

**Canadian Honey Council  
Conseil Canadien du Miel**

**Minutes and Proceedings**

**47th  
ANNUAL  
MEETING**

**FANTASYLAND HOTEL  
EDMONTON, ALBERTA**

**NOVEMBER 12, 13 & 14, 1987**

**OFFICE:**

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL**

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
CONSEIL CANADIEN du MIEL

47th Annual Meeting

Edmonton, Alberta  
November 12, 13, 14, 1987

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

OFFICERS

1986 - 87

PRESIDENT	Dale Hansen
VICE PRESIDENT	Jean Marc Labonte
EXECUTIVE MEMBER	Urban Moyon
SECRETARY - TREASURER	Linda Gane

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. Dymont
1952	P. Kowalski*
1953-54	W. H. Turnbull*
1955-56	H. C. Allen*
1957-58	S. J. Lye
1959-65	V. Mesley
1966-67	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
1980-82	H. Bryans
1982-84	M. Abrahamson
1984-86	J. Awram

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

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

PAST EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

1940	W. T. Patterson
1941-48	R. M. Pugh
1949	W. G. LeMaistre*
1950-59	R. M. Pugh
1960-62	R. M. McKay
1962-69	J. E. King*
1969-72	H. R. Taylor
1972-75	F. R. Garland
1975-82	Fred Rathje*
1983-85	Bob Douglas

\* Deceased

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL - CONSEIL CANADIEN DU MIEL

DELEGATES

Alberta Beekeepers Assoc.	Don Torok	Box 190, Elk Point, Alberta T0A 1A0	403-724-4250
Alberta Honey Producers Co-Op	Jerry Awram	10605 McGrath Road, Rosedale, B.C. V0X 1X0	504-794-3315
Bee Cee Honey Co. Ltd. (Mr. LaForge resigned his seat at the July Meeting)	Keith LaForge	7925-13 Ave., New Westminster, B.C. V3L 4Y6	604-521-2606
Billy Bee Honey Co. Ltd.	Jack Grossman	68 Tycos Drive, Toronto, Ontario M6B 1V9	416-789-4391
B.C. Honey Producers Assoc.	Dale Hansen	General Delivery, Farmington, B.C. V0C 1N0	604-789-9113
Federation des Association d'Apiculteurs de Quebec	Yvan Leblanc	859 rang des Ormes, Ste-Eulalie, Cte Nicolet, Quebec G0Z 1E0	819-225-4552
Manitoba Beekeepers Association	Neil Vancouver	Box 988, Carman, Manitoba, R0G 0J0	204-745-2667
Man. Honey Prod. Co-Op	Ron Bacon	Box 94, Kinistino, Sask. S0J 1H0	306-861-2534
Maritime Beekeepers Assoc.	Ralph Lockhart	R.R. #1, Moncton, New Brunswick, E1C 9J5	506-855-6116
Ontario Beekeepers Assoc.	Roger Congdon	R.R. #1, Cottam, Ontario N0R 1B0	519-839-4000
Sask. Beekeepers Assoc.	Richard Gene	Box 248, Nipawin, Sask. S0E 1E0	306-862-3011
Producer Packers	Jean Marc Labonte	530 rang Nault, Victoriaville, Quebec G6P 7R5	819-758-3877
Suppliers	Dave Cook	91 Edward Street, Aurora, Ontario L4G 1W1	416-727-4811
Alberta 300 Club	Dave Tegart	Box 904, Fairview, Alberta T0H 1L0	403-724-2897
Sask. 300 Club	William Marshall	Box 746, Tisdale, Saskatchewan, S0E 1T0	306-873-4812

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

MINUTES SPECIAL MEETING

July 17, 18, 1987

The meeting was held at the Sheraton Cavalier Hotel, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Present: Dale Hansen, Jerry Awram, Dave Tegart, Glenn Kreutzer, Don Torok, Jean Marc Labonte, Jerry Paradis (J. Grossman's seat), Dave Cook, Richard Gane, Neil Vanderput, Roger Congdon, Keith LaForge, Urban Moyen, Wm. Marshall, Ron Bacon.

Guests: Don Dixon, Mike Dolinski, John Gruszka, Wm. McElheran, Pat Heitkam, Steve Park, Darrel Wenner, Guy Karr and Gus Rouse.

The Meeting was called to order by President, Dale Hansen. Dale asked if everyone was in agreement of the agenda after a few minor alterations were made. Dale explained that Richard Gane had replaced Urban Moyen as the Saskatchewan delegate to the Canadian Honey Council.

MOTION: D. Torok, N. Vanderput: That Urban Moyen maintain his position on the executive for the remainder of the term.....carried.

MOTION: J. Awram, K. LaForge: That the minutes of the last Annual Meeting be accepted as circulated.....carried.

The Secretary's wages came up and the fact that L. Gane had worked for the Canadian Honey Council without receiving wages since February, 1987.

MOTION: G. Kreutzer, Wm. Marshall: That the Executive be assigned to deal with the problem and see that she was paid.....carried.

The Financial Statement from July 31, 1986 up to July 15, 1987 was circulated by the Secretary-Treasurer, L. Gane. Questions were asked about the financial statement and answered by L. Gane.

MOTION: J. Awram, G. Kreutzer: That the financial Statement be accepted as submitted by the Secretary-Treasurer, L. Gane.....carried.

Dale Hansen read the letter of resignation by Paul Pawlowski, who had served on the Generic Honey Promotion Committee since it was formed. This letter was dated April 15, 1987.

Discussion regarding a bill presented by the Public Relations firm that had handled the Generic Honey Promotion was discussed.

MOTION: U. Moyen, D. Torok: That we table this topic till first thing the following morning (July 18, 1987).....carried.



An update on the upcoming Tri-Country meeting was given by Don Torok, Chairman of the Tri-Country Committee. The estimated cost of the Tri-Country meeting was discussed. The speakers would cost approximately \$11,000.00; the translation of Spanish/English would cost about \$9,500.00; and Secretarial Services and proceedings would cost approximately \$3,500.00. Don Dixon outlined a way that we might be able to raise money from the secondary people related to the Industry. Examples were Air lines, banks, etc. Don Dixon presented the workings to date on the speaker list for the upcoming meeting. Dale asked that all speaker suggestions be forwarded to Don Dixon.

MOTION: J. Awram, U. Moyen: That the Tri-Country Committee and the Executive proceed with plans to stage this symposium as per the report by Don Torok and Don Dixon.....carried.

The agenda was added to, by providing an opening for the Humphrey's proposal. This was to be the 2nd item of business for the following morning. (July 18, 1987).

The Detection Method for Tracheal Mites was discussed. The fact that the Canadian Honey Council had sent monies to Becky Fichter and that she may not be going ahead with the work on the detection method for the tracheal mite gave the delegates cause for concern. John Gruszka reported that he had been in contact with Dave Ragsdale about the detection method that he was working on. Dave said that he was about 3-4 weeks away from field testing. The area of concern is that it would not test positive if the trachea of the bee did not have a large number of mites. The number 10 was cited as an example.

The discussion was left until later on in the meeting, at which time, we could ask our American people what they knew about the work being done by Ms. Fichter.

Sulfa residues were discussed at great lengths. J.M. Labonte reiterated the problems of sulfa residues in honey. The Canadian Honey Packers' Association has recommended to their packers that they do not purchase honey with traces of sulfa.

Mike Dolinski reported on the meeting in Quebec held July 10, 1987.

The meeting topics included:

- Federal Laboratories and provincial Laboratories.
- Chemists were given three weeks to agree on a procedure.
- Promote the non use of sulfa in crops
- U.S. market now requiring testing be done.
- general agreement that 200 ppb be accepted.
- agree to review the 1 ppm and eventually eliminate it. Industry needs time to adjust to the change. Emphasis was to impress on the Federal Government that industry needs a rapid turn around time for sampling. Canadian Honey Council should monitor the system in the next couple of weeks so that it does not break down.

Dale reported that Pat Erridge, Agriculture Canada, has stated that turn around time would be a maximum of one week.

MOTION: U. Moyen, D. Torok: That the Canadian Honey Council instruct the Federal government that the use of sulfa be made illegal and also recommend that they remove the present tolerance level as soon as possible. Recorded: 8 in favor...5 against....carried.

Keith LaForge pointed out that the tolerance level is presently zero and that we are working under an Administrative Acceptance Level for sulfa.

The Financial Assistance Proposal that was sent to the Honourable John Wise, Minister of Agriculture, has not officially been responded to. Dale reiterated the background leading up to the proposal and related all that had transpired in talks with the Ministers' office since then.

The Canadian Honey Market was discussed in Length. Concerns were expressed that honey needs to be advertised in order to increase volume of sales within Canada. It was felt that the government should be approached to help us in this area. Also, that we should be looking into some mechanism that would enable a compulsory levy on all honey sold. This money could then be used for market expansion and market development.

MOTION: U. Moyon, J.M. Labonte: If the response from Ottawa is favorable, the executive should select a committee and this committee should be assigned to contact the Federal Government in order to divert some funds for Industry marketing development research.....

MOTION: J. Awram, N. Vanderput: That this motion be tabled until the 3rd item of business tomorrow morning....carried.

MOTION: K. LaForge, N. Vanderput: That the Canadian Honey Council request the Government of Canada to include an acknowledgement that assistance resulted from efforts of the Canadian Honey Council....withdrawn.

MOTION: D. Torok, Keith LaForge: That the Canadian Honey Council press the government of Canada to immediately implement a 50% advalorem tariff on imported honey....defeated.

MOTION: D. Torok, J. Awram: That the Canadian Honey Council determine with the Federal Government all available options under which a Canadian Honey Marketing Board could be established.....carried.

MOTION: J. Awram, Win. Marshall: That a committee of three be appointed to develop a Marketing Board Concept applicable to the honey Industry....carried.

Committee: D. Torok, Ron Bacon and Urban Moyon.

Don Dixon gave an update on the tracheal mite situation in Manitoba. The colonies affected probably number near the 4000 mark.

John Gruszka gave an update of the Saskatchewan colonies that were found to have the tracheal mite. The mites came in on a load of 1300 packages from Texas in 1986 and found to be negative, that the infestation rate was so low that they were not detected until 1987. The Pest Committee in Saskatchewan met and came up with the recommendations that these colonies be allowed to live until the end of the honey flow and then be gassed. Compensation has been applied for from the provincial government.

Update on the LaRonge Project.

John Gruszka brought us up to date on the project. Funding has been extended until 1988. Menthol is being tried as a control for the tracheal mite.



Elisa Detection method was brought up again, and it was decided to ask for research protocol and about our money that is already invested. Ask the University if we have the option to get our money back if the project is dropped.

Bill from P.I.R. was brought back to the table.

MOTION: K. LaForge, N. Vanderput: That the Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Honey Council be instructed to pay the P.I.R. bill in full. (\$4,068.08) immediately.....defeated.

MOTION: J. Awram, D. Torok: That the Canadian Honey Council write to P.I.R. and indicate that it is the opinion of the delegates that we do not owe them the money, but: we would honor the offer of compromise from our President, Dale Hansen.....carried.

The proposal from Humphreys Public Affairs was brought back up. Discussion centered around the fact that we did not have the financial resources to hire this firm, even if we thought that their services would be beneficial.

MOTION: G. Kreutzer, U. Moyen: That we get information from the Humphreys Public Affairs firm for a more concrete proposal and then approach industry (ie: Packers) for the money required to hire this firm for one year.....carried.

COMMITTEE: U. Moyen.

Recall following motion

MOTION: If the response from Ottawa is favorable, the executive should elect a committee and this committee should be assigned to contact the Federal Government in order to divert some funds for Industry Marketing Development Research.....defeated.

Importation of honeybees from the United States.

R. Gane said that Saskatchewan was not prepared to accept bees from the United States on anything less than the standards that had been set for the 1987 shipping season.

Saskatchewan 300 Club had been polled and the majority wanted bees from the United States at the same level of sampling as last spring.

RESIGNATION: Dale Hansen read the resignation of Bee Cee Honey as a delegate of the Canadian Honey Council.

Discussion followed about the resignation.

Roger Congdon said that the Eastern portion of Canada will once again request that their borders be closed to the importation of bees from the United States.

Torok said that the ABA was requesting to remain with the status quo.

Alberta 300 Club - that the certification plan as it now stands will eventually fail. If we continue, bees can be killed in the fall and California can break down. We want to know a) that we can get bees by de-regulating, b) that

the border is closed, c) that chemicals can be used to fumigate or treat bees for the tracheal mite. We want packages and do not want the mites.

J. Paradis expressed his concerns that we were still fighting about the closure of the border when we should be getting on to finding a control for the tracheal mite and going from there.

British Columbia - strong stand - the majority would like to have border closure.

Manitoba 300 Club - support the MBA in wanting mite free bees in the province of Manitoba.

After a break the American people were called into the meeting. Pat Heitkam, California Bee Breeders Association; Guy Karr, Alabama Apiarist; Gus Rouse, Hawaii; Steve Park and Darrel Wenner, California.

Guy Karr asked what we would want from Alabama in order to qualify them for shipping package bees and queens into Canada. He stated that it was a quarter million dollar business in 1987. He felt that for the last three years that they have qualified to ship into Canada by Canadian Standards. They sample above the requirements of the Canadian Standards. Would not like to see more stringent sampling, as we may not be able to meet the standards. He stated that migratory beekeepers were allowed to truck through the state but that they were not allowed to stay. They have a no comb law in the State of Alabama. If the mites were found they would be depopulated or shipped out of the state.

Pat Heitkam from the California Bee Breeders stated that bees from California gave Canadians a good supply of bees at a fair price. They try to keep the quality high. They have made sacrifices to qualify for shipping bees to meet the Canadian standards. The quarantine zone has cut down on inter state movement. They are very serious about making this work. Unique ways of dealing with this situation. Check Stations, etc have to become acquainted with bee quarantine regulations. Not all the package operators shipped to capacity last year. There are some good shippers in California. Feels that we have been running from the problem instead of focusing on Chemical Control. Pat stated that they would like us to continue with the present methods and standards of sampling.

Gus Rouse from Hawaii stated that Hawaii is already a quarantine zone. He stated that Eastern Canada did not consider this when they closed their borders to the United States. Hawaii has not allowed any imports of queens or bees since 1985. They have met the Canadian requirements for three years. Gus stated that they have only been shipping queens. They ship into Denmark, who has very high standards. They require bees to be free of the tracheal mite.

Steve Park from California voiced the opinion that we should be looking into control measures for the tracheal mite. Steve stated that they have shipped quality packages and queens for over forty years, He said that they are bending over backwards to produce quality honeybees that meet the Canadian standards.

Darrel Wenner from California said that in talking with Dr. Shimanuki, he thought that they could have chemical controls by 1988. Darrel stated that 9-12 States used to ship to Canada and now we are down to three that qualify.

Chemicals as a control measure were discussed.

Dr. McElheran joined the group after lunch.

MOTION: R. Gane, U. Moyen: That the Canadian Honey Council recommend to Agriculture Canada that we continue with the 1987 level of sampling for importation of honey bees into Canada....carried with the amendment.

AMENDMENT: R. Bacon, D. Torok: (by adding at the end) California, Hawaii and Alabama presently qualify. Other states wishing to ship must supply an acceptable procedure prior to December 31, 1987. This must be acceptable by Agriculture Canada and the Canadian Honey Council....carried.

MOTION: N. Vanderput, D. Torok: (with recorded vote requested by N. Vanderput) That the Canadian border be closed to the importation of honeybees and queens from a State Control Zone in the United States provided that they no longer met the requirements of the Honeybee Tracheal Mite Certification Program.....three in favor.....nine opposed...one abstained....defeated.

MOTION: N. Vanderput, R. Bacon: That we recommend to Agriculture Canada that the 17 counties in California are classed as the State Control Zone and treated as one zone if a mite find is identified as positive.....defeated.

Considerable discussion arose concerning the control zones. The American guests were asked to come back to the meeting. They were asked questions about the scenario of a mite find in their county or control zone. Our American friends thanked the Canadian Honey Council for having invited them to participate in the discussions.

MOTION: J. Awram, G. Kreutzer: That we reconsider the previous motion... ..carried.

That motion read: That we recommend to Agriculture Canada that the 17 counties in California are classed as the State Control Zone and treated as one zone if a mite find is identified as positive.....carried.

MOTION: G. Kreutzer, D. Torok: That we reconsider the defeated motion on the Canadian Border closure.....defeated.

MOTION: U. Moyen, D. Torok: That a committee of three be established to come in with a contingency plan for the Canadian Honey Council Annual Meeting to be held in November, 1987.....carried.

Dale to appoint this committee.

MOTION: R. Gane, D. Torok: That we write to Keith LaForge and ask him to reconsider his resignation from Council.....carried.

MOTION: J. Awram: That we move a vote of thanks to Wm. McElheran for giving up his weekend to attend the meeting.....carried.

Meeting adjourned on a motion by U. Moyen.

CONFERENCE CALL

January 23, 1987, 4:00 p.m.

Present: Dale Hansen  
Don Torok  
Carl Meyer  
Jack Grossman  
Jerry Awram  
Bob Knox  
Roger Congdon  
Dave Cook  
Linda Gane - Secretary

Keith LaForge  
Ron Bacon  
Neil Vanderput  
Ralph Lockhart  
Dave Tegart  
John Uhrin  
Yvan Leblanc  
Jean Marc Labonte

Dale welcomed the delegates and then called the meeting to order. This was to be considered a duly called meeting and all motions will be excepted. Dale went on to explain the fact that honey was being detained under detention in Quebec. It was all being tested for residues of sulfa. Any positive finds was being placed under detention with the understanding that it would have to be destroyed.

Jean Marc Labonte is in daily contact with the provincial government in Quebec trying to resolve the problems. Jean Marc felt that they would be allowed to go to a barrel be barrel sampling rather than by lot numbers.

MOTION: Yvan Leblanc - Jerry Awram: That the Canadian Honey Council recommend that the future use of Sulfa in beekeeping in Canada be banned.....carried.

MOTION: Jack Grossman - Jean Marc Labonte: That the Canadian Honey Council recommend that the Canadian Honey Industry be given six months to clean up the present stock of honey containing sulfa.....defeated.

Recorded vote

R. Lockhart - opposed	Ron Bacon - in favor
Roger Congdon - opposed	D. Tegart - opposed
Jack Grossman - in favor	J. Awram - opposed
Yvan Leblanc - abstained	D. Torok - opposed
Neil Vanderput - in favor	K. LaForge - opposed
Jean Marc Labonte - in favor	D. Cook - opposed
B. Knox - in favor	C. Meyer - opposed
J. Uhrin - in favor	

MOTION: Jack Grossman - N. Vanderput: That the Canadian Honey Council contact the Federal Government asking them to work with the Quebec Government to allow the honey presently in detention in Quebec to be released back to the producers and Honey packers.....carried.

MOTION: K. LaForge - J. Grossman: That the Canadian Honey Council commence lobbying both the Federal and Provincial Governments for compensation of honey containing sulfa residues that has to be destroyed.....carried.

Jean Marc Labonte pointed out that provincial apiarists should not recommend the use of sulfa as a veterinary drug for honey bees.

Each provincial delegate should find out how much honey is in his province that contains residues of sulfa. If the producer is not sure, then a tally should be made of the number of producers that fed sulfa and when they fed it and how much honey they have on hand.

Announcement: Fred Matuk, International Marketing Officer will be in Saskatoon on February 5th, 1987 and will meet with anyone interested in joining a trade mission to Saudi Arabia.

MOTION: Jerry Awram - Keith LaForge and Roger Congdon: That we pay the expenses of Dave Tegart, Research Chairman, to go to Ottawa with the executive to present the Research Brief...carried.

Ralph Grossman will go to Ottawa with the executive and Dave Tegart. He will pay his own expenses.

The contingency plan is in the rough draft stage. It is a workable plan but very sensitive plus a lot of regulatory red tape to get it in place. Dale will copy all delegates. Dale asked that if anyone wanted more information regarding this that they phone him at home.

Dale concluded the call by mentioning the Elisa tester and requesting funds from the different provincial associations.

CONFERENCE CALL

March 17th, 1987, 6:00 p.m.

Present:	Dale Hansen	Keith LaForge
	Neil Vanderput	Dave Tegart
	Roy Durnin	Glenn Kreutzer
	Don Torok	Roger Congdon
	Jerry Awram	Jack Grossman
	Ron Bacon	Dave Cook
	Richard Gane	Jean Marc Labonte
	William Marshall	Yvan Leblanc
	Uhrin Moyen	Ralph Lockhart

Linda Gane - Secretary

PROPOSED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR BEEKEEPERS

The Executive decided to go ahead and draw up the proposal that you received in the mail. This has come about due to the lack of export sales, the declining price of honey on the world market and pressures from producers. Beekeepers are sitting on a surplus of honey, and they cannot market this honey at a price that will allow them to break even. This is a one year proposal. The executive will present this proposal to the Honourable John Wise, Minister of Agriculture, if it is your wish. Dale has been in contact with John Donald, Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture. Dale warns that there are no guarantees at this time,

Jack Grossman: opposed and wants the government to promote honey instead. I am in favor of a check off system in Canada to raise money for promotion.

