

**Canadian Honey Council
Conseil Canadien du Miel**

Minutes and Proceedings

**42nd
ANNUAL
MEETING**

**HOLIDAY INN - SOUTH
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

**NOVEMBER
17, 18, 19 & 20th,
1982**

OFFICE:

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL 437 ASSINIBOINE AVE. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3C 0Y5

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
CONSEIL CANADIEN du MIEL

Minutes and Proceedings

Forty-Second Annual Meeting

Holiday Inn - South
Winnipeg, Manitoba

November 17th - 20th, 1982

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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. Braisthwaite*
1944	P. C. Colquhoun*
1945	A. T. Brown
1946	V. E. Phillips*
1947-49	F. R. Garland
1950-51	J. N. Dymment
1952	P. Kowalski*
1953-54	W. H. Turnbull*
1955-56	H. C. Allen*
1957-58	S. J. Lye
1959-65	V. Mesley
1966-67	F. 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. Dymment
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 Assoc.	Kenn Tuckey	Camp Creek, Alta. TOG OLO	403-494-3867
Alberta Honey Producers Co-op	Jerry Awram	Box 637, Hines Creek, Alta. TOH 2AO	604-521-2606
Bee Cee Honey Co. Ltd.	Keith LaForge	7925-13 Ave., New Westminister B.C. V3L 4Y6	416-789-4391
Billy Bee Honey Co. Ltd.	Jack Grossman	68 Tycos Dr, Toronto, Ontario M6B 1V9	604-296-3365
B.C. Honey Producers Assoc.	Hugh Mahon	Box 70, 150 Mile House, B.C. VOK 2G0	514-469-3471
Doyon and Doyon Ltee.	George Doyon	2720 Duchesne, Montreal, Que. H4R 1J4	204-857-3041
Federation des Associations d'Apiculteurs du Quebec	Yvan Leblanc	859 rang Des Omes, Ste Evlalie, Cte Nocolet, Que. GOZ 1E0	306-595-4624
Manitoba Beekeepers Assoc.	Glenm A. Kreutzer	2004 Crescent Rd., Portage la Prairie, Manitoba R1N 1A3	902-678-2793
Manitoba Co-op Honey Producers	Mervyn Abrahamson	Box 479, Pelly, Saskatchewan SOA 2Z0	519-898-2137
Maritime Beekeepers Assoc.	Gerry Smeltzer	148 Belcher Street, Kentville N.S. B4N 1C9	416-562-7207
Ontario Beekeepers Assoc.	Howard Bryans	Box 387, Alvinston, Ont.	613-821-2797
Producer Packers	David Mitchell	#3 Vine St., Vineland, Ont. LOR 2O0	306-873-4812
Suppliers	Ken Benson	Metcalfe, Ont. KOA 2P0	
Sask. Beekeepers Assoc.	William Marshall	Box 746, Tisdale, Sask. SOE 1T0	

ATTENDANCE AT THE
1982 ANNUAL MEETING
Winnipeg, Manitoba

M/M Kenn Tuckey, Camp Creek, Alta.
Eric Smith, Camp Creek, Alta.
R. Bishoff, Ottawa, Ontario
M/M Gerry Smeltzer, Kentville, N.S.
M/M Merv Abrahamson, Pelly, Sask.
Howard Bryans, Alvinston, Ont.
Fred Babych, Dugald, Man.
Jerry Awram, Hines Creek, Alta.
Bernard Levac, St-Hyacinthe, Que.
Jean Louis Villeneuve, Quebec City, Que.
Yvan Leblanc, Ste Evlalie, Que.
Frank Crivic, Fort Whyte, Man.
Don Robertson, Winnipeg, Man.
Paul Pawlowski, Edmonton, Alta.
Keith LaForge, Vancouver, B.C.
P. Burke, Guelph, Ont.
Ken Rowes, Winnipeg, Man.
Jim Campbell, Stonewall, Man
B. Parekh, St. Laurent, Man.
M/M W. Durston, Dauphin, Man.
M/M K. Groot, Meadowlake, Sask.
Keith Groot, Meadowlake, Sask.
M/M Barry Davies, Seeleys Bay, Ont.
M/M Roger Congdon, Cottam, Ont.
Glenn Kreutzer, Portage la Prairie, Man.
Charlotte Thiem, Sanford, Man.
Gerard Paradis, Falher, Alta.
Terry Karaz, Gladstone, Man.
Ken Benson, Metcalfe, Ont.
M/M David Mitchell, Vineland, Ont.
John Gruszka, Prince Albert, Sask.
M. Moyen, Zenon Park, Sask.
Tom Taylor, Nipawan, Sask.
Jocelyn Marceau, Quebec, Quebec
Phil Romanenko, Pickering, Ont.
Leanne MacMillan, Ottawa, Ont.
Don Dixon, Winnipeg, Manitoba
John Corner, St. Vernon, B.C.
D. McKenna, Rycroft, Alta.
Elmer Zumwalt, Fairview, Alta.
Don MacDonald, Falher, Alta.
G. Jacobson, Wetaskiwin, Alta.
John Uhrin, Austin, Manitoba
Hugh Mahon, 150 Mile House, B.C.
Howard Smith, Dugald, Manitoba
M/M Harlton, Souris, Manitoba
Don Nelson, Beaverlodge, Alta.
Barry Fingler, Winnipeg, Man
Mike Shumsky, Winnipeg, Man.
R. W. Needham, Dauphin, Man.
R. G. Campbell, Dauphin, Man.
Dale Hooge, Winnipeg, Man.
Rob Currie, Winnipeg, Man.
M/M Richard Clark, Wawanesa, Man.
Neil Vanderput, Carman, Man.
Jacob Waldner, Newton, Man.
Jean Marc Labonte, Victoriaville, Que.
Joseph Waldner, Oakville, Man.
Howard Turnbull, Elgin, Man.
E. Podolsky, Ethelbert, Man.
Bob Kenick, Winnipeg, Man.
Albert Schwarz, Kleefeld, Man.
A. Schwarz, Kleefeld, Man
Mike Sawyer, Winnipeg, Man.
Lee Gregory, Fisher Branch, Man.
Mario Rouseau, St. Georges, Que.
John Craighead, Bedford, Que.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL - CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL

42nd ANNUAL MEETING

HOLIDAY INN - SOUTH, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NOVEMBER 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 1982

President	Howard Bryans
Vice President	Mervyn Abrahamson
Executive Member	Gerry Smeltzer
Acting Secretary	Don Dixon

DELEGATES PRESENT

M. Abrahamson	Y. Lablanc
J. Awram	H. Mahon
H. Bryans	W. Marshall
K. Benson	D. Mitchell
K. Leforge	U. Moyen
G. Kreutzer	G. Smeltzer
	K. Tuckey

Wednesday, November 17, 1982

President Bryans read the official notice of the 1982 meeting.

In Circular #56, September 21st, 1982, notice was hereby given that the forty-second annual meeting of the Canadian Honey Council, would be held at the Holiday Inn-South, Winnipeg, Manitoba, November 17, 18 and 19th, 1982.

At that time a tentative program was mailed out; so you can see that we have a very busy agenda to bring you in the next 3 days.

I wish to welcome all delegates, members, associates and visitors. I hereby declare this forty-second annual meeting open to do the business of the Canadian Beekeeping industry.

At this time I would like to thank the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association and the Provincial Government of Manitoba for hosting this meeting.

I hope all the beekeepers, packers and suppliers had a very prosperous year.

The interest rates have come down a little, but the rising cost of fuel and everything else is very depressing and this affects honey sales.

We have a couple of firsts in the honey industry - the Province of Alberta has implemented the first crop insurance program for honey. The large chain stores are now selling bulk honey and bulk everything else.

Howard Bryans paid tribute to Mr. Fred Rathje who had passed away, October 1, 1982. Mr. Bryans read a memorial to Mr. Rathje (Appendix A) and then asked the assembly to join him in a minute of silence in memory of Mr. Rathje.

The President of the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association, Glenn Kreutzer extended a welcome to the delegates and visitors, outlined the meeting program, the ladies program and the tour to the Red River Valley.

President Brayns stated that there seemed to be some confusion regarding the payment of delegate fees and suggested that this issue be clarified immediately.

1. Moved: J. Awram H. Mahon

That a closed session be implemented immediately to resolve the question of delegate and membership fees. Carried.

J. Awram read the bylaw pertaining to voting privileges and M. Abrahamson read the bylaw pertaining to fees.

The President appointed B. Davies, G. Kreutzer and J. Awram to a committee that was asked to clarify the concern regarding membership and delegate fees and to report back at a closed meeting following lunch.

Guests and delegates were then introduced and asked to report on conditions in their respective areas.

G. Kreutzer asked for a vote to be held to determine if smoking would be allowed in the meeting room. The majority present decided that smoking would not be allowed in the meeting room.

2. Minutes - 1981 Annual Meeting

Moved; G. Smeltzer J. Awram

That the 1981 Minutes, as circulated be accepted. Carried.

3. Annual Meeting Committees

Moved; G. Kreutzer J. Awram

That the Chair appoint the committees. Carried.

The President appointed the following Committees,

Nominating - J. Corner, J. Uhrin
Scrutineers - L. Crozier, D. MacDonald
Elections - D. Robertson
Resolutions - J. Gruszka, B. Davies
Budget - G. Smeltzer, G. Kreutzer

4. President's Report - Appendix B

Moved; J. Awram G. Kreutzer

That the President's Report be accepted. Carried.

5. Financial Report and Statement - Appendix C

Moved; G. Smeltzer K. Tuckey

That the Financial Report and Statement as prepared by Cooper and Lybrand, Chartered Accountants and presented by G. Smeltzer be accepted. Carried.

6. Determination of Membership and Delegate Status

The committee reviewing the concern of payment of Membership and Delegate fees announced that they wished to make the following recommendations:

- 1) That the schedule adopted by the Canadian Honey Council in 1977 (Page 15, Appendix T) be adhered to.
- 2) That any delegate who has not paid fees in accordance with the above stated schedule present any outstanding monies to the Secretary-Treasurer before the meeting begins on November 18, 1982 so that he may retain his seat during the 1982 meeting.
- 3) That non-current seats be reviewed and that the Secretary ask for written confirmation if they wish to retain their seat and if no reply is forthcoming they be deleted from the roll as per the bylaws.

Moved; J. Awram G. Kreutzer

That the above stated recommendations of the committee be adopted. Carried.

7. 1981 Resolutions Report

(1) Crop Insurance

The President contacted the Federal Minister of Agriculture requesting that Agriculture Canada support crop insurance for honey. In a letter of reply the Minister stated that because of the many variables involved in honey production, he believed it would be very difficult to implement a crop insurance program for honey at this time. However, he did state that if after 3 - 5 years of experience with the Alberta honey crop insurance program it is deemed feasible, then the Federal Government would be willing to include honey as a commodity suitable for crop insurance.

H. Bryans stated that each provincial beekeeper association should continue to request a honey crop insurance program through their Provincial Government and then have their Provincial Government request participation from the Federal Government.

(2) Effect of High Interest Rates on Beekeepers

This concern was brought to the attention of the Federal Minister of Agriculture by letter and during a meeting with the Minister. The Minister replied in a letter to Mr. Abrahamson.

(3) Laboratory Facilities for Floral Source Determinations (Pollen Counts)

M. Abrahamson said that this resolution would be dealt with in the Agriculture Canada Research Report to be presented by Don Nelson on Thursday.

(4) This resolution was defeated in 1981

(5) Monitoring of Honey Grading Regulations

This matter would be dealt with under the Agriculture Canada, Fruit and Vegetable Division Report by Eric Smith on Friday.

(6) Agriculture Canada - Advance Payment for Crops Program

This matter would be dealt with under the Commodity Loan Program Report by L. MacMillan on Friday.

(7) This resolution was withdrawn in 1981

(8) Implementation of a National Levy on Honey for the Purposes of Honey Promotion

M. Abrahamson reported that the Canadian Honey Council has been discussing and experimenting with various ways of generating revenue for honey promotion but did not believe that a levy was feasible at this time.

(9) Implementation of Honey Promotion Campaign

This matter would be dealt with under the Honey Promotion Report by P. Pawlowski on Wednesday afternoon.

(10) Assistance of Public Relations Specialist to Coordinate Promotional Activities

M. Abrahamson reported that he had contacted public relations specialists but they were too expensive for Canadian Honey Council to consider using. H. Bryans reported that a membership pamphlet had been prepared and distributed and that he had discussed the possibility of obtaining funds from the Federal Government with L. MacMillan but she had informed him that funds were not available at the time he had made the request.

8. Agriculture Canada Marketing Service Division Appendix D

Moved; G. Kreutzer G. Awram

That this report, as presented by L. MacMillan be accepted. Carried.

Following her presentation L. MacMillan introduced representatives of the advertising company Paul Phelan and Perry Ltd., (WPG) who made a presentation on various promotional activities that could be considered by the Canadian Honey Council.

9. Honey Promotion Appendix E

Moved; G. Smeltzer G. Kreutzer

That this report as presented by P. Pawlowski be accepted. Carried.

10. Research on Canola Selection and Breeding

Dr. B. R. Stefansson (University of Manitoba) presented an interesting and informative talk and slide presentation on the history and present concerns associated with selection and breeding of rapeseed and Canola.

The President thanked Dr. Stefansson for his informative talk.

11. Canola Council Report Appendix F

Moved; M. Abrahamson G. Kreutzer

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

Thursday, November 18, 1983

The meeting was called to order by the President at 9:30 a.m.

The appointment of an Executive Secretary-Treasurer was discussed and J. Awram requested that this concern be placed on the agenda. The President announced that this concern would be discussed on Friday following the discussion on the Commodity Loan Program.

12. Quebec Apiculture Report

Moved; G. Kreutzer K. Benson

That this report presented by B. Levac be accepted. Carried.

13. Statistics Canada Report Appendix G

Moved; J. Awram K. Laforge

That this report presented by M. Shumsky be accepted. Carried.

T. Taylor suggested the Executive request that Statistics Canada provide statistics on the importation of glucose, high fructose corn syrup, etc.

14. Agriculture Canada Research Branch Report Appendix H

Moved; D. Mitchell W. Marshall

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

Glenn Kreutzer requested that the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists Research Workshop Report - 1981 be made available to delegates. D. Nelson said that he would ensure that delegates received a copy of the report.

15. Alberta Crop Insurance Appendix I

Moved; K. Tuckey J. Awram

That this report as presented by K. Tuckey be accepted. Carried.

16. Industry Trade & Commerce Appendix J

Moved; J. Awram D. Mitchell

That this report as presented by A. Anderson be accepted. Carried.

G. Paradis requested that the Executive obtain information on prices and total values of honey imported into Canada from the United States and honey exported from Canada to the United States.

17. Research Committee Appendix K

Moved; J. Awram W. Marshall

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

18. Chemicals Committee Appendix L

Moved; W. Marshall J. Awram

That this report as presented by D. Dixon be accepted. Carried.

19. Canadian Honey Packers Association

P. Pawlowski, President of the Canadian Honey Packers Association outlined the activities of the Canadian Honey Packers Association and described the Annual meeting of the Canadian Honey Packers Association that had taken place on Wednesday, November 17, 1982.

He stated that the Canadian Honey Packers Association would be requesting that Olds College (Alberta) and Agriculture Canada supply reference slides for use by honey packers to aid in the determination of floral source of honey. Regarding honey promotion P. Pawlowski announced that the Canadian Honey Packers Association was recommending that the Canadian Honey Council establish a fund for the generic promotion of honey and that the Canadian Honey Packers Association will finance the expenses of the committee up to a maximum of \$500.00.

He stated that the Canadian Honey Packers Association had decided to buy a gavel for the Canadian Honey Packers Association in memory of Mr. Fred Rathje.

The current executive of the Canadian Honey Packers Association had been elected for another term of office.

Moved; J. Awram K. Tuckey

That this report as presented by P. Pawlowski be accepted. Carried.

20. Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists Appendix M

Moved; J. Awram W. Marshall

That this report as presented by J. Gruszka be accepted. Carried.

21. Potential Problems Facing North American Beekeeping Appendix N

Moved; J. Awram G. Kreutzer

That this report as presented by B. Furgala be accepted. Carried.

The President thanked Dr. Fugala for attending the meetings and for the informative presentation.

22. Bee Importation Committee Appendix O

Move; J. Awram H. Mahon

That this report as presented by J. Corner be accepted. Carried.

23. Canadian Honey Council Membership Report

G. Smeltzer reported that a new membership brochure had been printed and distributed during 1982. He stated that in 1982 approximately \$13,237.00 in membership fees had been received. This compared to \$8,021.00 received during 1981.

Moved; G. Smeltzer G. Kreutzer

That this report as presented by G. Smeltzer be accepted. Carried.

Banquet

The annual banquet was held Thursday evening and was well attended.

The Guest Speaker at the Banquet was the Hon. Bill Uruski, Minister, Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

H. Bryans thanked Mr. Uruski for his interesting and informative speech.

Entertainment following the banquet was provided by the Sumk Dancers, a Ukrainian Dance Troupe.

Friday, November 19, 1983

During a closed session applications for the position of Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Honey Council were reviewed and it was decided to ask D. Robertson to approach Bob Douglas for the purpose of gaining more in-

formation about the possibility of Bob Douglas and/or the Manitoba Farm Bureau providing the service of Secretary-Treasurer.

24. Allergy Committee Report Appendix P

Moved; J. Awram G. Kreutzer

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

Tom Taylor presented the financial statement of the Canadian Honey Council Medical Research Trust Fund as prepared by Armstrong and Neuman. Appendix Q

Moved; K. Laforge J. Awram

That the financial report presented by T. Taylor be accepted. Carried.

Moved; G. Kreutzer J. Awram

That since the Medical Research Fund has achieved its goal and that as a result of this grass roots effort by the honey industry, many new avenues of funding have now been opened to bee sting allergy research therefore be it resolved that the fund be closed as of July 31, 1983. Carried.

Moved; K. Tuckey J. Awram

That all outstanding bills of the Allergy Trust Fund be paid. Carried.

G. Kreutzer thanked the committee for their work.

Moved; K. Laforge G. Kreutzer

That the present Trustees of the Fund; D. Nelson, T. Taylor and H. Bryans be continued as Trustees. Carried.

Moved; G. Kreutzer H. Mahon

That the committee and Executive choose an auditor to close the fund. Carried.

