for use in fumigating Honeybee Equipment

Honeybee diseases continue to offer a serious and in some places, an increasing threat to the livelihood of Canadian beekeepers. Honeybee equipment continues to increase in value. The fumigation of honeybee equipment with ethylene oxide offers a viable and economical alternative to the traditional practice of destroying equipment from diseased honeybee colonies. The Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists, therefore, recommends:

- (1) that ethylene oxide continue to be made available on an experimental basis, for the fumigation of honeybee equipment and
- (2) that research leading to the registration of ethylene oxide for use in controlling honeybee diseases be assisted and encouraged."

The review of CaCN and ETO by Agriculture Canada is continuing and we are waiting for a decision regarding the status of these two chemicals.

With regard to the registration status and use of the various chemicals commonly used in beekeeping there are four general categories under which these chemicals may be classified and discussed:

Fumigants

Antibiotics

Bee Repellents

Biological Control Products

(1) Fumigants

- i) CaCN - currently registered for use with bees in Canada
- ii) ETO - not registered for use with bees in Canada, however some provinces have been using ETO with temporary experimental use permits. Before registration can be considered for this product, research is required to determine any possible residues that may be present in comb and honey following fumigation and the significance of these residues

(2) Antibiotics

- i) Oxytetracycline (eg. Terramycin) - currently registered for use with bees in Canada and is recommended for the prevention of AFB and EFB
- ii) Fumigillin (Fumidil B) - currently registered for use with bees in Canada and is recommended for the control of Nosema
- iii) "Other tetracyclines" (eg. tetracycline hydrochloride) - not registered for use with bees in Canada and recommended for use with bees because of the persistence of these compounds in honey
- iv) Sodium Sulphathiozole - not registered for use with bees in Canada. Because this compound is stable in sugar syrup and honey it has been recommended for fall feeding to honeybee colonies for the prevention of AFB

(3) Bee Repellents - include

- i) Carbolic Acid (Phenol)
- ii) Benzaldehyde
- iii) Buturic Anhydride ("Bee Go")

- none of the above three compounds are currently registered for use with bees in Canada. During the 1981 annual meeting of the CAPA a committee was struck to review the use of bee repellents in beekeeping and particularly to review the use of carbolic acid because this repellent is no longer registered for use with bees in the United States. This committee will be reporting back to CAPA at the 1982 annual meeting

(4) Biological Control Products - This is a new category which is of interest because of the recent registration in the United States of a product called "Certan" which is a bacterial preparation used specifically for the control of wax moth larvae. We are hopeful that this product will be registered and available in Canada soon.

Respectfully submitted

Don Dixon - Chairman  
Chemicals Committee

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL APICULTURISTS  
TO THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING

November 24, 1981

ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO

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Once again the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists has held its annual meeting in conjunction with the Canadian Honey Council. The C.A.P.A. held its annual meeting on the weekend prior to the commencement of the Canadian Honey Council meetings. As well, the C.A.P.A. held a two day disease workshop at the University of Guelph and held a research workshop to determine research priorities for the next five years. I wish to report briefly on each of these meetings.

The membership re-elected the present executive to a second two year term of office. Gruszka, Levac, and Crozier will continue in their capacities as president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer respectively. This year's annual meeting was somewhat historic in that it was perhaps the first time that representatives from all beekeeping provinces were able to attend.

Various C.A.P.A. committees have been working diligently on behalf of the beekeeping industry in the past year. The chairman of the committee reviewing the use of ethylene oxide, Don Dixon, made presentations to the federal government on behalf of C.A.P.A. and the C.H.C. regarding the use of ethylene oxide in the beekeeping industry in Canada. The executive has begun the slow process of attempting to have various chemicals registered for use in the beekeeping industry. John Corner, chairman of the importation committee was charged with the responsibility of initiating contingency plans in anticipation of the spread of honey bee mite pests around the world.

The contingency plans will determine the actions to be taken in advance of a mite infestation, in the event that an infestation is found in Canada and in the event that a mite infestation is reported in the United States. At present the C.A.P.A. has been most concerned with the contingency plan involving action to be implemented in advance of the spread of the mites. To this end, we have been reviewing all provincial legislation, reviewing the literature on Acarine and Varroa, have established lines of communication within Canada and United States and have recently spent two days at a disease workshop to familiarize ourselves with Acarine and Varroa.

The disease workshop at the University of Guelph dealt both with mite pests and conventional diseases. We are grateful to the participation of Dr. Shimanuki and Mr. David Knox, both of the U.S.D.A. at Beltsville, Maryland for their information regarding the current status of these pests around the world and

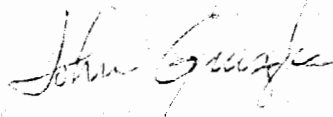


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for their able demonstration of the sampling and analysis techniques that are currently being used at the U.S.D.A. As a result of this disease workshop, all provincial apiarists are familiar with the techniques and are now capable of sampling and analyzing bee samples to check for the presence of these diseases in their own provinces. Dr. Tom Gochnauer demonstrated techniques used to determine the presence of chalkbrood and American foulbrood in pollen samples. Pollen will be an increasing source of the spread of disease as more beekeepers begin to feed pollen supplements. Also it has recently been demonstrated that the Varroa mite is able to live up to seven days in pollen and in amongst dead bees.

The research workshop began by reviewing the previous workshop, which was held in Victoria in 1977, determining which goals and objectives had been reached and which had not and reassessing our research priorities for the next five years. Generally, the C.A.P.A. felt that the priorities at present remain to be those set five years ago, with some slight modifications. The research workshop will be compiled and a report available early in the new year.

respectively submitted,



John Gruszka  
Provincial Apiculturist

JG/se

ADVANCE PAYMENTS FOR CROPS ACT

Commodity Loan Program - A. Mess.

Advance Payments for Crops Act is an Act to facilitate the making of advance payments on storable crops. This Act was brought into existence on August 15, 1977.

The intent of the Advance Payments for Crops Act (APCA) is to alleviate the pressure on farmers who normally have to sell their crops soon after harvest in order to meet post-harvest production costs. This can mean that the producer receives less than the optimum returns for his product. Also, at that peak time of the year, transportation bottlenecks often occur. The APCA was passed by Parliament to assist those who produce storable crops by improving the marketing patterns by extending the normal delivery period. The legislation, administered by Agriculture Canada, provides eligible producer groups with guaranteed interest free loans to make advance payments to their members. The producer can then store his crop until market conditions improve. Advance payments have been made to some producers on crops such as: soybeans, apples, corn, pears, potatoes, onions, burley tobacco, rutabagas, wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, cabbage, carrots, parsnips and sunflowers.