Roy Durnin: The proposal is great to address the short term issue. There is no time to lose, as we are about to lose beekeepers.

Don Torok: I agree that we have to do something, but pointed out that we would have to show the Federal Government that we are following up with some long range solutions to the problems that are facing us today. Maybe we should have an educational program for beekeeping, We should add rank and file of marketing.

Glenn Kreutzer: Are we recommending a National Marketing Agency?

Richard Gane: I do not think that we could recommend a marketing board.

Don Torok: I would vote in favor of a marketing board.

Roy Durnin asked if Council was taking a mandate.

Glenn Kreutzer: There must be four provincial marketing boards before a National Board would be recognized.

Jack Grossman: Not in favor of a marketing board. How about the sulfa problem in Quebec?

Jean Marc Labonte: We are trying to get the bulk honey, presently under detention, back in to the hands of the producers. As of yet, none has been released, but it should be soon.

Glenn Kreutzer: There are no machines in Quebec that will detect a 0 reading.

Jean Marc Labonte: Quebec has the equipment.

Dale called everybody back to the topic of discussion.

Roy Durnin: Manitoba has made a presentation to the Federal Government. They want to know where we are and what we want.

Glenn Kreutzer: Will \$15.00 be adequate if the provinces do not fall in line?

Roy Durnin: We want to help those that are in need, not create a problem within our industry by making it look like an incentive.

Jerry Awram: Will the Federal Government buy the surplus honey, and what does it mean?

Dale Hansen: The Federal Government has given us indications that they may buy the honey and use it as aid in under-privileged countries. They have given no guarantees that his honey will not come back to haunt us. If we go ahead with the proposal, how far can we back off?

Jerry Awram: You could back off to 0. Would it be optional if we did not want to sell our surplus honey to them for the price quoted?

Dale Hansen: This would be optional.

Glenn Kreutzer: For the surplus honey this could be packed on the basis of having packing plants tender for the processing of the honey. We should have something in writing about the disposition of the honey if sold under the proposal.

Dale Hansen: The disposition of the honey will be a high priority.

Richard Gane: Brought up the point that some honey is contaminated with sulfa.

Keith LaForge: Suggested that we do not want to muddy the waters by mentioning the sulfa issue.

Bill Marshall: Maybe it is going to create a media problem.

Jack Grossman: What is a surplus. This is not usually a big problem for the producers.

Glenn Kreutzer: Reiterated the fact that there is a surplus of honey in Canada and it is creating a problem.



Jack Grossman: I have lost some markets, let's hope the United States Market is going to open up again.

Glenn Kreutzer: This is not a reality, Jack.

Dale Hansen: Do we have your support, or not?

Glenn Kreutzer: Yes, if you add packing plants, grading, etc. The industry should give direction on all dispositions of the surplus honey.

Keith LaForge: We should explore the possibility of a mandatory 1¢ per pound check off. I will support this...

Glen Kreutzer: 1¢ is not enough, the United States is aiming at 5¢ per pound.

Keith LaForge: They know that we are watching their program.

Roger Congdon: We are in favor of the Federal Government buying the surplus honey, provided that it does not come back on the domestic market. As for the financial aide, we will go along with it. Ontario could not handle a dumping of honey in their market place.

Bill Marshall: We agree with the 1st part of the proposal and the Federal Government purchasing the surplus honey provided that we are guaranteed that it will not be dumped.

Ralph Lockhart: I agree with Roger.

Yvan Leblanc: Quebec has asked for subsidies in the past. Quebec did give them money for promotion. Quebec wants free market.

Neil Vanderput: Likes the first part of the proposal but would want the surplus honey to leave the country.

Glenn Kreutzer: Agree with Rogers concerns. The honey has to move out of the country. Addendum as to details.

Jack Grossman: Agrees with the \$15.00, but opposed to the Federal Government buying the surplus honey.

Urhin Moyer: I agree with the proposal. The American Farm Bill is affecting us and we have to do something.

Dale Hansen: Linda and I will get this off to Ottawa as soon as possible.

47th ANNUAL MEETING

Edmonton, Alberta

November 12, 13 & 14, 1987

The meeting was called to order at 3:30 p.m.

Dale Hansen, President of the Canadian Honey Council, declared the meeting open to do the business of the Canadian Honey Council. Mr. Hansen asked the delegates permission to make a couple of program changes.

Stan Bastura, President of the Alberta Beekeepers Association welcomed the delegates and membership to Alberta and wished them a successful meeting.

Dale Hansen welcomed all delegates, associates and visitors to the meeting. The delegates and guests introduced themselves.

The delegates each gave a brief report on the happenings in their province.

Maritimes - Ralph Lockhart - 11,300 hives in production, owned by 1000 beekeepers. The largest beekeeper has 1000 hives and the smallest has ½ of a hive. The average number of hives kept by a beekeeper in the Maritimes is 11 hives. This year was good with 100 - 200 pounds per colony.

Quebec - Yvan Leblanc - 150 - 200 pounds per hive. Their major problems are the sulfa residues, reduced sales and reduced prices.

Ontario - Roger Congdon - the crops were above average - 100 pounds plus per colony. Ontario is worried about the retail sales and the price with the surpluses of honey.

Manitoba - Neil Vanderput - 160 pound average per colony. The weather was good in the spring. Beekeepers are going bankrupt and auctions are not uncommon.

Saskatchewan - Richard Cane - Saskatchewan came in with a below average crop. The spring was hot with no rain in the North East. When the honey flow started the rain also started. It rained for the majority of the honey flow.

Alberta - Don Torok - In Alberta there will be a number of colonies that will not be in production next year due to financial difficulties being experienced by the beekeepers.

British Columbia - Dale Hansen - Quite dry in the South and quite wet in the North of British Columbia. Retail and bulk honey prices are sliding downward.

Dale Hansen stated that we except with regret the resignation of the Bee Cee Honey Company delegate. Keith LaForge handed in his resignation at the July special meeting of the Canadian Honey Council.

Keith LaForge asked for an opportunity to relate the facts leading up to his resignation. This permission was granted by the chair, provided that there was no further discussion.

### Minutes

J. Awram, J. Grossman: That the minutes of the 46th Annual meeting be adopted as circulated....carried.

### ByLaw Change

Dale Hansen called upon Jerry Awram, Bylaws Chairman, to present the proposed bylaw changes. As there are three proposed bylaw changes, Jerry Awram requested that the third one be dealt with and the other two be presented later in the meeting.

MOTION: D. Torok, R. Bacon: That we bring the 3rd bylaw change to the floor. (Appendix A) Jerry Awram felt that the bylaw change as presented in the October issue of 'Hive Lights' was not quite explanatory enough so would like to submit a clarified version. Dale Hansen stated that the bylaws notice is being withdrawn as sent out in 'Hive Lights'. Jerry Awram presented the clarified bylaw change. (Appendix B).

MOTION: Y. Leblanc, D. Torok: That the word 'not' be deleted and that the following be inserted 'in the case of an equality of votes' and by striking the following 'at the time of voting'.

Amended motion now reads:

Change label of VI (i) to VI (1) (a)  
and adding

(b) The Association that has their delegate elected as President shall have the option of sending another delegate member to sit at the meetings of the Corporation and vote on their behalf. Financial responsibility of the President shall be assumed by the Corporation. If the above option is exercised, the President may vote in the case of an equality of votes, notwithstanding the provisions of Section XIII 3c.

amendment carried.

MOTION: J. Awram, Y. Leblanc: That we strike the following words 'Financial responsibility of the President shall be assumed by the Corporation'.

amendment defeated

Bylaw change with amendment defeated.

### Appointment of Committees

On a motion by J. Awram, Y. Leblanc, the Chairman was empowered to appoint the necessary working committees for the meeting....carried

The following appointments were made:

Nominating Committee: Maurice Dubeau and Carl Meyer  
Election Chairman: Doug McCutcheon  
Scrutineers: Jim Bauch and Mike Dolinski  
Resolutions Committee: Roger Congdon  
Budget Committee: Don Torok

The committees were accepted by the delegates.

#### President's Report

Dale Hansen President of the Canadian Honey Council, presented a report on the activities of the Canadian Honey Council for the past year. Dale Hansen's report was received by the meeting as information on a motion by Dale Hansen and R. Congdon. Appendix C.

#### Secretary's Report

At the request of the Chair, Linda Gane presented a Secretary's report. (Appendix D). The report was accepted on a motion of J. Awram and J. Grossman.

#### Financial Statement and Audited Report

The Audited Financial statement for the 1986-87 year was presented. Numerous questions were asked about the finances of the Canadian Honey Council. Linda answered the questions. The financial statement was accepted on a motion by J. Grossman and D. Torok. (Appendix E)

#### Financial Statement - Current Year

Don Torok presented the financial statement for the period August 1, 1987 until November 9, 1987. On a motion by R. Congdon and N. Vanderput the financial statement for the current year was accepted. (Appendix F)

#### 1986 Resolutions

Urban Moyen presented the activities resulting from the resolutions of the 1986 Annual Meeting. On a motion by J. Awram and D. Tegart this report was accepted as presented. (Appendix G)

#### Department of External Affairs

Burke Darling, Trade Officer for DRIE, Department of External Affairs; was to have reported to the Canadian Honey Council on the assistance that was available for present and future exporters. Due to a mix up, Mr. Darling was not at the meeting.

#### Federal Government Marketing Plan

Chantal Sicotte, Agriculture Canada, presented the Marketing Plan which was drawn up by Agriculture Canada with the assistance of the Canadian Honey Council. This Marketing Plan will come into effect for the 1987 crop year. It is to assist with the marketing of the surplus honey that is presently

in Canada. The Department of External Affairs will also offer the Council assistance in Marketing out product on the Export Market. The Marketing Plan as proposed to date forms Appendix H.

Greetings from the Honourable John Wise

Mr. Stan Schellenberger, M. P. for Wetaskiwin brought greeting to the group from the Honourable John Wise. Mr. Schellenberger reiterated the present problems that the Canadian beekeepers were experiencing. The message conveyed to the meeting was that we could expect to hear from the Federal Government regarding application under the Special Canadian Grains program for assistance to beekeepers, by the end of the year. Mr. Schellenberger stated that the Agriculture Caucus was aware of the financial problems of the beekeepers and that they were very seriously being considered for the Special Canadian Grains deficiency payment.

Mr. Schellenberger touched on such points as the present A.P.C.A. loan program that is already in place and available to honey producers and the necessity of promoting honey. He stressed that we must find out from the consumers what they liked and disliked about our product prior to venturing into a promotion program.

Mr. Schellenberger commented on the fact that John Wise was awaiting some decisions on the Varroa mite. He expected some input by early December.

Dale Hansen thanked Mr. Schellenberger and asked that he convey to John Wise our appreciation for all the Agriculture Canada officials that were allowed to attend our Annual Meeting.

Dr. Wm McElheran - Agriculture Canada

Dr. McElheran explained his position with Agriculture Canada. He moved on to the topics of Varroa and Tracheal mites. He stressed the importance in reporting a find of Varroa to the Federal Government immediately it is found. Due to the naming of the Varroa mite within Canada it now falls under Federal jurisdiction. Much discussion centered around the border issue and the mites in the United States and Canada.

MOTION: U. Moyen, J.M. Labonte: That only the Secretary-Treasurer be allowed to tape the proceedings of the Annual Meeting.....defeated.

Dale Hansen turned the chair over to J.M. Labonte

Varroa Committee Report

Jean Marc Labonte called on Dale Hansen, Chairman of the Varroa Committee, to give a report on the progress of the action plan for Varroa Mites. Dale reported that each province had been called upon for input into this action plan. The committee had sat down and compiled it into an action plan which was then presented to Dr. McElheran's Department of Agriculture Canada for further input. The action plan to date forms Appendix I. Mr. Hansen's report was accepted for information on a motion by U. Moyen and N. Vanderput. It was pointed out that maybe it was shy on beekeeper representation on the Committee.

MOTION: N. Vanderput, D. Torok: That this Action plan be taken back to the Provincial Associations for approval and further input. The response back to the Committee is to be in by December 31, 1987.....carried.

#### Tri-Country Committee

Dale Hansen called upon D. Torok, Council representative on the Tri-Country Committee, to give an update on the Tri Country meeting that was held prior to the Canadian Honey Council Annual Meeting. Don reported that the meeting was well attended by the beekeepers and associates. The proceedings will be published at a later date in the 'Hive Lights'. The next meeting of the three countries - Canada, United States and Mexico - will be in Mexico. The report was accepted on a motion by R. Gane and N. Vanderput.

#### Importation Committee Report

Dale Hansen called upon Doug McCutcheon, Chairman of the Bee Importation Committee, to give this report. This report forms Appendix J. This report was accepted on a motion by D. Torok and Wm. Marshall.

#### C.A.P.A. Report

Dale Hansen called upon Don Dixon, President of C.A.P.A. to give this report. This report forms Appendix K. Mr. Dixon's report was accepted on a motion by N. Vanderput and D. Torok.

J. Bergenski gave a vote of thanks to C.A.P.A. for their publication on Bee Diseases.

#### Generic Honey Promotion Committee

Dale Hansen called upon Neil Vanderput, Chairman of the CHC Generic Honey Promotion Committee, to give this report. Mr. Vanderput reported that very little activity had transpired during the past year, as the funding for any major promotion was not available. The Council office has maintained the Honey Information Centre for the past year. Quite a number of requests have come in from the food services section. The Ontario Beekeepers Association presented the Committee members with the plans for a 'New Canadian Honey Display'. As the Promotion bank account still had some monies left in it, Ontario is requesting that the Canadian Honey Council contribute towards this display. At the last meeting of the Promotion Committee, they agreed to contribute \$4,000.00 towards this display. Ontario's proposal forms Appendix N. The financial statement for August 1 - July 31, 1987 and the financial statement for the period August 1, 1987 - October 5, 1987 were presented. The financial statements form Appendix L and M. These three reports were accepted on a motion by D. Torok and Wm Marshall.

#### Apimondia Report

Dale Hansen called upon Jerry Awram to give this report. Dr. Awram then called on Henning Spitznagel to give the report, as he had attended the meeting that was held in Warszawa, Poland. Appendix O. Mr. Spitznagel suggested that Canada think about hosting the Apimondia meeting in 1993. This report was accepted on a motion by J. Awram and D. Torok.

Bylaw Changes

Dr. Jerry Awram presented the remaining two proposed bylaw changes held over from the beginning of the meeting. Appendix A.

MOTION: J. Awram, R. Gane: That the 1st bylaw change be accepted as presented.

by adding to the end of (d) "Each province shall be limited to one 300 Club delegate".....carried

MOTION: J. Awram, R. Lockhart: That the second by law change be accepted as presented.

In section VI (2) after person, add the words "or group of up to three persons".

MOTION: R. Lockhart, N. Vanderput: That it be amended by adding the words "who jointly own a maximum of 30 hives" at the end of the sentence.

amendment.,...carried

bylaw change with amendment.....carried.

Research Committee Report

Dale Hansen called on Dave Tegart, Chairman of the Research Committee, to give a report. Mr. Tegart's report forms Appendix P. This report was accepted on a motion by Wm. Marshall and R. Gane.

Dale Hansen personally thanked Mr. Tegart for all the work that he has done on the Research Committee.

Membership Report

Dale Hansen called on L. Gane, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Honey Council to give a report on the status of the memberships in the CHC. L. Gane pointed out that Bob Knox had previously suggested that we do a mail out to the beekeepers in each province. This mail out would be a letter asking for their support of the Canadian Honey Council by way of taking out a membership. This was done in Ontario and part of Alberta. The response was good. Linda also pointed out that although the response was good, it only replaced the members that had dropped out of the Council for one reason or another. It is the hope that this year we will be able to reach more provinces and gain more new memberships by doing so. This report was accepted on a motion by N. Vanderput and D. Tegart.

Rathje Memorial Report

Dale Hansen called on Neil Vanderput, Chairman of the Rathje Memorial Committee, to give this report. Mr. Vanderput informed the session that this year the recipient of the award was Mr. John Coroner from British Columbia. John has spent many hours working for and with the Beekeeping Industry. This report was accepted on a motion by D. Torok and D. Tegart.

Producer-Packer Report

Dale Hansen called upon Jean Marc Labonte, representative of the Producer-



Packers, to give this report. Appendix Q. This report was accepted on a motion by D. Torok and Wm. Marshall.

#### Supplier Report

Dale Hansen called on Dave Cook, representative of the Suppliers, to give this report. Mr. Cook's report forms Appendix R. This report was accepted on a motion by Y. Leblanc and D. Torok.

#### Packer's Association Report

Dale Hansen called upon Jean Marc Labonte, President of the Canadian Honey Packer's Association, to give this report. Appendix S. This report was accepted on a motion by R. Congdon and R. Bacon.

#### Honey Standards Committee Report

Dale Hansen called upon J.M. Labonte, Chairman of the Honey Standards Committee; and Pat Erridge, Agriculture Canada, for this report. Appendix I. Dale thanked Mr. Erridge for this report.

#### Chemicals Committee

Dale Hansen called upon Roger Congdon to give this report. Roger explained that the Chemicals Committee relies very heavily on the recommendations of C.A.P.A. Roger would like to thank C.A.P.A. for their co-operation with the Canadian Honey Council. The following report was given by D. Murrell at the C.A.P.A. meeting - held prior to the CHC Annual Meeting. The Laboratories across Canada have done testing on Sulfa residues in Honey. The 1987 analysis indicated that high levels of sulfa were detected in some of the honey. This resulted in the detention of some honey. In early 1987 the Ontario Beekeepers applied to Health and Welfare to have sulfa registered. To date no word has been received. An application to have Butyric anhydride registered for use as a bee repellent, has been made to Health and Welfare. A similar submission will be made for other bee repellents pending the outcome of butyric anhydride. Calcium Cyanide is registered and supplies do not seem to be of a concern. Experimental use of Menthol has been applied for. Also menthol bromide is being applied for as it is used for wax moth control. Mytacides are under investigation. The report was accepted on a motion by R. Congdon and N. Vanderput.

MOTION: J. Awram, D. Torok: That delegates and members be allowed to receive and keep a copy of the resolutions.....carried.

#### Report on Marketing Boards

Dale Hansen called on Don Torok to give his report. Mr. Torok reiterated the need for a tool to collect a levy from beekeepers to be used for promotion and research. It would take 4 - 5 years to get a system like this in place. Mr. Torok stressed that it was not the intent of the committee to recommend a supply/management system be implemented. Mr. Torok cited Australia's system as an example of how Marketing Boards function.

The delegates accepted this report on a motion from U. Moyen and J. Lawford. recorded that J. Grossman was opposed to a marketing board. D. Torok also presented the Beekeepers Economic Dilemma - Appendix U.

### Humphreys Report

Dale Hansen called on Urban Moyen to give this report. Mr. Moyen's report forms Appendix V. This report was accepted by the delegates on a motion by U. Moyen and J. Awram.

### Recorders

MOTION: D. Torok, R. Gane: That we allow the proceedings to be recorded by anyone wishing to do so.....carried

MOTION: J. Awram, R. Congdon: That the recorder not be allowed to plug into the microphone leading from the lectern.....carried.

The Chair was turned over to R. Congdon, Resolutions Chairman.

MOTION: J. Awram, U. Moyen: That the resolutions that deal with border closure or border remaining open be left until last.....defeated.

### RESOLUTIONS

1. D. Hansen, D. Torok: Whereas Canadian Honey Council resolutions often have a major impact on the livelihoods of Canadian honey producers:  
Therefore be it resolved that all delegate votes on Canadian Honey Council resolutions be recorded and be made available to members on request...carried.

2. R. Congdon, J. Lawford: Whereas, there is provision in the Canadian Honey Council bylaws for proxy voting, and  
Whereas, the formation of delegate seats is to ensure proper industry representation at Canadian Honey Council,  
Therefore, be it resolved that the delegate is responsible for his proxy and that this be the rules of order for the 1987 meeting and that it be a bylaw change for 1988...

R. Gane, Wm. Marshall: that the resolutions be amended by adding 'The proxy must be in writing and further that it must be accepted by a majority vote by the seated delegates.....defeated.

resolution withdrawn and returned in a new resolution #43.

3. U. Moyen, J.M. Labonte: Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council contact the David Humphreys Public Affairs Group for further consultation..  
....carried.

4. J. Awram, R. Bacon: Be it resolved that the President appoint an 'Apimondia Congress Committee" to work jointly with CAPA to investigate the possibility of the Canadian Honey Council offering to sponsor an Apimondia Congress.....carried.

5. D. Torok, J. Awram: Whereas, Canadian honey is at an extremely low price, and

Whereas, under present world conditions it is increasingly difficult to market honey, therefore

Be it resolved that we request the Canadian Honey Council to initiate a tri-partite price stabilization program.....carried.

MOTION: U. Moyen, J.M. Labonte: That we allow Pat Heitkam, California, to make a presentation immediately following lunch.....withdrawn.