25. Commodity Loan Program Appendix R

Moved; G. Kreutzer K. Tuckey

That this report as presented by L. MacMillan be accepted. Carried.

26. Producer Packer Report Appendix S

Moved; D. Mitchell W. Marshall

That this report as presented by D. Mitchell be accepted. Carried.

27. Supplier Report Appendix T

Moved; K. Benson J. Awram

That this report as presented by K. Benson be accepted. Carried.

28. Honey Standards Report Appendix U

Moved; D. Mitchell K. Laforge

That this report as presented by D. R. Robertson be accepted. Carried.

29. Agriculture Canada Fruit & Vegetable Division Report Appendix V

Moved; G. Kreutzer K. Laforge

That this report as presented by E. Smith be accepted. Carried.

30. Council Bylaws - Members

Moved; K. Tuckey G. Kreutzer

That the tabled motion #29 from the 1981 minutes be brought forward for discussion now. Carried.

Moved; M. Abrahamson J. Awram

That the motion #29 of the 1981 minutes be amended as follows:

- delete "all" in line six
- delete "all" in line seven
- delete the phrase "except these sessions which are closed" in lines seven and eight
- add the word "general" following the word special in line eight.

Carried.

The motion now reads.

Members of the Corporation shall comprise of any person which has interest similar 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 discussions at general and annual meetings, and other special general meetings and further shall have the right and privilege to present motions and resolutions through any of the Delegate Members.

Vote on the Motion to change the Bylaws accordingly. Carried.

31. 1982 RESOLUTIONS. Canadian Honey Council - Conseil Canadien du Miel

1)

Moved: Hugh Mahon

K. Laforge

Whereas Integrated Pest Management has become accepted in North America as the most effective approach to pest control;

Whereas Integrated Pest Management is the combined use of chemical, cultural, biological and other methods to control insect pests;

Be it resolved that Agriculture Canada be requested to allocate and give a higher priority through more funding for research into Integrated Pest Management. Carried.

2)

Moved: Hugh Mahon

B. Marshall

Whereas the decrease in wild pollinators due to the clearing of land for agricultural and housing purposes has resulted in a decrease in nesting sites for bumblebees, leaf cutter bees, andrenids and other wild bees;

Whereas many economically important agricultural crops have become increasingly dependent upon honey bees for pollination;

Be it resolved that Agriculture Canada be requested to devote increased emphasis and funding for research into those factors which make agricultural crops of greater benefit and attractiveness to honey bees in regard to nectar yield and pollination. Carried

3)

Moved: J. Awram

G. Smeltzer

Whereas Africanized bee and mite pests threaten North American beekeeping and

Whereas, action will be necessary on a continental basis;

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council establish a contingency fund of approximately \$1,000.00 to be used in the event of a crisis situation which may require travel to the United States to coordinate action. Carried

4)

Moved: Bill Marshall

Jerry Awram

Whereas foreseeable problems facing the Canadian beekeeping industry, such as Africanized bees and exotic mites, pose serious threats to the well being of this industry and whereas current funding of apicultural research seems at a stand still or in real terms decreasing, be it resolved that Canadian Honey Council urge Agriculture Canada to intensify its support of apicultural research. Carried

5)

Moved: Jerry Awram

Bill Marshall

Whereas, provincial apiarists have initiated a bee survey to monitor and ensure that exotic mites are not present in Canada and whereas Canada does not have a diagnostic service for this,

Be it resolved that Canadian Honey Council urge Agriculture Canada to make such a diagnostic service available, as soon as possible. Carried

6)

Moved: Jerry Awram

H. Mahon

Whereas the Government of Canada is completing its review of the use and availability of various fumigants including ethylene oxide, calcium cyanide and methyl bromide.

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council establish a committee to review and respond to the recommendations resulting from this review when they become available. Carried

7)

Moved: Jerry Awram

G. Kreutzer

Whereas Prof. P. Sporns of the University of Alberta has been conducting valuable research into the use of honey bee repellents.

Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council express its support and encouragement to Prof. Sporns to continue this work on benzaldehyde and butyric anhydride. Carried

8)

Moved: David Mitchell

Y. LeBlanc

Whereas offshore honey can enter this country without a registration of the importer.

Therefore be it resolved that immediate steps be taken by the executive of council to request the Food Inspection Branch of Agriculture Canada to require all bulk honey importers be registered. Carried

9)

Moved: Y. LeBlanc

Bill Marshall

Whereas Section 37(2) of the honey regulations under the CAPS 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. Be it resolved that Canadian Honey Council request that the government provide the Council with annual reports on the utilization of the imported honey and where it is packed as prepackaged honey, the government should provide assurances that the labelling requirements are met. Carried

10)

Moved: K. Tuckey

H. Mahon

Whereas the Canadian Honey Council presently holds only one general meeting of its membership annually,

And whereas this is presently the only meeting of the delegate (voting) members,

The Alberta Beekeepers' Association requests that the Canadian Honey Council hold a semi-annual meeting of delegate (voting) members for the purpose of allowing greater participation in its workings and thereby creating a stronger council. Defeated

11)

Moved: K. Tuckey

Y. LeBlanc

Be it resolved that the executive of the Canadian Honey Council be instructed to prepare a new printing of the bylaws of this Council for early distribution to all delegate members and further that this printing be available to all members upon request. Carried

12)

Moved: K. Tuckey

G. Kreutzer

Whereas the Province of Alberta has instituted a successful Crop Insurance Program for honey and whereas insurance of this type would be beneficial to all beekeepers in Canada;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council continue to press Canada Agriculture to include honey in its own Crop Insurance Program. Carried

Comme la province de l'Alberta a institue une tres bon programme sur l'assurance recolte pour le miel, et comme cette assurance recolte devrait server a tous les apiculteurs du Canada. Donc ca devrait etre resolu que le Conseil Canadien de miel continue de faire des pressins au pre d'Agriculture Canada d'inclure le miel comme etant une recolte assurable sous le regime de l'assurance-recolte.

13)

Moved: D. Mitchell

H. Bryans

Whereas the movement in consumer buying is a trend towards buying in bulk.

Whereas honey is being distributed in this way.

Therefore, be it resolved, that Canadian Honey Council request the Government of Canada to enforce the federal regulations regarding the sale of bulk honey to the consumer from retail outlets. Carried

14)

Moved: Y. LeBlanc

G. Kreutzer

Whereas it has been established that the next annual meeting of the Canadian Honey Council will be in Quebec City;

Whereas it is in the interest and is the responsibility of the Canadian Honey Council to provide the simultaneous translation of the next annual meeting of the Canadian Honey Council;

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council for all future annual meetings move aggressively to obtain potential help from every level of Government to have French/English simultaneous translation at all future annual meetings. Carried

15)

Propose par: Y. LeBlanc

K. Tuckey

D'obtenir que le Conseil Canadien du miel enterine la coutume selon laquelle quand deux federations differentes d'un meme pays sont membres de l'apimondia qu'elles ont le droit de vote a tour de role. Selon cette coutume le droit de vote reviendra a la Federation des association Apicoles du Quebec lors du prochain congris de l'apimondia en aout, 1983.
 Defeated

The FAAQ seeks approval from Canadian Honey Council that they agree to the usual rule when two different federations from the same country are both members of Apimondia to have the privilege of voting one after the other as has been established elsewhere in the world, and at the August 1983 meeting the privilege of voting will be the responsibility of the Federation of the association of beekeepers in Quebec. Defeated

16)

Moved: J. Awram

G. Kreutzer

Whereas resolution No. 23 of the '81 annual meeting of the Canadian Honey Council requests

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

and whereas a "Draft of Proposed Conditions for Import of Semen From Drones of the Honey bee Apis mellifera" was prepared by members of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists at their annual meeting November 16 - 17, 1982 and presented to members of the Canadian Honey Council during the 1982 annual meeting;

Therefore be it resolved that said draft be accepted and supported by members of the Canadian Honey Council. Carried

17)

Moved: G. Kreutzer

B. Marshall

Whereas it is recognized that there is a vital need for a mechanism for pursuing generic promotion opportunities in the Canadian honey industry.

Therefore, be it resolved that a core committee be struck for the purpose of developing and implementing a promotional strategy for honey on a generic basis.

Part I - Members of such a core committee are to include as follows:

Chairperson - John Lawford (Manitoba Beekeepers Association)

Members - a) one representative of the Executive of the Canadian Honey Council

b) one representative of the Canadian Honey Packers Association

c) one representative of the Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association

The three member representatives are to be appointed within the next week.

The immediate responsibility of the core committee is to establish terms of reference for the functioning of the committee

Subsequent to the establishment of the terms of reference, the committee is charged with the responsibility of

- 1) investigating possible generic promotional ventures
- 2) defining the markets to be the target of such generic promotional ventures
- 3) instituting a generic promotional program for the 1983 crop year
- 4) expanding the committee to include representation from other participating Provincial beekeepers associations, to a maximum of one representative per province

Part II - It is understood that after fulfillment of the four responsibilities listed above, that the core committee will invite any interested parties to participate in the financial support of the generic promotional activities pursued by the core committee.

Part III - Decision-making power on the allocation of funds for selecting promotional activities rests with the members of the general committee (excluding the secretariat). It is understood that this committee is affiliated with the Canadian Honey Council, but that it has autonomy in its decision-making.

- Financial aspects of the operations of this committee are to be established in the terms of reference. It is understood that a separate account will be established by the Canadian Honey Council on behalf of the core committee. Such an account will be used to facilitate the transference of funds from contributions made by the core and general committee that are to be allocated for specific promotional ventures

- This committee is responsible for furnishing status reports on its activities on a "regular basis" to provincial beekeeper associations, the Canadian Honey Council executive and the Canadian Honey Packers Association ("regular basis" will be defined in the terms of reference). Carried

18)

Moved: K. Tuckey Y. LeBlanc

Whereas Apimondia has accepted Quebec as a member and

Whereas at the time it was admitted Apimondia used the examples of England and Scotland as well as Czechoslovakia

Be it resolved that at the August '83 meeting the Canadian Honey Council representative work to assist Quebec to receive a vote using the precedents mentioned above. Carried

32. Finance Committee Report Appendix W

Moved; G. Smeltzer G. Kreutzer

That the budget for 1982/83 as proposed by the Finance Committee be accepted. Carried.

33. Apimondia Representative

Moved; M. Abrahamson G. Kreutzer

That J. Awram be the Canadian Honey Council delegate to Apimondia. Carried.

34. Nominating Committee Report

J. Corner announced that the nominating committee wished to put forward the following nominations.

President	M. Abrahamson
Vice President	G. Smeltzer
Executive Member	H. Mahon

D. Robertson chaired the elections.

Moved; G. Kreutzer J. Awram

That there not be a delegate-at-large position filled (ie. a 4th Executive member). Carried

Nominations for the position of President were requested.

Moved; J. Awram H. Bryans

That nominations for the position of President cease. Carried.

M. Abrahamson was declared elected President of the Canadian Honey Council.

Nominations for the position of Vice President were requested.

Moved; J. Awram D. Mitchell

That nominations for the position of Vice President cease. Carried

G. Smeltzer was declared elected to the position of Vice President of the Canadian Honey Council.

Nominations for the position of Executive Member were requested.

Moved; H. Bryans W. Marshall

That nominations for the position of Executive Member cease. Carried.

H. Mahon was declared elected to the position of Executive Member of the Canadian Honey Council.

Nominations for the position of Supplier Representative were requested.

Y. Lablanc nominated Andre Spenard (A.R.T.B. Inc.) for the position of Supplier Representative.

Moved K. Benson G. Kreutzer

That nominations for the position of Supplier Representative cease. Carried.

Andre Spenard was declared elected to the position of Supplier Representative to the Canadian Honey Council.

Nominations for the position of Producer Packer Representative were requested.

H. Bryans nominated D. Mitchell for the position of Producer Packer Representative.

Moved; G. Kreutzer K. Benson

That nominations for the position of Producer Packer Representative cease. Carried.

D. Mitchell was declared elected to the position of Producer Packer Representative to the Canadian Honey Council.

Moved; G. Kreutzer D. Mitchell

That a vote of thanks be extended to the Nominating Committee and the Election Chairman. Carried.

The Chair was turned over to M. Abrahamson.

Mr. Abrahamson called for new business.

G. Kreutzer requested that copies of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturalists Research Workshop Report (1981) be made available to the delegates.

M. Abrahamson asked for direction regarding the appointment of auditors.

Moved; J. Awram G. Kreutzer

That the Executive be responsible for appointing an auditor. Carried.

With regard to the closing of the Canadian Honey Council bank account in Bassano, Alberta and the appointment of a new Treasurer, there was a consensus that a closing audit should be conducted.

It was decided that the next annual meeting of the Canadian Honey Council would be held November 16, 17 & 18, 1983 in Quebec City, Quebec.

M. Abrahamson announced that he wished to appoint the following to the Canadian Honey Council standing committess;

Research	-	M. Abrahamson
Chemicals	-	D. Dixon
Bee Importation	-	J. Corner
		T. Taylor
		D. Grey
		M. V. Smith
Finance	-	G. Smeltzer
Apimondia	-	J. Awram
Allergy Fund	-	D. Nelson
		T. Taylor
Promotion	-	M. Abrahamson - representing Canadian Honey Council
Membership	-	G. Smeltzer
		Y. Leblanc
		H. Mahon
Bylaws	-	T. Taylor
		W. Marshall

Moved; J. Awram G. Kreutzer

That the above stated committee appointments be ratified. Carried.

Moved; H. Bryans J. Awram

That a vote of thanks be extended to D. Dixon for his assistance in organizing the annual meeting. Carried.

Discussion ensued regarding the location of the 1984 annual meeting and it was decided that the Canadian Honey Council would accept an invitation to hold the meeting in British Columbia in 1984 subject to the approval of the B. C. Honey Producers Association.

Moved; J. Awram H. Bryans

That a vote of thanks be extended to the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association and the Red River Apiarists Association for their contributions to the meetings. Carried.

Moved; W. Marshall G. Kreutzer

That a vote of thanks be extended to C. Buss and S. Harrison for their organization of the Ladies Program. Carried.

Moved; J. Awram H. Bryans

That a vote of thanks be extended to the Government of Manitoba and the Manitoba Minister of Agriculture for their contribution to the meetings. Carried.

M. Abrahamson said that the Executive would consider the establishment of some form of memorial to Fred Rathje.

Moved; K. Tuckey J. Awram

That a vote of thanks be extended to the outgoing executive. Carried.

M. Abrahamson thanked H. Bryans for his contribution to the Canadian Honey Council during his term as President.

35. Adjournment

Moved; G. Kreutzer

That the 1982 Annual Meeting be adjourned. Carried.

Presented By Howard Bryans

IN MEMORY

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL'S EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TREASURER

Mr. Fred Rathje of Bassano, Alberta passed away Oct. 1 in Calgary after a short illness. He was born in Grenaa, Denmark on June 18, 1905 and came to Canada in 1925. He farmed in the Innisfail, Alberta area and moved to Calgary during the Depression where he met Ethel and they were married in 1936. Times were tough and Fred and Ethel were independent people and made paste which they sold to offices. Later in Calgary during the late thirties and early forties they got involved in manufacturing cake boards and it was also at this time they became involved in packing honey.

In 1951 he moved his honey processing business from Calgary to Bassano where he also operated the local creamery. The honey business grew until the early sixties when Fred sold to C.A.D.P. (Alpha), continuing on as manager. In 1976 the Honey Plant was sold to Alberta Honey Producers Coop and he continued on as manager until January 1982.

Fred was well known in the honey industry for his enthusiasm and love of anything pertaining to honey. Long past normal retirement age Freddy was still actively involved. Even while ill in the hospital he continued to be concerned about the Honey Council. This indicates a basic philosophy of never completely retiring or ceasing to contribute to this industry he loved.

Fred was honored many times by the Beekeepers and others. He was an Honorary Life Member of the Alberta Beekeepers Association, Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association, Canadian Honey Council and The Canadian Honey Packers Association and was a "Mascot" of the Ladies Auxilliary of the Alberta Beekeepers Association.

He was also very proud of the other awards he received such as the Grandfather Clock, gold watch and B.S. award among others.

Fred Also contributed in his community by serving on the local Hospital Board for 18 years (16 being chairman) and was active at one time on the Bassano Board of Trade and Bassano Stampede.

Freddy was also known for his clowning and hi jinx not only at honey conventions but also in Bassano. He was always active and did not grow old in spirit. This was evidenced many times in various activities. Freddy is survived by his wife and constant help mate Ethel of Bassano, daughter Judy and her husband Peter, and son Ken, all of Calgary and seven grandchildren.

Our deepest sympathy goes to Ethel and the Rathje family. Please join me for one minute silence in his memory.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT
ANNUAL MEETING 1982
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Delegates Members and Associates:

Once again 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 Royal York Hotel, Toronto, in November 1981, the Secretary and Executive met to check over accounts and look after affairs arising from the annual meeting, such as resolutions.

We noted that the resolutions had not been typed by the resolution committee, as had been requested by the executive.

Three other Executive meetings were held during the year. On February 5th, 1982, Vice-President Abrahamson and Secretary Fred Rathje met in Regina. At this meeting, because of the new high rates of postage, it was decided to mail out only eight newsletters instead of twelve. This would be a savings of \$480.00 a year.

On June 22, 1982 the Executive met at the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa. Jerry Smeltzer acted as secretary, and many things were discussed: glass container sizes, scales, resolutions, and the meeting called for the next day with the Interdepartmental people.

During the evening of June 23rd, the executive made plans for this year's annual meeting and drew up a tentative agenda.

On Nov. 16th the Executive met with Don Dixon our acting secretary. At this time we thanked Don for the wonderful job he had done, the way he took over for Fred while he was in the hospital and carried on the business of the Canadian Honey Council so well. After Fred passed away, Don agreed to stay on and help us with our annual meeting. Without his help it would have been very difficult for the executive to make all the arrangements.

As a number of reports at the annual meeting are given orally or from notes, they are not handed to the secretary typed until later. This makes it very difficult and late for the secretary to have the Annual minutes and Proceedings printed in book form. This is the reason 3 reports were missed this year. The one report by the Executive concerning the committees which were appointed for this year was left out by error. So please have all reports handed to the secretary before leaving this meeting and if possible in French & English, as the translation is very costly.