(A) Agriculture Canada

- guarantees repayment of 95% of the amount a producer organization borrows from a bank or 90% of individual defaults.
- pays the interest on the bank loan if the advances are made in accordance with the Act.
- prescribes the rate of advance per unit of crop, determines the maximum guarantee, audits organizations' records and reviews and approves monthly claims submitted by the organization.

(B) Producer Organization Responsibilities

- must submit a request for participation in the program to Agriculture Canada by July 31st.
- must review all producer applications for advances.
- arrange loan details with a bank.
- designate buyers and brokers who have agreed to make deductions under the program and to whom participating producers may deliver their crop.

- issue advances to producers.
- maintain records on each producer's account.
- accept liability for 10% of defaults.
- ensure that all advances are repaid by the agreed termination date.
- pays for administration costs.

(C) Producer Responsibilities

- the individual producer makes application to his producer group.
- must specify the quantity and condition of his storable crop.
- must have no prior liens or encumbrances on his crop or be in default for a previous advance.
- will sell crop to a designated buyer or broker who deducts amount advanced and forwards it to the organization.
- is liable for the interest on cash repayments.

The producer organization must represent a sizable portion of the production of a storable crop within their area. Also, they must prove they are capable of administering the payments to producers and the repayments as the crop is sold.

The producer must submit an application to his organization before the termination date of the crop year in question. The producer must be able to satisfy his organization that he can meet his responsibilities under the Act.

CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION

REPORT TO CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

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The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Packers Association was held Monday, November the 23rd with all members present. We were very pleased to have invited guests representing Agriculture Canada, Marketing Services, Industry Trade and Commerce, Fruit & Vegetable Division; also, representatives of the Canola Council and plastic container manufacturers.

Our thanks to the guests for their open participation and contribution to the success of the meeting.

The subject of honey promotion was the main item of interest. Our association supports the idea of developing the honey recipe booklet or an informational publication. A resolution will be presented to this council urging that such promotional material be developed in co-operation with the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Provincial Beekeeper Associations and other interested parties.

Our association approved the granting of Associate memberships to manufacturers of honey containers and packaging material. Also, the present executive was re-elected for the ensuing year.

P. F. Pawlowski,  
President.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT

I would like to thank you for again having the opportunity of serving as research chairman. My report will be brief since research is well covered by other reports including reports of the Canola Council and the C.A.P.A. workshop. I would like to touch on a few points that may not otherwise come up.

Wintering information. I have asked a very capable beekeeper Richard Gane to read through large amounts of printed material on wintering and to sort out that which seems pertinent in today's circumstances. Of course, being a practicing beekeeper, little time has been available to date. Hopefully this winter will be spent reading on our behalf. I wish to thank Richard and Linda for their willing help in this review.

Forage Improvement. The Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association has established a Forage improvement committee. Bill Marshall is chairman and with his help we persevere in a roadside seeding program. The Department of Highways and some rural municipalities have been agreeable to the use of nectar-pollen producing cover.

Contracts have been established with Saskatchewan Power, Director of Reclamation who is enthusiastically willing to cooperate in the selection and management of regenerative vegetation.

We have had a project in Saskatchewan which we believe together with E.T.O. holds promise in the elimination of A.F.B. That is the training of a dog to detect A.F.B. by scent. The indications are that as little as one infected cell would be detected by a dog. The project has been approved by the R.C.M.P. Chief Commissioner Simmons who approved the training by the R.C.M.P. trainers. The supply of a dog and handler was approved by Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. A Budget of \$10,000., all looked well.

The R.C.M.P. trainers did not find much time to work on the project, when they did we had some difficulty providing fresh disease material.

While assurance had been given from as high an office as the Minister of Agriculture we find that the \$10,000. budget was not a fact but a false promise.

At the present time the S.B.A. are continuing limited work on this project.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all of you engaged in research for our industry, specifically Don Nelson for the Canola testing, Don Dixon for his considerable work in preparing an industry paper on E.T.O. and Calcium Cyanide for presentation to regulatory officials.

I would thank Canada Department of Agriculture, Dick Prentice, and Eric Smith for their cooperation, Art Guitard and others who were instrumental in the filling of the position of Bee Pathologist at Beaverlodge.

Respectfully Submitted,

M. C. Abrahamson  
Chairman Research Committee

Membership

I would like to have some suggestions and advise how to get present Membership, which have expired, to re-new their Council Membership, also how to obtain new members.

We have three kinds of form letters, explaining about the Council, what it stands for and what its objectives are, also the activities of Council.

When mailing out Membership renewal reminder notices, usual one of these letters are included.

The Annual Meeting and Proceedings Report booklet, should certainly show the activity of the Council and of the benefit to the members.

Every form of trade and business has a National Organization. They realize, that a National Organization, is very important and beneficial to their trade and business.

So why are so many beekeepers ignoring such fact?

Are their thinking, that problems and other important matters within the beekeeping industry does not concern them ?

We have had problems in the past and we most certainly will countinue to have problems in the future.

The stronger the Organization, the more it can accomplish for the benefit of its members, also a strong organization will certainly command a higher degree of attention at Government levels.

There are some 20.000 beekeepers in Canada, and many of these do not know anything about Council and its activity - how can we approach them ?

by letter - if we had names and addresses

by personal contact ( personal contact is of course the most effective method)

how can this be done ???

WE NEED A STRONG ORGANIZATION,

Fred Rathje

FUMIGANTS AND THEIR APPLICATION TO PEST CONTROL PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURE

E. J. Bond, Agriculture Canada, London, Ontario

Fumigants have served a valuable role in controlling agricultural pests for over 100 years. Carbon disulphide came into general use as a grain fumigant in 1879 and hydrogen cyanide followed soon after in 1886. Since that time we have seen a number of other fumigants come into general use and some of these materials are still widely used today.

Fumigants have a special place in pest control because they have unique properties and unusual capabilities. They are gases and as such they can diffuse and penetrate to reach the pest in inaccessible places. They can kill pest organisms where no other form of control is feasible and then they will diffuse away to leave little or no residue. For a number of pest control problems they are the only materials that will give satisfactory results. To a large extent they are irreplaceable. However, the future for fumigants is clouded by the threat of extinction, just like a number of other pesticides. Several fumigants are already prohibited or restricted and insect resistance threatens to reduce the effectiveness of the few materials still acceptable. Health authorities are looking closely at the remaining fumigants for harmful effects and, if sufficient evidence concerning any hazard is found, these materials could disappear.

The user of fumigants does have some responsibility in the continued acceptability and approval of fumigants for the future. Acceptability is related to safety and the fumigator must ensure that while these materials are used effectively they should not create any hazard for human beings. Fumigants are toxic compounds that will kill most forms of life and they can leave harmful residues. However, with proper use, they can be employed both effectively and safely.