MOTION: D. Torok, R. Gane: That we allow Pat Heitkam to make his presentation immediately.....carried

California Bee Breeders Association President - Pat Heitkam

Mr. Heitkam presented the California paper from the Pest Exclusion Advisory. Appendix V. Mr. Heitkam explained the process they use for monitoring bees coming into their control zone. He asked us to accept bees from California with strict certification, but to please allow negotiations. He pointed out that they were working on Chemical controls in the United States for both mites, but that it cost big dollars to get these chemicals registered for use on honeybee colonies or packages.

Dale Hansen thanked Mr. Heitkam for taking the time to come to our meeting.

6. J. Awram, J. Lawford: Due to the severe economic conditions facing Canadian Honey Producers, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council continue to pursue the possibility that honey producers be included in the Federal Special Grains program....carried.

7. D. Torok, Wm. Marshall: Whereas we have a surplus of honey in Canada and the domestic market offers the most immediate avenue for reduction of existing honey stocks, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council approach the Agricultural Development Branch of Agriculture Canada for assistance in meeting with senior levels of major Canadian retail food chains to seek their assistance in increasing the volume of honey sold through means such as reduced retail margins, in-store promotions, improved display areas, etc....carried.

8. J. Grossman, J.M. Labonte: Be it resolved that a promotional program for Canadian honey be put into place similar to the one put in force in the U.S.A.....

MOTION: U. Moyen, J. Awram: That this motion be tabled until J. Grossman is at the table.....carried.

9. D. Tegart, J. Awram: Whereas the Canadian Honey Industry is in need of a concentrated marketing effort to increase consumption of honey in Canada, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request the Federal government to assist in setting up a mechanism to collect funds for a national generic promotion program and to explore improved marketing techniques for selling honey nationally and internationally....carried.

9A. D. Torok, J. Awram: Whereas Canadian Honey Producers have been severely impacted by recent changes in the U.S. Farm Bill, and whereas other Canadian farmers in a similar position have received support from the Federal Government, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council lobby the Federal government for a per hive payment to Canadian Commercial beekeepers.....carried.

10. R. Gane, D. Tegart: Be it resolved that Agriculture Canada be asked to initiate a survey within Canada to determine if varroa is present in Canada. ....carried.

11. D. Cook, D. Torok: Whereas the quantities of packages being shipped from N.Z. and/or Australia may be significantly increased in future years, and

Whereas suitable air freight connections to Canada are severely limited while much more frequent connections are available to several U.S. airports, and

Whereas using dedicated freighter aircraft would further significantly increase the cost of packages to the beekeeper, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council discuss with Agriculture Canada the possibility of transshipping N.Z. and/or Australian packages by land in closed vans from suitable U.S. airports to Canada subject to appropriate controls and U.S.D.A. approval.....carried.

12. D. Tegart, J. Lawford: Whereas concern has been expressed over the possibilities of importing undesirable diseases, parasites and disorders in offshore stock entering Canada, therefore

Be it resolved: 1. That methodologies be developed by Research Branch, Agriculture Canada, for detecting genetic disease and parasitic disorders in offshore bees entering Canada.

2. That a program be instituted by Research Branch, Agriculture Canada, for monitoring and detecting genetic disease and parasitic disorder in offshore bees entering Canada.

3. That provincial apiculture specialists in co-operation with beekeepers conduct quality and performance evaluations on offshore stock entering Canada.....carried.

13. Y. Leblanc, R. Lockhart: Whereas it is important to identify all sources of bees for importation to Canada, therefore

Be it resolved, that the Government of Canada be urged to thoroughly investigate the possibility of importing bees from Cuba under previously determined guidelines.....carried.

8. J. Grossman, J.M. Labonte: Be it resolved that a promotional program for Canadian Honey be put into place similar to the one put in force in the U.S.A.....carried.

14. R. Lockhart, R. Gane: Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council continue efforts to have a federal apiarist appointed....carried.

15. Wm Marshall, Y. Leblanc: Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request that Agriculture Canada allow the importation of honey bees from Australia provided that they meet the Canadian Honey Council import standards  
... carried

NOTE: DISCUSSION OF THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS MAY BE MEDIA SENSITIVE  
The meeting room was cleared of press and door monitors were appointed.

16. D. Torok, D. Cook: Whereas beekeepers must use chemicals in the keeping of bees, and

Whereas, some of these chemicals are new or have not been registered with appropriate authorities, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council assume the lead role in seeking registration of such chemicals with appropriate federal authorities, and further,

That the Canadian Honey Council also assume the lead role in seeking the establishment of administrative levels for the residues of these chemicals in honey.....carried.

17. R. Congdon, : Whereas, the Canadian Honey Council is on record of maintaining honey free from substances which may be harmful to health, and

Whereas, Calcium Cyanide is extremely toxic, therefore

Be it resolved that the Ontario Beekeepers Association request Canadian Honey Council to have Calcium Cyanide and similar products banned from use in the beekeeping industry except for the destruction of bees when the equipment is to be destroyed....lost as no seconder.

18. R. Congdon, D. Cook: Whereas Sodium Sulfathiazole has served the industry for nearly half a century without any problems, and

Whereas it is an extremely stable drug, and

Whereas Sodium Sulfathiazole is non accumulative in the human body, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council accept Federal Health and Welfare standards of 1 ppm and seek the registration of Sodium Sulfathiazole for preventative treatment of honey bee colonies for American Foulbrood.....defeated.

19. R. Congdon, R. Gane: Whereas, Ethelene Oxide is a known carcinogenic, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request Health and Welfare to investigate to make sure that no private or government agency is still using Ethelene Oxide to fumigate bee equipment.....defeated.

20. J. Grossman, U. Moyen: Be it resolved that the Candian Honey Council instruct the Federal Government that the use of Sulfa be made illegal and also recommend that they remove the present administrative level as soon as possible.

R. Gane, D. Torok: That the resolution be amended by adding the words 'that in consultation with the CHC remove the present....

Motion now reads: Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council instruct the Federal Government that the use of Sulfa be made illegal and also recommend that in consultation with the Canadian Honey Council they remove the present administrative level as soon as possible.

amendment....carried

motion with amendment....carried.

21. J. Lawford, D. Torok: Whereas both Varroa and tracheal mites have been found in North America, be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council give highest priority to the research, development and registration (if required) of control mechanisms for both Varroa and tracheal mites, and further that this research may be done jointly with similar research conducted in the U.S.A.

D. Hansen, D. Torok: that the resolution be amended by adding the words 'and further that the CHC endorse financial support'

Motion now reads: Whereas both Varroa and Tracheal mites have been found in North America, be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council give highest priority to the research, development and registration (if required) of control mechanisms for both Varroa and Tracheal mites, and further that this research may be done jointly with similar research conducted in the U.S.A. and further that the Canadian Honey Council endorse financial support

amendment....carried  
resolution with amendment....carried.

22. D. Torok, Wm. Marshall: Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council on behalf of the beekeepers of Canada encourage the U.S. government to attempt eradication of the varroa mite with adequate indemnification for affected beekeepers.....carried

23. R. Congdon, R. Gane: Whereas, A Canadian Honey Display, designed by the Ontario Beekeepers Association, would be of benefit to the Canadian Industry, therefore

Be it resolved that it be constructed for the use of honey promotion throughout Canada at the various Canadian fairs, exhibitions, trade shows, ploughing matches, world fairs, etc....carried.

24. R. Congdon, D. Cook: Whereas there are a limited number of suitable stock design containers available to the smaller producer packer, and  
Whereas a large portion of honey is packed and marketed by smaller packers, and

Whereas it is essential that we use all possible means to improve the marketing of our product, and

Whereas it has been a constant recommendation in the Producer-Packer report, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council either review the restrictions of sizes available or to change to a volume of measurement rather than a weight measurement.....defeated.

25. R. Gane, Wm Marshall: Be it resolved that the Candian Honey Council ask Agriculture Canada to close the entire Canadian border to the importation of honeybees from the Continental United States....defeated as a tie vote

26. J. Lawford, R. Gane: Whereas the Manitoba Beekeepers Association has requested an embargo on honey bees from the continental United States due to concern about the possible importation of the honey bee tracheal mite, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council support this request by the Manitoba Beekeepers Association.....defeated

27. J. Lawford, R. Gane: Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council recommend to the Government of Canada that the present embargo on honey bees from any country known to have Varroa Jacobsoni be continued...defeated as a tie vote

28. D. Hansen, J. Lawford: Whereas the presence of the Varroa and Tracheal mites in the continental United States potentially pose a serious threat to Canadian beekeeping, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian border be closed to the importation of honeybees from the continental United States....defeated

29. D. Hansen, Y. Leblanc: Whereas the tracheal mite may pose a problem for Canadian beekeepers, and

Whereas assistance by Agriculture Canada is not possible without naming the Tracheal mite under Federal Legislation, therefore,

Be it resolved that the tracheal mite be named under the Animal Disease and Protection Act and Regulation....carried.

30. R. Congdon, Y. Leblanc: Whereas the Canadian Honey Council supports border closure from the Manitoba/Ontario border East to the importation of honeybees from the United States, and

Whereas, no compensation is currently available, therefore

Be it resolved that the Ontario Beekeepers Association seek to have the mite named in Eastern Canada and a Federal-Provincial agreement on compensation put in place, furthermore

Be it resolved that the Ontario Beekeepers Association go on record of asking to have border closure extended to at least one year ahead of current production year....carried.

31. R. Lockhart, Y. Leblanc: Whereas the Maritime Beekeeper's Association's position on the border closure due to the tracheal mite is unchanged from our position from last year, therefore

Be it resolved that we recommend continuation of the border closure East of the Manitoba-Ontario border until December 31, 1989....tabled.

32. R. Gane, Wm. Marshall: Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council ask Agriculture Canada to close the United States-Canadian border from the Alberta-Saskatchewan border East to the importation of honey bees from the Continental U.S.A.

D. Hansen, R. Congdon: That the resolution be amended by adding the words 'and from the British Columbia-Alberta border West.'

The motion with amendment now reads

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council ask Agriculture Canada to close the United States-Canadian border from the Alberta-Saskatchewan border East and from the British Columbia-Alberta border west to the importation of honey bees from the Continental U.S.A.

33. D. Torok, J. Awram: Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council oppose the closure of the Canadian border to the importation of honey bees and queens and that queen bees and packages be permitted into Canada under



a certification program.

R. Bacon, J. M. Labonte: That the resolution be amended by adding the word 'Western'

Y. Leblanc, : That the resolution be further amended by deleting the words 'Western Canada' and adding "Province of Alberta".

first amendment....carried  
second amendment...so seconder  
Resolution with amendment....defeated.

34. R. Gane, Wm. Marshall: Whereas the current level of certification of bees imported from the U.S.A. has failed four times in the past two years, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council reconsider the certification requirements for Accarine and create a Varroa certification program as well .....carried.

35. D. Hansen, D. Torok: Whereas, there is a perceived inequity of representation of honey producers on Canadian Honey Council, therefore

Be it resolved that an appointed three person committee of Canadian Honey Council investigate means of restructuring the voting structure of Canadian Honey Council to better reflect the voice of Canadian producers, and

That it be further resolved that the Canadian Honey Council delegate take action on committee recommendations before the 1988 Canadian Honey Council Annual Meeting....carried.

36. D. Tegart, J. Awram: Whereas, the Canadian Honey Council members have not had access to any comprehensive integrated, dispassionate review of what is currently known regarding the implications of bee mite disease, and

Whereas, efforts to control and treat bee mite diseases in the continental U.S.A. are developing and changing very rapidly, and

Whereas, some Canadian Honey Council delegates have been directed, by the groups they represent, on how to vote with reference to the control of bee improtation in the absence of up-to-date information, including this tri-Country Symposium, and

Whereas, only one Canadian study of mite disease has been conducted, and this does not allow any definitive conclusions to be drawn.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council shall inform the Federal and Provincial Governments that neither its members, nor the council itself, has had sufficient time or resources to prepare an adequate review, analysis and synthesis of existing research pure or applied, regarding the epidemiology or management of bee diseases caused by the Accarine or Varroa parasite.....defeated.

Barry Davies wanted it on the record that two mite studies have been carried out in Canada. One in LaRonge, Saskatchewan and one by the Ontario Government in New York State.

37. D. Tegart, J. Awram: Whereas, there has been insufficient time to

carefully plan for the control and treatment of mite parasites in Canada, particularly the Varroa, and

Whereas, it is urgent that commercial beekeepers in Canada, especially Western Canada, have the maximum possible lead-time to plan for the 1988 season (even if it is only to plan the wind-up of their business) and

Whereas, the U.S.A. has expended far greater resources in apiculture research than has Canada, and

Whereas, the issue of control and treatment of bee mite disease is of interest to and requires the distinctive knowledge and skills of commercial beekeepers, professional apiculturalists, and apiculture researchers, therefore

Be it resolved that the Federal and Provincial Governments treat the review of legislation and regulations regarding the importation and intra-national movement of bees for the 1988 beekeeping season as an emergency and that the Federal Government promptly sponsor and convene an advisory planning task force to advise the Federal Government regarding appropriate action for 1988.

And be it further resolved that this advisory planning group include representation from the Canadian Honey Council, the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturalists, and leading apiculture and pest control experts from the United States of America.

Be it further resolved that this advisory planning task force report their recommendations to the Federal Minister of Apiculture no later than December 31, 1987.....tabled.

38. D. Tegart, J. Awram : Be it resolved that representation at meetings with Federal officials on beekeeping issues be open to all delegates of the Canadian Honey Council, no matter which province hosts them....defeated.

39. D. Tegart, D. Hansen: Be it resolved that 50% of all the membership fees received after the first 15 be returned to the local clubs to help finance local administration....withdrawn.

40. J. Awram, D. Tegart: Whereas, 235,000 colonies have been killed, out of a national total of 7,000,000 and a Western Canadian total of 492,000 and

Whereas, the above shortfall of bee colonies does not include those resulting from winter loss (which may approach in Alberta alone 25,000), and

Whereas, the operation of 235,000 colonies would result in a direct expenditure of over twenty million dollars in operating costs, with associated economic multiplier effects, and

Whereas, the operation of 235,000 colonies would result in a direct generation of between 450 and 700 man years of employment per annum, and

Whereas, virtually all of the man years of employment would be in rural areas, which are already suffering severe economic recession in virtually all parts of Canada, and

Whereas, the best quality and lowest continuing source of bees and queens for Canada is the U.S.A., and

Whereas, the widespread distribution in Canada of the Acarine and Varroa bee parasites is almost inevitable, and may already be underway, and such distribution would increase the dependence of Canada on imported bees and queens, and Canada could seriously compromise the potential of the U.S.A. to meet future Canadian needs by closing the border at this time, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council shall inform the Federal and Provincial governments that neither its members nor the Council itself has had sufficient time to prepare an adequate cost benefit analysis regarding any modification in the existing legislation and regulations regarding the importation or intra-national movement of bees, particularly in regard to the potential cost of coping with these parasites versus the benefits of not seriously compromising or even destroying the livelihood of a great number of commercial beekeepers in Canada and of package and queen producers in the U.S.A. therefore,

Be it also resolved that the Canadian Honey Council urgently request that the Federal Government immediately conduct a thorough economic impact analysis of this problem with a view to determine whether border closure is cost effective and if so, what would be a reasonable compensation to package beekeepers who have already killed their bees....tabled.

41. D. Hansen, R. Gane: Whereas the Federal Government of Canada has presented a market Development draft to the Canadian Honey Council, and seems committed to Financial Assistance, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council delegates raise funds from the beekeeping industry. And through their organizations lobby and request their provincial governments to give financial aid to this proposal....carried.

42. U. Moyen, J.M. Labonte: Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council thank David Humphrey for their interest of service to our group, and further that we provide them with copies of the 'Hive Lights' and proceedings of our annual meeting....carried.

43. R. Congdon, J. Awram: Whereas, there is provision in the Canadian Honey Council bylaws for proxy voting, and

Whereas, the formation of delegate seats is to ensure proper industry representation at the Canadian Honey Council, therefore

Be it resolved that the delegate is responsible for his proxy, and that this be proposed as a bylaw change for 1988.....carried.

MOTION: D. Torok, R. Gane: That we allow the Delegate at Large position be filled by any person sitting at the table as a delegate at the time of elections.....carried

Dale Hansen turned the chair over to Doug McCutcheon, Elections Chairman. Doug presented the following slate of officers.

President - Dale Hansen

Doug called three times for further nominations. Then declared Dale Hansen as the President for 1987-88.

Vice - President - Roger Congdon

D. Torok, D. Tegart: That nominations cease

Roger Congdon was declared the Vice - President for 1987-88.

Producer Packer - Jean Marc Labonte  
- Barry Davies

D. Torok, D. Tegart: That nominations cease.

(Jim Hauk and Bruce Palmer acted as scrutineers)

Jean Marc Labonte was declared the delegate to represent the Producer Packer's for 1987-88.

D. Torok, R. Bacon: That the ballots be destroyed.

Supplier - Dave Cook

D. Torok, D. Tegart: That nominations cease.

Dave cook was declared the Supplier delegate for 1987-88.

Executive Member - Jean Marc Labonte  
- John Lawford

D. Torok, Y. Leblanc: That nominations cease.

Jean Marc Labonte was declared the Executive Member for 1987-88.

R. Congdon, J. Awram: That the ballots be destroyed.

Delegate at Large Seat - Dale Hansen

D. Torok, R. Bacon: That nominations cease.

#### Budget Committee Report

Dale Hansen turned the chair over to Don Torok to present the proposed budget for 1987-88. Appendix W. D. Torok, R. Congdon moved the acceptance of the proposed budget for 1987-88.

#### Appointment of Auditor

D. Torok, R. Bacon: That the Executive appoint an Auditor.....carried.

#### 1988 Annual Meeting

Roger Congdon reminds the delegates and membership that the 1987-88 Annual Meeting will be held in Ottawa, Ontario, November 1988.

Dale Hansen thanked all the Provincial and Federal Government people for their attendance and input into our Annual Meeting.

Don Torok thanked Dale Hansen and his wife, Sue and his family for the time and efforts expended on Canadian Honey Council business.



APPENDIX A

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PROPOSED AMENDMENT

by adding to the end of

(d) "Each province shall be limited to one 300 Club delegate"

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

In section VI (2) after person, add the words "or group of up to three persons"

VI MEMBERS

There shall be four classes of members in the Corporation;

(1) Delegate members

(2) Members

Members of the Corporation shall comprise of any person which has interests similar to the Corporation. ....

APPENDIX B

Revised bylaw Change

Change label of VI (1) to VI (1) (a)

and adding

(b) The Association that has their delegate elected as President shall have the option of sending another delegate member to sit at the meetings of the Corporation and vote on their behalf. Financial responsibility of the President shall be assumed by the Corporation. If the above option is exercised, the President may not vote at the time of voting, notwithstanding the provisions of Section XIII 3c.

## Canadian Honey Council Conseil Canadien du Miel

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

#### Members of Canadian Honey Council:

The past year has been one in which problems within the industry have continued to threaten our industry by a wide margin. Last year when I accepted the position, the tracheal mite was the major topic of concern and discussion. Since that time sulphur contaminated honey, the economic plight of beekeepers, and the sulphur mite have all come to the fore and are serious issues facing us today.

In February, members of CHC went to Ottawa in an attempt to find answers to help the beekeeping industry. A month later I was referred to the Minister of Agriculture, with emphasis placed on the fact that beekeepers were facing economic problems. At that time special consideration was given to research initiatives and to the filling of research positions in the beekeeping industry. In March a formal proposal was submitted to the Minister of Agriculture asking for financial assistance to our industry.

Throughout the summer the executive has communicated with Ottawa in an attempt to impress upon the government the seriousness of the situation. I believe our communications, coupled with the input of provincial associations and individual beekeepers, has caused the federal government realize we are in trouble. In October, '68 we again met with the Minister of Agriculture to discuss the problems of our industry. At that time he indicated that the beekeeping industry would be receiving some assistance in the form of market development and market research. At Mr. Wise's suggestion we met with the Policy Branch of Agriculture Canada in an attempt to convince them that beekeeping be considered under the Specialty Crop Act. We stressed that the U.S. Farm Bill is having a serious effect on the movement of Canadian honey.

The issue of sulfur contaminated honey has required a considerable amount of time. Our goal has been to try to assist beekeepers with the movement of their product, but at the same time not to jeopardize the image of honey and honey sales. During our trip to Ottawa in October we were given the impression that Health and Welfare is confident that 1ppm is a safe level in terms of the health aspect; however, the industry can establish a quality standard in the same manner that we have done in regards to color and moisture. The executive and representatives of Ag Canada also discussed ways of dispersing of honey with over 1ppm sulphur content, and at this time we are following up on those discussions.



## Canadian Honey Council Conseil Canadien du Miel

On April 10 and 17, 1977, I spent the afternoon in the city of Saskatoon with the primary objective of determining a course of action for the importation of honey for the 1978 season. However, on Sept. 29, I was informed that the certificate had been found in the United States. After discussion with the executive, various delegates and the Canadian Honey Council, it was decided to recommend to the government that we advise the Canadian-U.S. border to the importation of honey, beginning December 31, 1977. It was also decided by that time the situation in the U.S. would become more clear and that the industry would be in a better position to make a recommendation to the government concerning the road response. On October 13, the King for Saskatchewan addressed the members and also made the varroa mite report under disease under the Animal Disease and Protection Act.