As your President, I contacted the Honourable Eugene Whelan to try and have honey listed as an insurable crop, under the Federal Provincial crop insurance program. My reply from Mr. Whelan was that the Province of Alberta had taken out their own insurance program. The Federal Government would wait a 3 - 5 year experimental period and if the program proved feasible and met basic principles for federal participation, the minister would consider its inclusion under the Federal Provincial Crop Insurance Program.

In March Vice-President Abrahamson represented the Canadian Honey Council at the Canola Council of Canada meeting in Vancouver. Mervyn will report on this meeting later.

Executive member Jerry Smeltzer offered to form a brochure regarding Council, its purposes, activities etc. for the purpose of promoting new members to council. This brochure was to be mailed out by each Provincial Apiarist to all beekeepers across Canada. I am pleased to say Jerry got 10 new members from the Maritimes.

On June 23rd, 1982, 10:00 a.m. at Halldon House, Ottawa the Interdepartmental people met with the Executive of Canadian Honey Council. This meeting was co-chaired by Mr. Ken Dean and myself.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Eric Smith for the fine job he did preparing the program for this meeting. The items of business dealt with were mainly taken from the resolutions with a written report from each department.

Mr. Ken Deans thanked the executive of the Canadian Honey Council for working with them and for the support and confidence we showed them.

I want to thank the Interdepartmental people for their great support and hospitality, and also for the many doors they opened for us in Ottawa. It is really great to have these friends to help us with our problems.

We met at the Veterinary General's office with Dr. Don Gray discussing: the importance of strict border control, the possibility of travellers bringing back Queen bees, if inspection people checked for mites, and the situation in British Columbia where used bee hives and equipment were brought in from the United States in personal effects.

Later that afternoon we met at the Parliament Buildings with a member regarding the Status of the Canagrex Act.

At 7:30 a.m., June 24th, Leanne MacMillan supplied transportation from our hotel to meet with Dr. G.F. Smith of the National Health Research and development program.

We've explained our Medical Research Trust Fund and the work Dr. Day is doing in Kingston and across Canada. We were given the understanding that Dr. Day's research would qualify and Dr. Day would have to apply for financial assistance through his own office.

Leanne then drove us to her office where we met with her boss, Mr. Ken Trudel, and other members of the Marketing Section. A number of assistance programs are available through the Canadian Agriculture Market Development Fund. (C.A.M.F.) However requests must come from C.H.C. and most programs are on a 50 - 50 basis.

Maybe you have heard or read the promotion on honey released to the media this month from Leanne MacMillans office; Leanne is on the program today, and I am sure she will give you a lot of valuable information.

On August 2nd, I received a phone call from Fred saying he had all the business for Canadian Honey Council up to date, and the July 31st year end report was in the auditor's hands. He said he was going into the hospital in Calgary for an operation. I talked with him on two other occasions; the second time he was hoping to be well enough to go to this meeting.

In September, I was concerned about getting our notice of meeting out. I phoned Mrs. Judy McCrady, Fred's daughter in Calgary. At this time she told me her Dad would not be able to do anything for awhile. I called Mervyn and after talking with him, he called Don Dixon and Don consented to be our acting secretary for awhile. Later we asked if Don would be willing to take on this job. Don declined and said it would be a conflict of interest with his job as Provincial Apiarist which is full time.

As my second year as President has only a few days left, it's traditional that I should step down from this office. It has been a pleasure working with you. I would like to thank my executive for the support they have shown me; it has been a real honour to serve as your President of the great organization, Canadian Honey Council.

To Don Dixon our acting Secretary - Treasurer, thanks again for all your help. We sure appreciate what you have done.

In closing, I want to say how much we missed Ethel at our registration desk to-day, and thank Ethel for sharing Freddy with us for the past six years as our Executive Secretary - Treasurer. He was always very faithful. He had a great love for the Beekeeping industry and the Canadian Honey Council. Everyone who knew him loved and respected him. It was a great pleasure and privilege to know Freddy, and he will be greatly missed.

He is gone, but not forgotten.

Respectfully submitted,
Howard Bryans

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JULY 31, 1982**

September 19, 1982

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

We have examined the balance sheet of the Canadian Honey Council as at July 31, 1982 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, 1982 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.

Coopers & Lybrand

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JULY 31, 1982

	1982 \$	1981 \$
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	4,152	3,942
Short-term deposits	6,000	6,000
Accrued interest receivable	242	180
Due from Medical Research Trust Fund	<u>283</u>	<u>156</u>
	10,677	10,278
OFFICE EQUIPMENT - at cost less accumulated depreciation, provided using the declining balance method at annual rate of 20%, of \$416 (1981 - \$346)	<u>279</u>	<u>349</u>
	<u>10,956</u>	<u>10,627</u>
SURPLUS		
SURPLUS	<u>10,956</u>	<u>10,627</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, 1982

	1982	1981
	\$	\$
REVENUE		
Memberships - delegates	4,400	3,510
- beekeepers	13,257	8,021
- packing plants	900	900
- suppliers	<u>900</u>	<u>600</u>
	19,457	13,031
Interest income	830	711
Annual meeting	362	789
Miscellaneous		10
Emblem pins	(182)	11
Grant for translation of 1980 yearbook		<u>630</u>
	<u>20,467</u>	<u>15,182</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Administration	5,000	5,000
ApiMondia membership		722
Audit	707	500
Awards	229	440
Corporation fee	30	30
Depreciation	70	87
Honorarium, President	600	600
Miscellaneous	257	133
Postage	1,549	979
Printing and typing	3,181	1,984
Stationery supply	455	558
Telephone	1,707	1,341
Translation	938	432
Travel - Executive	2,882	612
- Executive Secretary	1,115	680
- Special Committee	1,418	
National Slogan contest		<u>175</u>
	<u>20,138</u>	<u>14,273</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES	329	909
SURPLUS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>10,627</u>	<u>9,718</u>
SURPLUS - END OF YEAR	<u><u>10,956</u></u>	<u><u>10,627</u></u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1982

	1982	1981
	\$	\$
SOURCE OF CASH		
Provided from operations -		
Excess of revenue over expenditures	329	909
Item not affecting cash -		
Depreciation	<u>70</u>	<u>87</u>
	399	996
Decrease in receivables	<u> </u>	<u>1,134</u>
	<u>399</u>	<u>2,130</u>
USE OF CASH		
Increase in receivables	<u>189</u>	<u>-</u>
INCREASE IN CASH	210	2,130
CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>3,942</u>	<u>1,812</u>
CASH - END OF YEAR	<u><u>4,152</u></u>	<u><u>3,942</u></u>

REPORT TO THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, NOVEMBER 17, 18 and 19, 1982

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for inviting me to address this annual meeting. Before starting in on my report regarding market development activities over the past year, I would like to make a few brief comments on the President's report of this morning. I think that much was accomplished in the meetings that were held in Ottawa and that it is important to continue knocking on doors and making your presence known. The visibility of the honey packers and beekeepers of Canada was certainly increased in the Market Development Directorate because of the time that the Executive took to discuss the issues that were important to this industry. I am looking forward to the Executives Meeting in Ottawa next year.

It has certainly been an interesting year, since I attended this meeting for the first time in 1981. At the last annual meeting, I introduced myself and the work that we do in the Market Development Directorate at Agriculture Canada. As a follow-up to that meeting I have had the opportunity of working with some of Canada's honey packers and beekeepers and the Executive of the Canadian Honey Council. Occasionally, I have wondered about the fruits of our efforts and whether any progress was being made. Sometimes it is difficult to measure progress or achievements but I would however like to brief you on the tasks the Marketing Services Division has been involved in.

The major program affecting your industry at present is the Advance Payments for Crops Act program. I will be speaking about this on Friday in some detail. I would however like to say that 5 honey organizations applied for and received a Minister's guarantee under the Advance Payments for Crops Act program. The total loan guarantee made available to beekeepers for the 1982/83 crop is \$7.1 million. The predicted number of producers that could benefit from the Advance Payments for Crops Act program is 630. The interest cost savings for individual beekeepers should be significant.

Another issue looked at this year was CANAGREX. The ABA invited themselves to testify before the CANAGREX Standing Committee and took advantage of their stay in Ottawa to meet with my colleagues in the Market Development Directorate to discuss Advance Payments for Crops Act and promotion. An application by the ABA for Advance Payments for Crops Act and the Canadian Agricultural Market Development Fund followed.

The Canadian Honey Council met with department officials in Ottawa on a variety of issues. We held a meeting with my colleagues to discuss promotion on a generic basis with Canadian Agricultural Market Development Fund financial assistance. The Executive was also introduced to officials at Health and Welfare Canada in order to determine the Council's eligibility for funding under the National Health and Welfare Research Development program. In cooperation with Dr. Day, a proposal was submitted to that department for funding. It looks quite favourable that a grant will be made for Dr. Day's research that relates to bee sting allergies.

As a follow-up to the 1981 Canadian Honey Council resolutions, I drew up a promotional plan for honey on a generic basis. This plan was discussed with the other members of the Canadian Honey Council Committee in order to determine funding, and whether a cookbook was the route to go in seeking Canadian Agricultural Market Development Fund assistance. Nothing came of this promotional scheme for many reasons - some logistical - others a difference of goals. Those assigned to the committee travel quite frequently as part of their normal business activities. Therefore, it became very difficult to coordinate meetings or a schedule we all could follow. The reason that I mention this is that in future years a committee should have more members that are capable of covering off for each other in the absence of their other team members.

The resolution we addressed from last year's agenda was #9. I will review this resolution for you.

Resolution Number 9

Whereas a need exists to increase the use of honey on the domestic market and whereas the Canadian Honey Council does not have sufficient financial resources and personnel to develop such a program. Therefore, be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council 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 cooperation 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.

A meeting was held in order to discuss resolution number 9, specifically to determine what type of consumer awareness material the committee would like to develop and the amount of money they could make available. It was assumed that any promotional material developed would be partially funded under the CAMDF program. The discussion was broken down into the following groups:

1. need for a national promotion effort by honey packers and beekeepers;
2. a national honey logo or symbol;
3. a national honey month or week;
4. a honey recipe book; and
5. CAMDF assistance for a promotion done on a brand name basis.

Briefly the discussion under each area went as follows:

1. Need for a national promotion effort

- Promotion is seen as the answer to increasing consumption domestically and reducing the current high levels of honey in storage.
- It was recognized by the committee that certain economies in promotion were possible with a national generic promotion effort aimed at educating consumers on the various ways in which honey can be incorporated into their diet. Such a promotional strategy would be conducted on a generic basis and would be coordinated with the independent promotion activities of the individual packers.
- A national generic promotion effort would also enable the industry to link their promotion activities with other promotional efforts of other food producer groups and also enable them to utilize a public relations approach to access various media outlets (private and government).

2. A national honey logo or symbol

- The committee recognized the benefits of establishing a national symbol or logo that can be used as a seal of approval or to assure the consumers of quality, Canadian honey.
- Such a symbol would provide a focal point for an industry campaign on a generic basis enabling the industry to take advantage of promotion avenues such as food shows, exhibits, etc. that require generic product representation.

- A logo can be used to generate revenue for further promotional efforts by charging a user-free.
- Immediate advantages of having a national symbol or logo are the possibilities of promoting the product by getting free media coverage on honey on a generic basis. At present the industry does not have the capacity to take advantage of a PR approach to promoting their products as there is no generic focal point.

3. A national honey month or week

- The assigning of a month for industry-wide promotion of honey was discussed by the committee. It was recognized that it was an efficient way in which to gain high visibility of a product.
- A comprehensive strategy would require a full media blitz for the chosen time period. This would include linking honey with other products; feeding information and ideas to food editors on radio, television and print media, individual packers featuring honey at retail outlets, etc.
- The problem in assigning a national honey month or week is that there is no organization or person to coordinate such activities. Also lacking is a fund that could be used to promote honey during a national month or week-long push or even on a continuing basis at a smaller scale.

4. A honey recipe book

- According to research on consumer attitudes toward honey there is a need for education on the alternate uses of honey (60% of honey consumers use honey as a spread only).
- A promotion designed for educating consumers about honey would reach the two major target groups by directing it at current consumers who use honey only as a spread and non-users who do not know of "new" ways in which to incorporate honey into their recipes.
- There were too many unknown factors with a cookbook - such as its distribution - whether there was enough room in the market for another cookbook etc. The ABA book was on-line already with their cookbook which further suggested that this may not be the route to go.

5. CAMDF assistance for promotion

- Members of the committee agreed that there was a need to seek CAMDF assistance for creating a recipe book. They also recognized that the funds to start-up such a project as a recipe book would have to be advanced by the major honey packers in Canada that could incorporate the recipe book into their individual promotion efforts. They also recognized that a recipe book was not the most cost-effective approach to promoting their product.
- Nothing came of this proposal.

A CAMDF proposal was, however, received for the promotion of honey - it was designed to promote the product on a brand name basis. The CAMDF Approval Board could not accept this proposal because of the potential conflicts of financially assisting one brand over another. Another honey promotion proposal for CAMDF assistance is under review at present. It is however limited because of its geographic scope. It is based on a generic promotion, but it is not national. The CAMDF Approval Board is enthusiastic about contributing financially to the promotional efforts of the honey industry. They are however interested in supporting generic promotions of a national scope and have urged that there be more cooperation in the industry.

Our Department has stepped up its efforts to incorporate honey into its ongoing promotional programs. A press release was issued to 1200 french and english newspaper and magazine food editors. The theme was "liberate honey from toast" and recipes were sent to the press on how to do just that. A radio program will be released in early December as well as another press release. Agriculture Canada has also released an updated version of our honey publication.

I would now like to concentrate on what seems to be the main problem in relation to market development for the Canadian honey industry - promotion. I know that you are tired of hearing about it - I must admit it is a frustrating problem. I would like to do a quick review of why promotion is needed in the honey industry and then offer a few suggestions on how the promotional position of the honey industry in Canada can be improved.

Basically promotion is an exercise in information, persuasion and influence. A product needs to be promoted on a continuing basis, not just when sales are down or when there is surplus honey to be moved. The consuming public must be constantly informed about your product and persuaded to buy it. Any good promotional strategy rests upon a clear idea of who a producer is trying to sell the product to. In the honey industry, these markets could be segmented into several areas - for example

- farm gate buyers
- urban dwellers between ages of 22 - 35
- high income dwellers in metropolitan areas
- densely populated areas in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Of course, this is not a comprehensive list - it does however point out the importance of knowing ones market and designing a promotion to reach it.

Promotion is a very expensive part of the marketing of a product - but it cannot be overlooked. The honey industry needs to promote its' product - consumption trends are evidence of this - studies have shown that consumers require information on how to handle honey and its various uses.

Since promotion is such an expensive venture it makes good sense to cooperate on promotional efforts. Generic promotions offer considerable savings to an industry - and provide more mileage for every promotional dollar spent. Now that's easy for me to say - but how does one go about promoting on a generic basis.

The first requirement is a strong organization to coordinate the various groups participating in a generic promotion. The main role of a coordinating organization is to ensure that the needs of all are met, to negotiate agreements and to guide a promotional program. It should bring together packers, provincial associations, women's institutes and both levels of government. Revenue for generic promotion can be generated from membership fees, provincial and financial assistance sources or other schemes acceptable to the industry such as levies or buyer remittances, etc. There was a resolution to this effect last year. A continuing source of funding is very important. It should be included as part of any strategy.

The ideas that were discussed with the Canadian Honey Council committee regarding honey promotion revolve around establishing a national logo or symbol; establishing a national honey month or week; taking a full PR approach to exploiting a logo or key honey marketing period. Posters, media releases, brochures, cookbooks, radio and T.V. programs, HRI level promotions all fit into place once the industry decides to cooperate with each other.

I cannot stress too much the need to take a decision now to cooperate in a promotional venture that would be mutually rewarding. Financial assistance opportunities are being lost by the procrastination in making that cooperative decision and acting on it. Agriculture Canada has made its efforts over the past year. Our record shows that. During the course of this meeting I will be ready to discuss the issue of promotion further - I hope to see a resolution coming from this group that is an expression of its commitment to promote on a generic basis - a commitment backed by the financial and human resources required for a successful start in this industry's promotional efforts.

If no questions, I would like to introduce Keven F. McEnirney, President; Mr. Morley, Wilson, Director of Client Services; and, Mr. Rudy Paas, Art Director of Paul, Phelan and Perry Ltd., a Canadian advertising agency that operates out of Toronto and Winnipeg. These gentlemen have many years of experience in promoting honey and Rudy himself is a beekeeper. They are here today to present a few ideas on generic promotion in order to stimulate your thoughts.



Leanne MacMillan
Marketing Officer

CONSUMER AWARENESS COMMITTEE REPORT

Following preliminary discussions and correspondence, the committee established by motion 34, consisting of Paul Pawlowski and Jack Grossman, met with Leanne MacMillan of Agriculture Canada, Marketing Service, at the International in Winnipeg, Monday, April 26th. Cost of meeting and travel was covered by Agriculture Canada and the respective firms.

The committee took into consideration, the Alberta Beekeepers' Association and Food Marketing Branch 1979 Consumer Attitude Study, carried out by Market Facts of Canada. The results revealed that 60 percent of homes sampled were honey users, however, some of these lacked knowledge on honey. Our objective, therefore, appeared to be that of educating the consumer by providing basic information on honey. Also, to appeal to the other 40 percent non-users, it was our desire to motivate them with ideas on using honey.

To ensure minimum matching funds, both Bee Maid and Billy Bee made verbal commitments of \$10,000. each for a total of \$20,000. with additional funds to be solicited from other organizations and interested parties.

The requirement for the bilingual leaflet was to be checked out and letters were forwarded to two packers in Quebec resulting in Doyon & Doyon expressing their willingness to provide \$1,000. for the production of a French version.

Being aware that British Columbia Beekeepers' Assoc. had a honey cookbook of tested recipes; also, that the Alberta Beekeepers' Assoc. were in the process of developing a honey cookbook with recipes being tested by a Home Economist, permission for use of selected recipes was requested by letters to both organizations. A reply was received from the Secretary of the B.C. Association informing us that the recipe book was a fund raising project. Verbal permission for limited use was received from the Alberta Beekeepers' Association with confirmation in writing to follow.

While the committee members were, no doubt, anxious to carry out honey promotion, following the committee meeting, there appeared to be second thoughts and hesitancy as to the direction in which to proceed. It is my feeling that this resulted from lack of specific terms of reference and direction. I would, therefore, recommend that a new committee be formed and that this committee be given a clear workable directive.