Principal fumigants and their properties

A number of volatile compounds have properties that make them suitable for use as fumigants. Some of the materials that have been used successfully for insect control are as follows:

Name	Boiling point (at 760 mm pressure)	Solubility in water	Flammability (by volume in air)	Commodities treated and remarks
	°C	g/100 ml	percent	
Acrylonitrile	77.0	7.5 at 25°C	3-17	Tobacco and plant products; also "spot treatment. Injures growing plants, fresh fruit and vegetables. Marketed with carbonyl tetrachloride.
Carbon disulphide	46.3	0.22 at 22°C	1.25-44	Grain, Usually as ingredient of nonflammable mixtures.
Carbon tetrachloride	77.0	0.08 at 20°C	Non-flammable	Only weakly insecticidal. Used chief in mixture with flammable compounds in grain fumigation to reduce fire hazard and aid distribution.
Chloropicrin	112.0	Insoluble at 20°C	Non-flammable	Grains and plant products. Safe with seeds; injurious to living plants, fruit and vegetables. Highly irritating lachrymator. Bactericidal and fungicidal.
Dichlorvos (DDVP)	120°C/14 mm	Slight	Non-flammable	Insects in open space of structures. Does not penetrate commodities.
Ethylene dibromide	131.0	0.43 at 30°C	Non-flammable	General fumigant. Particularly useful for certain fruit; may injure growing plants.
Ethylene dichloride	83.0	0.87 at 20°C	6-16	Seeds and grains. Usually mixed with carbon tetrachloride.
Ethylene oxide	10.7	Very soluble at 20°C	3-80	Grains, cereals and certain plant products. Toxic at practical concentrations to many bacteria, fungi and viruses. Strongly phytotoxic & affects seed germination.
Ethyl formate	54.0	11.8 at 25°C	2.7-13.5	Application to individual packages of dried fruit.
Hydrocyanic acid gas	26.0	Very soluble at 20°C	6-41	General fumigant, but may be phytotoxic. Safe on seeds but not recommended for fresh fruit and vegetables.

continued -

Name	BP	Sol.	Flam.	Commodities treated and remarks
Methyl bromide	3.6	1.3 at 25°C	Non-flammable	General fumigant. May be used with caution for nursery stock, growing plants, some fruit and seeds of low moisture content.
Methyl formate	31.0	30.4	5.9-20	Usually mixed with CO <sub>2</sub> . Formerly used for grain, now mainly for stored furs
Phosphine	-87.4	Very slightly soluble	High inflammable	Grain and processed food fumigant gas generated from aluminium phosphide.
Sulphuryl fluoride	-55.2	Slight	Non-flammable	Control of dry-wood termites in structures.

The more important properties of fumigants concerned with their use are their physical state and boiling point, the ability to diffuse and penetrate into materials, sorption, desorption, and chemical reactivity.

Physical state. Fumigants may be formulated and sold as solids, liquids or gases.

The solid type fumigants react to form gases after they are applied in a fumigation treatment. For example, aluminium phosphide reacts with moisture in the air to form phosphine and similarly calcium cyanide produces hydrogen cyanide. Liquid fumigants must be vapourized to the gaseous state to be effective.

Boiling point. Volatility, diffusion and penetration, as well as sorption or desorption of the gas all relate to boiling point of the compound. In turn these factors are greatly influenced by temperature of the environment.

Diffusion and penetration. Diffusion is related to density and boiling point. Hence heavy, high boiling compounds like ethylene dibromide will diffuse more slowly than lighter materials like ethylene oxide. Mechanical aids such as blowers or fans are often used to aid diffusion.

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Sorption and desorption. Sorption is the term used to describe uptake of gas by any solid material in the system. This process removes gas from the free space to decrease the concentration and reduce toxic action. Higher boiling compounds tend to be more highly sorbed than materials with low boiling points.

Desorption occurs when treatment is complete and the system is aerated to remove the fumigant from space and commodity. The fumigant diffuses slowly from the material and is usually all gone in a few hours. Temperature is important in the desorption process; the gas is desorbed more slowly in a cold environment. Removal of the gas may be hastened by heating the material or by allowing air to blow through it. This characteristic of fumigants is of considerable significance where safety is concerned. Failure to allow complete desorption of the gas can result in fatal accidents.

Chemical reaction and residues. Fumigants may be flammable or explosive or they may react with metals to cause corrosion. Also they may react with commodity to form residues. Most materials are applied at concentrations well below their flammability limits so that fire and explosion is avoided. Alternatively blanketing agents of non-flammable gases as carbon dioxide or carbon tetrachloride are used to overcome flammability.

Residues may remain in food materials treated with fumigant. Therefore treatments must be made in such a way as to keep residues below certain levels. Residue tolerances have been established and must not be exceeded.

Hazards involved in using fumigants

Because fumigants are so toxic to man, exposure to them must be kept to an absolute minimum. Exposure to excessive levels of fumigant may produce acute effects, or chronic effects may follow to produce inconspicuous, long term problems. Carbon tetrachloride is particularly notorious for producing chronic effects. It is primarily a liver poison and can cause extensive damage without producing immediate outward symptoms. Other fumigants such as ethylene dibromide

may produce carcinogenic effects. A person could work in harmful levels of these materials without being aware of the danger. Odour may be an indicator for the presence of some fumigants. However, it is not reliable.

The greatest hazard involved with fumigants may arise when they are employed by inexperienced or careless people. If they are used carefully with approved methods the risk will be minimal.

#### Safety precautions

Fumigants can be used safely if the user knows the compounds, their properties and their capabilities. A good knowledge of fumigants and fumigation procedures is a prime requisite for anyone using these materials. One of the most effective safety measures involves the use of good reliable gas detection equipment. Odours of the fumigants should not be relied on. Sensitivity to odours varies with different people at different times and furthermore, odours may not always indicate hazardous levels of gas. Reliable and sensitive detection equipment is available and should be employed wherever fumigants are used.

If fumigation treatments are carried out according to recommended procedures little or no risk is involved. Personnel should, of course, have proper safety equipment in the form of gas masks with appropriate canisters or self contained breathing apparatus. They should be familiar with the equipment and they should ensure that it is in good working order. Also warning signs should be posted during a fumigation so that all will be aware of possible hazards.

If fumigants are used carefully they can be used safely. Fumigation should be no more hazardous than any other modern industrial or domestic technique that uses potentially harmful chemicals. Care and safety in use are perhaps the best ways of ensuring that these valuable materials continue to be acceptable for use in the future.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING - Nov. 24, 1981

Address by Leanne MacMillan, Market Development Directorate, Agriculture Canada

Mr. Chairman, the Executive

Ladies and Gentlemen

Good morning and thank you for setting time aside at this year's meeting for the Marketing & Economics Branch of Agriculture Canada.

As this is the first time for anyone from our Market Development Section to attend your annual meeting, I would like to tell you more about the work we do in the Market Development Directorate (M.D.D.), the departmental objectives and how this relates to you.