This past year has shown me that beekeepers are an independent bunch and that our enemies are our own worst enemies. At times, delegates sit on their hands, first attempting to accomplish things that may be in their own best interest without also attempting to contribute to a unified national organization. I must believe that one of the strengths in numbers and that we can accomplish more by working together. We also need to be more aware of our actions are going to affect the entire industry. In all instances, I have attempted to effect compromises and solutions that would be in the best of the national interests. I have learned that it is not possible to please everyone and it has been my intent to do what I can for the industry.

In closing, I would like to express my thanks to the delegates and members for the support they have given me this past year. I would also like to single out our very valuable secretary, Linda Baker, for the work that she has done in this past year above and beyond the call of duty. Last, but not least, I must thank my family and children, Rick and Cheryl, for their understanding, help and support. I would not have been able to do any of this without them.

Thank you.

Respectfully Submitted,

Debbie Hamilton  
President,  
Canadian Honey Council

APPENDIX D

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November 12, 1987

My job this year has been a very trying one. In all my life, I have never been so far behind in the day to day work in an office. It has gotten to the point that I wonder if I will catch up. About the time that I get a few extras done in the day, another major issue raises its ugly head and we are off and running again.

The 46th Annual Meeting was held in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, November 19-21, 1986. Appreciation is extended to Kevin Walsh and all the Maritime people that were involved with the arrangements that made this meeting run so smoothly. Appreciation is also extended to the people from the Maritimes for making everyone feel welcome and relaxed enough to enjoy themselves while on the Island.

The sulfa residues caused some concerns with the membership and packers. The phone calls to the office from distressed producers were numerous.

In February, just prior to our Annual visit to Ottawa to present a brief to the Minister of Agriculture, the Canadian Honey Council once again sent some samples of honey and a brief note about the positions of the Canadian Honey Council. These samples were distributed to all the Members of Parliament in Ottawa. These were distributed through the office of my member of Parliament, Jack Scowen.

A brief was presented in February expressing concerns about the economic difficulties that the producers in Canada were experiencing. We also expressed our need for research. As a Research Review had been done just prior to the Council meetings, Dave Tegart expanded on this and came up with an excellent proposal for the Minister of Agriculture and Art Olson. While in Ottawa we also saw the Honourable Jake Epp, Minister of Health and Welfare and the Honourable Charles Meyer, Minister in charge of the Wheat Board.

On March 18, 1987 we sent a proposed 'Financial Assistance' proposal to the Minister of Agriculture for consideration. This proposal was also sent to all the Members of Parliament that we thought might support us in our proposal. This caused much dialogue between the government and the Canadian Honey Council. In October, we still did not have an answer, so the Executive of the Council prepared another update of the proposal and went off to Ottawa to plea for financial assistance for our producers.

In July, a special meeting was called. This was held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Invited guests included the Provincial Apiarists, Wm. McElheran and suppliers of package bees and State Apiarists. The Canadian Honey Council thank all of these people for taking Friday and Saturday to come to these meetings.

The Varroa Issue has caused the phone to ring quite a few time.

The 'Hive Lights' was only published five times during the last year. We missed the August Issue. The Council was short of funds until September, so one issue was missed. The 'Hive Lights' seems to be picking up, I have a few articles ahead for the next issue. I hope that you find it interesting. If not, please do not hesitate to throw a few ideas my way. I am still very new at all this and need your input. It is hard for me to guess what you want to see in your paper.

I have probably forgotten a number of things in this report. But, there is one outstanding thing that I will probably always remember about this year. With all the issues at hand, I have felt very inadequate in dealing with stressful beekeepers when they phone. And, I want you to know that I care about you all. Hopefully, this industry will get on track again, and we can all enjoy tending our little creatures and watching them produce Honey and have an income from them that will once again put food on our table.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Don Dixon, the members of C.A.P.A. the people from both the Federal and Provincial Governments, the Members of Parliament and all others who have helped me this past year.

I want to give a special thanks to Dale who has worked hard for you this past year. I know that his business has suffered because of the many issues and many hours of work on your behalf. There were many a time that I felt that I should be carrying more of the load for him.

I would like to thank Dale Hansen Jean Marc Labonte, Urban Moyen, the delegates and the membership for the opportunity to serve you this past year as your secretary.

Respectfully Submitted

*Linda Gane*

Linda Gane  
Secretary-Treasurer

**BRUNELLE****KNEESHAW****THIBODEAU**

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**PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
TAX CONSULTANTS  
INVESTMENT COUNSELLORS****TELEPHONE (306) 862-3144**R.E. BRUNELLE, B.A., B.Acc.  
A.G. KNEESHAW  
A.R. THIBODEAU, RIA**FINANCIAL-CONSULTING BUILDING  
117 - 2nd Ave. E.,  
P.O. Box 1300  
NIPAWIN, Saskatchewan S0E 1E0**

## ACCOUNTANTS' COMMENTS

We have prepared the accompanying Balance Sheet as at July 31, 1987 and the Statements of Accumulated Deficit, Revenue and Expenses and Changes in Financial Position for the year then ended from the records of the CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL - GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND and from other information supplied to us by the Members. In order to prepare these financial statements we made a review, consisting primarily of enquiry, comparison and discussion of such information. However, in accordance with the terms of our engagement we have not performed an audit and consequently do not express an opinion on these financial statements.

BRUNELLE KNEESHAW THIBODEAU

Per:



Armand R. Thibodeau

Nipawin, Saskatchewan  
November 6, 1987

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -  
BALANCE SHEET  
As At July 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

	1987	1986
	\$	\$
A S S E T S		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in bank	1,453	6,773
Accounts receivable - *NOTE 2	384	267
Inventory	333	258
	<u>2,170</u>	<u>7,298</u>
FIXED ASSETS		
Office equipment - *NOTE 3	<u>1,520</u>	<u>225</u>
	<u>3,690</u>	<u>7,523</u>
L I A B I L I T I E S   A N D   A C C U M U L A T E D   D E F I C I T		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable - *NOTE 4	4,023	3,081
Accrued liabilities - *NOTE 5	400	1,800
Prepaid revenue - *NOTE 6	2,227	7,824
	<u>6,650</u>	<u>12,705</u>
ACCUMULATED DEFICIT	<u>(2,960)</u>	<u>(5,182)</u>
	<u>3,690</u>	<u>7,523</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

"The Accountant's Comments and accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -  
STATEMENT OF ACCUMULATED DEFICIT  
For The Year Ended July 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

	1987	1986
	\$	\$
BALANCE, at beginning of year (as previously stated)	(6,182)	(4,110)
Prior year adjustment - *NOTE 7	<u>1,000</u>	<u>(100)</u>
BALANCE, at beginning of year (as restated)	(5,182)	(4,210)
Surplus (Deficit) for the year - General Fund	1,940	(972)
Surplus for the year - Research Fund	<u>282</u>	<u>---</u>
BALANCE, at end of year	<u>(2,960)</u>	<u>(5,182)</u>
Made up as follows:		
General Fund Deficit	(3,242)	(5,182)
Research Fund Surplus	<u>282</u>	<u>---</u>
	<u>(2,960)</u>	<u>(5,182)</u>

"The Accountants' Comments and accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
 - GENERAL FUND -  
 STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES  
 For The Year Ended July 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

	1987	1986
	\$	\$
<b>REVENUE</b>		
Membership fees - *NOTE 8	43,913	31,622
Annual meeting	3,102	5,341
Advertising	2,615	1,752
Donations	250	---
Interest	240	249
	<u>50,120</u>	<u>38,964</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Accounting	535	550
Annual meeting	3,262	4,517
Audit	---	1,250
Awards and donations	55	205
Bank charges	102	83
Corporation filing fee	5	30
Insurance	100	---
Membership	---	587
Pins and certificates	840	630
President's Honorarium	1,000	600
Printing, postage and stationery	8,043	5,209
Research materials	---	1,514
Salaries	18,198	16,359
Telephone	6,591	2,479
Travel	7,846	6,867
Travel - Tri-Country Convention	1,223	---
	<u>47,800</u>	<u>39,880</u>
<b>OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)</b>	2,320	( 916)
Depreciation	<u>380</u>	<u>56</u>
<b>SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>	<u>1,940</u>	<u>( 972)</u>

"The Accountants' Comments and accompanying notes are an  
 integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- RESEARCH FUND -  
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES  
For The Year Ended July 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

	1987 \$
REVENUE	
Donations	3,245
Interest	23
	<u>3,268</u>
EXPENSES	
Research	<u>2,986</u>
OPERATING INCOME	<u>282</u>

"The Accountants' Comments and accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements."



CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION  
For The Year Ended July 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Surplus for the Year	2,222
Items Not Affecting Cash:	
Depreciation	380
Accounts Receivable Increase	(117)
Inventory Increase	(75)
Accounts Payable Increase	942
Accrued Liabilities	(1,400)
Prepaid Revenue Decrease	(5,597)
	<u>(3,645)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Fixed Asset Additions	<u>(1,675)</u>
DECREASE IN FUNDS for the year	(5,320)
FUNDS ON HAND at beginning of year	<u>6,773</u>
FUNDS ON HAND at end of year	<u><u>1,453</u></u>

"The Accountants' Comments and accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
July 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Depreciation is provided on office equipment on the diminishing balance basis at 20% per annum.

Inventory is valued at cost.

2. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	1987	1986
	\$	\$
Advertising	148	267
Due from Promotion Fund	236	---
	<u>384</u>	<u>267</u>

3. OFFICE EQUIPMENT

At cost	2,640	965
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>1,120</u>	<u>740</u>
	<u>1,520</u>	<u>225</u>

4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Trade	3,232	1,085
Receiver General - payroll remittances	691	422
Due to Fred Rathje Memorial Fund	100	100
Due to Promotion Program	---	1,474
	<u>4,023</u>	<u>3,081</u>

The liability to the Fred Rathje Memorial Fund comprises a \$100 donation received on April 15, 1983 and banked in the General Fund account. At balance sheet date this had not been transferred to the Memorial Fund account.

5. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounting fees	400	550
Audit fees	---	1,250
	<u>400</u>	<u>1,800</u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
July 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

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6. PREPAID REVENUE

	1987	1986
	\$	\$
Membership fees	1,775	6,920
Advertising	452	904
	<u>2,227</u>	<u>7,824</u>

7. PRIOR YEAR ADJUSTMENT

The council has recorded a prior year adjustment in the amount of \$1,000 included in this is an increase in Due from the Promotion Fund of \$750 and a decrease in Accounts Payable of \$250 with an offsetting reduction of research materials for 1986. The comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect these changes. The adjustment resulted from the forgiveness of a debt to the Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association and an undertaking by the Promotion Program to partially fund the M.P.'s day held last year.

8. MEMBERSHIP FEES

	1987	1986
	\$	\$
Beekeepers	8,243	7,272
300 Club	28,870	18,350
Delegates	4,400	4,000
Packing plants	1,400	1,200
Suppliers	1,000	800
	<u>43,913</u>	<u>31,622</u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
 - FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND -  
 BALANCE SHEET  
 As At July 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

	1987 \$	1986 \$
A S S E T S		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in bank	5,674	5,666
Due from general fund - *NOTE 2	100	100
	<u>5,774</u>	<u>5,766</u>
S U R P L U S		
Capital reserve *NOTE 2	5,440	5,440
Unappropriated surplus	334	326
	<u>5,774</u>	<u>5,766</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES  
 For the Year Ended July 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

	1987 \$	1986 \$
REVENUE		
Donations received	---	600
Interest received	230	317
	<u>230</u>	<u>917</u>
EXPENSES		
Bank charges	---	24
Plaque awarded	222	111
	<u>222</u>	<u>135</u>
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	8	782
Transferred to capital reserve	---	600
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	<u>8</u>	<u>182</u>
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS at beginning of year	326	144
UNAPPROPRIATED SURPLUS at end of year	<u>334</u>	<u>326</u>

"The Accountants' Comments and accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND -  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
July 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Donations and interest earned are recorded on receipt and not accrued.

2. DUE FROM GENERAL FUND

A donation of \$100 received on April 15, 1983 was deposited in the General Fund bank account. It has not been transferred to the Memorial Fund account as at balance sheet date.

3. CAPITAL RESERVE

The rules of the fund prohibit the use of donations received for fund activities. Donations received during the year are transferred to a capital reserve.

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APPENDIX F  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
August 1, 1987 - November 9, 1987

Cash in Bank \$ 1,453

Revenue

Basic Memberships	\$ 485.00
Sustaining Memberships	300.00
300 Club Memberships	17,460.00
Delegate Fees	2,400.00
Packing Plant Fees	1,000.00
Supplier Fees	800.00
Hive Lights	486.38
Photocopy	<u>22.08</u>
TOTAL	22,953.46

Expenses

Office supplies	657.15
Insurance - Bonding	100.00
Trip to Ottawa	1,528.20
Wages and deductions	6,709.91
Tri-Country (loan)	1,200.00
Accounting fees	400.00
Postage & Courier Service	733.44
Bank Charges	23.60
Corporations Branch	30.00
July Meeting	186.00
Manitoba 300 Club	50.00
Hive Lights	746.70
Telephone	<u>1,778.34</u>
TOTAL	14,143.34

Cash in Bank as of November 9, 1987 \$10,263.12

Research Account

Cash in Bank	282.00
Donation	450.00
Interest	<u>3.59</u>
Cash in Bank as of November 9, 1987	\$735.59

TRI-COUNTRY SYMPOSIUM 1987

as of November 9, 1987

Donations	\$2,413.54	
Loan from Council	<u>1,200.00</u>	
	3,613.54	
Air Fares for Speakers	3,587.90	
Cash in Bank as of November 9, 1987		\$25.64

R E S O L U T I O N S 1986

1. Research Priorities and Recommendations went in the brief to the Minister of Agriculture and to Art Olson - Assistant Deputy Minister of Research.
2. Statistics Canada reports were in the minute book this year.
3. withdrawn
4. The Canadian Honey Council has just hosted the Tri-Country Symposium.
5. This was conveyed to Art Olson.
6. Tabled and then carried
7. Talked to Art Olson and Dr. McElheran about using future outbreaks of Accarine as another Research Project.
8. defeated.
9. Conveyed to Wm McElheran and Doug McCutcheon. Doug went to Australia this past year and some Australian queens were tried in Canada during the summer.
10. withdrawn
11. Draft Agreement for the Importation of Honeybees into Canada for the 1987 shipping season was conveyed to Dr. McElheran and came into effect just prior to the main shipping season.
12. Conveyed to Dr. McElheran and a proposed draft contingency Plan was in the making.
13. Conveyed To Wm. McElheran.
14. defeated
15. Conveyed To Dr. McElheran and Doug McCutcheon.
16. Conveyed to both Provincial and Federal levels of Government by way of letters.
17. Directed this to Roger Congdon. Roger and Dorothy Murrell worked on this.
18. Conveyed to the Minister of Agriculture, Wm. McElheran and the USDA.
19. The words ' during the lasy year' have been deleted from the motion outlining the criteria by which a person can be nominated for the Rathje Memorial Award.
20. Award Committee to come in with recommendations.



21. Done in the Brief to the Minister of Agriculture and to Art Olson.
22. By-Law change will be presented later in the meeting.
23. By-Law change will be presented later in the meeting.
24. Recommendations will be forthcoming.
25. Done by a letter to Dr. McElheran.
26. By-Law change being presented this year
- 27.
- 28 votes of thanks were conveyed by the Secretary to the persons mentioned.

HONEY MARKETING PLAN

→ *not to be used*  
*Mr. G. Smith*  
*submitted*  
→ *file*

The current situation within the honey industry in Canada has been examined in some detail by Departmental staff in consultation with honey producers, packers and provincial representatives. The following outlines some of the key elements of the situation, options and possible marketing assistance for the industry.

BACKGROUND

1. MARKET SITUATION

This year, the Canadian honey supply is estimated at 40,000 tonnes. This figure includes both the 1986 carryover and the 1987 crop. Total honey consumption is estimated at 26,000 tonnes and has been relatively stable at 1.0 kg per capita.

Traditionally, Canada exported 25 to 33% of its total honey production with about 55% of the exports going to the U.S. market. In 1984 and 1985, however, Canada exported approximately 45% of its production with about 80% of it going into the U.S. In 1986, the U.S. accounted for 72% of all exports. In 1987, exports to the U.S. have fallen to 30% of the former level.

Canadian honey continues to be sold in reduced volume into the U.S., Europe and Japan. Exports to West Germany have steadily increased over the past ten years, accounting for approximately 10% of total Canadian exports in 1986. Other important destinations are the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France, Japan, Belgium-Luxembourg, Sweden and Switzerland. Only 2% of all honey imported by European countries is Canadian and only 1% imported by all other countries (excluding the U.S.) is Canadian. While sales of bulk honey are down in these markets, there is some indication that sales of retail packs have the potential to increase. Sales into the European Economic Community (EEC) and Japan are, however, subject to a 27% and 30% ad valorem tariff which, in effect, increases the price of the packed product by approximately 50% and requires that the product be positioned in the luxury category.

Most industry representatives feel that a marketing effort in Canada would lead to increased domestic sales. Per capita consumptions in Canada at about 1 kg is, however, second only to West Germany at 1.3 kg. The likelihood, therefore, of significant consumption increases appears remote. Some potential may exist in attracting new consumers and in developing non-traditional uses. There is some hope that the planned U.S. promotional effort will have a spillover effect in Canada as well as increasing sales into the U.S. Current per capita consumption in the U.S. is 0.6 kg, indicating some potential for expansion.

It appears that some adjustment in the honey industry will be required in the short to medium term. The longer term prognosis for the industry appears good. The efficiency of Canadian producers and the high quality of Canadian honey should allow them to compete reasonably well in most world markets. Canadian producers are the most efficient in the world with a per colony production averaging between 45 and 60 kg. This is more than double the per colony production in any other country.

The increasing presence of China and Argentina in world honey markets will continue to be felt because of their depressing influence on prices. There is a general feeling in the industry, however, that once the Government inventory of honey has been cleared in the U.S., markets and prices should improve. In addition, the planned efforts at increasing U.S. consumption of honey by means of a major promotional effort should have some beneficial impact on Canadian sales.

## 2. PROPOSAL FOR ACTION

In discussions with the industry representatives, several options were proposed for dealing with current situations.

Domestic Market - There appears to be general agreement that any market development activity undertaken would be beneficial.

It is felt that a full-time marketing staff (1-2 people) connected to the Honey Council and having sufficient budgets to undertake a promotional program would be the most effective way to handle domestic market development.

Concern was expressed, however, that Honey Council Executives may not have the time or the background to manage a full-time marketing staff. It may be appropriate to set up, under the umbrella of the Honey Council, a subcommittee composed of representatives from producers, packers and Government that would manage the marketing program.

The provision of initial marketing seed money would help encourage industry contributions to a long-term marketing effort. Producers indicated a willingness to contribute (i.e. \$1 per hive) to such an effort.

Export Markets - Some potential exists for increasing Canadian market share of consumer pack in the U.S. Consideration could be given to market development assistance (i.e. shared cost) to companies wishing to access the U.S. market. Care must be taken, however, to avoid difficulties of brand competition and trade barriers (countervail).

It is felt that opportunities in Europe and Japan are limited because of ad valorem duties imposed on packaged honey.

New Products - There appears to be good potential for new products to increase honey sales domestically and at export. There is some interest in flavored honeys that would attract consumer attention. In addition, new packaging is being introduced, which may reduce some consumer reluctance.

Again, the introduction of new products requires a substantial investment. Products would be introduced more quickly if a risk sharing mechanism were in place.

Infrastructure - The key element of assistance to the honey industry should be focused on the development of infrastructure and coordination among producers. Any activities undertaken in marketing should be in tune with the overall goal of encouraging better infrastructure development.

## PROPOSED MARKETING ACTIVITIES

Any marketing assistance provided to the honey industry must take into account the current situation as well as the medium term and longer term stability. A series of proposals and possible marketing activities are outlined in the

following discussion. This plan is subject to further discussion with the industry. Funding sources also have to be determined. It is proposed that the industry, provincial governments and Agriculture Canada share equally the cost of hiring staff and of the medium and long term activities while the Department could initiate some activities and industry could use available programs for immediate action. However, it must be clear that little industry funds currently exist to undertake these programs. The packers could be in a position to access them through a coordinated effort in certain key areas.

It is also suggested that a task force be set up including producers, processors and representatives from the Canadian Honey Council and Government. The function of the task force will be to oversee the implementation of the plan and administer the funds through the Canadian Honey Council.

#### I - STAFFING

It is felt that the best and most effective method of increasing sales would be through a "honey" spokesperson.

A full-time marketing officer could make use of the various opportunities that are available to promote honey in a very cost effective manner.

The Canadian Honey Council does not have the resources to pay for full-time staff nor do they have the capability to manage their activities.

This staff, reporting to the Committee described on page 2, would be responsible for:

- a) developing a short-term plan for marketing honey;
- b) executing the plan. This could involve establishing contact with media, obtaining point-of-purchase (P.O.P.) materials from suppliers, communicating with packers and food service operators, arranging for recipe development and printing, etc.; and
- c) establishing an equitable and acceptable levy system for marketing purposes.