In closing, I want to thank the members of the committees for their efforts and patience during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

P. F. Pawlowski

Canola Council Report 1982 (Winnipeg)

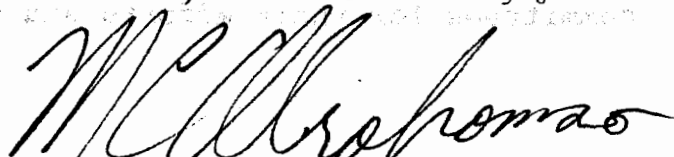
I attended, on your behalf the Canola Council Meeting in Vancouver in March of 1982. My roll there was one of public relations, with growers, researchers, chemical companies and government personnel.

I feel that we reap much more than we sow in contacts with Canola Council members. The cooperation evidenced, by the nectar secretion studies by Drs. Nelson and Jay on various Canola varieties, the understanding of our needs, and our dependance on their work, by plant breeders such as Drs. Downey and Klassen in Saskatoon, Kondra, at Lethbridge and Stephenson who you have heard here, the kind cooperation, support and advice received on projects such as promotion and organization from Jack Giles and Allan Earl. These are some of the benefits that have accrued as a result of our relationship.

The Canola Council is troubled more severely than ourselves by the lower acreages and lower volumes of the past 2 years. They, like the honey industry, have been relatively successful in developing markets for their growers production. The market price of edible oils is influenced by soyabeans, sunflowers, corn, coconuts, fish and many other crops, none of which necessarily face production costs related to Canola. The growers, as you know, have responded to low returns and high costs by reducing acreages, until our Canadian production has difficulty filling the established market. It would appear to me that to compete with other oils, they will have to investigate every possibility of increased yield and minimized cost. This is where we may not yet be able to fulfill our potential. If honey bee pollination does increase yield, then at no cost to the grower, we do increase his returns. However information presently available does not indicate which varieties benefit. After indentifying the need in 1977, we have had to convince those funding research, to find researchers with time for the project, and after that establish methods of evaluations and finally, do the actual practical evaluation and give us results. It is import for us not to become too impatient as we depend on a rather complex team effort to achieve the desired results.

The Canola Council have shown themselves willing to support us in promoting the nectar gathered by our bees from their flowers; however we have not had an adequate generic promotion program to work with them.

We will have to consider carefully whether the cost of attending the Canola Council Convention can be justified in view of our limited resources and whether the welfare of our organization, will, in this instance have to be put before the welfare of the industry. Whether we decide to attend their meetings on a regular basis, or that our funds would be best directed elsewhere, we will endeavour to maintain the ties which have developed between our organizations. I wish to thank Jack Giles' communication coordinator and Dr. Allan Earl, executive secretary for their advice over the past year.



M. C. Abrahamson

STATISTICAL REPORT TO THE CANADIAN

HONEY COUNCIL, NOVEMBER, 1982

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA*

Mr. Chairman, Delegates

Jackie Cooke, our expert in this area regrets not being able to attend this forty-second Canadian Honey Council annual meeting. She has asked me to present her paper and I would be glad to entertain any questions or concerns you may have.

In this report I would like to address two areas: firstly, the concerns raised during the June meeting in Ottawa and secondly to present beekeeping statistics for 1982 and how they compare to previous years. All statistics are shown in tables attached to this report.

During the June meeting, concern was expressed over Statistics Canada's cost recovery insofar as requests for trade data. First of all, data that are collected and published in Statistics Canada catalogues can be obtained free of charge from libraries, Statistics Canada regional offices or by contacting the Division issuing the publication. Attached is a list of the regional or user advisory offices and telephone numbers.

Statistics Canada's cost recovery policy generally only comes into effect when requests are made for special tabulations or for data which are not readily available and thus require more manpower and/or computer time.

The issue of cost recovery was raised because of a concern expressed during last year's annual meeting in Toronto. The question was raised whether United States honey imports originated in that country or from the Peoples Republic of China. Officials in the Trade Division of Statistics Canada informed me that it is possible to determine the initial country of origin.

This information however, is not being picked up in their operation. In order to obtain the information, every document would have to be retrieved and the country of origin information compiled. Since such an exercise is not part of their

*Mike T. Shumsky, Agricultural Representative
Winnipeg Regional Office
Statistics Canada

operation, additional resources would be required. In such a case Statistics Canada's policy is that costs must be recovered. This policy applies to all users.

Another concern raised at the June meeting was in reference to import data on queen bees, specifically that the data were inaccurate for some provinces. I also raised this concern during discussions with Trade Division officials. First of all, all trade data are based on port of entry. Packaged bees may not necessarily remain in the province where they enter. Secondly, Trade Division officials indicated that there have been no changes in their methods of collecting data over the years. However, if the packaging of bees has changed over time, then this could account for a shift in the numbers reported. If such is the case, a description of the changes which have occurred should be provided to Trade Division officials so that the reporting system can be changed.

I would like now to turn to the statistical part of the report.

Honey Production

The number of beekeepers in Canada, this year, surpassed 20,000. Colonies, meanwhile, numbered over 658,000 with an average yield of 107 lbs. Total honey production was forecast in August at 70.3 million lbs. a decline of about 8 percent from the 1981 production of 76.7 million lbs.

Provincially, yields per colony are down from last year in every province except British Columbia. Total honey production, meanwhile is expected to be slightly higher than last year in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and considerably higher in British Columbia. In all other provinces, total honey production is down from the 1981 record production.

Per Capita Consumption

Canadian per capita consumption of honey increased significantly in 1981, reaching 2.46 lbs. compared to 1.72 lbs. in 1980.

Average prices, however, declined from .66¢/lb. in 1980 to .57¢/lb. in 1981; reflecting the record honey crop.

Exports

Honey exports in 1981 were over 18.1 million lbs.; 24 percent down from the 1980 level. The major export markets were still the United States, West Germany and France. Shipments to the United States, were 34 percent lower than in 1980.

Honey exports for January to August, 1982 stand at 10.6 million lbs., a decline of about 7 percent over the same period last year.

Imports

On the import side, almost 986,000 lbs. were brought into Canada last year; roughly 62 percent more than in 1980, with the United States accounting for 71 percent of the imports.

This year for the eight months January to August, imports are about 40 percent lower than they were at the same time a year ago.

Packaged bee imports, compiled by port of entry, have shown an increase over the last three years. Provincially, however, Saskatchewan and Alberta are showing a decrease in 1982, while British Columbia increased substantially. As mentioned earlier these data are based on port of entry not destination.

Finally, I would like to thank the provincial apiarists for their help and assistance in preparing the annual estimates and particularly all the beekeepers.

Without your co-operation with the surveys we would not be able to provide these data.

USER ADVISORY SERVICES - STATISTICS CANADA

St. John's:
Viking Bldg.,
Crosbie Rd.,
St. John's, Nfld.
A1B 3P2

Tel.: 737-4703

Vancouver:
1145 Robson St.,
Vancouver, B. C.
V6E 3W8

Winnipeg:
266 Graham Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.
R3C 0K4

Tel.: 949-4020

Regina:
530 Midtown Centre,
Regina, Sask.
S4P 2B6

Tel.: 359-5405

Edmonton:
Suite 215,
11010 - 101 St.,
Edmonton, Alta.
T5H 4C5

Tel.: 420-3027

Toll-free access to these offices is provided in:

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island - 1-800-565-7192

Saskatchewan - 1(112)800-667-3524

Alberta - 1-800-222-6400

Manitoba - 1-800-282-8006

Agriculture Statistics Division Offices

Truro:
P. O. Box 637,
Truro, Nova Scotia.
B2N 5E5

Tel.: 893-7251

Toronto:
25 St. Clair Ave. E.,
Toronto, Ont.
M4T 1M4

Tel.: 966-6586

Halifax:
1256 Barrington St.,
Halifax, N. S.
B3J 1Y6

Montreal:
1500 Atwater Ave.,
Montreal, Que.
H3Z 1Y2

Tel.: 283-5725

Ottawa:
Central Inquiries,
R. H. Coats Bldg.,
Ottawa, Ont.
K1A 0T6

Tel.: 992-4734

Winnipeg:
Room 500,
General Post Office Bldg.,
266 Graham Avenue,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
R3C 0K4

Tel.: 949-6085

TABLE 1

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS FOR CANADA

Year	Bee- Keepers	Colonies	Production per colony	Total Production
	No.	No.	lbs.	'000 lbs.
1977	16,010	546,490	113	61,844
1978	17,470	566,900	119	67,426
1979	18,550	577,200	126	72,545
1980	19,500	607,800	106	64,450
1981	19,980	633,500	121	76,655
1982p	20,250	658,450	107	70,294
<u>5 Year Averages</u>				
1977 - 81	18,300	586,380	117	68,584
1976 - 80	17,370	565,860	114	64,472
1975 - 79	16,130	545,990	111	60,866
1974 - 78	14,690	525,270	106	55,514
1973 - 77	12,970	449,470	106	52,955
1972 - 76	11,440	473,630	108	50,706

TABLE 2

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS BY PROVINCE

Year	Bee- Keepers	Colonies	Average Yield	Total Production
	No.	No.	lbs.	'000 lbs.
<u>British Columbia</u>				
1977	4,500	47,000	118	5,546
1978	5,200	50,000	83	4,150
1979	5,250	51,000	101	5,151
1980	5,400	49,000	79	3,871
1981	5,600	50,500	92	4,646
1982p	5,600	51,000	118	6,018
<u>Alberta</u>				
1977	1,800	165,000	130	21,450
1978	1,800	160,000	125	20,000
1979	1,700	150,000	151	22,600
1980	1,800	160,000	142	22,720
1981	1,700	170,000	136	23,100
1982p	1,650	174,000	105	18,270
<u>Saskatchewan</u>				
1977	900	64,900	138	8,956
1978	950	68,000	168	11,424
1979	1,550	74,000	160	11,840
1980	1,700	80,000	157	12,560
1981	1,700	83,000	158	13,114
1982p	1,700	86,000	155	13,330
<u>Manitoba</u>				
1977	1,050	81,000	141	11,421
1978	1,200	85,000	178	15,130
1979	1,300	93,000	168	15,624
1980	1,400	99,000	155	15,345
1981	1,550	103,000	162	16,686
1982p	1,600	108,000	159	17,172

TABLE 2 - Continued

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS BY PROVINCE

Year	Bee- Keepers	Colonies	Average Yield	Total Production
	No.	No.	lbs.	'000 lbs.
<u>Ontario</u>				
1977	4,000	106,000	75	7,950
1978	4,300	112,000	78	8,736
1979	4,300	108,000	76	8,176
1980	4,300	110,000	50	5,500
1981	4,300	110,000	67	7,370
1982p	4,200	112,000	67	7,504
<u>Quebec</u>				
1977	2,600	73,700	79	5,811
1978	2,750	82,000	88	7,250
1979	3,050	90,000	93	8,350
1980	3,420	98,000	37	3,631
1981	3,600	105,000	101	10,565
1982p	4,000	115,000	60	6,900
<u>New Brunswick</u>				
1977	440	2,940	68	200
1978	500	3,200	67	214
1979	600	3,800	78	296
1980	650	3,900	65	254
1981	680	4,000	98	392
1982p	600	4,100	80	328

TABLE 2 - Continued

BEEKEEPING STATISTICS BY PROVINCE

Year	Bee- Keepers	Colonies	Average Yield	Total Production
	No.	No.	lbs.	'000 lbs.
<u>Nova Scotia</u>				
1977	520	5,000	82	410
1978	550	5,500	72	396
1979	590	6,100	63	384
1980	630	6,600	70	462
1981	650	6,700	95	636
1982p	690	7,000	90	630
<u>Prince Edward Island</u>				
1977	200	950	105	100
1978	220	1,200	105	126
1979	210	1,300	95	124
1980	200	1,300	82	107
1981	200	1,300	112	146
1982p	210	1,350	105	142

p - preliminary

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 23-007

TABLE 3

APPARENT PER CAPITA FOOD CONSUMPTION OF HONEY

IN CANADA

1977 - 1981

	Production	Beginning Stocks	Imports	Gross Supply	Exports	Ending Stocks	Net Supply	Population	Average Price	Pounds per capita retail weight
1977	61,844	25,126	444	87,414	19,770	21,649	45,995	23,280	.50	1.98
1978	67,426	21,649	549	89,624	14,729	26,428	48,467	23,493	.56	2.06
1979	72,545	..	564	73,109	18,040	..	55,069	23,690	.63	2.32
1980	64,450	..	609	65,059	23,952	..	41,107	23,959	.66	1.72
1981P	76,655	..	992	77,647	18,122	..	59,525	24,213	.57	2.46

'000 lbs.

c/lb.

..Stock data are no longer available.

Source: Statistics Canada, Production and Average Price are taken from cat. 23-007.
 All other data are taken from cat. 32-229 (old cat. no. 32-226).

TABLE 4
CANADIAN HONEY EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1978-1982
(CLASS 55-09)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u> Ibs.	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Algeria	--	--	--	--	420
Argentina	--	--	1,500	--	--
Australia	--	--	1,298	--	--
United Kingdom	814,503	1,151,081	1,535,663	787,800	919,578
Bahamas	12,500	15,200	9,925	10,738	9,384
Barbados	10,870	19,398	21,781	25,590	14,168
Belgium-Luxem	298,939	162,500	145,980	173,778	66,080
Benin	--	5,400	--	--	--
Bermuda	22,650	30,868	37,451	28,645	21,676
Cuba	--	--	37,168	--	--
Denmark	--	--	--	--	--
France	1,934,539	2,836,337	1,523,801	1,221,691	1,100,069
Fr. West Indies	--	--	--	4,525	3,075
Germany West	2,086,763	3,163,364	3,081,818	3,787,564	2,179,264
Greece	--	--	10,021	--	--
Hong Kong	17,400	22,200	7,200	89,437	--
Iceland	--	22,400	--	--	--
India	--	--	--	82,480	--
Italy	--	--	--	3,308	--
Jamaica	--	--	--	600	326,300
Japan	115,510	601,083	444,118	202,015	46,245
Korea, South	--	--	--	42,492	--
Kuwait	--	--	--	28,910	--
Lebanon	702	629	628	839	--
Leew-Wind Is.	1,850	--	--	--	1,405
Malaysia	3,900	8,700	1,800	--	1,800
Morocco	--	--	--	--	2,421
Netherlands	921,115	721,001	350,368	456,264	32,678
Norway	27,600	36,000	22,080	27,600	--
Puerto Rico	2,700	8,400	6,000	--	--
Qatar	--	--	--	--	--
Singapore	16,800	54,615	--	--	--
St. Pierre-Miq.	660	--	--	1,562	1,090
Switzerland	24,000	28,800	57,600	57,600	57,612
Sweden	17,332	20,507	52,837	204,362	212,729
Taiwan	--	--	--	50,882	--
Trinidad-Tobago	--	--	17,780	--	--
United States	8,398,204	9,131,033	16,525,211	10,834,115	5,555,167
Total	18,039,516	23,952,028	18,122,797	10,551,161	

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 65-004
1982 data cumulative to August, 1982

TABLE 5

CANADIAN HONEY IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1978-1982

(CLASS 55-09)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
United Kingdom	9,624	446	6,475	3,267	1,005
Argentina	138,741	1,987	2,980	162,848	2,935
Austria	--	600	--	--	--
Australia	10,582	--	--	338	--
Belgium-Luxem	--	--	--	37,037	--
Brazil	33,069	38,211	--	24,024	45,459
People R. of China	1,497	46,559	112,430	--	--
Columbia	--	--	11,243	--	--
France	6,188	6,508	4,939	4,175	1,362
Germany West	2,821	--	2,312	1,756	1,425
Greece	40,745	53,708	39,328	16,331	17,684
Hong Kong	--	--	--	6,877	1,515
Hungary	6,000	19,398	13,207	12,756	4,804
Ireland	--	--	--	2,487	--
Israel	13,216	9,630	4,815	5,700	6,071
Italy	--	1,393	--	--	--
Netherlands	8,035	7,591	2,479	1,922	3,485
New Zealand	2,135	1,283	--	--	--
Peru	41,978	--	--	--	--
Portugal	--	--	1,851	2,781	4,541
Romania	--	18,000	--	--	--
Switzerland	8,187	--	--	2,205	--
Spain	--	--	--	--	30,534
Turkey	--	--	--	--	245,315
U. S. A.	223,272	341,062	400,222	701,343	--
U. S. S.R.	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	3,175	18,011	7,200	--	--
Total	549,265	564,387	609,481	985,847	366,135

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 65-007

1982 data cumulative to August, 1982

TABLE 6

IMPORTS OF PACKAGED BEERS (1)

(CLASS 9-10)

	1980		1981		1982	
	No. of Pkgs	Value \$'000	No. of Pkgs	Value \$'000	No. of Pkgs	Value \$'000
Nova Scotia	578	12	487	13	-	-
New Brunswick	4,636	96	4,645	98	6,336	160
Quebec	16,731	374	23,600	545	31,197	497
Ontario	13,597	303	16,672	384	15,213	351
Manitoba	36,863	714	38,039	821	44,433	1,004
Saskatchewan	8,768	164	8,758	181	2,325	56
Alberta	4,833	88	4,487	67	2,812	46
British Columbia	229,677	4,593	234,573	5,271	252,202	5,965
Grand Total	315,683	6,344	331,261	7,380	354,518	8,079

Figures cumulative to June 1982

(1) Data are compiled by port of entry

Source: External Trade, Statistics Canada

Research Branch Report

Agriculture Canada

November 18, 1982

Mr. Chairman:

I will be presenting this report on behalf of Mr. Dick Prentice who was unable to attend.

Pollen Analysis for Export Honey

You have before you a draft of Agriculture Canada's position on this topic. In brief, Agriculture Canada is prepared to provide training in methods of pollen analysis, reference materials for the analysts, and ongoing assistance through the National Identification Service. Steps have already been taken to meet these objectives. The analysis will be carried out in Calgary at the Western Laboratory of the Laboratory Services Division. This laboratory already conducts tests routinely on the chemical composition of honey. The present position is based on an anticipated 200 samples per year.

Research Workshop Report - 1981

The previous workshop (1977) was up-dated to provide recommendations to be used as guidelines by agencies that are now or may be involved in research programs aimed at helping Canada's honey industry achieve its full potential.