During the proceedings of this meeting there have been several references to marketing - especially in relation to Promotion & Advertising and what is needed by BEEKEEPERS and the Honey Industry.

How does Market Development fit into this? More specifically what is Market Development? I have referred to it several times. In the information kits that we have provided, you will notice that Agriculture Canada's challenge for growth in the 80's document refers to the term constantly. What does it mean when we say that the 80's have been pegged as the decade for Market Development?

A brief look at the history of our department's efforts show that 30 years ago, the department's main objectives were to establish regulation and inspection services (CAPS Act). This period was followed by efforts to stabilize prices and supplies of agricultural goods. In the 70's, the department's objectives related to the production and research aspects of agriculture as well as energy. Now we have market development which includes everything I have just mentioned but which also includes increasing market shares domestically and in export markets, promoting a "Buy Canadian" philosophy, import replacement activities developing and promoting new products, more processing to increase the value-added & improving coordination between levels of government and industry.

So we have arrived in 1981 with the Challenge for Growth Agri-Food strategy for Canada. In a recent interview our Deputy Minister, Mr. Gaetan Lussier, re-iterated the themes that are our guiding principles at Agriculture Canada. I would like to read parts of this interview to you.

Question: Why do we have an agri-food strategy?

Mr. Lussier:

"The government is putting more emphasis on economic development. Growth in the agri-food sector is crucial to that development. This coincides with our conviction that agriculture is a growth industry, a major contributor to economic development, and could be more so in the future.

Given the predicted world population growth, rising incomes, and greater demand for food, the 1980s will be the "food decade" just as the 1970s was the "energy decade".

Question: So what does this mean?

Mr. Lussier:

"We have the potential to expand our food production by two-thirds by the year 2000, more than doubling farm income to about \$35 billion by then. This would create thousands of jobs, improve Canada's balance of payments, and boost the entire economy.

The strategy also looks at the constraints to this growth and ways to overcome these problems. The emphasis is on three key thrusts: developing and expanding markets, increasing research, and improving our resource base."

As you can see we have adopted a long-term outlook for the Canadian Agriculture and Food Industry. It proposes an approach for overcoming constraints and roadblocks to a stable and viable agri-food sector. A major part of this Approach is Market Development.

The strategy for the 80's is backed up at Agriculture Canada by the services of the Market Development Directorate. The directorate is comprised of four main divisions that are a fully integrated unit, able to work together on issues relating to Market Development:

- The units are:
1. Marketing Services Division
  2. Market Improvement Division
  3. Food and Nutrition Division
  4. Food Processing and Distribution Division

If you look at the chart, you will see that we offer a variety of services to assist producers and processors and for the provision of Food and Nutrition Information to the public.

MARKETING SERVICES

- Commodity Specialists -Assist industry to increase sales in new or established markets and to improve the existing market structure.
- Market Information -Provide daily, weekly and annual reports on supply, prices, disposition...
- Operating Programs -Administer programs such as Advance Payments for Crops Act, Canadian Agricultural Market Development Fund, Fruit and Vegetable Storage Construction Financial Assistance Program and the Agriculture Products Cooperative Marketing Act.  
-Organize seminars such as Electronic Marketing and Exporting Seminar.

MARKET IMPROVEMENT

Operate on a cross commodity basis

- Retail & Food Service -Promotional Activities.  
-Liaison with the HRI sector.  
-Liaison with the Retail sector.
- International Marketing -Organize missions and provide information on export markets, how to export and opportunities for selling.
- Co-op and Producer Organizations -Provide information about and make recommendations to improve the efficiency of co-ops and producer organizations.

FOOD PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION

- Market Development Officers -Advise food processors of technical processes which offer economically viable alternatives for a more efficient and competitive industry.  
-Seek solutions to transportation and distribution problems of the Food and Agricultural Industry.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

- Home Economists -Provide information and advisory services on nutrition and food management to consumers and the food service industry.  
-They publish recipes; conduct tests and take an active role in promotional activities.

Generally, one side of our role at the operational level in the MDD is to inform management and other staff about a particular industry's status and its market position. To do this, we work with representatives or individuals of agri-business to keep informed and in turn try to facilitate any requests industry makes of the department relating to marketing. It is also our job to keep the industry informed about new government programs or policies and to offer advice or information if they so desire.

A few questions come to mind at this point given the Agriculture Canada objectives and the work done by the Market Development Directorate.

- 1- How does all of this affect us that are here today?
- 2- Who plays that role in a Market Development Strategy?
- and 3- How do things really start to happen?

A couple of examples would help to answer these questions. Last year, members of the Maple Syrup Industry initiated a Market Development Strategy after extensive Market Research on new markets, how to reach them and how they could better organize themselves, etc. Through a joint government-industry approach, they were able to procure funds for an advertisement campaign that was designed to increase the consumer's awareness about Canadian Maple Syrup as opposed to table syrups and substitutes. They also obtained financial assistance through the Advance Payments for Crops Act program. They have recently acquired funds for product research. Several groups in the industry have increased their profile, and no doubt their sales, by participating in more trade shows.

Individual companies also took advantage of the resources available at Agriculture Canada to develop long range marketing plans, specifically geared to where they wanted to be in a few years in terms of their resources and projected growth. Representatives of the industry, along with our staff, are now in the process of formulating a proposal for funds from the Canadian Agricultural Market Development Fund. (which is a contribution program for projects related to market development.)

The Maple Syrup industry is only one example of many "product" oriented approaches to expanding market shares, increasing consumer awareness, moving into new markets, introducing more price stability into the market and taking advantage of assistance programs.

A combined product effort at market development was made by the Canadian wine and cheese industries, and Flowers Canada. Wine and cheese are obviously compatible, but Flowers Canada? What was first thought to be an unlikely combination has found great success. All of these three sectors wanted to get the attention of the HRI trade and found this opportunity through a joint approach. They invited representatives of the HRI sector to five promotional dinners, in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Calgary and Vancouver. Products were presented with a description of who was producing it and product specifications.

A large market was reached by dealing at one level above the ultimate consumer of these products (users in the case of flowers). The product was supplied by the industry. Time and the management of this promotional project came from our staff in M.D.D.. Costs were shared as was the satisfaction of a successful and economically efficient promotional approach.

There are more examples of joint industry & government successes of innovative approaches to market development, but time does not permit me to give details.

So going back to our original three questions...(see page 2)

Strategies for beekeepers and honey packers, processors, traders, and distributors are only limited by the imaginations, the time and commitment of all of us here today. Whether a promotion as just outlined is desired or a comprehensive marketing strategy, the commitment of the M.D.D. is to act as facilitators within the government system. This means that we are a resource in planning, marketing advice, information, advising on financial assistance programs and in coordinating various groups in government and industry. It must be emphasized that this is a shared role and calls for a coordinated approach by government and industry so that there is a coordinated response by government.