The marketing consultant should be hired for a minimum three year period on a full-time basis.

The key role of the marketing consultant would be, in the short-term, to establish and maintain contacts within key media, retail and food service sectors. A strong effort could be mounted reasonably quickly to increase the exposure of honey in key media elements through the development of alternative uses, tips, nutrition, recipes, articles and tapes that will be of interest to media contacts and to consumers, as well as participation in consumer and trade shows.

The consultant would also be responsible for establishing and maintaining an equitable and acceptable levy system designed to provide marketing funds on a continuing basis. This levy would be at the producer level and could amount to 50¢ to \$1.00 per colony per year. It is also suggested that packers be levied on each pound of honey sold. The majority of the beekeepers want a levy system but have never had an administrator who had the time to perform the research and coordination functions required.

The marketing consultant would need to help provincial producer associations to apply to the provincial supervisory boards to set up provincial honey boards. Once provincial boards are established, an application to the Agricultural Products Marketing Act (APMA) can be filed which, if accepted, would allow for creation of a national marketing agency and collection of levies for promotion.

It is anticipated that approximately \$500,000 could be raised annually in this way. The industry could then continue employing a marketing consultant/administrator and would have funds for honey marketing on a continuing basis.

## II - SHORT TERM

The immediate objective is to take action which will help alleviate the immediate problems of supply, price and markets.

The activities would focus on increasing consumer awareness and interest in the domestic market and providing assistance to the industry to develop export markets.



sports teams and public school bands sell chocolate bars. These organizations could be approached for the sale of honey. The honey could be packaged in light weight squeezable bottles or in gift boxes. Part of the proceeds would go to the youth organization and part to the honey producers.

Olympic Village - Individual 7 gram (1/4 oz) honey packs could be produced, with the new logo linking honey with the Olympics. These could be sold to hotels and restaurants at the Olympic Village for customers to have with their breakfast toast, rolls or tea.

Again, the cost of processing and packaging would be more than offset by the sale of the product.

### III - MEDIUM AND LONG TERM

Objectives - To identify attitudes toward honey consumption patterns and trends primarily in the domestic market, and to develop and implement a marketing plan for honey, based on sound marketing research, which will lead to industry stability and growth.

Scope - Very little marketing research has been done in Canada on consumer attitudes toward honey. From Statistics Canada data, we know that per capita consumption has been fairly constant at 1 kg and that slight regional disparities exist. However, without attitudinal information, we cannot know whether any changes in the honey production/marketing system would result in changes in consumption levels.

Some assistance in these key areas may be available from a major study currently underway in the U.S. It is hoped that the results of the U.S. Study can be made available to Agriculture Canada through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (U.S.D.A.).

The magnitude of the marketing plan will depend on the nature of the recommendations from the research as well as the availability of funds for program development.

Packaging Research - Industry identified this as a priority area. Packaging research would include a situation analysis on what is available in every province for portion packed creamed and liquid honey and for bulk honey.



Consideration must be given to practicality and ease of use of the container, opaque or translucent, the package weight, visual appeal, competition with substitute products in the retail store, label design and information, the amount of shelf space it occupies, etc.

Much of this work could be done by the proposed Canadian Honey Council marketing consultant. Consumer focus groups might be required.

Cost - \$12,000.

Consumer Research - The survey could be done through mall intercept interviews or telephone interviews. Focus groups would be required for either alternative.

The following is an example of the kinds of information that should be generated from the survey:

- a) who buys honey, why, where and how often?
- b) how is it used? (i.e. plain on bread, in baking, in meat sauces, etc.)
- c) what do consumers like/dislike about honey?
- d) what is their perception of honey vis-à-vis health and nutrition?
- e) why do they not use more honey? (i.e. price, do not like it, do not have recipes, etc.)
- f) what are their preferences in terms of floral sources (i.e. clover, buckwheat) and form (i.e. creamed, liquid)?
- g) is crystallization a problem? Do they know what to do with honey that has crystallized?

Cost - \$27,000.

Food Service Market Research - A telephone survey or a mail survey with telephone introduction is proposed.

Questions similar to those for the consumer research would be asked, with modifications to reflect the needs and wants of the food service industry.

Target to all food service outlets - fast food and low, medium and high priced table service.

Cost - \$25,000.

Product Research - The industry has indicated that although the development of the industrial sector is limited, it wants to keep its share of it. Based on current trends toward convenient natural foods, new product development might be done using the St-Hyacinthe Food Research Station. Some new product ideas for honey might be: frozen entrées of honey garlic spare ribs, gourmet salad dressings and sauces, adult honey fibre cereals, boxed muffin mixes with a pre-measured honey brick as ingredient and flavor honey.

The growth in popularity of high quality baked goods from bakery shops might be another opportunity for the industry. Honey could be used in muffins and loafs, gourmet snacks and ethnic desserts.

Export Research - Following the Department of External Affairs research, a plan will be drafted in order to stimulate orderly marketing of Canadian honey on the world market.

Other Marketing Activities - Marketing activities such as generic promotion, product awareness, export programs, etc. will be undertaken following the areas identified in the market research.

ANNEX A

SUMMARY OF MARKETING PLAN

ITEM	AGRICULTURE CANADA SHARE				NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS
	FY I 87/88	FY II 88/89	FY III 89/90	FY IV 90/91	
<u>1. Staff</u>					
To be hired for marketing activities and industry structuring	25,000	20,000	20,000	14,000	Shared equally between provinces, federal and industry
<u>2. Short-Term</u>					
1) Retail promotion - domestic and export	12,000	8,000	-	-	CAMD1 (50% funding)
2) Food service promotion	8,000	2,000	-	-	CAMD1 (50% funding)
3) Promotion linked with 1988 Winter Olympics	10,000	-	-	-	CAMD1 (50% funding)
4) Direct merchandising by youth groups	*	*	-	-	Costs offset by sales
5) Export market development activities	*	*	-	-	Through External Affairs programs
<u>3. Medium and Long-Term</u>					
<u>1) Market Research:</u>					
a) Packaging	2,000	2,000	-	-	Shared equally between provincial, federal and industry
b) Consumer	4,000	5,000	-	-	
c) Food Service	5,500	5,500	-	-	
2) Product Research	-	10,000	10,000	-	"
3) Export Research	*	*	-	-	External Affairs, Agriculture Canada
4) Marketing activities based on research	-	5,000	20,000	20,000	CAMD1 (50% funding) and PEMD for export projects
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>	

\* In house

ANNEX B

ESTIMATED BREAKDOWN OF FUNDING BY PROVINCE

BRITISH COLUMBIA	- \$ 3,000
ALBERTA	- 14,500
SASKATCHEWAN	- 10,500
MANITOBA	- 10,500
ONTARIO	- 6,000
QUEBEC	- 6,500
NEW BRUNSWICK	- 500
NOVA SCOTIA	- 500

## VARROA ACTION PLAN FOR CANADA

### A. PREAMBLE

This Action Plan provides guidelines and actions for the detection and control of the external honeybee mite Varroa jacobsoni in Canada. Certain sections of the plan are to be implemented when a Varroa mite infestation is known to exist or is suspected in Canada, while others would be employed in response to the discovery of an infestation in a country from which Canada has been importing bees.

The plan provides technical and general information required to implement any phase of a Varroa mite detection, eradication and control program. All technology and methodology to be employed will be determined through discussion and consultation and agreement with the co-operating provincial officials and will be based on the best information available at that time.

Should the mite become established in some area of the county, federal resources will continue to be available to prevent its spread to other areas.

### B. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Originally a parasite of the eastern honey bee Apis cerana from Asia, Varroa jacobsoni was apparently transferred to Apis mellifera by beekeepers about 1940 and transported on bees to Europe where it expanded

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in distribution through the 1970's and 1980's. In the 1970's, V. jacobsoni was inadvertently transported from Japan to South America, where it now occurs throughout much of the continent.

As the mite expanded its range geographically and the level of infestation increased, damage became more evident. It then became the subject of much attention as it spread to its present limits and the seriousness of its infestations to the honey bee industry became recognized.

Detection of these mites can be accomplished by removal and examination of drone pupae, examination of hive debris (eg. after use of miticide) to detect any mites which have died, or by washing adult bees and straining the fluid to recover mites which have been detached.

Mature Varroa jacobsoni are reddish brown and large enough to be easily seen on white larvae or pupae. They are visible but less conspicuous on adult bees. Large drone A. mellifera larvae are preferred by Varroa females, but smaller worker larvae may also support mite reproduction. Feeding by V. jacobsoni on the developing wing bud area of bees in cells may result in deformed and nonfunctional wings. Such bees may be seen crawling at the hive entrance.

The life span of female Varroa mites is 2 to 3 months in summer and 6 to 8 months (on adult honeybees) in winter. Fertile Varroa females detach from their host, enter brood cells (particularly drone cells) and lay 2-8 eggs near a young bee larva.

Development from egg to adult at honey bee brood temperature (93.2° F./34° C.) takes approximately 6 to 7 days for the male mite and 8 to 9 days for the female. When a fully developed bee emerges from its cell, any mated adult female mites emerge with it. Immature and male mites remain in the cell and die. The mite infestation is spread by mated adult females which go to other cells in the colony or to other colonies, having been transported there by bees from the infested colony.

The Varroa mite will reproduce in a bee colony as long as brood rearing continues. It is a parasite of brood and adult bees which reduces longevity of the bees. The female adult mite, which leaves the cell and fastens itself between sternites on a bee, is the most obvious and visible stage of the life cycle, and therefore the stage to which detection efforts are directed.

In colonies infested with mites there is a progressive weakening of the entire colony. This effect, if not checked, results in a colony's deterioration and contributes to its mortality.

Parasite mite species will not survive apart from bees for more than a few days. Therefore, following destruction of a honey bee colony for mite control, the hive equipment may be safely reused after a suitable storage period, providing there has been no contact with live bees.

Success in avoiding establishment of parasitic bee mites in Canada will depend on reducing the opportunity for frequent or large-scale introductions, on the ability to prevent untraceable spread of infested bees through the beekeeping areas of the country, and on early detection and eradication of mites which may be introduced in spite of precautions.

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#### DEFINITIONS.

##### Agent

An officer or employee of Agriculture Canada designated by the Minister as his agent for purposes of this action plan.

##### Apiary

A place where honey bees are kept in hives.

##### Beeswax

A natural substance produced in the abdominal glands of honey bees, from which honeycomb is made.

##### Colony

A community of honey bees, Apis mellifera, existing as a self-contained entity.

##### Comb

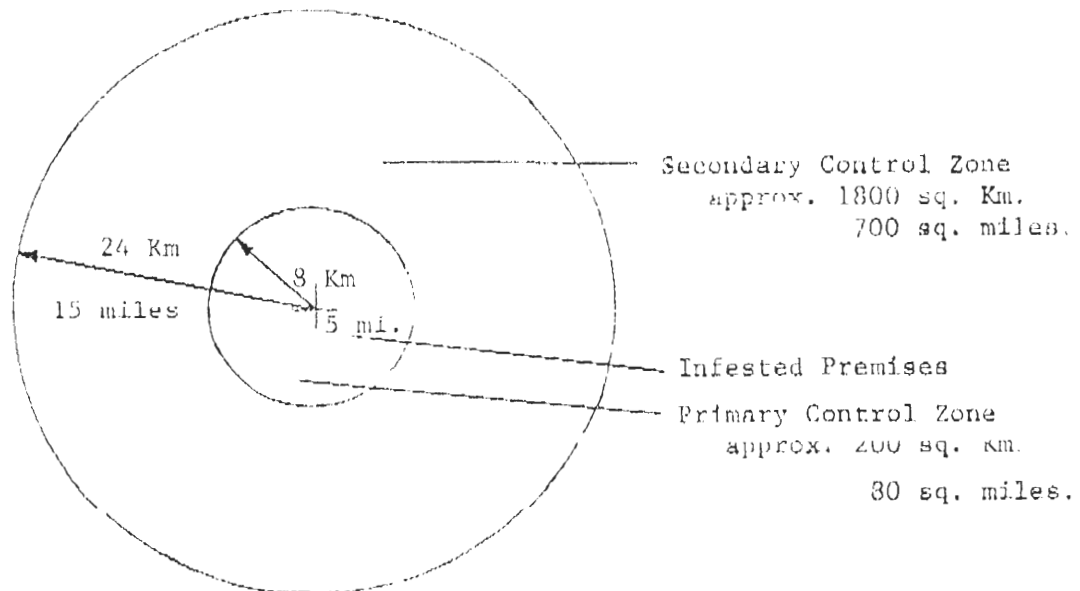
See honeycomb.

##### Control Zones

1. Primary Control Zone - an area in which honey bees cannot be moved and hive equipment may only be moved with a permit. The nominal size of the area to be 8 km in radius around the infected premises. A corridor for movement of bees through the zone may be allowed in the absence of alternate routes.



2. Secondary Control Zone - an area in which bees or hive equipment cannot be moved except by permit. The nominal size of the area to be 24 km in radius around the infested premises.



### Feral Colony

Wild honey bees not kept or managed by humans.

### Hive

A home for honey bees constructed by a human.

### Hive Equipment

Components of a hive including honeycombs, hive bodies, hive tops and bottoms or any other equipment which bees come in contact with.

### Honeycomb

A complex of hexagonal cells constructed by honey bees from beeswax in which honey, pollen and nectar are stored or in which brood is reared.

### Honey House

A building where honey is extracted from honey combs and where hive equipment is stored.

### Infested Premises

Premises upon which honey bees and/or beekeeping equipment infested with Varroa mites are located. See diagram P.

### Infestation

The confirmed presence of varroasis.

### Market Value Assessment

The assignment of a dollar value for animals, products or equipment destroyed for the benefit of the eradication scheme. This assessment is based on the cost to replace that which is ordered to be destroyed.

Such assessment does not include compensation for lost honey crops for the season or other revenue which may have accrued in the future from the commodities ordered destroyed.

### Minister

Minister means the member of the federal cabinet or executive council to whom, for the time being, the administration of this Action Plan is assigned.

### Quarantine

A site at which hives or hive equipment will be detained. Such sites will include a suspected infested premises, additional apiaries belonging to a beekeeper who has an apiary infested with Varroa or hive equipment in a honey house. Permits issued by Agriculture Canada are required for movement of bees or hive equipment to or from a quarantine site.

### Surveys

1. Detection Survey: a survey conducted to determine whether an infestation is present in an area.
2. Delimiting survey: a survey conducted to determine the extent of an infestation within primary and secondary control zones following the discovery of an infestation.
3. Monitoring survey: a survey conducted to evaluate the success of eradication procedures previously applied.

### Varroasis

A parasitic disease of honey bees due to infestation with Varroa jacobsoni.

#### A. ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL MITE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Minister shall establish a National Mite Advisory Committee comprised of the following:

- one representative from Food Production and Inspection Branch, Agriculture Canada
- one representative of the Canadian Honey Council
- one representative from the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists
- One representative from the Research Branch, Agriculture Canada (Chairperson)

The role of this committee is to determine the standards and methods for implementation of the Action Plan; to conduct Action Plan modifications where necessary and to initiate detection surveys.

B. REGIONAL RESPONSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Minister shall establish provisions for a Regional Response Advisory Committee comprised of the following:

- The National Mite Committee. The Research Branch representative will be chairperson
- The Provincial Apiarist in the province affected.
- One representative from the provincial beekeeper association in the province affected.

The role of this committee is to recommend site specific modifications and to implement the Action Plan.

COMMITTEES (general)

Committees will meet at the call of the chair at a location decided by the chair.

Travel and living expenses for committees will be paid by Agriculture Canada.

One representative from each provincial beekeepers association may attend committee meetings as an observer. Costs of such attendance will be met by the provincial beekeepers association.

C. DETECTION SURVEYS

At his discretion, the Federal Minister of Agriculture shall implement inspections for Varroa jacobsoni in honey bee colonies. Such inspections shall be made using methods agreed upon by the National Mite Advisory Committee. The Minister or his agent shall seek to confirm any suspected infestation.

D. RESPONSE FOLLOWING A CONFIRMED DIAGNOSIS IN ANY COUNTRY FROM WHICH CANADA IMPORTS BEES

The Minister of Agriculture will temporarily suspend imports of honeybees from any country with a confirmed diagnosis of Varroasis until a meeting of the National Mite Advisory Committee can be called. The committee will determine further action.

E. RESPONSE BY FDI PERSONNEL TO A SUSPECTED INFESTATION IN CANADA

The following actions must be taken:

1. Preserve evidence of suspected infestation (sample).
2. Notify Animal Health Supervisor, Agriculture Canada and submit sample to him.
3. Notify Provincial Apiarist.
4. Consult with Biosystematics Research Institute, Ottawa, on where to send sample.
5. Send sample to lab for identification retaining a portion of the sample.

6. Issue a quarantine order for the infested premises.
7. Prepare a detailed inventory of honey bee colonies at and near the site, in consultation with the owner of the hives/equipment.

1. RESPONSE TO A LIMITED AREA INFESTATION IN CANADA

1. Chairperson of the Regional Response Advisory Committee calls committee meeting.
2. Eradication will be the preferred option. However, in the event of widespread infestation, eradication may not be economically feasible and long term control schemes may have to be considered. This decision will be made by Inpiculture Canada in conjunction with the Regional Response Advisory Committee. A national survey may or may not be required to ascertain the size of the problem. The Regional Response Advisory Committee will determine when eradication procedures will proceed.
3. Establish Primary and Secondary Control zones and notify all beekeepers in the control zones of establishment of such zone
4. Prepare a map of the primary and secondary control zones, including all apiary sites, number of hives in each, owners' name, address, and phone number.
5. Talk to the beekeeper, emphasizing the importance of containment of the infestation.
6. Prepare a detailed inventory of all hives and hive equipment at the infested site and at other apiaries owned or operated by the beekeeper.
7. Quarantine all such hives owned or operated by the owner of the infested apiary. Keep under quarantine until such apiaries are shown to be uninfested.
8. Trace prior movements of bees and equipment, for a period of 3 years preceding the confirmation of an infestation, to locate other potentially infested apiaries.

8. Conduct a monitoring survey within the control zone limits.
9. Conduct market value assessment of infested apiary.
10. Destroy all bees and brood in the infested apiary. All exposed equipment must be quarantined until fumigated and/or stored at 0°C for seven days. After all bees and brood have been killed, honey supers may be extracted.
11. Determine that hive equipment which has been in contact with infested bees is free of mites before issuing a permit for its movement.
12. Permits may be issued by the authorized agent of Agriculture Canada for:
  - a) Movement of hive equipment or bees into, within or through the control zone. Each such movement will require a separate permit.
  - b) Movement of honey supers for extraction from within the control zones to a honey house outside the control zones. Honey houses receiving such supers shall immediately be placed under quarantine. Equipment so quarantined will not be removed from the honey house until released by an inspector.
13. Prior to the abolishment of a control zone, a monitoring survey must be conducted with negative results. The basis for this survey will be examination of 100% of the colonies in a manner prescribed by the National Mite Advisory Committee.
14. Violations of quarantine constitute violations of the Animal Disease and Protection Act and are punishable under the Criminal Code relating to summary convictions.

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#### G. DESTRUCTION OF COLONIES IN HIVES

1. Destruction of colonies, brood or equipment may only occur upon the authority of the Food Production and Inspection Branch, Ag. Canada.
2. Records noting the location, number and types of treatment applied and materials used must be kept.
3. Adult bees will be killed using a method recommended by the Regional Response Advisory Committee. Bees and brood will be destroyed only when bees are not flying. Dead bees and brood will be burned or buried.

#### H. SAMPLING AND DESTRUCTION OF FERAL COLONIES AND SWARMS

1. All feral colonies in the primary control zone will be sampled and destroyed using a method recommended by the Regional Response Advisory Committee.
2. The immediate area where destruction will occur will be cleared of people and animals.
3. If possible, nest disposal should include burning of dead bees, brood and comb.
4. If a feral nest cannot be destroyed, access to it should be blocked to prevent recolonization by other bees and spread of disease by robbing.
5. Swarms found in cargo entering Canada at port cities will be dealt with in the following manner:
  - a) Customs officials will be requested to report such swarms to Ag. Canada immediately.
  - b) Agriculture Canada will immediately inform Provincial Apiarist.



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- c) An agent of Agriculture Canada will be sent to sample and destroy the bees and determine if comb has been built. The presence of queen cells from which queens have emerged thus indicating issuance of a secondary swarm will be determined.
- d) If infestation is confirmed from the samples collected from the swarm and if emerged queen cells were present on any comb occupied by the swarm, further investigation would take place to locate potentially infested bees in the area.

#### COMPENSATION

Policies and procedures for determination of value for bees and equipment will be established by the Regional Mite Advisory Committee and will be provided to Food Production and Inspection Branch, Ag. Canada.

#### I. RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

##### 1. RESPONSIBILITIES OF AGRICULTURE CANADA:

- a) fund travel expenses associated with meetings of the National Mite Advisory and Regional Response Advisory Committees
- b) provide compensation funds as defined in the Animal Disease and Protection Act
- c) Research Branch will provide all laboratory facilities, including diagnostic supplies and expertise
- d) Food Production and Inspection Branch will provide the emergency response network, including quarantine, licensing, traceback and communications requirements. This branch will assume costs associated with sampling programs, destruction and disposal of bees and equipment, fumigation, or other prescribed control measures.