A major concern at present in North America is the possible threat of the introduction of exotic mites or Africanized bees. With the identification of the Acarine mite in Mexico and the Varroa mite in South America, the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists (C.A.P.A.) feels that a plan of action should be made in advance to any known introduction to north America. To this end, contingency plans have been developed to implement actions in three circumstances: (1) in advance of known introductions; (2) at the time of identification of exotic mites in Canada; (3) at the time of identification of exotic mites in the U.S.A.

Research priorities and recommendations are outlined under the following headings; (1) Production, (a) stock selection and breeding, (b) diseases and pests, (c) colony management; (2) Regulations, (a) chemicals used in the beekeeping industry; (b) evaluation of pesticides under Canadian conditions; (3) Utilization, (a) nectar production and pollination of specific crops, (b) new nectar and pollen sources; (4) Education; (5) Marketing.


Briefly, I will make comments about the last two.

(4) Education: Over the next 5 years it is anticipated that seven(7) professional positions will be required in apiculture in order to fill up-coming vacancies and/or new positions. Extension at the provincial level is the mainstay of a strong and viable industry. Several provinces have been successful in obtaining staff to better serve beekeepers with technical information and to intensify inspection services. Extension cannot be underestimated and its strengthening should be encouraged by the industry at every possible opportunity.

(5) Marketing: The C.A.P.A. suggests that the Canadian Honey Council identify and assign priorities to the industry's marketing problems; that these concerns be forwarded to Agriculture Canada, Economic Research Division, for possible consideration.

If there are questions I will try to answer them or refer them to Mr. Prentice.

Respectfully presented by:


D.L. Nelson
Research Station
Beaverlodge, Alberta

DRAFT

POSITION PAPER

Subject

Canadian Honey Council request for pollen analyses of honey destined for export to the European Economic Community.

Background

Presently Canadian honey is not analysed for pollen content prior to shipment to Europe. However, pollen analyses have been used by Europeans as a reason for downgrading Canadian honey exported to the EEC. Reasons cited for downgrading the honey on this basis have been:

- absence of pollen which makes it impossible to ascertain the floral source of the honey
- presence of pollen which comes from floral sources other than the one indicated on the label.

There are many problems associated with the use of pollen as a means for determining either the quality or the floral source of the honey. For example,

- Filtration during processing can remove all or most of the pollen from the honey. This can be done without altering the qualities of the honey in other respects.
- Foreign pollen can be added to honey as a means of falsifying its floral source.

Apparently there are some unwritten trade practices regarding the percentage of pollen types that should be present in

honey labelled as to floral source. However, the Codex Alimentarius Recommended European Regional Standard for Honey (1969) contains no compositional criteria concerned with the pollen content of honey. As of the 14th session of the Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission (1981) there was no worldwide standard for honey nor any indication that this standard, when adopted, would contain any compositional criteria for pollen.

Agriculture Canada Position

Agriculture Canada, through cooperation between the Research Branch (Biosystematics Research Institute; contact: Mr. G. A. Mulligan, Director, 613-996-1665) and the Food Production and Inspection Branch (Laboratory Services Division; contact: Mr. R. B. Maybury, A/Director, 613-995-4907) will provide analyses of pollen in honey destined for export to Europe.

The Research Branch will provide training in methods of pollen analysis, reference materials for the analysts, and ongoing assistance through the National Identification Service. Steps have already been taken to meet these objectives. The actual analyses will be carried out in Calgary at the Western Laboratory of the Laboratory Services Division (contact: Ms. A. Peakes, 403-231-5741). This laboratory already conducts tests routinely on the chemical composition of honey and is equipped to conduct pollen analyses as well. The number of analyses that will be completed each year has

yet to be determined. Our present position is based on an anticipated 200 samples per year with the expectation, however, that this number will require adjustment when the industry has fully defined its needs.

G. A. Neish
Research Branch
5-7084

R.M. Prentice
Research Coordinator, Protection
Research Branch (995-7084)



Agriculture
Canada

Research Direction générale
Branch de la recherche
Biosystematics Research Institute
Wm. Saunders Bldg., C.E.F.

Ottawa, Ontario
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File No. / Numéro de dossier

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November 1, 1982

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. Gordon Neish
Room 789
Sir John Carling Bldg.

We in the Biosystematics Research Institute are prepared to spend several days training personnel from Production and Marketing Branch in the recovery of pollen grains from honey and their identification.

This will involve instruction in the taxonomic literature and keys, practical microscopy of pollen and their micromorphological features used for identification and recovery techniques from honey samples.

Several steps must be followed in the procedure to recover pollen from honey involving dilutions, filtering, acetolysis, microscope slide preparation and microscopy. These procedures will allow for the analyses of ca 50 samples per week by 1 individual.

The training will take 3 to 4 days and when identification problems exist we will be pleased on a non-routine basis to identify difficult pollen samples through our B.R.I. National Identification Service.

Please find enclosed correspondence between myself and Mrs. Pat Archer-Shee, Calgary Lab and reference material regarding pollen honey identification.

C.W. Crompton
Vascular Plant Section

CWC:jc

Encl.

Canada

Alberta Honey Crop Insurance Program

Report to Canadian Honey Council

Nov. 19, 1982.

Winnipeg

by Kenn Tuckey

Following up initial efforts in 1972 and 1979 a committee of the Alberta Beekeepers Association working with Alberta Agriculture and the Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation was able to develop an insurance plan for honey that went into effect on April 1, 1982.

Since the Federal Government has steadfastly refused to include honey as an insurable crop the Government of Alberta elected to pay the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the insurance premiums normally paid by the Federal Government as well as the operating costs.

The plan is explained in the accompanying sheet but a few features can be pointed out. The plan is to be based on each individual beekeeper's production experience. Since many beekeepers were unable to provide the information for an initial five year average, area averages were brought into play. A beekeeper could use the area average on his own or any combination as a starting point. As experience in the plan is gained the beekeeper will use his own figures until he is working on his own 10 year average.

Protection is arranged as a guaranteed production of so many pounds of honey for each producing colony of bees that was counted on May 31. The entire beekeeping operation has to be insured. To obtain protection the beekeeper must have at least 200 hives. The beekeeper can choose to buy protection to either 70% or 80% of his long term average. In order to keep premiums to a reasonable level, beekeepers are not protected for the first 65 pounds of production. i.e. a 200 pound average at the 80% level gives a guaranteed production of 160 pounds. Subtracting the 65 pounds the beekeeper must get leaves effective coverage of 95 pounds. The price of honey for 1982 was set at 63¢ per pound.

The following example shows how premium costs are calculated for a beekeeper in the northern region. Assuming a 200 pound average, 80% coverage gives 160 pounds protection per hive. Deduct 65 pounds. Therefore $160 - 65 = 95$ pounds coverage per hive. Amount of coverage is 95 pounds \times 63¢ = \$59.85 per hive. Cost of coverage is \$59.85 \times .0482 = \$2.88 per hive. This figure may be reduced if either the operation size or good experience discounts come into play.

CROP INSURANCE FOR HONEY

Commencing in 1982 crop insurance has been extended to cover commercial honey production in Alberta. This is a first for all of Canada. It has been made possible largely as a result of the efforts of a few individual honey producers who recognized the need for this type of protection and who were successful in getting the government of the province to help finance the program.

The program will be administered by Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation. Costs to the honey producer will be kept low because the province will pay all administrative costs and one-half of all the premiums.

Honey producers are encouraged to look at the program carefully. While Fieldmen of the Corporation will endeavour to contact all eligible producers, those who would like further information at this time are urged to contact the office of Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance in their area. The deadline for application is April 30.

The following is a brief outline of the program:

THE NEED FOR COVERAGE

The commercial production of honey, like other agricultural ventures, is facing a cost-price squeeze. The high cost of equipment, bees, labour, sugar, transportation, veterinary supplies and all the staples of an efficient operation require a heavy investment each year. In order to meet these costs, producers cannot afford a major loss.

Experience has shown that in beekeeping, like other areas of farming, crop losses are certain every year in some area of the province. Now, through Crop Insurance, honey producers can protect themselves against serious loss and resulting financial disaster.

HOW DOES THE INSURANCE WORK?

Each insured receives an overall production guarantee. If he produces less than his guarantee, due to natural hazards, he is paid for his shortage at a predetermined price.

Example: Production guarantee	24,000 lbs.
Production	<u>20,000 lbs.</u>
Shortage	4,000 lbs.

If a price of 63¢ per lb. has been established, this producer would receive $4,000 \times 63¢ = \$2,520.00$.

WHO MAY INSURE?

Residents of Alberta who produce honey and operate at least 200 hives.

HOW IS COVERAGE ESTABLISHED?

Producers can elect a coverage of either 70% or 80% of their average production per hive. Total coverage is arrived at by multiplying the coverage per hive by the number of hives insured. All hives of an individual must be covered.

Where records are available the coverage of an Insured will be based on his own production over a 5-year period. Where the Insured has less than five years, those records that are available will be used along with enough years of area average to come up with a 5-year average. For new producers or those without production records, the 5-year area average will be used to arrive at the coverage level. Actual yields will be added each year until coverage is finally based on the producer's own average production over a 10-year period. The longer period is advantageous to the producer because it lessens the impact of a poor production year.

his

At the 80% level, the producer will have a coverage of 80% of his 5-year average; similarly, for the 70% level. For example, if his 5-year average is 150 pounds, his coverage per hive at 80% would be $.80 \times 150$ or 120 pounds.

Since it has been established by consultation with honey producers that 65 pounds per hive is a minimum that would be produced even under the worst conditions, coverage begins at the 65 pound level. As an example, the maximum payment to the above producer with 120 lbs. coverage per hive, would be for $120 - 65 = 55$ pounds at the established price.

WHAT ABOUT PRICE?

For the 1982 production year, the price per pound of honey on which insurance coverage and loss payments will be based is \$0.63 per pound.

WHAT ABOUT PREMIUMS?

Premiums are kept low because of provincial government's support to the program. The province pays one-half of premium costs and all administration costs.

Premiums will be calculated on an individual basis using the premium rates calculated for each Risk Area shown in the table below:

<u>PREMIUM RATE TABLE</u>		
<u>Risk Area</u>	<u>70%</u>	<u>80%</u>
Southern Region	3.54%	5.15%
Central Region	3.86%	5.24%
Northern Region	3.56%	4.82%
Peace River Region	4.92%	6.66%

For example, a producer in the Peace River area who has elected the 80% coverage level and has \$30.00 per hive coverage, would pay a premium of $\$30.00 \times 6.66\% = \2.00 per hive. The province would pay an equal amount.

Cost Reducing Factors

- 1) Good Experience Discount - a discount on premium recognizing loss-free years and continuous participation. This discount amounts to:

After 1 year without a loss - 3%	After 4 years without a loss - 15%
After 2 years without a loss - 6%	After 5 years without a loss - 20%
After 3 years without a loss - 10%	After 6 years without a loss - 25%

- 2) Size discount allowed based on number of hives insured. The following discounts are allowed on premiums:

under 300 hives	- no discount
300 - 599 hives	- 5%
600 - 999 hives	- 10%
1,000 hives and over	- 15%

WHEN SHOULD APPLICATION BE MADE?

Not later than April 30. Applications cannot ordinarily be accepted after that, though in this initial year it may be necessary to extend this date until all producers have been contacted and have had the opportunity to obtain coverage.

Following application and not later than May 31, a Report of Producing Hives must be completed. Since the guarantee a producer receives is an overall guarantee and is not on a per hive basis, all hives operated must be insured.

WHAT PERIOD DOES COVERAGE APPLY?

Coverage begins upon filing the Report of Producing Hives and continues through to the extraction of honey.

HOW IS PRODUCTION CALCULATED?

At the end of each season and not later than October 30, an Insured who believes he has produced less honey than his guarantee or coverage must submit a claim. An adjuster will call and all production must be accounted for including stocks still on hand as well as honey sold and given away. Total production will then be deducted from coverage to arrive at the indemnity.

Similarly, each Insured must account for all his honey production at the end of each season, in order to update coverage for the succeeding year.

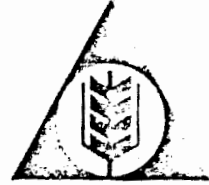
CAN INSURANCE BE USED AS COLLATERAL?

Yes. Producers can assign any indemnities to which they may be entitled to banks or any other creditor. Insurance is an excellent way to improve your credit rating and obtain necessary operating capital.

A PROGRAM FOR PRODUCERS

This honey insurance program has been developed, and is being offered, at the request of honey producers. It is hoped there will be good participation by a large share of those who are eligible for coverage. This is essential to assure its continuance.

Remember, the deadline for application is April 30. Contact the Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance office in your area for further particulars.



ALBERTA HAIL AND CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

CONFIRMATION OF HONEY INSURANCE

CONTRACT NUMBER _____ DISTRICT OFFICE _____
NAME _____ PHONE NUMBER _____
ADDRESS _____ POSTAL CODE _____

I request insurance on honey production at the coverage level elected below. I understand that no changes in coverage level will be accepted after April 30 and that I must insure all the hives I operate.

	70%	80%
Coverage Level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of hives I intend to insure		<input type="checkbox"/>

For 1982, the insured value for honey will be \$.63 a pound.

Date _____ Applicant's Signature _____

Corporation Representative _____

NOTES FOR ADDRESS TO CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL, NOV. 18TH, HOLIDAY INN SOUTH
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL AND GUESTS.

I HAVE BEEN ASKED TO ADDRESS YOU TODAY ON THE WORLD HONEY SITUATION.

THE 1982 CROP IN THE 10 MAJOR HONEY PRODUCING COUNTRIES IS ESTIMATED AT 596.5 THOUSAND TONNES UP SLIGHTLY FROM THE 1981 CROP OF 588.5 THOUSAND TONNES.

PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR THESE COUNTRIES ARE SHOWN IN TABLE 1. THE LARGEST CHANGES IN PRODUCTION ARE A 23 PERCENT INCREASE IN U.S. PRODUCTION TO 100.3 THOUSAND TONNES AND A 27 PERCENT DECLINE IN MEXICO'S PRODUCTION TO 45 THOUSAND TONNES. FRENCH PRODUCTION MORE THAN DOUBLED FROM 1981 LEVELS TO 25 THOUSAND TONNES.

THE SOVIET UNION IS THE WORLD'S LARGEST HONEY PRODUCER AT 180 THOUSAND TONNES DURING 1982. THIS LEVEL REPRESENTS A 6.7 PERCENT DECLINE FROM THE 1981 CROP OF 193 THOUSAND TONNES. ALTHOUGH MOST OF THE RUSSIAN CROP IS CONSUMED LOCALLY APPROXIMATELY 12 THOUSAND MT OF HONEY IS EXPORTED MAINLY TO JAPAN AND EASTERN AND WESTERN EUROPE.

CHINA, THE WORLD'S SECOND LARGEST PRODUCER AT 13.0% OF THE WORLD OUTPUT, INCREASED ITS PRODUCTION TO 120 THOUSAND TONNES FROM THE 1981 CROP OF 115 THOUSAND TONNES AND WELL ABOVE THE VERY POOR 1980 CROP OF 80 THOUSAND TONNES. PRODUCTION POTENTIAL HAS SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED WITH THE GROWTH IN COLONY NUMBERS FROM 3.0 MILLION IN 1976 TO 5.7 MILLION IN 1982.

THE UNITED STATES RANKED THIRD IN PRODUCTION WITH 100.3 THOUSAND TONNES FOLLOWED BY MEXICO WITH 45,000 MT AND ARGENTINA WAS SIXTH WITH 33,000 MT. ARGENTINA'S CROP WAS DOWN SLIGHTLY DURING 1982 WHILE A SHARP DECLINE WAS RECORDED FOR MEXICO. CANADA HAD THE FIFTH LARGEST PRODUCTION OF 31.9 THOUSAND TONNES.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED 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, HAD A SLIGHTLY IMPROVED CROP DURING 1982 AT 15 THOUSAND TONNES. THE 1981 IMPORTS AMOUNTED TO 74.7 THOUSAND TONNES UP 13.9% FROM 1980. THE THREE LEADING SUPPLIERS OF HONEY TO WEST GERMANY AND THEIR SHARE OF IMPORTS IN 1980 WERE MEXICO 31.0%, CHINA 23%, AND ARGENTINA 9.4%. CANADA MAINTAINED ITS 2% SHARE OF GERMAN 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 RE-EXPORTS 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 SHOWED A TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN 1981, UP 58% TO A RECORD HIGH OF 35,071 MT. THE THREE MAJOR SUPPLIERS IN 1980 WERE CHINA 35.6%, CANADA A CLOSE SECOND 35.5% AND MEXICO 17.4%. IN 1981 MEXICO TOOK THE LEAD WITH 32%, FOLLOWED BY CHINA 25% AND ARGENTINA 16%, CANADA FELL TO FOURTH POSITION WITH ONLY 14% SHARE OF U.S. IMPORTS.

DURING THE FIRST 8 MONTHS OF 1982 U.S. IMPORTS TOTALLED 28,201 TONNES, THE MAJOR SUPPLIERS WERE MEXICO, 9300 TONNES (33%); ARGENTINA 5,400 TONNES (19.6%), CHINA 5,000 TONNES (18%), CANADA AND AUSTRALIA SHIPPED 2,500 TONNES (9%) EACH. CANADIAN SHIPMENTS TO THE U.S. DURING SEPTEMBER TOTALLED 871 TONNES.

JAPAN'S HONEY IMPORTS IN 1980 WERE DOWN 4,000 MT TO 20,104 MT. THIS REDUCTION REFLECTS THE STAGNATION OF CONSUMPTION IN GENERAL. THE HONEY IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION EXPECTED 1981 IMPORTS TO RECOVER TO 1979 LEVELS.

JAPANESE HONEY PRODUCTION IS NOT EXPECTED TO SHOW FURTHER GROWTH BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF ADDITIONAL FLORAL SOURCES.

THE JAPANESE CONSUMER PREFERS ODORLESS AND PALE COLOR HONEY, MILK VETCH IS REGARDED AS THE BEST, FOLLOWED BY CLOVER, ACADIA AND UNSHU MANDARIN. ALL LOCAL HONEY IS SOLD DOMESTICALLY DUE TO THE HIGH PRICE WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED AND THE NON-UNIFORMITY OF QUALITY. IMPORTED HONEY IS MARKETED THROUGH THE DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS TO THE SUPER STORES, DEPARTMENT STORES, ETC.