In relation to the questions of how things start to happen and how does this affect us in this room today there are two key words. "Dialogue and planning" the dialogue is an ongoing effort of information flowing from industry to government & vice versa. Planning is a joint effort also. When the M.D.D. is approached by a group that is representative of their industry, whether to solve a problem or make a proposal - we can more readily respond when we are assured that you are representative of the industry and willing to make a commitment in time & money.

Last summer in M.D.D. we began a study of the beekeeping and honey industry in Canada relating to marketing issues. Our attendance here today is part of the process of identifying industry problems and concerns. We hope to go back to Ottawa with resolutions relating to market development that will serve as a focus for our work at Agriculture Canada. If its a promotion that you need, state so, and how much you want to spend. The details can be worked out during the year. The same goes for market research, design of on-site promotion and point-of-sale activities & new product or new process development. All of these relate to market development and we will take a very serious look at any proposals you make or any ideas you have. We have the time, people & facilities to organize working groups with you.

As a final note, to those of you whom I met during the summer and fall, I would like to extend my appreciation for the time you spent, the knowledge of the industry you imparted and for your hospitality.

On behalf of the M.D.D. at Agriculture Canada, I want to thank you for your time and attention today. We hope that this dialogue between your industry and our services will continue.

Respectfully submitted by,



Leanne MacMillan  
M.D.D.  
Agriculture Canada  
Ottawa

Jerry Awram  
November 25, 1981

APIMONDIA REPORT

I attended the 28th International Congress of Apiculture held in Acapulco, Mexico, October 23-29, 1981 as the official Canadian delegate. Such congresses are held biannually and are sponsored by Apimondia, the international federation of beekeepers associations.

My presentation consists of two parts: a report on the Congress itself, and a report on the two business sessions attended by the official delegates.

Congress

The Congress venue was the "Centro Acapulco", a large convention complex. Formal reports were given under the auspices of a number of Standing Commissions. Each participant was allowed to speak for about ten minutes. There was simultaneous translation into the five official Apimondia languages: English, French, Spanish, German and Russian. Time limitations and language difficulties did not permit questions from the audience.

To give you some idea of the type of paper presented, I have selected a few titles as follows:

Standing Commissions

Papers

Beekeeping Economy:

Beekeeping in Costa Rica.  
Present stage of bee research in Mexico.  
Queen rearing stations in Romania.

Bee Biology:

Two-way selection for length of life in honeybees.  
Taxonomy of honeybees in tropical Africa.  
Bee selection in the USSR.

Melliferous Flora and Pollination:

Decline of nectar-producing flora in Southeastern USA.  
Theory on guided pollination.  
Pollination of apricot.



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Bee Pathology:                   Repellants reduce insecticidal kills  
                                  of honeybees.  
                                  Population biology of Varroa jacobsonii.  
                                  Monitoring honeybee poisoning.

Beekeeping Technology and  
Equipment:                       Technology of royal jelly production.  
                                  Composition of two Spanish honeys.  
                                  Standardization of beekeeping equipment.

Apitherapy:                      Honey, the ideal natural food.  
                                  Prevention of arthritis.  
                                  Apitherapy in the intestinal and  
                                  genital parasitoses.

This is a very small selection of the many papers presented. Summaries of some were available as part of the program. Complete copies will be available in book form within a year.

There were several opportunities to see beekeeping films, slides and videotapes. Most of these were for education purposes. The most outstanding was a short film showing multiple mating in honeybees.

The social aspects of the Congress consisted of a Welcome cocktail party (during which there was apparently an earthquake), a tour of the Pacific coast with visits to apiaries, a picnic on the beach, folk dancing and music shows, and a farewell reception.

In addition there was a large trade fair, where almost every conceivable beekeeping product was displayed. These ranged from honey through propolis, royal jelly, photographs of bees and flowers, T-shirts, extracting equipment, wax processing equipment to all types of literature. There were quite a few national booths in which all aspects of beekeeping in a particular country were depicted.

### General Assemblies

The first of the two meetings of the official delegates was a closed session. Many countries had more than one official delegate, though each country had only one vote (with some exceptions). The agenda consisted of the standard items of any similar group, that is, approval of minutes of previous meetings, reports from the Executive Council and the Auditors, approval

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of accounts for the 1979-81 period, a budget for 1981-83, a draft working plan for the next two years, admission of new members, elections to the Executive Council and to the Chairs of some of the Standing Commissions.

One item dealt specifically with Canada. The Executive Council asked that their action in accepting the Quebec Federation of Beekeepers be approved, in spite of the fact that it is not a national beekeeping association. The Secretary-Treasurer pointed out that this slight bending of the by-laws had a precedent. For instance, Scotland and England are represented separately, as are the Czechs and Slovaks. On the basis of this precedent and the understanding that the CHC is the only national beekeeping association in Canada, the Executive Council action was sanctioned by the General Assembly. In all subsequent voting, I cast the ballot for Canada.

One controversial item was discussed. This was a proposal by the Executive Council to raise membership fees by 40%. After considerable debate the proposal was approved.

Actually the membership dues contributed about a third of the total revenue of US \$76,480. The expenditures were \$47,800 (two-year period). I thought they were doing remarkably well to run an international organization on less than \$25,000 per year.

The elections left the Executive Council more or less unchanged. Dr. Harnaj was returned as President in spite of his serious illness. Prof. Townsend was elected an honorary member of Apimondia.

The second meeting of the delegates was held in public as part of the closing ceremonies. A number of resolutions were passed urging the promotion of beekeeping throughout the world. Prizes for displays, books, films, etc. were awarded. The site of the next Congress was chosen. It will be in Budapest, Hungary, August 26 - September 2, 1983.

Many delegates presented gifts of an ethnic character to the President of the Congress. The Congress was officially closed by the President of Mexico in a rather dramatic ceremony.

Total attendance was estimated to be 2000. About 30 Canadians were present, mostly from Saskatchewan and Quebec. Many participants went on post-Congress tours of beekeeping establishments in Mexico.

Report of the Auditing Commission on the financial situation of Apimondia (1979-80 and 1980-81).