- e) the responsibility of all final decision making rests with Agriculture Canada.
2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PROVINCIAL PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BEE ACT IN PROVINCES WITH A CONFIRMED INFESTATION:
- Provincial personnel will be consulted to help conduct all on-premises activities, including sampling, destruction and disposal, fumigation, and pre-release inspections for quarantines. This will include identifying personnel capable and willing to conduct these activities.
3. RESPONSIBILITIES OF CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL:
- a) to support the actions taken to eliminate an infestation
  - b) to communicate with Canadian beekeepers information related to controlling an infestation.

APPENDIX J

BEE IMPORTATION COMMITTEE

REPORT TO CAPA AND CHC

EDMONTON 1987

The committee has had an active year. Considerable information on a number of countries has been collected and disseminated to the committee. A brief rundown of the information follows by country:

Australia

Your chairman visited a number of Australian queen producers, research stations, state apiarist and diagnostic facilities in early 1986. The trip was sponsored by Australian queen producers. A report on the trip has appeared in 'Canadian Beekeeping' and recently in 'Hive Lights'.

Arrangements were made to forward a test shipment of queens to Canada in 1987. A report on beekeeper assessments of these queens is attached. Australian producers can supply queens in April and await developments here before expanding to meet Canadian demand.

Chile

Considerable information has been supplied by Dr. Szabo. The committee remains reluctant to import stock from Chile.

Cuba

Cuban authorities have provided most of the information required. However, we still require additional information to assist in making a decision.

Fiji

Dr. Dennis Anderson of New Zealand has conducted an intensive survey of bee disease, pests and maladies in Fiji. Your committee feels there is no need to investigate further, since the industry is small and the country is in an unstable state at present.

Hawaii

Although this is a U.S. state your committee decided to obtain first hand information from Hawaiian authorities. Hawaii placed an embargo on bee importations in June, 1984 which expired February, 1985. A permanent law prohibiting importation was passed in May, 1985. In March 1985, Kona Queen Co. imported, under permit, 53 Carniolan queens to established foundation breeding stock. All requests to import bees since May, 1985 have been denied. In 1985, 1986 and 1987 commercial apiaries on all islands were sampled and examined for tracheal and varroa mites. A random sampling of hobbyist and backyard beekeepers has been conducted also. All survey results show no evidence of either mite.

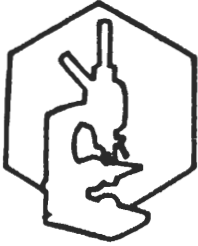
New Zealand

New Zealand has developed a new tube type package bee shipping cage which appears to be superior for distance air shipping.

Dr. Dennis Anderson, a pathologist, working on diseases continues to investigate the half moon disorder and other maladies. The half moon disorder appears to be hereditary.

Committee : D. Tegart, J. Gruszka, T. Taylor, Dr. Cam Jay, D. McRory, Dr. Methot, L. Crozier, J. Craighead with chairman Doug McCutcheon.

D. McCutcheon, Chairman



*Canadian Association  
of  
Professional Apiculturists*

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

NOVEMBER 12 - 14, 1987

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

The annual meeting of CAPA was held Sunday and Monday, November 8, 9.

The meeting was well attended with 19 members present representing every producing province except P.E.I. and Quebec, Beaverlodge Research Station, Fairview College, University of Guelph and Simon Fraser University. In addition, several guests were present including:

Dale Hansen - President, CHC  
 Dave Tegart - Chairman, CHC Research Committee  
 Don Torok - Chairman, Tri-Country Committee  
 Stefan Fuchs - University of Frankfurt, West Germany  
 H. Shimanuki - Beneficial Insects Lab, U.S.D.A. (Representing the AAPA)  
 Will Kissinger - State Apiarist, Montana (Representing ATA)  
 Everett Linquist - Biosystematics Research Centre, Ottawa  
 Jim Bach - State Apiarist, Washington  
 Pat Erridge - Agriculture Canada, Dairy Fruit & Vegetable Division  
 Larry Delver - Agriculture Canada, Food Production & Inspection Branch  
 Chantelle Sicotte - Agriculture Canada, Agriculture Development Branch  
 Shehata Shehata - Zoecan Canada  
 Nicholas Low - University of Saskatchewan

As individuals involved with apiculture research, extension and regulation, CAPA and its members have continued to be active in attempting to assist the beekeeping industry with its concerns and in coordinating activities of mutual interest between professional apiculturists in Canada.

Following are some of the concerns and initiatives that have received special attention since the last annual meeting.

### Tri-Country Committee on Africanized Bees and Parasitic Mites

CAPA continues to support and actively participate on the "Tri-Country Committee". G. Otis and I attended the Tri-Country Committee meeting held in conjunction with the ABF Annual Meeting, January 19 - 21, 1987 in New Orleans, Louisiana. Dr. Otis and I have also contributed a considerable amount of time and effort in assisting the Committee Chairman, D. Torok, with the organization of the Tri-Country Symposium. We are hopeful that hosting the symposium in Canada will provide an excellent opportunity for beekeepers and other interested individuals to obtain direct and recent information on the three general subjects of Africanized bees, tracheal mites and Varroa.

### CAPA Publication - Honey Bee Diseases and Pests

The first printing of the CAPA "Disease Publication" resulted in 11,100 copies being distributed to beekeepers throughout Canada. This joint effort by CAPA members has been well received throughout North America and a second printing is planned for early 1988.

### "Sulpha"

Throughout the development of the concern and implementation of regulations related to the detection of sulphathiazole in Canadian honey, we have maintained continuous communication with Agriculture Canada officials and have attempted to provide accurate and current information on this subject and its impact on Canadian producers. J. Gruszka and I attended meetings on this subject on July 10 at Quebec City and on September 15 at Ottawa. Although we were technically representing our respective provinces, we attempted to provide a balanced perspective of this concern, taking into consideration the regional differences and similarities that exist.

### AAPA and AIA

During the last few years CAPA has encouraged the development of a closer working relationship with both the American Association of Professional Apiculturists and the Apiary Inspectors of America. I am confident that these relationships will continue to develop to our mutual benefit. In particular, I would like to extend a special recognition to Dr. H. Shimanuki for his perennial assistance and genuine openness.

### Varroa Discovery in the U.S.

Immediately following the discovery of Varroa in the U.S. we attempted to advise government and industry representatives, including the President of the CHC, as quickly as possible. Also, as a result of discussions related to this concern with the Executive of CAPA, your president, Mr. Dale Hansen, and Agriculture Canada officials, and in response to an invitation from the U.S.D.A., I attended a U.S.D.A. Apiculture Technical Committee Meeting on October 4 - 5, 1987 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. During these meetings, I attempted to keep both industry and government representatives informed through telephone contacts. The results and recommendations from these meetings have already been reported by APHIS officials during the Tri-Country Symposium.

During this year's annual meeting of CAPA, we heard the following special presentations:

- Report on the activities of the Apiary Inspectors of America
- Report on the activities of the American Association of Professional Apiculturists
- U.S.D.A. reports on the Africanized Honey Bee and Varroa jacobsoni
- Report on a new U.S.D.A. federal apiculture extension initiative directed by Dr. James Toew (Ohio State University)
- Agriculture Canada presentation on a proposed Honey Marketing Plan
- Review of the Honey Regulations

In addition, during this year's annual meeting, the Provincial Apiculturists presented reports on activities and concerns in their respective provinces and Research Scientists presented reports on activities at their institutions.

Reports on activities and recommendations were also received from the following committees:

- Importation - Chairperson, D. McCutcheon
- Chemicals - Chairperson, D. Murrell
- Research - Chairperson, D. Nelson

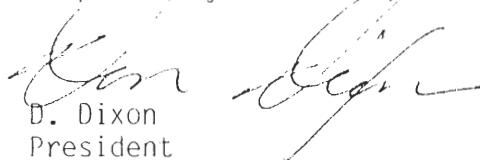
Reports from these committees will be presented directly to the CHC by the respective chairpersons. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of these committees and the committee chairpersons for their work during the year.

In addition, a new committee was formed at this year's meeting to begin work on developing standards to allow the interprovincial movement of bees. Once recommendations have been developed by this committee we will refer them to the CHC for consideration.

As a result of the immediate concern related to the control of parasitic bee mites, I would like to draw your attention to one particular recommendation from CAPA. CAPA is recommending that the CHC give consideration to the recommendation that the highest research priority be given to the development and registration of chemical control agents for mite control.

In closing, I would like to thank the CHC for inviting me to participate in its meetings and would also like to take this opportunity to extend a special thanks to your secretary, Linda Gane, with whom CAPA works very closely during the course of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

  
D. Dixon  
President

BRUNELLE

KNEESHAW

THIBODEAU

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS  
TAX CONSULTANTS  
INVESTMENT COUNSELLORS

TELEPHONE (306) 862-3144

R.E. BRUNELLE, B.A., B.Acc.  
A.G. KNEESHAW  
A.R. THIBODEAU, RIA

FINANCIAL-CONSULTING BUILDING  
117 - 2nd Ave. E.,  
P.O. Box 1300  
NIPAWIN, Saskatchewan S0E 1E0

## ACCOUNTANTS' COMMENTS

We have prepared the accompanying Balance Sheet as at May 31, 1987 and the Statements of Accumulated Surplus, Revenue and Expenses and Changes in Financial Position for the year then ended from the records of the CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL - PROMOTION PROGRAM and from other information supplied to us by the Members. In order to prepare these financial statements we made a review, consisting primarily of enquiry, comparison and discussion of such information. However, in accordance with the terms of our engagement we have not performed an audit and consequently do not express an opinion on these financial statements.

BRUNELLE KNEESHAW THIBODEAU

Per:



Armand R. Thibodeau

Nipawin, Saskatchewan  
November 6, 1987



CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- PROMOTION PROGRAM -  
BALANCE SHEET  
As At May 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

A S S E T S

	1987	1986
	\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in bank and on deposit	13,146	21,849
Accounts receivable - *NOTE 2	<u>---</u>	<u>2,087</u>
	<u>13,146</u>	<u>23,936</u>

L I A B I L I T I E S   A N D   S U R P L U S

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable - *NOTE 3	2,470	10,554
Deferred donations	<u>---</u>	<u>2,650</u>
	<u>2,470</u>	<u>13,204</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	<u>10,676</u>	<u>10,732</u>
	<u>13,146</u>	<u>23,936</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Dale R. Harris  
Director

James L. ...  
Director

"The Accountants' Comments and accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- PROMOTION PROGRAM -  
STATEMENT OF ACCUMULATED SURPLUS  
For the year ended May 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

	1987	1986
	\$	\$
BALANCE, beginning of year (as previously stated)	7,393	14,961
Prior year adjustment - *NOTE 4	<u>3,339</u>	<u>---</u>
BALANCE, beginning of year (as restated)	10,732	14,961
Deficit for the year	<u>(56)</u>	<u>(4,229)</u>
BALANCE, end of year	<u>10,676</u>	<u>10,732</u>

"The Accountants' Comments and accompanying notes are an  
integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- PROMOTION PROGRAM -  
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES  
For the year ended May 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

	1987	1986
	\$	(Eleven Months) \$
REVENUE		
Calendar sales	329	12,584
Donations	3,150	22,420
Government of Canada - CMDF grant	---	16,666
Interest received	632	587
Miscellaneous	---	50
	<u>4,111</u>	<u>52,307</u>
EXPENSES		
Accounting and secretarial	2,304	2,339
Audit	---	350
Bank charges	---	74
Freight	64	---
Postage	142	231
Printing and stationery	---	171
Promotion - *NOTE 5	1,611	51,548
Telephone	46	1,823
	<u>4,167</u>	<u>51,548</u>
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>(56)</u>	<u>(4,229)</u>

"The Accountants' Comments and accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- PROMOTION PROGRAM -  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION  
For the Year Ended May 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

	\$
SOURCE OF FUNDS	
Deficit for the year	(56)
Adjustment for items not involving the movement of funds:	
Accounts receivable decrease	2,087
Accounts payable decrease	(8,084)
Deferred donations decrease	<u>(2,650)</u>
DECREASE IN FUNDS	(8,703)
FUNDS ON HAND - May 31, 1986	<u>21,849</u>
FUNDS ON HAND - May 31, 1987	<u><u>13,146</u></u>
Represented by:	
Current account	2,514
Short term deposits	<u>10,632</u>
	<u><u>13,146</u></u>

"The Accountants' Comments and accompanying notes are an  
integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- PROMOTION PROGRAM -  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
May 31, 1987

UNAUDITED

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements include only those transactions of the Promotion Program of the Canadian Honey Council. This program is funded partly by donations from honey producers and partly by government grants.

2. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	1987	1986
	\$	\$
Government of Canada	---	1,666
Canadian Honey Council - General Funds	---	421
	<u>---</u>	<u>2,087</u>

3. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Canadian Honey Council - General Funds	236	---
Public & Industrial Relations Limited	2,034	8,564
Telephone bills	---	1,315
Accounting fee	200	325
Audit fee	---	350
	<u>2,470</u>	<u>10,554</u>

4. PROMOTION

As recorded in the Auditors' Report attached to the financial statements the Council was disputing the amount owed by it to Public & Industrial Relations Limited. The dispute was settled in August, 1987 for a lesser amount than that originally claimed. As a result prior year comparative figures have been restated to record the liability and expenses finally agreed on.

5. PROMOTION

	1987	1986
	\$	\$
Retainer - Public & Industrial Relations Limited	---	19,000
Calendar development, printing and promotion	315	26,281
Home Economic package, Honey Information Centre and other programs	1,296	6,267
	<u>1,611</u>	<u>51,548</u>

APPENDIX M  
PROMOTION ACCOUNT - FINANCIAL STATEMENT

June 1, 1987 - October 5, 1987

Cash in Bank \$13,146.00

Interest Income \$ 224.68

Expenses

Stationery 60.90  
P. I. R. 2,034.04  
Accounting 200.00

TOTAL 2,294.94

Cash in Bank \$10,851.00

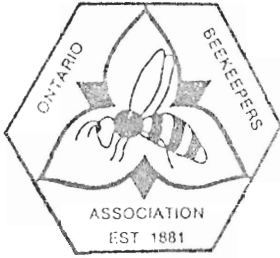
APPENDIX II

*Ontario Beekeepers' Association*

P.R. 3

BAYFIELD, ONTARIO N0M 1G0

(519) 565-2622



"New Canadian Honey Display"

Description

**Size:** - Approximately 40 feet frontage by 10 feet wide by 8 feet high.  
- Dimensions are subject to change.

**Structure:** - non-flammable, modular sections (used as a complete unit or individually)  
- wall panel to form shipping carton for transporting display

**Design:** - open concept  
- **flowing theme** featuring a walk thru from beginning of the honey bee cycle to the final products of the **hive**, i.e. honey, pollen, honey comb, beeswax, propolis, royal jelly  
- some of the outstanding characteristics include, honey comb design in the ceiling as well as other areas, a quiet conversation area, a well blended color co-ordinated pattern, an observation hive, a honey sampling area

Objectives

- 1) To **promote** the **general** use of the commodity "HONEY".
- 2) To **educate** the **public** in all aspects of beekeeping.
- 3) To display the prize winning honey and related products at the Canadian Royal **Winter Fair**.
- 4) To increase the **public's** awareness of the benefits of honey as a sweetener.
- 5) To increase the **Canadian** consumption of honey.
- 6) To be able to use **this** display (or section of) for multiuse in promoting Canadian honey at shopping malls, fair, exhibits, trade shows, etc.

Organization's Expertise

The display (artwork and prototype) were designed by Margó Davies when she was a second year art student at **Sheridan College**, Brampton. As a beekeepers' daughter, raised in a beekeeping environment, she has a good understanding of the various aspects of **beekeeping** and its benefits, including the benefits of honey. Margó's knowledge **can be** fully appreciated in her unique design which begins with the honey bee and follows through to the end product, honey.

"New Canadian Honey Display"

Page 2

Project Costs

Estimated at \$35,000 - \$40,000. Other estimates to be obtained.

Commodity Marketing Strategy

To increase public awareness of honey at fairs, shopping malls, trade shows and other public events, thereby increasing honey consumption. This display could be used at a multiple number of such events for educational, promotional and selling purposes.

Expected Benefits

As we are given the opportunity to educate the public en masse and individually to the benefits of honey, we are confident that a lot of people who have never used honey or have not used it consistently will do so. We also believe that honey users will increase their consumption. Therefore, we fully expect the dollar value of sales to substantially increase which could result in a price increase.

Economics Benefits to Industry

Other benefits-

- 1) Increase in promotion and consumption of Canadian honey could feasibly decrease the volume of imported honey.
- 2) Educate in regards to proper handling and control of different kinds of stinging insects i.e. wasps, honey bees, bumble bees etc. and the proper authorities to deal with swarming and related problems.
- 3) Educate in regards to crop pollination resulting in the agriculture sector, as well as the general public, realizing the value of honey bees to crop production. Pollination services, both paid and free that benefit society as a whole, are valued at \$17.00 for every dollar value of honey. (this figure has been quoted much higher by other sources)
- 4) Educate in regards to the need for planting nectar producing plants.



APPENDIX 0

Mr. Chairman, delegates, ladies and gentlemen

I attended the 31st International Congress of Apimondia in Warszawa, Poland and also volunteered to represent Canada and the membership organization, CHC within the delegate meeting.

Since I am also Editor of the Apimondia Address cards - Who's Who in Apiculture. I assumed that I am not in any conflict of interest.

I provided my written report to your secretary and also offered to give detailed information on request.

The membership within the world beekeeper Society, Apimondia, enables the Canadian Honey Council also the beekeepers in Canada to access into the connections Apimondia was able to build up in 67 years of existence.

They provide extensive information on disease and pest control, biology, apitherapy, beekeeping development - Apimondia is a perfect source to learn more about product marketing and promotion practices in other parts of the world.

I will continue to provide information on behalf of Apimondia to this society and will keep the executives informed about further developments.

In case that the executives want me to represent the CHC in coming Apimondia meetings with similar arrangements, I will request instruction on certain topics to be carried to the Apimondia delegates meeting.

The 32nd Apimondia Congress will be held in Rio, Brazil in 1989.

I feel, it would be a great opportunity for the Canadian Beekeeping Industry to offer Apimondia to host and arrange the 34th International Apimondia Congress in 1993 in Canada. Please consider my proposal for your further discussion.

Thank you

Henning U. Spitznagel

APPENDIX P

RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT

This is my 2nd year as research chairman for the C.H.C, and I am pleased to give you a brief outline of my activities for the past year.

Last year, I attended a research workshop that was jointly sponsored by AG Canada and C.A.P.A. (Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturalists). It was set up to review the past 5 years of apiculture research and also to prepare a plan for the next 5 years.

Using this report I was able to prepare a research brief that was given to the Federal Minister of Agriculture during the C.H.C. annual trip to Ottawa in February. The brief requested among other things, that AG Canada work towards the hiring of 6 new researchers to address the research needs of our industry.

Just prior to our trip to Ottawa, Art Olson was hired as a new research co-ordinator. He was also given a mandate to re-structure the responsibilities of all levels of research, whether it be Federal, Provincial or Universities. I was informed several times through the summer that our industry would be invited to a meeting together with other commodity groups and AG Canada. The meeting was called this past Monday (November 11) to discuss our views on future direction and responsibilities of the various levels of Governments.

It is very difficult at this time to know what changes are coming, but it is very clear there will be some changes that will affect us.

continued,

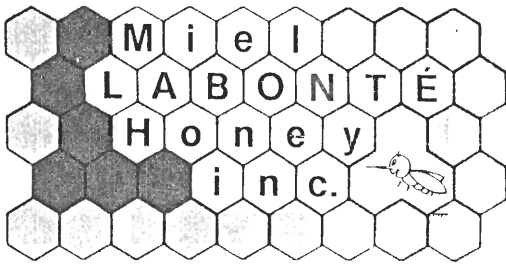
RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT  
CONTINUED;

One point that came up time and time again was for core funding by industry.

Because of the economic times and also because of the review of Agriculture Canada's roll in research, there has been no new hiring of researchers. The research committee should continue it's work towards increasing our Federal Research Staff to address our problems of today and into the future.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

*TEGART.*  
Dave Taggart  
Research Chairman



530, rang Nault, VICTORIAVILLE, Qué.  
G6P 7R5

- 95 -

Tél.: (819) 758-0840  
(819) 758-3877

APPENDIX Q

*La bonté même!*

PRODUCER PACKER'S REPORT PRESENTED TO  
the Canadian Honey Council annual meeting  
on Novembre 12th 1987 at the Fantasyland  
Edmonton, Alberta

Mr. Chairman, Delegates, Members, Ladies and Gentlemen

In Canada, we can say that the honey crop was a good crop. The weather has been good and the quality of the product also. As you all know, sulfa has been a big problem for a lot of beekeepers.

You also remember that last year in Charlottetown P.E.I. we made a close session to talk about sulfa; and it was not supposed to get out of that meeting; a few weeks after, that new has reached the public. I still wonder, what a close session means.