HONEY CONSUMPTION IN JAPAN HAS INCREASED BECAUSE JAPANESE REGARD HONEY AS ONE OF THE NATURAL DIET FOODS AND AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR SUGAR.

CANADA IMPORTED 276 MT OF HONEY 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 1981 CANADIAN IMPORTS SHOWED AN INCREASE TO 445 MT VALUED AT \$843,000 (\$1.89/KG AT 86¢/LB). ADDED IMPORTS ORIGINATED

TABLE 2

FROM UNITED STATES WHOSE IMPORT SHARE INCREASED TO 72% AND ARGENTINA 17%.

CHINA BECAME THE LEADING EXPORTER OF HONEY IN 1980 SHIPPING

46,135 MT. MAJOR MARKETS INCLUDED WEST GERMANY AND JAPAN 32% EACH; THE UNITED STATES 17% AND THE UNITED KINGDOM 7%. MEXICO HAS FALLEN TO SECOND POSITION WITH EXPORT OF 39,402 MT; DISTRIBUTED AMONG WEST GERMANY 37%, EAST GERMANY 28% AND 9% TO THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED KINGDOM RESPECTIVELY.

A RECENT REPORT FROM MEXICO NOTED THAT EXPORTS MAY DECLINE IF CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS OF THE USE OF HONEY AS A SOFT DRINK SWEETENER ARE SUCCESSFUL.

THE THIRD LARGEST EXPORTER WAS ARGENTINA FOLLOWED BY THE USSR, AUSTRALIA AND IN SIXTH POSITION CANADA.

TABLE 3

CANADIAN EXPORTS IN 1981 FELL TO 8,200 TONNES, A 24.3 PERCENT DECLINE FROM 1980 LEVELS. THE TOTAL VALUE OF HONEY EXPORTS DECLINED 18.6 PERCENT TO \$13.0 MILLION. LOWER SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES ACCOUNTED FOR VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE DECREASE. WEST GERMANY REMAINED CANADA'S SECOND LARGEST MARKET IMPORTING 1,718 THOUSAND TONNES (20.9%). THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY FRANCE, 554 THOUSAND TONNES (6.7%), THE NETHERLANDS 207 THOUSAND TONNES (2.5%), AND SWEDEN 92.7 THOUSAND TONNES (1.13%). CANADA EXPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME TO ITALY, KUWAIT, SOUTH KOREA AND TAIWAN.

CANADIAN EXPORTS DURING THE FIRST 9 MONTHS OF 1982 HAVE INCREASED 8 PERCENT FROM THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR. AS THE TABLE SHOWS THE PATTERN OF EXPORTS REMAINED SIMILAR TO THAT OF 1981.

TO EXPAND CANADIAN HONEY EXPORTS INCREASED MARKETING EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF YOUR INDUSTRY WILL BE NECESSARY. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE FROM THE

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS - PROGRAM FOR EXPORT MARKET DEVELOPMENT.

PEMD FOOD WILL PROVIDE A CONTRIBUTION TOWARD UP TO 50 PERCENT OF THE ELIGIBLE COSTS OF UNDERTAKING EXPORT MARKETING ACTIVITIES. TRIPS TO FOREIGN MARKETS TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL SALES OPPORTUNITIES, PARTICIPATION IN TRADE FAIRS AND BRINGING FOREIGN BUYERS TO CANADA ARE SOME OF THE ACTIVITIES ELIGIBLE FOR SUPPORT.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS STATIONED IN CANADA'S EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES AROUND THE WORLD CAN PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE POTENTIAL FOR SALES OF YOUR PRODUCT - BE IT HONEY OR SOMETHING ELSE IN THEIR TERRITORY.

TO UTILIZE THE PEMD PROGRAM OR TO CONTACT THE TRADE COMMISSIONERS, I SUGGEST YOU CALL THE REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION/INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE IN YOUR PROVINCE.

THANK YOU.

TABLE 1

1982 HONEY PRODUCTION

	<u>PRODUCTION</u> (MT 000's)		<u>% CHANGE</u> <u>1982/1981</u>	<u>No. OF</u> <u>COLONIES</u> (MILLIONS)	<u>YIELD</u> KGS/COLONY
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>			
ARGENTINA	34	33	- 2.9	1.3	25.3
AUSTRALIA	21	18.3	-12.9	2.18	8.4
BRAZIL	24	28	16.7	1.8	15.5
CANADA	32.9	31.9	- 3.0	.7	48.4
CHINA	115	120	4.3	5.7	21.0
MEXICO	62.0	45	-27.4	2.1	21.4
USA	31.6	100.3	22.9	4.25	23.6
SOVIET UNION	19.3	180	- 6.7	7.9	22.8
W. GERMANY	13	15	15.4	1.13	13.2
FRANCE	<u>12</u>	<u>25</u>	108.3	1.2	20.8
	588.5	596.5			

TABLE 2

CANADIAN IMPORTS OF HONEY
JANUARY - AUGUST

SOURCE	1980		1981	
	QUANTITY KG.	VALUE \$000	QUANTITY KG.	VALUE \$000
UNITED KINGDOM	739	1	456	2
IRELAND	1,128	10	--	--
BELGIUM - LUXEMBOURG	153	1	--	--
FRANCE	1,561	3	618	4
WEST GERMANY	100	NA	646	3
GREECE	--	--	8,021	39
NETHERLANDS	--	--	1,581	4
PORTUGAL	--	--	2,060	6
SPAIN	1,000	9	--	--
HUNGARY	1,090	4	2,179	6
ISRAEL	--	--	2,754	19
HONG KONG	1,920	9	687	3
PEOPLE'S REP. OF CHINA	2,023	4	20,620	23
ARGENTINA	56,487	83	1,331	5
UNITED STATES	218,179	368	111,272	301
TURKEY	--	--	13,850	27
	<u>284,380</u>	<u>493</u>	<u>166,075</u>	<u>441</u>

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF HONEY
JANUARY - SEPTEMBER

DESCRIPTION	1981		1982	
	QUANTITY KG.	VALUE \$000	QUANTITY KG.	VALUE \$000
UNITED KINGDOM	183,353	295	485,457	758
BELGIUM - LUXEMB.	54,874	91	32,974	61
FRANCE	404,212	801	526,928	873
WEST GERMANY	1,014,206	1788	1,076,064	2022
ITALY	1,500	4	--	--
NETHERLANDS	156,526	238	32,050	54
NORWAY	12,519	35	--	--
SWEDEN	81,895	172	107,294	215
SWITZERLAND	26,127	56	26,132	60
KUWAIT	13,113	35	--	--
ALGERIA	--	--	191	NA
HONG KONG	30,924	47	--	--
INDIA	37,412	51	--	--
MALAYSIA	--	--	816	3
SINGAPORE	--	--	2,964	8
JAPAN	46,494	82	40,770	82
SOUTH KOREA	19,274	23	--	--
TAIWAN	23,080	31	--	--
BAHAMAS	4,871	10	4,256	9
BERMUDA	12,993	27	11,057	26
BARBADOS	10,154	21	6,426	16
JAMAICA	--	--	174,224	261
LEEWARD-WIND ISLANDS	--	--	637	2
FR. WEST INDIES	2,052	4	1,395	3
ST. PIERRE -MIQ.	529	1	494	1
UNITED STATES	3,336,181	4672	3,391,098	4945
MOROCCO	--	--	1,098	3
TOTAL	5,475,289	8434	5,922,325	9401

Research Committee Report 1982 (Winnipeg)

As I understand it, the main purpose of the research committee is to provide the official liason between the industry and the very capable and dedicated research people, both in entomology and in related fields, who support it.

During the last year, my work has been very limited; the years projects having been discussed and prioritized at last years Workshop in Toronto. I will not attempt to cover the projects, which will be reported by Dr. Don Nelson.

I wish to express on behalf of council our appreciation to Agriculture Canada, Ken Dean, Eric Smith, Dick Prentice and others who gave their support over the year and to the individuals who worked so effectively in preparing the research workshop report.

Together with your President, I attended the CAPA meetings Monday and Tuesday and participated in their discussions. I have also been in contact with them throughout the year.

I wish to thank CAPA members and executive for the close relationship with us.

I thank you for the confidence you all have shown in allowing me the opportunity to serve you in the past year.

Yours truly,



M. C. Abrahamson

REPORT OF THE CAPA/CHC COMMITTEE
INVESTIGATING THE USE OF CHEMICALS IN
THE CANADIAN BEEKEEPING INDUSTRY

INTRODUCTION:

The CAPA/CHC "Chemicals Committee" is a standing committee whose purpose is to;

- 1) research the use of chemical substances used in the beekeeping industry.
- 2) make recommendations on the use and proper registration of various chemicals to ensure the safety of beekeepers and the production of a pure food product.

In recent years this committee has been given the tasks of;

- 1) preparing a brief on the importance of ethylene oxide and Calcium cyanide to Canadian Beekeeping, to be presented to Agriculture Canada as a contribution to their review of the use and availability of these and other fumigants (1980).
- 2) providing a general review of all chemicals used in the beekeeping industry (1981).
- 3) reviewing and making recommendations in the use and proper registration of those chemicals commonly used as bee repellents (1982).

The current chemicals committee is comprised of D. MacDonald, J. Gruszka, D. Murrell and D. Dixon (chairman). This report has been prepared by D. Dixon and D. Murrell.

UPDATE ON THE AGRICULTURE CANADA REVIEW OF FUMIGANTS USED IN CANADA

In 1980 the Pesticides Division of Agriculture Canada announced that it would be conducting a review of the use and availability of commonly used fumigants including ethylene oxide and Calcium cyanide. Calcium cyanide is currently registered for use with bees and ethylene oxide is not registered but is being used by some provinces to fumigate honey bee equipment. Several provinces have obtained Experimental Use Permits which allow the use of ETO on an experimental basis.

Agriculture Canada expects to have the review of these substances completed by the end of 1982. At that time they will be announcing proposed changes and these will be forwarded to interested parties who will in turn be given the opportunity to respond to the proposals before a final decision is made on the implementation of any changes.

REVIEW OF THE USE AND REGISTRATION OF BEE REPELLANTS

There are currently three compounds commonly used in Canada to remove bees from honey supers; phenol (carbolic acid), benzaldehyde and butyric anhydride (Bee Go).

Phenol (carbolic acid)

Phenol is a volatile organic compound that was probably the first chemical commonly used for repelling bees from honey supers. There are references in the beekeeping literature describing the use of phenol dating back to 1883. Most articles on phenol describe the technical use of the compound for repelling bees but it is difficult to find any articles that describe research conducted to determine to what extent, if any, phenol is absorbed by honey during its use as a repellent. Many of the early articles however do caution against exposing equipment to phenol for too long as this may result in the honey becoming tainted with the taste of the phenol (Pettit, 1921; Slocum, 1927; Hillary, 1938; Davis, 1939).

Since 1961 phenol has not been recommended for use with bees in the U.S. although it is not clear why this decision was made at that time.

Recent work at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, by Daharu and Sporns (1982, pers. comm.) will contribute greatly to our understanding of what happens to phenol when it is introduced to a honey bee colony. Daharu and Sporns have found residues of phenol in honey from the U.S., British Columbia, Quebec and Alberta. They have not been able to detect phenol in honey imported from Europe. Most of their work has been done with Alberta honey where they have found that about 70% of the honey tested contained residues of phenol ranging in concentrations from 1 ppm to 17 ppm.

The amount of phenol found in extracted honey tends to increase with;

- 1) high ambient temperatures at the time the phenol is used,
- 2) an increase in the length of time the colony is exposed to the phenol and
- 3) an increase in the amount of uncapped honey present in the colony.

Also, Daharu and Sporns found that of the phenol retained (absorbed) in the colony about 80% is absorbed in the wax. It can therefore pass through wax cappings and into the honey stored in capped cells and may also remain in the wax comb and later desorb into fresh honey deposited in the comb.

Although honey does tend to retain phenol, Sporns does not believe that this occurs at a level that would pose a health hazard. As a comparison, some medicinal preparations such as certain throat lozenges contain approximately 1000 times the concentration of phenol found in honey.

The phenol may however affect the taste of honey as some people can taste phenol at concentrations as low as 10 ppm which is well within the range found by Daharu and Sporns.

Benzaldehyde

Benzaldehyde, or artificial oil of almonds, is a highly volatile chemical first described as a bee repellent by Townsend (1963). He found benzaldehyde to be a very effective aid in driving bees from honey and brood boxes. His paper gave the following recommendations, among others:

1. Benzaldehyde is effective between 60° and 80°F (15 - 27°C), for cloudy and sunny weather.
2. The fume board should be insulated, otherwise the rapid fume release caused by direct sun will stupefy the honey bees. Smoke should be used to start the bees moving.
3. On exposure to light, benzaldehyde breaks down to benzoic acid, so it should be stored sealed and away from light.
4. Benzaldehyde does not require dilution. The amount used should be decreased as the temperature rises.

Benzaldehyde is not a dangerous chemical to handle, although apparently the benzoic acid crystals which build up on fume boards may be quite flammable. Fume boards should therefore be hosed periodically. Townsend mentioned that sodium benzoate, the salt of benzoic acid, was permitted at 0.1% as a food preservative, if declared.

Atkins et al. (1975) tested benzaldehyde along with many other chemicals as a possible bee repellent to be added to pesticides. Benzaldehyde was found to be nontoxic to bees, but to be too volatile for field use, a property which makes it a useful chemical in removing bees from honey supers.

Sporns (1982, pers. comm.) has stated that benzaldehyde is a fairly reactive chemical, and that its breakdown products in honey are as yet unknown.

Propionic Anhydride

Propionic anhydride was recommended in the United States in 1961 as the chemical of choice for honey removal from bee hives (U.S.D.A. 1961). Woodrow et al. (1965) referred to this chemical as "highly repellent, nonpersistent, and (causing) no contaminations". Notwithstanding, there is nothing in the literature regarding contamination of honey with propionic anhydride or its breakdown products.

Propionic anhydride hydrolyzes to propionic acid, which is the repelling agent and which is more volatile than the anhydride. Both compounds are less volatile, however, than benzaldehyde and butyric anhydride (Atkins et al., 1975).

Propionic acid is an antibacterial agent which occurs naturally in some foods and which is added to such foods as cheese (Sporns 1982, pers. comm.). Propionic anhydride is nontoxic to honey bees (Atkins et al., 1975).

Butyric Anhydride

Butyric anhydride (Bee Go) is not mentioned in the literature as a honey bee repellent. Being of smaller molecular weight, it is more volatile than propionic anhydride and was probably chosen over propionic anhydride for this reason. The repelling agent is butyric acid, produced by hydrolysis of butyric anhydride.

Butyric acid occurs naturally in some foods such as butter. Sporns (1982, pers. comm.) feels that while there would be a potential taste problem with contaminated honey, such a situation is unlikely to occur. While butyric anhydride is applied full strength to the fume boards, the repellent chemical butyric acid is only slowly produced, thus if used properly its concentration in the air spaces of the honey super is rarely high enough to cause contamination of honey.

Other compounds that have been described as possible bee repellents include methyl benzoate (Townsend, 1963; Atkins et al., 1975), Ethyl phenyl acetate (Townsend, 1963, Atkins et al., 1975) and acetic acid (Woodrow et al., 1965).

At the present time none of these substances are registered for use with bees in Canada. However following a request for a research protocol that would be required to register the various bee repellents, Agriculture Canada decided that the use of these compounds with honey bees does not come under the authority of the Pest Control Products Act (see appended letter from Dr. H. Lerer). Instead the registration of these compounds for use with honey bees would be the responsibility of the Food Directorate of the Health Protection Branch, Health and Welfare Canada. This is similar to the situation that exists in the United States where the Environmental Protection Agency has ruled that butyric anhydride and benzaldehyde used as bee repellents do not require a specific label.

This decision not to require registration under the Pest Control Products Act should make the registration evaluation much easier since the process for registration with the Health Protection Branch should be less complicated, time consuming and costly.

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Agriculture
Canada

Food Production and Direction générale,
Inspection Branch Production et inspection des aliments

Plant Health and Plant Products Directorate
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C6

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

September 21, 1982

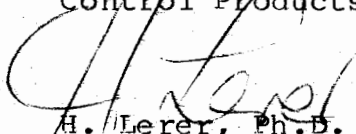
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Mr. Don Dixon
Provincial Agriculturist
Manitoba Dept. of Agriculture
911 Norquay Bldg.
401 York Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0V8

Re: Honeybee Repellants for use in Hives

This letter is written in reply to your telephone inquiry of September 17, 1982.

It is our interpretation that products used as honeybee repellants (i.e. used to drive bees from the "honey supers" during harvest) do not come under the authority of the Pest Control Products Act.


H. Lerer, Ph.D.
Pesticides Division

RT/jv

Canada

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* supplied by P. Sporns, Dept. of Food Science, University of Alberta.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL APICULTURISTS'

REPORT TO

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING

November 17 - 19, 1982, Winnipeg, Manitoba

The C.A.P.A., in cooperation with various provincial beekeeping associations and community colleges, purchased a film on Varroa jacobsoni from Germany in January of 1982. Since that time, the film has travelled across Canada and been shown at various provincial and district beekeepers meetings. The film is an excellent educational tool and describes in detail the effects that Varroa has on a honey bee colony. It is our hope that this public awareness will be the front line of defense against any future possible infestation of the Varroa mite.

The C.A.P.A. has decided to establish a contingency fund so that travel funds will be available to our organization when a situation may arise in North America regarding the possible arrival of mite pests or the Africanized bees. We would recommend that the Honey Council also consider the establishment of a contingency fund so that travel funds for your executive will be available should another situation similar to the Maryland scare occur in the near future.

The C.A.P.A. discussed several areas of concern at our recent annual meeting. Foremost among these is the threat of the acarine mite which is presently found in Mexico. Our disease workshop held last year in Guelph has assured us that all provincial apiarists are familiar with the disease and are capable of recognizing it. Most of us have now begun to collect samples on a random basis to check for the presence of the acarine mite. We have been analyzing the samples ourselves as well as sending some samples to the U.S.D.A. in Beltsville. Recognizing that we should be independent rather than depending on the U.S.D.A. for analyzing our samples, we would suggest that the Honey Council consider a resolution to ask Dr. S. Liu, of Agriculture Canada at Beaverlodge to consider performing diagnostic analysis for acarine mites at his lab to assist with the surveys being undertaken by C.A.P.A. members.