1. The financial situation of Apimondia by June 30, 1981 (Annex A) is presented together with a comparison between budget and balance sheet (Annex B), the situation of the membership fee payments (Annex C) and the budget for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83.
2. The general financial situation of Apimondia lightly improved since the previous balance sheet (June 30, 1979). The total value of assets increased from 10,944.87 \$ to 28,633.29 \$, but it should be pointed out that it includes also the membership fees due to Apimondia by the member Organizations (19,345.00 \$). The real situation is therefore given by the actual collection of credits.
3. The increased publication and subscription sales (22,356.82 \$ net) met the want of funds caused by the non-payment of the membership fees.
4. The comparison between the budget and the balance sheet shows that the revenues were considerably below expectations and caused a deficit of about 7,000.00 \$, notwithstanding the cut of expenses.
5. It should be also considered that
  - the many and onerous engagements to be faced within a short time for the Apimondia Head Office Building,
  - the need to take on another employee,
  - the general rise in prices due to the inflationary process,make it necessary a budget adaptation in order to guarantee the correct financial running.
6. The Executive Council decided therefore to propose a 40% increase in the present membership fees - which increased last in 1978 - to the General Assembly, as from 1982.
7. Taking this proposal as approved by the General Assembly and having considered the results of the financial report by June 30, 1981 and the prospects for the next two years, the Executive Council also approved the budget for 1981-82 and 1982-83 (Annex D).

A P I M O N D I A .

FINANCIAL STATEMENT BY JUNE 30th 1981 .

<u>Assets</u>	\$
Financial availability	20,260.09
Furniture and equipment	6,242.60
Bonds	3,545.05
Credits	<u>18,312.27</u>
Total assets	<u>48,360.00</u>
 <u>Liabilities</u>	
Contributions for Apimondia Office Bldg	1,071.65
Debts	<u>18,655.06</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>19,726.72</u>
Administration balance by June 30/81	<u>28,633.29</u>
	<u><u>48,350.01</u></u>

ECONOMIC ACCOUNT FROM JULY 1, 1979 TO JUNE 30, 1981

<u>Revenues</u>	
Membership fees	32,818.83
10% quota from Athens Congress	7,687.33
Editorial Activity	22,356.82
Active interest	2,674.75
From the presedent financial balance	<u>10,944.87</u>
Total revenue	<u><u>76,480.60</u></u>

<u>Expenditure</u>	
Wages	25,898.78
Collaborators, interpreters	1,425.84
Postage, phone calls	5,977.97
Subscriptions, books	78.97
Stationery	346.67
Journeys	2,460.58
Representation expenses	3,447.77
Executive Council	3,173.99
Apimondia Head Office	2,173.82
Maintenances - Cars	1,211.75
Amortizations	170.80
Unexpected liabilities	1,186.17
Other items	<u>294.75</u>
Total expenditure	47,847.32
Administration balance by June 30,1981	<u>28,633.29</u>
	<u><u>\$ 76,480.61</u></u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

Allergy Committee Report

November 1981

The Allergy research fund is still growing but at a decreasing rate. As the goal of \$50,000.00 has not been reached we as members of Council must be somewhat disappointed - but not discouraged. Let's push it over top!

As of the 1st of July 1981, \$44,921.00 had been received in donations from 285 donors (some made more than one donation), or \$158.00 per donor. Some donations were quite large from a few individuals and beekeeper associations, which tells me that a lot of you beekeepers have not even donated as much as "Five Bucks". Let's Get With It!

Very successful bee sting clinics were held during August by Dr. Day and his staff to obtain medical histories, blood samples and skin tests on Alberta Beekeepers. Afternoon or evening clinics were held in Calgary (38)\* starting the 6th of August and continuing at Red Deer (33), Edmonton (52), Vermilion (37), Falher (53), Fairview (57), Beaverlodge (60) and finishing in Edmonton (37) with a second clinic on the 25th of August. In total 367 people participated in the clinics. Because of the excellent cooperation, Dr. Day now has a good number of histories for his "Risk Evaluation Program".

The trustees have allocated a total of \$42,000.00 during 1980-81 toward Dr. Day's allergy research. As you can see we are \$8,000.00 short of the goal. It is up to you - Do we meet our obligation?

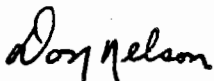
Dr. Day would like to thank all of those that helped in making preparations for the "Clinics" and to Pharmacia of Canada, Alberta Agriculture's Farming for the Future, and the Canadian Honey Council for making funds and/or equipment available.

If you cannot recall contributing or want to rib a friend who has not donated see C.H.C. Circular #47 Aug/81 to see "who is who" on the list of donors.

I would like to give a special thanks to Fred Rathje who has been looking after the donations, issuing receipts and preparing contribution and donor lists.

\*Bracket indicates number tested at each clinic.

Respectfully submitted



D.L. Nelson  
Chairman, Allergy Committee

Medical Research Trust Fund - Summary to October 31st 1981

Total Donations(330)	\$ 46,163	
Interest earned	<u>2,459</u>	
	48,622	
Less Grants	<u>42,000</u>	6,622

Expenditures;

Don Nelson, Travel, Beaverlodge	309.98	
Printing Form letters	11.88	
Don Nelson, Travel, Halifax	313.38	
Postage	18.89	
Tom Taylor, Travel, Brandon	130.75	
Howard Bryans, Travel, Brandon	337.41	
Printing Brochures	152.60	
Telephone	10.61	
Stationery Supply	6.65	
Coopers & Lybrand, 1980 Statement	150.00	
Dr. D. Day, Travel, Banff	754.70	
Bank charges	24.67	
Printing Brochures (Account Payable)	<u>155.81</u>	2,377
		\$ 4,245

Coopers & Lybrand - 1981 Audit 306.70  
 Due to C.H.C. Stamps Etc, about 100.00

Bank Balance - \$ 4,396

First Receipt, June 25th 1979 Donation of \$ 300. from Ed. Bland

Donations by Provinces

British Columbia	2,056
Alberta	6,061
Saskatchewan	11,623
Manitoba	10,103
Ontario	13,898
Quebec	696
Maritimes	500
Others	1,227

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September 19, 1981

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES

We have examined the balance sheet of the Canadian Honey Council Medical Research Trust Fund as at July 31, 1981 and the statements of revenue and expenditures and surplus 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 Medical Research Trust Fund as at July 31, 1981 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applies on a basis consistent with that of the preceding period.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
MEDICAL RESEARCH TRUST FUND

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JULY 31, 1981

	1981	1980
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
CASH	10,399	3,616
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	<u>108</u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>10,507</u>	<u>3,616</u>

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

DUE TO CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL	156	1,292
SURPLUS	<u>10,351</u>	<u>2,324</u>
	<u>10,507</u>	<u>3,616</u>

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

\_\_\_\_\_  
Trustee

\_\_\_\_\_  
Trustee



CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
MEDICAL RESEARCH TRUST FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES AND SURPLUS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1981

	1981 \$	1980 \$
REVENUE		
Public donations received	8,489	36,409
Interest income	586	1,222
Other	29	
	<u>9,104</u>	<u>37,631</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Bank charges	16	14
Brochures	156	153
Office expenses		48
Travel costs	755	1,092
Audit	150	
	<u>1,077</u>	<u>1,307</u>
	8,027	36,324
RESEARCH GRANTS		<u>34,000</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	8,027	2,324
SURPLUS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>2,324</u>	-
SURPLUS - END OF YEAR	<u>10,351</u>	<u>2,324</u>

Allergy.