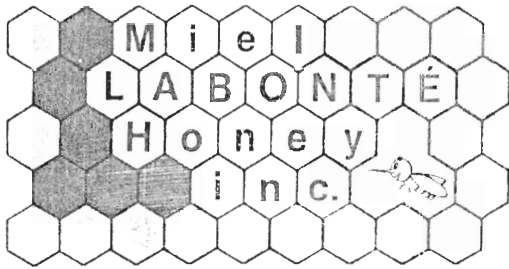
Anyway, we made a conference call on January 21st 1987, and everybody was unanimous to ban the utilisation of sulfa in the beekeeping industry. 2 days after, another conference call was made and a lot of things have been discussed such as: "That federal compensate honey which has to be thrown in the sour, That CHC contact Federal government to allow to send honey back to the supplier if it is found with sulfa by the buyer, that CHC recommend to the honey industry to ban to use of sulfa.

A few weeks after, a meeting was held in Saskatoon, and it was asked to the Federal Food and Drug department to establish a tolerance level on honey. I personally find that ridiculous that some beekeepers ask something like that to the federal food and drug administration.

The honey packers are the one who pack honey across Canada, and I have a letter from Mr. Jake Epp minister of Health and Welfare which says ... "Appropriate quality control, which may include chemical analysis for drug and pesticide residues, (checking for) foreign bodies, is the responsibility of the manufacturers, processors and packers."

2/





Tél.: (819) 758-0840  
(819) 758-3877

- 96 -

*La bonté même!*

530, rang Nault, VICTORIAVILLE. Qué.  
G6P 7R5

2/

If we only look at what has happened, Quebec seems to be blamed for the bad situation where the beekeepers are at this time. The tolerance level in Quebec for tolerance in Sulfa is .2 ppm and the tolerance in the U.S.A. is the same.

As you all know this drug is illegal in the states since many years. Only because some beekeepers are not serious, the whole industry has been affected very much. It seems also that those beekeepers don't need our organisation in circumstances like the one we have lived these last months.

When we were in Ottawa 2 weeks ago, we seemed to be like YOYO; because some beekeepers instead to come and ask to our organisation what to do; they went to see their M.P. and ask him to try to help them. We would have had much more force the other way.

This way our organisation doesn't look serious and representative. Mr. Dale Hansen, our president, made a point to every office we went, and told them that in the future, the only organisation which represent beekeepers is The CHC. Let's hope that this will be respected by you beekeepers. You will help your industry to get out of this bad situation and you will be proud of you.

There is also another reason why honey prices are so down; don't forget that 3 years ago, we were exporting 40 millions pounds in the U.S.A. Now it looks like we will not export even 10 millions pounds. This U.S. farm bill kills our industry at this time, and make sure that when we were in Ottawa, a lot of people has been informed of that situation; we all hope that some concrete moves will be done within a few weeks to save our industry from the bankruptcy.

Thank you very much for your attention, and please let's stick together.

Jean Marc Labonté  
President of Honey  
Packer's Association



Depuis 1937 -- Since 1937



APPENDIX R

Mr. Chairman, delegates, members, Ladies & Gentlemen

Over the past two years the Bee Supply industry has been experiencing a very significant decline in the demand for package bees. In the past, package bees has been a very lucrative portion of the Bee Supply Business. However, now with the sales down approximately 80% (figures vary) it is becoming increasingly difficult for the Supplier to be able to import smaller quantities of package bees and still be able to sell the product to the beekeepers at a reasonable or affordable price.

Bee Suppliers and Manufacturers fortunes are always paralleled with the beekeepers. If the beekeeper is prospering he is then able to upgrade his equipment and in doing so he is supporting the Manufacturer. Just as the Canadian Border was split for the importation of package bees, it is split in relation to the manufacturers as well. The Eastern Manufacturers are reporting a general slowdown in sales over the past couple of years but the general consensus is fair to good. The reason for this is the majority of Ontario Beekeepers are able to retail their honey as opposed to selling wholesale. On the other hand most of the Western Manufactures are reporting a substantial slowdown and are quoted as saying business is almost dead. One of the reasons is the Western Beekeeper is not as likely to be able to retail their Honey and wholesale prices are set at below cost prices. The Western Manufacturer is continually faced with his customers going bankrupt. Not only is he losing a customer but all of the beekeepers assets or equipment is usually dumped on the market at far below market price. Example of this is full depth super with comb being sold at under \$3.00 a piece of a single brood chamber complete with bottom board and cover for \$3.00 each, (no bees). This is creating a very stiff competition for the manufacturer because there is no way of competing with these prices. One Western Manufacturer said in the late 70's he was producing and selling 260,000 lbs of foundation a year, compared to 30,000 lbs in 1987.

Another factor that is detrimental to both the manufacturer and the beekeeper is the steady decline in wax prices. This is a result of too much supply and not enough demand. There is a surplus of wax on the market, wax that there is little domestic market for. However because of the low prices it is known possible to sell wax on the world market ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per lb according to the grade. Because of the unsure market conditions some suppliers are only taking wax in on trade for foundation. Most offer trade for goods and a few if any are offering a cash trade for wax.

In the recent past Ontario and the East have been bringing in Bee Stock from New Zealand with fair success but in limited quantities. If it is decided to close the Western Border to the United States it is the concern of many suppliers that there is not sufficient stock outside of North America to supply all the provinces of Canada.

As far as the Sulfa scandal most suppliers have opted not to sell this product. It is still available at certain outlets and Chemical Companies.

Respectfully Submitted

Dave Cook - delegate for the bee supply manufacturers

APPENDIX S  
CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION

November 13, 1987

The Canadian Honey Packers Association held their Annual Meeting the the form of a breakfast meeting on November 12th, ±987. Nine Honey Packers were present and Pat Erridge, Animal Health Branch of Agriculture Canada and Dale Hansen, President of the Canadian Honey Council.

The problems with Sulfa residues in honey that were started in Quebec was talked about. Sulfa residues in Honey that was produced in Quebec has been reported. The Quebec producers will be treated the same as Western Producers. The Major Packers because of this will still request that beekeepers have their honey tested and certificates provided.

The following motion was passed:

That the Canadian Honey Packers Association recommend to the Canadian Honey Council that they take responsibility for the registration of Chemicals used within the bee industry and seek registration and set the proper Administrative Acceptance Levels for these druas.

Promotion of Honey was talked about. The advantages of advertising honey was discussed. Their is a great need to come up with a National Program that will promote our product both nationally and internationally.

Respectfully Submitted

Jean Marc Labonte  
President - Canadian Honey Packers Association

REPORT TO THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL, NOVEMBER 1987

I am pleased to present this report on the activities of the inspection service of Agriculture Canada. In most years, the report covers the period up to the end of October. However, since your annual meeting is a couple of weeks early, the work on this report was started during the third week of October. Whatever statistics were available at that time have been included here. For this reason, it would be unwise to compare some of this data with that in the 1985 and 1986 reports.

The format of the statistical portion of this report is similar to that of previous reports. There are four major parts and I shall make brief comments on them.

Part A - Honey Registrations - This is one of the few statistics that shows the situation at October 31. In spite of the turbulence in the industry during 1986 and 1987, the number of registrations is relatively stable. It is wise to remember, however, that the numbers are a snapshot of the information in the computer at a particular moment.

A list of registered operations is attached to this report. In addition, I have brought along a few extra copies of the numeric and alphabetic lists for your executive. There are also a limited number of lists by region for the provincial representatives. For administrative purposes we divide Canada into seven regions. The four eastern provinces are grouped into the Atlantic Region, but the other provinces each constitute a region.

Part B - Honey Inspections - The results reported here cover the fiscal years April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1986 and April 1, 1986 to March 31, 1987. The last column on the right represents activity during the four months from April 1, 1987 to July 31, 1987.

1. Export and Interprovincial Trade - The decrease in export trade was signalled in last year's report and is confirmed by the complete figure for 1986-87. Exports in the 1986-87 fiscal year were approximately 56% of those in 1986-86.



2. Imported Honey - As a result of the survey in 1985-86 our inspection of imported honeys was almost tripled in 1986-87. Part of this increased inspection is due to a joint program with the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. Imported packaged honey has been identified as a commodity with a low level of compliance and both departments are working to correct this situation. Product which does not comply is subject to detention. Corrections must be made. In most cases this means the addition of a grade declaration and correction of other marking errors.

From time to time there are rumours of large shipments of bulk honey entering Canada from places like Argentina, China, Bolivia, etc. Usually the rumours are vague and imprecise. If you have factual information, please contact your local or regional agricultural inspection office and give them as much detail as possible. This will improve our efficiency and will help to keep the marketplace fair and equitable.

Part C - Honey Analysis - The results reported in this part cover the past two fiscal years and the first half of the current fiscal year (April 1 to September 30, 1987). I mentioned to you last year that there would be more analytical work done by our laboratories, particularly in the area of contamination and adulteration of food products. Alas, events overtook us and most of our laboratory resources during the last quarter of 1986/87 and throughout this current year have been devoted to testing for sulfathiazole. As a consequence, other testing has been deferred and this shows up in the figures.

I would draw to the Council's attention that the figures for moisture and colour represent only those analyses carried out by the laboratories. As most members know, the moisture and colour checks usually are carried out by the inspectors in their local grading facilities. The laboratory is involved in moisture and colour when it is part of other certification tests.

Part D - Honey Detentions - Only the two recent fiscal years are included in this part of the report which is self-explanatory.

This concludes the statistical portion of the report on the activities of the food inspection group at Agriculture Canada.

I shall now turn to some other areas of our work that touch the honey industry.

Revision of the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act (C.A.P.S. Act) - Mr. President, last year your predecessor, Dr. Awram, asked me to explain about revisions to the C.A.P.S. Act. At that time, agricultural industries were being canvassed to determine which parts of the Act needed to be deleted, or improved and which subjects needed to be added. The comments and suggestions were gathered from all parts of Canadian agri business and were put together in a discussion draft of a new act. This work was completed earlier this year.

It is expected that the subject will be introduced for debate in Parliament some time during the next several months.

Cost Recovery and Uniformity of Regulations - Mr. President, at the time of preparing this report, I was not certain whether I would precede you or succeed you on the program. Without stealing your thunder, I shall just briefly bring the Council up-to-date.

Cost Recovery - On November 2 we received a memorandum on this subject and it contained the phrase "---the Honey ---Regulations are to be held until further notice." The memo was dated October 28, the day after your executive met with our group.

Uniformity of Legislation - It has been decided that future work in this area will be carried out in a step-wise fashion, rather than trying to cover everything with one stroke. The first steps will be to amend the administrative sections such as the definitions, the forms to be used, seizures and detentions, etc. Those sections of the current regulations which have expired or are no longer valid will be removed.

Later steps will involve such items as plant construction and operation, sanitation, labelling, packaging, grades, etc. At each stage, there will be consultation and pre-publication in the Canada Gazette.

There are no plans at this time to change the grades or the standards so they match the Codex Alimentarius. Anything of this nature is a few years down the road and nothing will be undertaken without consulting with the Council.

There has been some concern expressed regarding the interpretations of the present regulations on sanitation in honey houses. Sometimes it is easy to lose sight of the fact that you are handling a food - a food that has a certain reputation for purity and wholesomeness. All that the inspectors are asking pasteurizers, packers and producer-graders to do is to extract, handle and package their honey with the same care and attention that is expected from any other food business.

Mr. President, I would now like to say a few words about one of the most controversial subjects the honey business has encountered during the past eleven months - sulfathiazole.

The subject was very forcefully brought to the attention of the industry and Agriculture Canada last year about this time. Initially, Agriculture Canada played two roles: first, departmental officials acted as conciliators in negotiations between the provinces; second, the Food Production and Inspection Branch undertook a fairly comprehensive survey of Canadian and foreign honey in the marketplace.

The survey covered honey packed at the registered pasteurizing and packing plants during the period from January until April 1987. Most plants were sampled twice during that time. Honey from all provinces except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island was examined.

During the same period, samples of imported honey from Romania, Mexico, Federal Republic of Germany (West), People's Republic of China, France and Greece were analyzed.

In total, 167 samples were analyzed. All nine samples of the imported honeys were less than 0.5 ppm. There were four samples submitted by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Three of these exceeded the 1.0 ppm level and one was less than 0.5. Deducting the nine imported samples and the four Ontario samples leaves 154 samples from registered packing plants.

Results for the 154 are as follows:

	<u>Samples</u>	<u>%</u>
Less than 0.5 ppm	151	98.05
0.5 ppm to 1.0 ppm	2	1.30
More than 1.0 ppm	1	.65

This survey demonstrates that 99.35% of packaged Canadian honey from registered establishments meets requirements of the administrative level set by Health and Welfare Canada.

The survey and the negotiations were the only involvement of Agriculture Canada until June 1987. Early that month we were requested to find out about two loads of Saskatchewan honey that were in trouble with American authorities in the Detroit area. I do not intend to enumerate what has taken place since then. However, I do wish to clarify some points that came up during the past four months.

The Test Itself - First of all, let us be perfectly clear about the limitations of testing for sulfathiazole residues. Any quick test is only going to be a general test. The screening tests that were selected by the technical experts are acknowledged to give a percentage of false positives. It is a little like putting a magnet in a pile of metal. The iron will stick to the magnet but you do not know whether it is pig iron, fine quality carbon steel or a ferrous alloy. Thus, all positives must be tested for the confirmation of the presence of sulfathiazole. This additional test is a more complicated one which I can describe to you later if you wish. For the moment, it is enough to know that the confirmation test takes more time. And that brings us to the next point -

Turnaround Time - The export testing program was put into place for one reason only - to protect the Canadian market in the U.S.A. However, some people were using the system for their own purposes and overloaded the Calgary laboratory. Consequently, when a series of positive results turned up, the resultant confirmation tests took longer. In some cases, the laboratories needed to cross-reference results and this slowed things even more. On top of this, the laboratories also had the problem of other tests which had to be carried out using the same machines. For example, during late July and August, the Calgary Laboratory was also carrying out tests related to a court case in Vancouver. Additional tests for this case were also requested in September.

Because of the overload at Calgary, some of the work was diverted to the Ottawa laboratory. Of course, this laboratory was busy coordinating the laboratory accreditation program. And that brings us to the next point -

Laboratory Accreditation - There may have been a perception that any laboratory which "certifies" analyses can be accredited. Unfortunately, that is not the case. Accreditation has a sophisticated set of rules to observe in order for the procedure to have any credibility. In this situation, the set of rules followed were those established by the Association of Official Analytical Chemists or AOAC. (AOAC is also known as the Chemist's Bible.)

I will take a few minutes to describe the procedure.

After the technical experts had decided on the two screening methods and one confirmation method, the next step was to obtain 10 to 12 kg of honey with very little or no sulfa in it. Samples were prepared by one individual who put various doses of sulfathiazole in the honey. In addition, some samples had other chemicals added. The various samples were sent to each of the laboratories who had indicated an interest.

The decisions on the tests, the copying and translating of the methods, the preparation of samples and the distribution of the samples to the laboratories was carried out during a 14 day period in the middle of the summer. The responses took more than 3 weeks to begin coming in and they did not arrive as quickly as we would have liked. In fact, some laboratories have not responded as of this date, nearly four months later.

I would also point out that the two Agriculture Canada laboratories were also given these blind samples and were evaluated on the same criteria as the other labs.

Once the results had been received from a minimum number of laboratories (5 or 6, I believe), they were subjected to statistical analysis using the AOAC criteria. It was during this first round of evaluation that the Chatham and Portage laboratories were found to be deficient. This necessitated a second round of samples and evaluations. In one case, three sets of samples were sent to a laboratory which found no sulfa in any of the original samples.

At the present time, there are five provincial government or government-related laboratories which are accredited as well as our own Calgary and Ottawa facilities. A list of these labs is attached to this report. I am told that there are four private sector and one more provincial laboratory which are still under consideration.

Once these laboratories are accredited, our job is not ended. The accreditation remains only as long as the lab maintains an acceptable level of reliability and accuracy. Blind samples will be sent periodically to verify that the lab is still on target. Periodic visits to the facilities are also carried out.

It is the intention of the Department to withdraw from the direct testing of shipments to the U.S.A. Our role has been defined as that of a monitor, with particular emphasis on human health hazards. Industry is encouraged to develop its own quality assurance system.

The final major subject in this report is a brief up-date on exports. Honey exports from the three prairie provinces for the period July 1 to September 30 during the last three years (1985, 1986 and 1987) have been tabulated by province and by destination. As a comparison, the 1987 exports from the other four regions are shown in the second table on that page. This second table demonstrates the dominance in the export market of the prairie provinces.

Before completing this report, I have one last item. Some of you may know that an elegant and appealing theory was developed concerning the possibility that sulfa particles might be trapped in the beeswax. Samples of different waxes were sent to me by the Ganes. During the past several weeks the chemists have been trying to determine if the sulfa becomes entrapped in the wax. Although I do not yet have the written report, the verbal message is that there does not appear to be any evidence to support the theory.

This concludes the 1987 report. I would be pleased to try to answer questions that the Council or the audience may have.

Respectfully submitted,



C.P. Erridge  
Chief, Product Inspection  
Processed Products Section  
Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Division

REPORT TO THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
AT THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING  
NOVEMBER 1987

A. HONEY REGISTRATIONS/ <u>ENREGISTREMENTS DU MIEL</u>	31/10/85	31/10/86	31/10/87
Pasteurizing Plants/ Etablissements de pasteurisation	13	12	11
Packing Plants/ Etablissements d'emballage	75	76	73
Producer Graders/ Producteur - classeurs	<u>401</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>392</u>
TOTAL	489	472	476
B. HONEY INSPECTIONS/ <u>INSPECTIONS DU MIEL</u>			
(1) <u>Export &amp; Interprovincial Trade/ Exportation et commerce interprovincial</u>	<u>1985-86</u>	<u>1986-87</u>	01/04/87-31/07/87
Inspections/ Inspections	1,049	747	188
Units/ Unités	7,283	4,713	1,116
Honey Represented (kg)/ Miel représenté	16,588,078	9,246,966	1,890,175
Honey Rejected (kg)/ Miel refusé	18,492	6,962	4,893
Rejection Rate (%)/ taux de rejet	0.1	0.1	0.3
(2) <u>Imported Honey/ Miel Importé</u>			
Honey Inspected (kg) · (selected samples)/ Miel inspecté (échantillons sélectionnés)	24,255	66,765	28,082



Honey Rejected/ miel refusé (kg)	13,793	21,745	11,700
Rejection rate/ taux de rejet (%)	57*	33	42

\*This increase was caused by a student survey of importers in Toronto during the summer of 1985.

Cette augmentation est due a une enquête faite par une étudiante, de tous les importateurs de Toronto, pendant l'été de 1985.