The C.A.P.A. is still very concerned with the movement of the Africanized bees towards North America. The movement has followed forecasts which estimated the bees would arrive in Panama this year, and if that forecast is correct, then they should land in the continental U.S.A. within five or six years time. However, since the bees have arrived at the canal zone, it is quite possible that swarms could settle on a ship and be transported to any port in the United States along the Gulf coast, the Atlantic or Pacific coasts. Our group has reviewed our contingency plans and continued to establish lines of communications with the United States. To this end, we are maintaining close contact with the Apiary Inspectors of America and the newly formed American Association of Professional Apiculturists as they establish their contingency plans since we recognize that once the bees become established in North America it will be a North American problem which will need cooperation between United States and Canada.

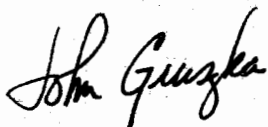
The research workshop review which was held in Toronto in 1981 has been coordinated and published by Agriculture Canada under the direction of Don Nelson and Dick Prentice. The research workshop was an update of the first one held in Victoria in 1977 and set research priorities for the next five years for apiculture in Canada. Don Nelson will give further details regarding the research workshop review in his report.

There were two requests for semen importation this year, which were obliged to wait until next year. The Health of Animals branch of Agriculture Canada did not have any regulations in place for semen importations and decided to wait until such were in place before they allowed any semen imports. The C.A.P.A. has discussed this issue during its annual meeting and has suggested importation guidelines regarding bee semen which will be presented in the report of the importation committee by chairman, John Corner. It is our intention that the Honey Council adopt these guidelines for presentation to the federal government.

Don Dixon, chairman of the C.A.P.A. chemical committee, will be presenting a report of the chemical committee to the Canadian Honey Council.

The members of C.A.P.A. have recognized that breeding and queen rearing programs are being undertaken in several provinces and will be organizing a queen and package production workshop at its next annual meeting. We feel that there is an increased need to look at queen and package production in the light of self-sufficiency in Canada in light of the movement of mite pests and the Africanized bee towards North America. It seems that the timing may be right and that many commercial beekeepers are prepared to undertake queen and package ventures. To this end, we hope that our workshop will provide a venue to review programs which are currently in existence in several provinces in hopes of sharing ideas which can be extended to the commercial beekeeping community.

Respectfully submitted,



John Gruszka
President, C.A.P.A.

POTENTIAL PROBLEMS FACING THE NORTH AMERICAN
BEEKEEPING INDUSTRY

B. FURGALA

It is a privilege to have this opportunity to attend, and participate in this, your 42nd annual meeting. This past Monday and Tuesday, I attended the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists' meeting. I was impressed with their discussions, reports, and individual efforts.

I have, with others, tried to form a group in the United States that would parallel CAPA's in structure, purpose, and value to the American Beekeeping Industry. A group of researchers, extension specialists, educators, and state apiarists could report their deliberations and recommendations to the national organizations (American Beekeeping Federation, American Honey Producers Association).

I am here today representing a fledgling AAPA (American Association of Professional Apiculturists). We will be holding our 1st annual meeting on January 24th, 25th 1983 in Orlando, Florida. As I mentioned earlier we will attempt to pattern our association as best we can to function as does CAPA.

My comments, in part reflect those of an educator who introduces up to 250 students each year to the joys and principles of beekeeping. An educator who, as all of us present here, has a very deep and sincere wish that the North American Beekeeping industry remain healthy and prosperous. My comments will reflect the thoughts of many contacts I have made as leader of an Extension Apiculture Program, a cooperative effort of USDA Extension Service and the Cooperative Extension Service, University of Minnesota.

It is no secret that the north american beekeeping industry (north of Mexico) is entering its most critical period in history. At the present time, our industry is being buffeted from many directions. (The discussions yesterday indicated that there is concern). We, in the U.S. hear about pesticides, adulterated honey, honey imports, and diseases. All of these are having a negative impact on beekeeping.

It was taken years to begin to focus on these problems, and even today, there are significant differences in opinion as to which problem is most important. The various interest groups and associations must come to a consensus and react with collective determination and vigor.

From what I read, and from what I hear, the current problem on our continent is that we have a little too much product (honey) available. Perhaps as many believe, we need to increase consumer awareness and consumption of that product.

On the horizon, however, additional problems are surfacing, problems that could have a significant negative impact on the production of honey.

We hear about the Varroa mite, the acarine mite, and the africanized honey bee. The Varroa mite is a major pest of honey bees in many parts of the world. It is established in South America. Its slow development makes it difficult to detect. Once established, there is no effective way to keep populations of bees free of these pests. The acarine mite is another major pest of honey bees. It is established in Mexico and has been reported in one Mexican state that borders on Texas. The efficient movement of queens, packages, and nuclei plus the migratory nature of an increasing portion of the north american beekeeping industry could distribute these pests over much of North America: possibly before their presences are detected.

Can we prevent the introduction of these exotic mites? If they are introduced on the north american continent, how do we respond? In the United States: In Canada? Remember, the impact of these pests will be on the beekeeping industry: on its ability to produce a crop of honey or pollinate scores of agricultural crops. The presence of these mites near Winnipeg, Toronto, or Minneapolis-St. Paul will not concern the man in the street.

We also hear about the africanized honey bee, another potential problem in our future. This potential problem should be considered with prudence. It has migrated northward from Brazil, and is now reported in Panama. If it continues to

migrate north at the same rate, it will reach the Brownsville, Texas area by 1988-89. Dr. Orley Taylor, who makes this prediction, has been monitoring the movement of the africanized bee for many years. More recently, he, and his students have been studying the mating behavior of mixed populations of africanized honey bees and european honey bees. They have concluded that the africanized honey bee is partially reproductively isolated from european honey bees by the time of day of mating. The africanized honey bees act as a separate population that is not being effectively diluted or modified through hybridization with european honey bees (at least in Venezuela).

In fact, the european honey bees appear to be becoming africanized because the africanized drones have a mating advantage (more uniformly distributed and in larger numbers, a function of the swarming and absconding behavioral traits).

If these observations are accurate, and I know of no data to contradict them- what are we to expect if and when the africanized honey bees invade Mexico? The United States?

According to Dr. Taylor, as the africanized honey bees move through Mexico, negative publicity in the form of TV spots and printed articles will precede them. If, or when the africanized honey bees enter the United States, they will hybridize with the european honey bees and contaminate the queen and package production areas with their undesirable traits. Further, if the acarine mites have not entered the United States prior to the africanized bees, they probably will piggyback an entry.

Can the southern states queen and package industry avoid or survive africanization? A yet to be published economic study indicates that the negative impact on that industry will be in the ten's of millions of dollars.

Can a northern queen and package industry provide North America's needs?

What impact will africanization have on migratory beekeeping? Will movements of bees be restricted? How will restrictions be enforced? Who will enforce restrictions?

How will negative publicity affect the cost of liability insurance? How will negative publicity affect landowner commitments to apiary sites?

These issues must be addressed and soon. Just as a lack of consensus has impeded progress in dealing with our current problems, a lack of consensus is preventing meaningful planning and action concerned with our potential problems. There does not appear to be urgency at the federal level, at least in the United States. Probably because of the mixed signals sent by the interest groups.

Our potential problems are north american problems and will require north american solutions. I hope a north american forum is organized to address these mutual problems, and soon. Each month that passes is a month without consensus.

BEE IMPORTATION COMMITTEE REPORT

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

NOVEMBER 18, 1982

Honeybee queen importations from New Zealand into Canada continued during late winter and spring of 1982.

NEW ZEALAND QUEENS IMPORTED INTO CANADA

1982

MONTH	PERMITS ISSUED	NO. QUEENS IMPORTED
January	9	1,050
February	1	210
March to October 31st	Nil	Nil
Total	10	1,260

In 1982 no live queens or honeybees were imported into Canada from any country except New Zealand and the United States.

Reference Canadian Honey Council Minutes and Proceedings, November 23 - 26, 1981 resolution #23 concerning importation of honeybee drone semen into Canada; Mr. John Gruszka on behalf of the Canadian Honey Council and the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists wrote to Dr. J. B. Parliament, Chief, Artificial Insemination, Food Production and Inspection Branch, Agriculture Canada, requesting information on the criteria and conditions which officials of our industry would have to meet in order to import drone semen into Canada.

A draft copy of suggested import conditions was received from Dr. Parliament. This draft has been considered and discussed in detail at the recent meeting of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists.

In accordance with the recommendations contained in Resolution #23 of the 1981 Canadian Honey Council Minutes and Dr. J. B. Parliament's letter file 723.581 dated September 15, 1982, the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists have unanimously agreed on the attached proposed draft of conditions for the importation of drone honeybee semen into Canada.

Draft of Proposed Conditions for Import of Semen from Drones of the Honeybee *Apis Mellifera*.

This permit is valid for one importation of drone semen provided that the shipment is accompanied by a health certificate issued by a veterinarian of the government from the country of origin, in which it is certified that:

1. The African honeybee *Apis mellifera* *adansoni* or any Africanized hybrid is not present in that country.
2. Appropriate sanitary precautions were observed during the collection, handling and packaging of the semen to prevent contamination by pathogenic micro-organisms.
3. Each vial of drone semen has been clearly identified to show the species, race, date of collection and location, together with the name and address of the supplier.

Report by John Corner, Chairman, Honeybee Importation Committee,
Canadian Honey Council.

Respectfully submitted,

IMPORTS OF PACKAGED BEES(1)

(CLASS 9-10)

	1979		1980		1981	
	No. of Pkgs	Value \$'000	No. of Pkgs.	Value \$'000	No. of Pkgs	Value \$'000
Nova Scotia	504	8	578	12	487	13
New Brunswick	4,062	79	4,636	96	4,645	99
Quebec	15,611	345	16,731	374	23,600	544
Ontario	22,022	316	13,597	303	16,672	384
Manitoba	29,320	527	36,863	714	38,039	821
Saskatchewan	4,428	74	8,768	164	8,758	181
Alberta	143	2	4,833	88	4,487	67
British Columbia ..	247,012	4,384	229,677	4,593	234,573	5,271
Grand Total	323,102	5,735	315,683	6,344	331,261	7,380

Figures cumulative to December, 1981

(1) Data are compiled by port of entry

Source: External Trade, Statistic Canada

* The Council's Annual Meeting 1982 - November 17th,18th,19th
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

* A friendly reminder, that if your Membership has expired,
please mail in your Membership fee.
Thanks.



Agriculture
Canada

Food Production and
Inspection Branch

Direction générale,
Production et inspection des aliments

Your file Votre référence

September 15, 1982

Our file Notre référence 710.44/9

Mr. John Corner
Director
Apiary Branch
Ministry of Agriculture and Food
4607-23rd Street
Vernon, British Columbia
VIT 4K7

SEP 21 1982

Dear Mr. Corner:

Please find enclosed a copy of our letter to John Gruszka, Provincial Apiculturist in Saskatchewan, with an accompanying proposed draft of conditions for the importation of drone semen from Australia.

Your comments with respect to the proposed conditions would be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

J. B. Parliament
Chief, Artificial Insemination

JBP/nc

Encl./

Canada

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.

Reference - Canadian Honey Council - Minutes & Proceedings - 41st Annual Meeting
Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario - November 23 - 26, 1981



Agriculture
Canada

Food Production and
Inspection Branch

Direction générale,
Production et inspection des aliments

Your file Votre référence

September 15, 1982

Our file Notre référence 723.5B1
C.R. 710.44/7

Mr. John Gruszka
Provincial Apiculturist
Room 133
Administration Building
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 0B1

Dear Mr. Gruszka:

We regret the delay in responding to your enquiry regarding the importation of bee semen from Australia.

It is our understanding that plans for proceeding with such a project have been abandoned for this year and the earliest importations, from a practical standpoint, would be anticipated for the summer months of 1983.

We have prepared a draft copy of proposed import conditions for bee semen from Australia, a copy of which is enclosed for your review and comment. A copy of this letter is being forwarded to J. Corner, Director, Apiary Branch, in British Columbia, for his information and review.

I trust that this information will be helpful to you and that an agreement can be reached to permit importations of drone semen for the 1983 season.

Yours very truly,

J. B. Parliament
Chief, Artificial Insemination

JBP/nc

Encl./

cc: Mr. J. Corner

Canada

Canadian Honey Council
Allergy Committee Report

November 19, 1982

The Allergy Research Fund is now in a financial position to meet its goal; the contribution of \$50,000 toward Dr. J. Day's bee sting allergy research. The fund has already contributed \$47,000 and with about \$5,000 on hand, less expenses, will be able to surpass the goal. A Job Well done!


Dr. Day has also obtained grant money from Alberta's Farming for the Future Program and thanks to Leanne MacMillan (Market Development Directorate) contracts have been with National Health and Research for possible funding.

Thus the initial efforts of the Canadian Honey Council to raise money from the beekeeping industry for bee sting research, has provided money for research as well as strengthening Dr. Day's position when applying for grants.

In August a second series of bee sting Clinics were held in Alberta, primarily with those people that participated in 1981. A third follow-up Clinic is planned for 1983.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Individuals, Beekeeper Associations and all who donated to the Allergy Research Fund, for their support - - You have made it possible to reach the goal and you have aided "Bee Sting Research" which will help protect beekeepers and their families.

Respectfully submitted


Don Nelson
Chairman, Allergy Committee

The Trustees
Canadian Honey Council Medical Research Trust Fund

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the balance sheet of the Canadian Honey Council Medical Research Trust Fund as at July 31, 1982 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 Canadian Honey Council Medical Research Trust Fund as at July 31, 1982 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding period.

The 1981 comparative figures are based upon financial statements which were reported on by other auditors.

Armstrong & Neumann
Chartered Accountants

Nipawin, Saskatchewan
November 8, 1982

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
 MEDICAL RESEARCH TRUST FUND

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

	AS AT JULY 31	
	1982	1981
Cash	\$ 3,871	\$ 10,399
Accrued interest receivable	83	108
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3,954	\$ 10,507
	=====	=====

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Due to Canadian Honey Council	\$ 185	\$ 156
Surplus	3,769	10,351
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS	\$ 3,954	\$ 10,507
	=====	=====

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

..... Trustee

.....Trustee

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
MEDICAL RESEARCH TRUST FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND SURPLUS

	YEAR ENDED JULY 31	
	1982	1981
RECEIPTS		
Donations	\$ 5,982	\$ 8,489
Interest	1,008	586
Other	81	29
	<u>7,071</u>	<u>9,104</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Audit	307	150
Bank charges	26	16
Brochures	--	156
Office expenses	185	--
Travel costs	135	755
	<u>653</u>	<u>1,077</u>
	6,418	8,027
Research grants	<u>13,000</u>	<u>--</u>
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER RECEIPTS	(6,582)	8,027
Surplus - beginning of year	<u>10,351</u>	<u>2,324</u>
SURPLUS - END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 3,769</u>	<u>\$ 10,351</u>

REPORT TO THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL, 1982
ON THE
ADVANCE PAYMENTS FOR CROPS ACT

Good morning delegates, members and guests of the Canadian Honey Council. I am here this morning to briefly describe the Advance Payments for Crops Act program that is administered by the Market Development Directorate of Agriculture Canada. The Advance Payments for Crops Act - will be referred to as APCA - an acronym I am sure many of you are familiar with.

This is a difficult program to present simply because its' operation is quite detailed. I think that it is important today to come away with an understanding of the goals of the APCA program, how it has been used by agribusiness, the program eligibility criteria and finally the responsibilities of the producer, the producer organization and Agriculture Canada in the administration of any APCA program.

First I would like to provide some general information on the goals of the program. The Advance Payments for Crops Act was established in 1977 in order to facilitate the orderly marketing of certain agricultural products. This Act applies to all storable crops grown in Canada, except wheat, oats and barley that are covered by the Canadian Wheat Board.

APCA provides incentive to producers to store certain agricultural products soon after harvest so they can improve their farm income by marketing over an extended season. This is done by assisting producer organizations to make interest-free cash advances to their producer members at harvest-time on stored crops.

The authority established under this Act authorizes the federal government to:

1. guarantee repayment of money borrowed by a producer organization that issues advances to a farmer; and
2. pay the interest charges on the loan.

Therefore in actual practice, the Act improves cash flow at harvest time by giving producers a cash advance on their storable crops so they can meet their short-term obligations. It extends the marketing period by reducing the dumping of products at harvest time and improves returns to producers by encouraging them to sell their product when market conditions improve. Interest payment costs are also lowered as the interest on the money borrowed by the producers' organization to make cash advances to producers is paid by the federal government.

Since 1977-78, this program has been used by an ever increasing number of producer organizations. A large number of producers have benefitted. Since the 1977 levels of 9 organizations participating, this program has grown to 1982-83 levels of 41 organizations participating - that means approximately 20,000 producers benefitting. The total amount of funds advanced through organizations and guaranteed by the Minister of Agriculture is at 195 million dollars. The total interest cost savings to producers participating in the 1982-83 APCA program totalled 8,391,572 dollars. Should note here that our rate of default is very small in relation to the amount of funds advanced.

In relation to honey packers and beekeepers, the number of honey and beekeeping groups that were offered a Minister's guarantee in the APCA program for 1982-83 is 5 in total. This is broken down as follows:

- 2 in Alberta - (One of the groups in Alberta applied for and received a Minister's guarantee. The association decided not to approve this program at their last annual meeting. The Minister's guarantee was however made.)
- 2 in Manitoba and 1 group in Quebec.

This means that the total financial assistance offered as a guarantee to beekeepers through these 5 organizations for 1982-83 is \$7,155,000. It is difficult to estimate the total interest cost savings for beekeepers participating as the pace at which the product will be moved to market from storage is not known. Last year's interest cost savings to beekeepers involved in the program was \$404,400.00 divided as follows:

Manitoba \$216,646.00; and
Alberta \$187,254.00.

The next item to look at is the eligibility criteria for an organization that wants to apply for assistance under this program. There are seven basic criteria.

1. Must be a producer organization.
2. Must represent a significant portion of the producers in the production region.
3. Advance payments must facilitate orderly marketing of the crop.
4. Organization accepts financial responsibility for defaults.
5. Organization must be able to sue or be sued.
6. The crop must be stored in a natural form.
7. Organization must be capable of administering.