Report by Dr. James D. Day, Kingston General Hospital, Division of Allergy.

The first phase of this project was completed in August 1981.

An official team of four members of this department established clinics in Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton, Vermillion, Flaher, Fairview and Beaverlodge.

Clinics were established to determine reactivity to differet groups of individuals working in the industry or connected as family members. All individuals were skin tested, blood was taken for Venom specific allergic IgE and protective IgG antibodies as well as for venom specific leukocyte histamine release.

Canadian Force aircraft were used to transport blood from Edmonton to Trenton and then to Kingston within 24 hours of obtaining it. There, it was processed by technical staff in the Allergy department at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Three hubdred and sixty-three individuals were assessed, all but fifty being connected with the beekeeping industry.

Each was analyzed as to numbers of stings sustained in relationship to systemic reaction along with other aspects connected with this.

There was considerable heterogeneity within groups and individuals but distinct relationships between systemic reactivity and elevated venon specific RAST IgE, leukocyte histamine release and depressed levels of venom RAST IgG were noted.

The opposite situation of depressed levels of venom specific RAST IgE, reduced leukocyte histamine release and elevated venom specific RAST IgG wa and indication of protection. There were exceptions to these observations which are of considerable interest.

Those individuals whp had evidence of sensitivity but reported only local reactions are being specially followed prospectively in order to determine changes in reactivity risk.

Other prospective data will be analyzed considering in particular those indentified by their immunological state as being protected Follow-up will likely uncover additional clues in respect to reactivity, and change when examined with associated Laboratory data.

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The applicant wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Alberta Agriculture in the difficult arrangements connected with this visit.

Mr. Chairman, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Honey Regulations - How They Work - What to Watch For

The Honey Regulations administered by the Food, Production and Inspection Branch of Agriculture Canada are made under the authority of the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act.

The Act provides the authority to establish appropriate grades and grade names for honey as well as colour classes. It also requires as a condition for the grading and inspection of honey that it be prepared in an establishment that is registered and complies with prescribed conditions.

The Honey Regulations are effective only within those provinces which have adopted the federal regulations by reference or similar regulations of their own and have authorized our staff to administer them within that particular province.

The major thrust of the Honey Regulations, however, is with respect to interprovincial and international trade in honey. The Act requires that, unless otherwise provided by the Regulations, no person shall send or convey from one province to another or export out of Canada any agricultural product of a class for which grades are established, such as honey, unless the product has been graded and inspected and is packed in accordance with the Regulations.

Now let's look at what is excluded by the Regulations.

- A. Honey packed in bulk containers may be shipped from one province to another without being classified and graded if it is to be repacked at a registered establishment or reprocessed in Canada. By "reprocessing" it is understood that the honey will be transformed into other products such as baked goods or other formulated products.
- B. Honey not packed in a standard size container or not marked in accordance with the Regulations may be shipped out of Canada provided:
  - it complies with the requirements of the importing country;
  - the container is identified by the registration number of the packer;

an inspection has been made before the honey is shipped; and

the labels or other marks do not misrepresent the honey, the origin or the class and grade of the honey.

- C. Sample or gift shipments of honey that have a value not exceeding \$25.00 are exempt from the import or export requirements of the Regulations.

To recapitulate, here's what the Regulations do.

1. They establish national grades and colour classes for honey.
2. They prescribe the requirements for the registration of packing establishments and producer graders as a condition to the grading and inspection of honey.
3. They establish standard sizes of containers for honey graded in accordance with the Regulations or shipped from one province to another.
4. They establish marking requirements for honey graded in accordance with the Regulations or shipped from one province to another.
5. They provide for the inspection and certification of honey.
6. They provide for the detention of honey in violation of the Regulations and its release after being brought into compliance.

Exports should comply with the established trade requirements of the importing country. In general, the quality of Canadian honey is respected on foreign markets and is well received. There are special situations, however, that must be watched for on certain markets.

Japan requires a certificate of sugar analysis showing the sucrose and fructose content and the percent the fructose content is of the total invert sugars. These certificates are issued by the federal analytical laboratory as well as by the provincial laboratory in Alberta.

Recently, Japan has requested some countries to supply pure food certificates certifying that the honey is free from antibiotics.

France has in the past required a hive sanitary certificate stating that the honey shipped originated from apiaries where foul brood is not known to exist within a radius of 3 km. If required, these certificates should be obtained through the Provincial Apiarist.

We have also received reports that importers in France have objected to lots of honey packed in drums that were not painted a uniform colour.

Germany is very concerned with the diastase and HMF analysis of honey and with the floral source. Where honey is sold on the basis of samples sent in advance, whatever you do, make sure that the honey shipped is at least equal in quality and of a uniform floral source.

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. Smith,  
Assistant,  
Processed Products Section,  
Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Division,  
Ottawa.

B U D G E T  
July 31st.

	1981 Proposed	1981 Actual	1982 Proposed
<u>Revenue;</u>			
Membership - Delegates	3,600	3,510	3,900
Beekeepers	13,150	8,021	13,150
Packing Plants	1,350	900	1,350
Suppliers	<u>- 1,000</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>900</u>
	17,400	13,031	19,300
Interest income	650	711	700
Annual Meeting	<u>250</u>	<u>789</u>	<u>250</u>
	<u>18,300</u>	<u>14,531</u>	<u>20,250</u>
 <u>Expenditures;</u>			
Administration	5,000	5,000	5,000
Apimondia Membership	725	722	500
Apimondia Delegate	1,500	-	1,800
Audit	500	500	700
Awards	500	440	200
Presidents Honorarium	600	600	600
Printing, Office Supplies	3,500	2,542	4,000
Telephone	2,000	1,341	2,000
Translation	700	432	450
Travel Exp. Executive	4,500	612	3,000
Secretary	1,500	680	1,500
Special Committee	<u>500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>500</u>
	<u>21,525</u>	<u>12,869</u>	<u>20,250</u>

**La Fédération des Associations Apicoles du Québec**

975 rue du Palais, C.P. 656, St-Hyacinthe, Qué. J2S 7P5

Tél.: (514) 774-0158



Ladies and gentlemen,

I like to speak about the international symposium on the European Foulbrood which was held in Quebec City, last month.

It was very interesting to compare all the point of view of the scientifics who were coming from all around the world.

The point where those scientifics agreed was that European Foulbrood is a serious problem but controlled specially with the use of Teramycin, which gives a good protection to our hives. However, they keep looking for another treatment since they do not know exactly how long Teramycin will be positive for the bee and also the use of Teramycin has been causing some other problem, like the indication of Teramycin in the honey.

A solution for the future:

Doctor Wordell from U.S.A. gives us another approach; if you give a substitute of pollen with PH around 4 the acidity of the pollen gets down and the European Foulbrood disappears. The contrary is also true if you put the PH of the substitute pollen up to 6, the European Foulbrood will surface.

Those researches were made to get around a particular problem which was the sudden appearance of EFB in hives pollinating Blueberry.

In Minnesota, research still have to be done to see if these findings can be applied to any other circumstances.

So the International Symposium on European Foulbrood gives to the beekeeper a good idea of what it is, what is possible to do in the future.

Thank you,

Yvan Leblanc.

Canadian Honey Council-Conseil Canadien du Meil

MEMBERSHIP LIST - LISTE DES MEMBRE

(not necessarily in alphabetical order)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Don McAskill, Charlottetown  
Eunice Wonnacott, Charlottetown

NEW BRUNSWICK

Douglas Czapalay, Moncton

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E.N. Clarke, Annapolis Royal  
Lorne M. Crozier, Truro  
Jerry Draeim, Port Howe  
Paul Dube, Hants Co.  
Lee E. Ellison, Wolfville  
George B. Foote, Kings Co.  
Laird L. Fairm, Halifax  
C. Earle Giles, Antigonish  
Dirk C. Greense, Truro  
Willaim 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  
Kitnhener Snair, Lower Sackville  
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C.N. Yuchuck, St. Therese  
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Larry Zaristky, St. Felicien  
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Leopold Pointras, Cnte L'Islet  
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Doyan & Doyan Ltdd., Montreal  
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A'Assoc. Apiculteurs Professionnels,  
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Harvey Craig, Toronto  
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Dyment Bros. Smithville  
Ivan Fiddler, Elmwood  
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Douglas Freeland, Winchester  
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K. L. Macdonald, Durham  
Marasan Honey Co. Ltd., Ottawa  
Wm. Jr. Minnick, Smithville  
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 John Sproule, Mississauga  
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 Miller & Smith Foods Ltd., Toronto  
 Polyainers Ltd., Toronto  
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 Emmanuel McCready's Apiary, Dugald

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 Stephen D. Olnick, Winnipeg  
 Rowes Apiaries, Winnipeg  
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 M. E. Sawyer, Winnipeg  
 Gerhard Stemmer, Minnedosa  
 Abe G. Thiessen, Sidney  
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 Notre Dame de Laurdes  
 Rudolph Steinhauer, Sprague  
 Trappist Fathers, Holland  
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 Neil Vanderput, Carman  
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 Jacob Waldner, Newton Siding  
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 Ewren Yarotski, Garland  
 Tony Suderman, St. Vital  
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 Cloverfield Bee Supplies, Kleefeld  
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 Blanchard & Son, Duck Lake  
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 Harold Baker, Fielding  
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 Leo Monseler, Saskatoon  
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Jules Bessette, Jean Cote  
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Chrstensen Bee Ranch, Mallaig  
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Raymond Cote, Falher  
Gabriel Cote, Falher  
Jos. H. Cote, Calgary  
W. Allen Dick, Swalwell  
J. Ron Cumming, Calgary  
Demers Apiaries, Busby  
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Rene Desaulniers, Falher  
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Royal Adolph Houseworth, Grand Prairie  
Willaim Hunter, North Star  
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Alfred Hauk, Edmonton.  
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Jerome Johnson, Atmore  
Richard M. Johnson, Boyle  
Jorgen Larsen, Tilley  
Louis Laberge, Girouxville  
Wilfred J. Loiselle, Girouxville  
Anton Medynski, Lavoy  
Jolly Bear Enterprises Ltd., Wanham  
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Michael Kostynuk, Drumheller  
Donald MacDonald, Falher  
Denis McKenna, Rycroft  
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Florian Wolski, Edmonton  
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E.C. Martens, La Crete  
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Pleasant Prairie Apiaries, Wetaskawin  
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Philpott Honey Producers Ltd., Brooks  
Paradis Honey Ltd., Girouxville  
Pachalta Ltd., Camrose  
Arvid Pankratz, Gem  
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St. Vincent Honey Co., St. Vincent  
George V. Ridder, Picher Creek  
Stanley H. Shaw, High Prairie  
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

Alta. Cont'd

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Joe St. Laurent, Falher  
South Peace Apiaries, Grand Prairie  
Tegard Apiaries, Fairview  
D. G. Thompson, Gunn  
Kenn Tuckey, Camp Creek  
Carl Ulrich, Peers  
E. Vandal, Falher  
Darius Wipf, Warburg  
Raymond Wood, Peace River  
John Woodburn, Grimshaw  
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Walter Yaremko, Boyle  
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Alberta Honey Producers Co-op Ltd.,  
Bassano  
Alberta Beekeepers Association, Gibbons  
Peace River Honey Co-op Ltd., Falher  
International Cooperage Co. of Canada,  
Lloydminster  
Granpac Ltd., Wetaskiwin  
Fairview College, Fairview  
Olds College, c/o Leischner, Olds  
Strathearn Containers Ltd., Edmonton

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High Mahon, 150 Mile House  
Rodney Moody, Victoria  
David Moody, Victoria  
John Main, Kaleden  
Ivan L. McGill, Prince George  
Northern Gold Foods, Langley  
North Peach Apiaries, Fort St. John  
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Vancouver Island  
R. Raymond Apiaries, Enderby  
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Milton Torio, Dawson Creek  
J. N. Robertson, Lantzville  
L.W. Truscott, Boswell  
Robert Turner, Victoria  
A. P. Tinant, Dawson Creek  
J. Corner, Vernon  
Van Han Apiaries, Farmington  
Bee Cee Honey Co. Ltd., New Westminster  
British Columbia Honey Producers Assoc.,  
Richmond  
R. A. Wadsworth, Victoria  
Allan King, Victoria  
D. M. McCutsheon, Surrey  
Central Cariboo Beekeepers Assoc.,

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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Babes Honey Farm, Victoria  
Francis Cole, Prince George  
Fran Calvert, Poewll River  
Cariboo Apiries Ltd., Lillooet  
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Erwin Fredich, Nanaimo  
Leo Fuhr, Vernon  
T. A. Gosselin Apiaries, Dawson Creek  
Keith George, Keremois  
Russel Gerow, Victoria  
Honey Pot Apiaries, Richmond  
Cecil B. Hoy, Armstrong  
Ian Hamilton, Castlegar  
Herman Hamann, Dawson Creek  
Coast Mountain Honey, Squanish  
Alfred Kirtzinger, Sunst Prairie  
Kuala Honey, Ladysmith  
Swan Valley Honey Bee Farms, Creston  
Maple Leaf Apiaries, Brentwood Bay  
R. George Machin, Courtenay

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Fred Mueller, Hay River

UNITED STATES

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The Speedy Bee, Jesup, Georgia