There are 10 basic program conditions that define the responsibilities of the various parties involved in the administration of the program.

1. Maximum advance per producer is \$15,000.00
 - partnerships, multiple farm units up to \$45,000.00
 - rate/unit is 50% of estimated marketing price (e.g. honey - 30 cents/lb.).
2. Crop must be in storage and in good condition
 - only storable crops qualify
 - crops in a natural or unprocessed form
 - stored on farm or in commercial facilities.
3. Producers repay advances through selected buyers by deductions from sale proceeds as the crop is sold. Producer organization and selected buyers undertake a written agreement that buyer will
 - a) perform deductions of first crop sold to them by producers, and
 - b) remit deductions to the organization.
4. Producers repaying advances in cash will be responsible for paying interest on that portion repaid in cash.
5. Interest is paid on advances by Minister of Agriculture until the end of the guarantee period.
6. Producers who do not repay their advances by end of guarantee period are in default to the organization
 - producers are then liable for principal and interest paid for on their behalf by Minister of Agriculture.

7. Producer organization is liable for outstanding debt
 - in default situation producer organization is liable for
 - a) 10% of each producer's default
 - b) 10% of interest paid for by the Minister on behalf of each producer in default.
8. Maximum liability of producer organization is 5% of the total amount advanced to all producers within its group.
9. Producer organization must make efforts to recover amount in default plus interest
 - must prosecute to obtain a court judgement
 - must enforce collection.
10. Government repays its share of outstanding defaults (95%) once organization has completed all reasonable recovery efforts.

Finally, I would like to outline the sequence of activities in the administration of any APCA program:

1. Producer organization requests participation.
2. Minister guarantees repayment of money borrowed to make advances.
3. Producer organization arranges bank loan.
4. Producer organization promotes program and distributes producer application forms.
5. Producers apply for an advance payment.

Thank you for your kind attention today. If any of you require further information or explanation on the program you may see me today or contact me at the following address in Ottawa, which is 5th floor, Sir John Carling Building, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C5.

Respectfully submitted,



Leanne MacMillan
Marketing Officer
Market Development
Directorate

PRODUCER PACKERS' REPORT
presented to
The Canadian Honey Council Annual Meeting
November 19, 1982.

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

The past year has been another difficult year for many producer-packers. While production costs have continued to rise, production has generally fallen off. Many producers have found it necessary to borrow funds to purchase honey to supplement their poor crops.

Although the demand for honey at the producer level has been good and the price has been steady, it has not increased in relation to the cost of production.

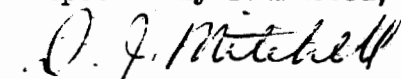
Producers have also experienced difficulties with containers. For example, it is impossible to obtain a 188 ml. glass container to hold 250 g. of honey. All the containers that are available are either too large or too small. Furthermore, the 1.5 l. bottle which holds 2 kg. of honey is available from only one manufacturer and in one style which is not really suitable for packing honey.

Further complicating the problem, is the fact that none of the glass manufacturers makes a complete line of bottles in all sizes. The producer must deal with two or three companies and use several different designs of containers. Several companies are making only two jars in a particular style. Purchasing from several companies and stocking so many different sizes increases the costs of packing honey.

There are also problems with plastic containers. To begin with, the manufacturers are only producing three sizes in stock designs, and secondly, there are only two designs to choose from — neither of which is popular with producer packers. These containers are available only in 10,000 and 25,000 lots, thus many producers are unable to purchase such large inventories of containers. Often even dealers are out of stock since they are reluctant to order such large inventories at certain times of the year.

During the later part of this year, the producer packer has been confronted with another serious situation. Many retailers have decided to get into the honey packing business and are offering for sale cheap honey. They are providing bulk tanks from which honey is being packed and sold to the consumer on the premises. They are packing and selling honey with complete disregard for federal and provincial regulations which govern the packing and sale of honey. If this practice continues and is allowed to go unchecked, there will soon be no producer packers. Maybe not even any producers. Just packers with nothing to pack.

Respectfully submitted,



D. J. Mitchell
Delegate for Producer Packers

Bee Supply Manufacturers Report
Presented to
The Canadian Honey Council
Annual Meeting
November 19, 1982

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

The 1982 season was better than anticipated. The Suppliers we have talked to report an average year considering the high cost of interest and inflation. We feel there should be an increase in Hobbists, our future beekeepers, based on the demand for Beekeeping Courses.

Lumber in the east is available in quantity with two weeks delivery. The price on 1 X 10 X 7/8" kiln dried has remained the same since last spring.

With so many carton companies on strike we expect delays in delivery of cartons, tissue, etc. As usual the costs will probably increase.

Because of the high price of beeswax and the slow economy in the world there is very little market for crude beeswax at this time. Most Bee Supply Manufacturers are offering \$1.50 to \$2.00 per lb. in trade only. We do not feel this market will improve due to present marketing conditions and the high volume available at the present time.

All honey containers have been changed to metric and this is still causing some confusion in the pricing and selling of honey.

Most commodities have levelled off in price and we do not see a large increase in the immediate future.

F. W. Jones & Son Ltd. have opened a warehouse in Vancouver, B.C.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth P. Benson,
Delegate for Bee Supply
Manufacturers.

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
1982 ANNUAL MEETING
HONEY STANDARDS REPORT

Prepared by: D. R. ROBERTSON
BEE MAID HONEY LIMITED WINNIPEG

I am indebted to Mr. E. R. Smith, Assistant, Processed Products Section, Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch, Agriculture Canada in Ottawa for providing the attached photocopy of the proposed draft of a new international standard for honey that was prepared at the 16th session of the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission in Washington D.C., March 22-26, 1982.

You will note, that although the observer from the European Economic Committee was opposed to revising the present European standard for honey, the majority of countries favoured the elaboration of a world wide codex standard.

The proposed standard was drawn up and returned to step 3 in the elaboration process. It must pass successive steps to step 9 before it may be accepted as a new international standard. Between each step, a revised draft is circulated to each of the participating governments.

The items on the attached appendix that are enclosed within squared brackets, are not final and are open for further discussion. The hand written notes were made by the Chairman, Mr. C. P. Erridge, Ottawa to indicate changes made during the last session.

The next session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission will be held in 1984.

OCT 01 3 2

Agenda Item 9

CX/PFV 82/9

Add. III

Conference Room Document

REPORT OF THE AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON THE ELABORATION OF A
WORLDWIDE CODEX STANDARD FOR HONEY

1. The meeting was chaired by Mr. C. P. Erridge, Canada and the countries represented were France, Switzerland, the European Economic Community, Argentina, *Australia*, South Africa, Netherlands, New Zealand, United States and United Kingdom.

2. After considerable discussion the Working Group has prepared the attached worldwide draft standard for honey.

3. Although the Observer from the European Economic Community, in particular, had argued strongly against the need for any revision of the present European standard in converting it to a worldwide standard, it was clear that the view of the majority of the group was in favor of a careful review of each of the provisions of the standard to decide whether they would meet the present needs of honey producers and importers throughout the world rather than merely a particular region. Australia expressed the view that, even if no other changes were made, the European standard would need updating in any case to bring it into line with present methods of presenting standards, e.g. by introducing a new section covering the scope of the standard.

4. The Working Group therefore reviewed each item of the existing European Regional Standard. Many members of the group expressed strong reservations with various parts of the revised draft and in particular as regards the provisions setting limits for moisture, hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF) content and diastase activity. However, in view of the fact that work on a worldwide standard was still at such an early stage the Group agreed that the draft should be prepared as a compromise basis for consideration by Member Governments.

5. The attached draft is submitted to the Committee with a recommendation that it should be circulated to Governments for comment.

Members of the Group considered that interested governments should provide technical data to support their position when commenting.

APPENDIX I

PROPOSED DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR HONEY (Returned to Step 3)

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This standard applies to all honeys produced by honey bees and covers blossom (nectar) honey, honeydew honey and blends of blossom honey and honeydew honey.
- 1.2 All types of pure honey presentations which are offered for direct consumption are covered including liquid, partially granulated, fully granulated, chunk, comb and creamed honeys.

2. DESCRIPTION

2.1 Definition of Honey

Honey is the unfermented, sweet substance produced by honey bees from the nectar of blossoms or from secretions of or on living parts of plants, which they collect, transform and combine with specific substances, and store (and ripen (or mature)) in honey combs. Honey shall not have any objectionable flavour, aroma or taint absorbed from foreign matter during its processing and storage and shall not contain natural plant toxins in an amount which may constitute a hazard to health.

2.2 Description

Honey consists essentially of different sugars, predominantly glucose and fructose. Besides glucose and fructose, honey contains protein, amino acids, enzymes, organic acids, mineral substances, pollen and other substances, and may include sucrose, maltose, melezitose and other oligo-saccharides (including dextrans) as well as traces of fungi, algae, yeasts and other solid particles resulting from the process of obtaining honey. The colour of honey varies from nearly colourless to dark brown. The consistency can be fluid, viscous or partly to entirely crystallized. The flavour and aroma vary, but usually derive from the plant origin. (Honey shall not be heated to such an extent that its essential composition and quality is impaired.)

2.3 Subsidiary Definitions and Designations

2.3.1 Origin

Blossom or nectar honey is the honey which comes mainly from nectaries of flowers. Honey designated according to floral or plant source is the

honey which comes wholly or mainly from that particular source and has the natural characteristics (i.e. flavour, aroma, colour, etc.) of the type of honey concerned.]

Honeydew honey is the honey which comes mainly from secretions of or on living parts of plants. Its colour varies from very light brown or greenish to almost black.

2.3.2 Method of Processing

Extracted honey is honey obtained by centrifuging decapped broodless combs.

Pressed honey is honey obtained by pressing broodless combs with or without the application of moderate heat.

Drained honey is honey obtained by draining decapped, broodless combs.

2.3.3 Styles

Table honey is honey which meets all the compositional and quality criteria of Section 3 of this standard and is ready for direct consumption.

Comb honey is honey stored by bees in the cells of freshly built broodless combs, and sold in sealed whole combs or sections of such combs.

Chunk honey is table honey which contains one or more pieces of sealed honey combs or comb honey.

Crystallized or Granulated honey is table honey which has solidified as a result of glucose crystallization.

Creamed (or Whipped or Set) honey is finely granulated table honey which has been whipped and blended into a smooth consistency.

Manufacturing (or Baking or Industrial) honey is honey that fails to comply with one or more of the requirements in Sections ~~3.3.1, 3.3.2 or 3.3.3~~ ^{3.1.7} of this standard but is of such condition and character that, through further processing, will be wholesome and suitable for food purposes.

Pressed honey is honey obtained by pressing broodless combs with or without the application of moderate heat.

2.3.4 Colour

Colour Classification

Pfund Scale (mm)

White	0-34
Extra Light Amber	35-48
Light Amber	49-65
Pale Amber	66-83
Medium Amber	84-100
Amber	101-114
Dark Amber	115+

3. ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION AND QUALITY FACTORS

3.1 Compositional Criteria

3.1.1 Apparent reducing sugar content, calculated as invert sugar:

Blossom honey, when labelled as such: not less than $\overline{65}$ percent

Honeydew Honey blends of Honeydew Honey and Blossom Honey \rightarrow not less than $\overline{60}$ percent

Red Bell, Menzies Banksier, Grand Banksier

Blackboy not less than $\overline{53}$ percent

3.1.2 Moisture content for honeys not listed below not more than $\overline{21}$ percent

Heather Honey (Calluna) *CLOVER HONEY* not more than $\overline{23}$ percent

3.1.3 Apparent sucrose content for honeys not listed below not more than $\overline{5}$ percent

Honeydew Honey, blends of Honeydew Honey and Blossom Honey, Rubinia Lavender \rightarrow not more than $\overline{10}$ percent

Citrus, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover and Redgum \rightarrow not more than $\overline{1}$ percent

Red Bell, Whitey String bark, Menzies, (Banksier), Grand Banksier, Blackboy not more than $\overline{20}$ percent

3.1.4 Water-insoluble solids content for honeys other than pressed honey not more than $\overline{0.1}$ percent

Pressed Honey not more than $\overline{0.5}$ percent

3.1.5 Mineral content (ash): not more than $\overline{1.0}$ percent

3.1.6 Acidity: not more than $\overline{40}$ milli-equivalents acid per 1000 grams

3.1.7 Diastase activity and hydroxymethylfurfural content

Determined after processing and blending
diastase figure on Gothe scale:

not less than 13

provided the hydroxymethylfurfural content is not more than 180 mg/kg

4. FOOD ADDITIVES

4.1 None permitted

5. HYGIENE

5.1 It is recommended that the product covered by the provisions of this Standard be prepared in accordance with the appropriate sections of the General Principles of Food Hygiene recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. (Ref. No CAC/RCP.1 - 1969, Rev. 1)

5.2 Honey should, ~~as far as practicable,~~ be free from inorganic or organic matters foreign to its composition, such as, mould, insects, insect debris, brood or grains of sand, when the honey appears in retail trade or is used in any product for human consumption.

6. LABELLING

In addition to Sections 1, 2, 4 and 6 of the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (Ref. No. CAC/RS 1-1969) the following specific provisions apply:

6.1 The name of the food

6.1.1 Subject to the provisions of 6.1.4 only products conforming to the standard may be designated "honey".

6.1.2 No honey may be designated by any of the designations in 2.3 unless it conforms to the appropriate description contained therein.

6.1.3 Honey may be designated by the name of the geographical or topographical region if the honey was produced exclusively within the region referred to in the designation.

6.1.4 Honey not complying with Sections ~~3.3.1, 3.3.2 or 3.3.3~~ ^{3.1.7} of this Standard must, if offered for sale, be labelled "baking honey", "industrial honey", or "manufacturing honey".

6.2 Net Contents

The net contents shall be declared by weight in either the metric ("Système International" units) or avoirdupois or both systems of measurement, as required by the country in which the product is sold.

6.3 Name and Address

The name and address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, importer, exporter or vendor of the honey shall be declared.

6.4 Country of Origin

The country of origin of the honey shall be declared if its omission would mislead or deceive the consumer.

6.5 Date Marking and Storage Instructions

(to be developed)

6.6 Lot Identification

(to be developed)

6.7 Non-Retail (Bulk) Containers

(to be developed)

7. METHODS OF ANALYSIS AND SAMPLING

As in Document CAC/RS 12-1969, The Recommended European Regional Standard for Honey, and Corrigenda (June 1972) and Addendum (December 1972).

Registered Honey Packers - 1982

Pasteurizing Plants 13
 Packing Plants 61
 Producer Graders 323

HONEY INSPECTION - 1981

<u>Test</u>	<u>Total No. of Samples</u>	<u>% Satisfactory</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>% Unsatisfactory</u>
Acidity	33	100	11-28	0
Moisture	682	99	15.7-19.7	1
Insoluble Solids	41	84	0-0.1	16
Yeast Count (Pasteurized Honey)	666	96	<5-<5	4
Mould Count (Pasteurized Honey)	428		<5- 45	
Reducing Sugar (as invert)	62	82	65.1-89.0	18
Sucrose	63	100	0-3.9	0
Ash	41	100	0-0.16	0
HMF/Diastase	38	87		13
Colour Class	18	100		0

HONEY INSPECTION 1982 (TO OCTOBER 31)

<u>Test</u>	<u>Total No. of samples</u>	<u>% Satisfactory</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>% Unsatisfactory</u>
Acidity	27	89	8-44	11
Moisture	553	100	15.7-19.8	0.4
Insoluble Solids	34	97	0.01-0.10	3
Yeast Count (Pasteurized Honey)	486	95	0-20	5.6
Mould Count (Pasteurized Honey)	465	98	0-30	1.5
Reducing Sugar (as invert)	36	94	62.6-85.6	5.6
Sucrose	36	100	0.05-2.2	
Ash	27	100	0.01-0.20	
HMF/Diastase	33	61	< 1-340/4-54	39
Colour	40	100	0-73 mm	
Oxytetracycline	5	100	<0.0001	
Beeswax	12	83	67 7-74.8	17

HONEY DETAINED IN 1981

<u>Origin</u>	<u>No. of Lots</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Reasons</u>
Mainland China	1	1017 kg	Incorrect labels, no grade declaration
Canada	1	8000 kg	Contamination
Canada	1	1240 kg	Failed requirements of class and grade declared.
Canada	1	20,000 kg	Contamination.
Canada	3	5117 kg	Non standard containers
Argentina	1	20,000 kg	Incorrect labels Country of origin not declared
Total		<u>55,374 kg</u>	

HONEY DETAINED IN 1982
(to August 31st)

<u>Origin</u>	<u>No. of Lots</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Reasons</u>
Mainland China	1	190 kg	No grade declaration.
Canada	1	1078 kg	Non standard containers.
Hungary	1	109 kg	Failed requirements of grade declared.
Canada	1	9 kg	Failed HMF requirements for graded honey.
Canada	1	295 kg	Failed HMF requirements for graded honey.
U.S.A.	2	288 kg	Failed HMF requirements for graded honey
U.S.A.	1	34 kg	Incorrect labels
Portugal	2	<u>1606 kg</u>	Non standard containers
Total		<u>3609 kg</u>	

E. R. Smith
Dairy, Fruit & Vegetable Division
Food Production & Insepction Branch
Processed Products Section
Ottawa, November 9, 1982

ERS/grl

Canadian Honey Council
BUDGET
August 1, 1982 - July 31, 1983

<u>Revenue</u>	<u>1983 Proposed</u>
Membership-Delegates	\$ 3 900.00
-Beekeepers	17 250.00
-Packing Plants	1 350.00
-Suppliers	<u>900.00</u>
	\$23 400.00
Interest Income	700.00
Annual Meeting	<u>300.00</u>
	<u>\$24 400.00</u>
<u>Expenditures</u>	
Administration	\$ 5 000.00
Apimondia Membership	500.00
Apimondia Delegate	2 000.00
Audit	500.00
Awards	200.00
President's Honourarium	600.00
Printing, Office Supplies	5 000.00
Telephone	2 000.00
Translation	1 000.00
Travel Expenses-Executive	5 000.00
-Secretary	1 500.00
Cont. Fund	1 000.00
Corporation Fee	30.00
Depreciation	<u>70.00</u>
	<u>\$24 400.00</u>

Committee - Gerry Smeltzer
Glenn Kreutzer