C. HONEY ANALYSES/  
ANALYSES DE MIEL

Test/ Période	Period/ Période	Total No. Samples/ No total des échantillons	% Acceptable	Range/ Gamme
Acidity/ Acidité	1985/86	21	100	6-34.5
	1986/87	36	100	4-34
	01/04/87-30/9/87	2	100	10-17
Moisture (%)/ Teneur en eau	1985/86	110	100	14.2-19.2
	1986/87	226	100	14.1-18.7
	01/04/87-30/09/87	60	100	13.2-18.6
Insoluble Solids/ Extrait sec insoluble	1985/86	24	100	0.01-0.05
	1986/87	36	92	0.01-0.52
	01/04/87-30/09/87	2	100	0.01-0.02
Yeast Count/ Compte de levures	1985/86	344	99	5-10
	1986/87	336	100	5
	01/04/87-30/09/87	136	100	5
Mould Count/ Compte de moisissures	1985/86	344	97	5-20
	1986/87	336	99	5-60
	01/04/87-30/09/87	136	100	5
Reducing sugar as invert/ Sucres réducteurs exprimés en sucre inverti	1985-86	23	100	67.0-78.9
	1986-87	80	96	57.1-70.2
	01/04/87-30/09/87	2	100	65.3 & 71.8

Fructose	1985/86	9	100	36.1-39.1
	1986/87	37	100	36.4-39.3
	01/04/87-30/09/87	-	-	-
Sucrose/ Saccharose	1985/86	30	97	< 0.5-5.6
	1986/87	74	100	< 0.2-5.0
	01/04/87-30/09/87	2	50	< 0.5 and 6.25
Ash/ Cendres	1985/86	21	100	0.03-0.1
	1986/87	36	100	0.05-0.44
	01/04/87-30/09/87	2	100	0.14 & 0.05
HMF	1985/86	33	76	< 1-65
	1986/87	46	85	< 1-474
	01/04/87-30/09/87	6	100	2-38
Diastase	1985/86	25	88	< 1-22
	1986/87	40	80	2-41
	01/04/87-30/09/87	3	66	7-24
Sulfathiazole	1986/87	118	99	< 0.1-1.84
	01/04/87-30/09/87	789	92	< 0.1-8.0
Oxytetracycline	1986/87	5	100	0-0.4
	01/04/87-30/09/87	-	-	-
Colour Class/ Classe de couleur	1985/86	5	-	13-80
	1986/87	50	-	3-103
	01/04/87-30/09/87	4	-	50-53
Pollen Count/ compte de pollen	1985/86	49	-	-
	1986/87	194	-	-
	01/04/87-30/09/87	82	-	-
Pesticide Residues/ Residus de pesticide	1985/86	-	-	-
	1986/87	-	-	-
	01/04/87-30/09/87	-	-	-
Total 1985/86:		- 1038		
1986/87:		- 1650		
01/04/87-30/09/87		- 1226		

- 4 -

D. HONEY DETENTIONS/  
MIEL SOUS RETENUE

(1) Domestic/D'intérieur Fiscal Year/Année Fiscale	No. of Lots/ No. de lots	Quantity/ Quantité (kg)
1985/86	1	580
1986/87	2	2,664

Reasons/Motifs

1985/86 - High Moisture/Humidité élevée  
1986/87 - Failed grade claimed on label/ne rencontre pas la catégorie déclarée sur l'étiquette  
- No colour or grade on label/pas de couleur ou catégorie sur l'étiquette

(2) Imports/Importations

1985/86	-	-
1986/87	6	2,062

Reasons/Motifs

1986/87 - Improper markings/marquage incorrect  
- Incorrect colour classification/classe de couleur incorrecte

Processed Products Section  
Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Division  
Food Production & Inspection Branch

La Section des produits transformés  
Division du lait, des fruits et des légumes  
Direction générale de la production et  
de l'inspection des aliments

OTTAWA

Food Laboratory Services  
Alberta Agriculture  
6909-116th Street  
EDMONTON, Alberta  
T6H 4P2

ATTENTION: W. Breitzkreitz

Ontario Ministry of  
Agriculture & Food  
Provincial Pesticide Laboratory  
c/o University of Guelph  
GUELPH, ONTARIO  
N1G 2W1

ATTENTION: N. Chapman

Toxicology Centre  
University of Saskatchewan  
SASKATOON, Saskatchewan  
S7N 0W0

ATTENTION: Dr. J. Ribo

Ontario Centre for Farm Machinery  
& Food Processing Technology  
870 Richmond Street  
CHATHAM, Ontario  
N7M 5J5

ATTENTION: Dr. P. Chang

Canadian Food Products  
Development Centre  
810 Phillips Street  
Box 1240  
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Manitoba  
R1N 3J9

ATTENTION: Dr. J. H. Hilliard

OCTOBER 7, 1987

HONEY EXPORTS FROM PRAIRIES

JULY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30

(000 POUNDS, ROUNDED)

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO U.S.A.</u>		<u>TO OTHER COUNTRIES</u>				<u>TOTALS</u>		
	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
MANITOBA	3,042	1,541	1,955	446	404	1,017	3,488	1,945	2,972
SASKATCHEWAN	1,300	338	361	NIL	276	42	1,300	614	403
ALBERTA	5,517	5,034	2,291	868	4,953	652	6,385	9,987	2,943
	9,859	6,913	4,607	1,314	5,633	1,711	11,173	12,546	6,318

HONEY EXPORTS FROM OTHER REGIONS

JULY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1987

(000 POUNDS, ROUNDED)

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO U.S.A.</u>	<u>TO OTHER COUNTRIES</u>		<u>TOTALS</u>
BRITISH COLUMBIA	5	NIL	5	5
ONTARIO	68	199	267	267
QUEBEC	NIL	8	8	8
ATLANTIC	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	73	207	280	280

SOURCE: AGRICULTURE CANADA EXPORT CERTIFICATES

APPENDIX U

BEEKEEPERS ECONOMIC DILEMMA

What do beekeepers need? Two things. We need a fair price and equal consideration. A fair price for the honey we produce; a fair value for our equity base. We need consideration from Ottawa, equal to that given to other Canadian farmers impacted by the U.S. "farm bill".

The price paid for the majority of agricultural products and most manufactured goods from central Canada, we as beekeepers purchase, is established by means of special programs, subsidies, and tariff protections, not by the marketplace. What sets the price for honey in Canada! The world price. The world price set mainly by the U.S. "farm bill". Two more years with current honey prices will finish the majority of producers. I want free enterprise for the honey industry but this is only possible when it applies to all Canadian Industries. We must be included as equals in the special programs, subsidies, and tariff protections available to other Canadians.

A drawn honey super used to sell for \$25.00. At a beekeepers receivership sale in Alberta in October, 1200 drawn supers sold for \$275.00 or 23 cents per super. Once the equipment was sorted the 1000 remaining units put the price per box at \$.28 cents. The equipment was financed through F.C.C. Many operating loans are based on the current value of these same \$.28 cent supers. Now what is the revised level of your operating loan? What is your apiaries new net worth? Equipment for five hundred colonies five boxes high calculates out to \$1,000.00 dollars. What has happened to your expected retirement fund? We have a problem!!

What can we do? Is there existing legislation to cure our financial headache? An aspirin treats a headache. The Agricultural Stabilization Act (A.S.A. or "aspirin act") allows Ag. Canada to inject cash dollars into an ailing commodity group. This money would enable us to plan for next years crop and time to consult a "Doctor". "Dr. Wise" can prescribe a "Tylenol" in the form of a Tripartite Price Stabilization Plan. This is a voluntary program with funding by the producer, his Province and Ottawa. This in four years, could lead to a marketing board if that is the will of the majority of beekeepers. Supply management of the Canadian Honey Industry will guarantee us a fair price for the honey we produce. It will also provide the means for a compulsory check-off on honey to fund a national generic advertising program. The Dairy Industry in Canada operates under a supply management system. Which would you rather own today an apiary or a dairy?

Now, is this possible? The dry bean and pea producers of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have just this year completed taking the "aspirin act" and the "Tylenol" with the help of "Dr. Wise" and their provincial governments.

November /87  
Don Torok  
A.B.A./C.H.C. Delegate

SUMMARY - National Tripartite Stabilization  
Plan - Dry Beans

- Established by Federal Order in Council
- Purpose: To reduce losses of income to producers due to market risks by stabilizing the commodity price.
- Requested by Provincial producer organizations.
- Basis for Participation:
  - All producers in participating provinces receive the same level of support per unit
  - The Plan is cost shared between Canada, Province and producer
  - The Plan shall be voluntary in respect to Producer participation
  - The Plan must be actuarially sound, over time total premiums and interest should equal total payout
  - "The Plan should operate at a level that limits losses but does not stimulate production"
- Eligibility/Enrollment:-
  - Canadian citizen or permanent resident
  - Must enroll in the province in which taxes from commodity business are paid
  - Enrollment shall be when producer first becomes eligible or when first becomes a producer or:
  - If an eligible producer decides to enroll after the initial deadline, he may enroll in a subsequent year but will receive only 50% of any payment for the first year of registration and 100% of any payment thereafter
- Limits:

Participating producers must register total production and pay premiums on all production sold. The Committee may determine the minimum limits for production to be eligible

Stabilization payments will be based on the amount of commodity sold and for which premiums have been paid
- Premiums:

"Over a given time period, Premiums shall cover all stabilization payments including interest adjustments. The Premium rate is determined by the Committee from estimates of stabilization payments, the industry's gross revenue and the net compounded interest earnings or charges on the surpluses or deficits in the fund along with the net compounded interest earnings on the collected funds. These estimates are made for a period of time which covers the production cycle as determined by historical patterns. The Premium to be paid is based on this Premium rate." The total Premiums will be shared 1/3,1/3,1/3 by the participants to a maximum of 9% of the average aggregate market value (A.A.M.V.) of the crop sold by producers.

The sum of premiums paid by Canada and the Provinces shall not exceed 6% of the AAMV during any given year and the immediate two preceding years

Premiums required over 9% of the AAMV shall be the sole responsibility of the producer

Premiums may be adjusted up or down as the Account rises and falls above or below the defined percentages of proceeds from all Producer's sales, as determined by the Board following advice from the Committee.
- Termination:
  - of Producer - by providing written notice 3 years in advance, notice is irrevocable, Producer cannot rejoin until 3 years after his notice becomes effective
  - Membership and rights can be transferred to an Heir
  - experiencing a force majeure interruption of production, producer may have premiums waived and benefits suspended until production resumes

Province may terminate by 3 year advance notice

Canada shall terminate agreement with any province that fails to abide by the terms and conditions of the agmt. General - plan will expire after 10 years unless renewed.
- Committee:

Committee of not less than six and not more than nine - one third shall represent participating provinces, one third appointed by Canada, one third appointed by Canada from nominees submitted by Producer's Associations in participating provinces. Committee to set a rotation schedule for the Committee. Maximum appointment - three years, first year 1/3 for one year, 1/3 for 2 years and 1/3 for 3 years.
- Payment:

-An interim payment of up to 75% of estimated final payment may be made before the end of the marketing year.
- Basis of Support:

Based on Guaranteed Margin approach:

  - Support price = to cash costs of production plus 90% of the average margin in the preceding --# of years (7)

The margin for any year is = to the national average market price minus the national average cash costs in that year.

Payment shall be equal to the difference between the support price and the market price for the year. Payments will be based on the amount of product marketed by the Producer during the given year.

APPENDIX V

Report on The Humphreys Public Affairs Group Inc.

If we want to survive as an industry, and some of us would like to remain in business for a few more years. We must organize ourselves much better than we have in the past.

Days of operating shoe string operations and taking our National Organization for granted can no longer be accepted. If we want to remain as a viable industry, and maintain a driving force in Ottawa, we will have to take drastic measures, otherwise, the Canadian Honey Council as we know it today will be history.

1st of all

What do we expect from the Canadian Honey Council? For some, it's too much for too little.

Others will say

What is the Canadian Honey Council really doing for us? Very valid Question. Has anyone ever asked himself, what he could do for the Canadian Honey Council? How much money is being invested as an individual? It's very simple. We need more members. We have to generate more income. We need a stronger presence in Ottawa, and we must increase the Federal Government's awareness of the industry and strengthen the voice of the industry.

One of the ways we can improve the financial position of the Canadian Honey Council is increased memberships.

2nd

If the Canadian Honey Council is to represent the industry as a whole, it must have the moral and financial support of all faucets of this specialized agricultural sector.

3rd

We as an industry must approach the Federal Government with a common front. Some of you may not appreciate my suggestion, but nevertheless; if we want to be recognized and acknowledged as a strong organization in this country. We must initiate a compulsory levy or fee structure to become members of a producer group in Canada. I'm sure that if there's a will, we shall find a way to set up the mechanics in order to collect these necessary funds.

Some of you are probably asking yourself - So far what have we obtained from the Canadian Honey Council? For some of you, I know the answer will be very little, as far as financial gain, is concern, but if you take the time to access all the benefits which the council has obtained on your behalf, you will realize a healthy return on the money invested. Examples are the A.P.C.A. Program, Crop Insurance, Input into the recent sugar Policy. Please feel free to contact Linda about all the work that has taken place behind the scenes.



Now, just think of the results which could be obtained if we could get the majority of the Honey Producers and Honey Packers to invest into a National Organization such as ours.

Unfortunately our producers have been very loose and fancy free, and some fat and sassy, but let's face it the honeymoon is over. We are partly to blame for our present problem, and we must now address it, or else we are going to be a dieing breed. We cannot expect the government of the day to become our saviour. We must initiate our own solutions. Afterwards, we could possibly expect some support from our government to implement these solutions.

Furthermore, to be effective in Ottawa, we must continue prodding and do plenty of follow-up in order to get results. This is the reason why I believe that the industry needs a lobby group to work on our behalf. No one at present can afford the time and expenses to run around in Ottawa, and also do an effective job. If we want to be considered as an efficient and professional group, we must utilize experts to work for us. This is my reason for recommending the Humphreys Public Affairs Group Inc. All delegates have been provided with the background information at the July meeting in Saskatoon, concerning this group.

Trusting that you will give it some serious consideration. I would like to thank everyone for their patience in listening to my report.

Once again - Thank you.

Respectfully submitted

Urban Moyen

Report from the Humphreys Public Affairs Group Inc. on page 117 of the Annual minute book.

# The Humphreys Public Affairs Group Inc.

Services in government relations and communications

22 Metcalfe St., Third Floor, Ottawa, Canada K1P 5L1

613-237-1144  
613-237-2333  
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## MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 16 1987  
TO: Urban Moyer  
FROM: Humphreys Public Affairs  
SUBJECT: Federal action to address industry problems.

Following is an update on various current problems, as we understand them, with our advice about the best way for the Council to deal with them.

Before taking any action we suggest determining objectives for the solution of the problems.

**Problem One: Sulfathiazole tolerance levels**

The introduction of a one part per million tolerance level for sulfathiazole content has hurt the domestic honey industry. The introduction of this requirement last fall by Health and Welfare Canada is not in line with the Province of Quebec's tolerance level of 0.2 parts per million.

In early July of this year the federal standard for exports to the U.S. was changed to 0.2 parts per million. However, for shipments within Canada and to Europe, the tolerance level remains at 1 part per million.

The confusion over levels has served only to hurt the domestic industry in an already difficult time. Further, there is confusion over the actual level or tolerance Health and Welfare has established. It is important to document how the industry has been hurt.

**Objectives:**

What is the council's position (and possibly fall-back position)?

Possible options evident to us are:

- a) elimination of all tolerance level controls;
- b) adopting the 0.2 level (or some other level);
- c) temporary suspension of levels (say for a year) while an industry-government task force is set up to deal with the problem properly;
- d) adoption of the 0.2 level while the task force works;
- e) there may well be other options.

It is important that a national industry position be taken before any representations. If different provinces or groups say different things, that will not be helpful.

We have had an initial discussion of the sulfathiazole issue with Dr. Mitchell at Health and Welfare. Dr. Mitchell indicated that discussions with the National Honey Council are welcome because of the breadth of industry representation. To date, Health and Welfare has not heard a united voice on the sulfathiazole issue - some want the drug removed, some argue it is necessary for production. This underlines the need for the industry to approach the federal government with a common front.

**Problem Two: Federal apiculture research**

The honey industry has identified new problems in the area of apiculture. Chalkbrood, tracheal mites, viruses as well as concerns about acceptable pesticides, Varroa mites and Africanized bees are problems which must be addressed more vigorously by the federal government. Current federal staffing and funding of research is inadequate.

**Objective:**

Pressure must be placed on Agriculture Canada to devote more resources to this research area.

**Problem Three: U.S. National Honey Board**

The United States Congress passed an Act in October 1984 to enable the honey producers and handlers to finance a nationally coordinated research, promotion and consumer information program designed to expand their markets for honey. This was a response to large quantities of low-cost, imported honey replacing domestic honey in normal trade channels.

The creation of the National Honey Board in the U.S. demonstrates the need for the Canadian industry to become aggressive in its approach both domestically and internationally.

The Canadian industry should develop new markets and new strategies for product development and product marketing. Canadian honey is regarded as amongst the highest quality in the world. Innovative marketing in new areas should decrease reliance on the U.S. market. Assistance from Ottawa in this area is essential.

A stronger presence in Ottawa would serve to increase the federal government's awareness of the industry and strengthen the voice of the industry. Any international marketing efforts would require government assistance and ongoing liaison with federal officials.

**Objectives:**

- a) to establish awareness of and support for the above in the appropriate government offices;
- b) to determine where government financial and expert assistance is available (even in these days of restraint it is available - time does not permit us to do more work on this today);

- c) to implement a program on an industry-government co-operative basis.

## STRATEGY

It appears to us that the Council last year met with some of the right people in Ottawa on these issues. It also appears little or nothing has been done to address the problems.

This points to the need for follow-up, prodding etc. on the part of the industry.

Particularly in view of the lack of action it is important now to come back strongly with a clear consistent and unified position.

We suggest the following:

1. Preparation of a written submission case on the issues, presumably with top priority for the residue issue (?).
2. Submission of the above to officials ministers, MPs and (a release based on it) to the press\*.
3. Meetings with Health Minister Jake Epp, Agriculture Minister John Wise, a group of MPs, perhaps led by Science and Technology Minister Frank Oberle, and officials. Realistically this would probably be in the second half of October.
4. A second round of meetings, maybe in the first half of December (or January) to ensure that action is being taken, agreements are implemented.
5. Somebody has got to provide follow-up, starting immediately, with the various offices to ensure that the issues are being addressed as quickly as possible\*\*.

\* "Going public" is always an option. It is not advisable before going to government. Since the Council went a year ago and nothing has happened, it may well be helpful in this case.

Part of your problem is that the state of the industry is not seen by government as a priority item. Government reacts to public problems not to well kept secrets.

✕ \*\* We are ready to discuss how we might help provide the continuity that is needed.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE  
1220 N Street • SACRAMENTO, CA. 95814

**PEST EXCLUSION ADVISORY**

DATE: October 26, 1987  
TO: All County Agricultural Commissioners  
FROM: Division of Plant Industry  
SUBJECT: Varroa Mite

California bee breeders met with representatives of acarine mite control county agricultural commissioners and the California Department of Food and Agriculture on October 21 to discuss their position on Varroa mite. The result of the meeting is California's strategy for addressing the Varroa mite threat. The following actions are to be taken by the 17 acarine mite control counties. These actions are in addition to sampling that is required for acarine mite. Other counties can take survey or quarantine samples at their option unless the shipment originates in a Varroa mite infested state.

Quarantine Shipment Sampling

Collect from the brood area 1,000 adult bees per 100 colonies in the shipment from at least ten colonies and examine them using ether starter fluid method, as outlined on page two of this advisory.

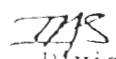
Survey Sampling

Sample 10% of the apiaries of non-shippers to Canada or other states. Collect from the brood area 1,000 adult bees per 100 colonies in the apiary from at least ten colonies. Examine them using the ether starter fluid method.

Certification Sampling

Queen cell builder apiaries should all be sampled by the paper tray method, internal inspection of 100 drone or worker cells, plus examination of 500 adult bees per colony using the ether starter fluid method. When fluvalinate is available as a detection tool, incorporate it in the sampling procedure.

Package bee (bulk) apiaries should be sampled when broodless. Collect 500 adult bees per colony from 10% of colonies in selected apiaries using the ether starter fluid method. When fluvalinate is available as a detection tool, incorporate it in the sampling procedure.

Prepared by:  Division of Plant Industry - Pat Paswater and Allen Clark

### Cost Recovery

All costs associated with survey, sampling and identification will be recovered through direct charges to the affected beekeepers.

Note: When taking bee samples, it is very important to first identify the queen bee and avoid taking it in the sample. Bee colonies are at their weakest point during the season and the loss of a queen could kill the colony.

### Recommended Procedures for Varroa Mite Examinations

These methods are to be used in place of the alternate methods described in Pest Exclusion Advisory dated October 1, 1987.

#### 1. Ether Starter Fluid Method

Samples must be pulled from the brood nest in order to detect Varroa mites. Bees taken from the hive entrance are usually older and have a much lower probability of being infested. A sample should consist of a pint jar 1/3 to 1/2 full of bees (about 500 bees for certification samples) or a quart jar 1/3 to 1/2 full of bees (about 1000 bees for quarantine or survey samples). The jars must be round with smooth glass. Spray bees with a one to two second burst of ether from an aerosol starter fluid, which can be found in auto parts stores. Do not overspray, but be sure bees are dead. Rotate jar very rapidly 5-7 times on its side, then slowly rotate the jar 5-7 times, while looking for mites on the side of the jar as you turn it. If no mites are found, pour bees onto a piece of white paper and again examine the jar for mites. Slowly move the bees around on the paper and look for the mites on the paper. Place the bees back in the jar and cover them with alcohol. Apply the alcohol shaking method to these bees back at your laboratory. The mites will appear as a reddish brown spot about the size of a pin head. A hand lens allows easy differentiation between suspect appearing debris and an actual mite.

#### 2. Paper Tray Method

A sheet of light colored paper or plastic is inserted in the bottom of the hive. A wood frame with gauze (3 mm aperture) or hardware cloth (smaller than 8 mesh per 25.4 mm) is placed over the sheet of paper. At weekly or monthly intervals, the sheets are removed and examined for mites. This method is best in the fall and winter when mite mortality is high. A fumigant such as tobacco smoke can increase the possibility

of finding mites in lightly infested colonies. The mites are separated from the debris by using a flotation method. Mites will float in alcohol or table oil.

3. Examination of the Drone or Worker Cells

The examination of the bee brood is the most reliable detection method. The brood cells are opened, and the pupae and insides of the cells are examined. The mites are easily distinguished on 13-day worker pupae and 18-day drone pupae. White spots on the inside of the brood cell are indicative of Varroa infestation.

Our border stations will continue to send incoming bee shipments to the county of destination under hold (form number 66-008B). When the shipment is destined to an acarine mite control county, the hold notice will be nefaxed to the county. If the origin state is known to be infested, it will be noted on the hold notice and sent by nefax to any destination county. All counties should sample bees from known infested states. Known infested states at this point are: Florida, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin. Our border station inspectors will notify beekeepers as they enter the state that Varroa mite sampling will be done at their expense.

Any suspect mites that are found must be sent to Analysis and Identification (CDFA) for confirmation.

Apiaries that are found to be positive for Varroa mite must be rejected.



APPENDIX W  
P R O P O S E D B U D G E T - 1987-88

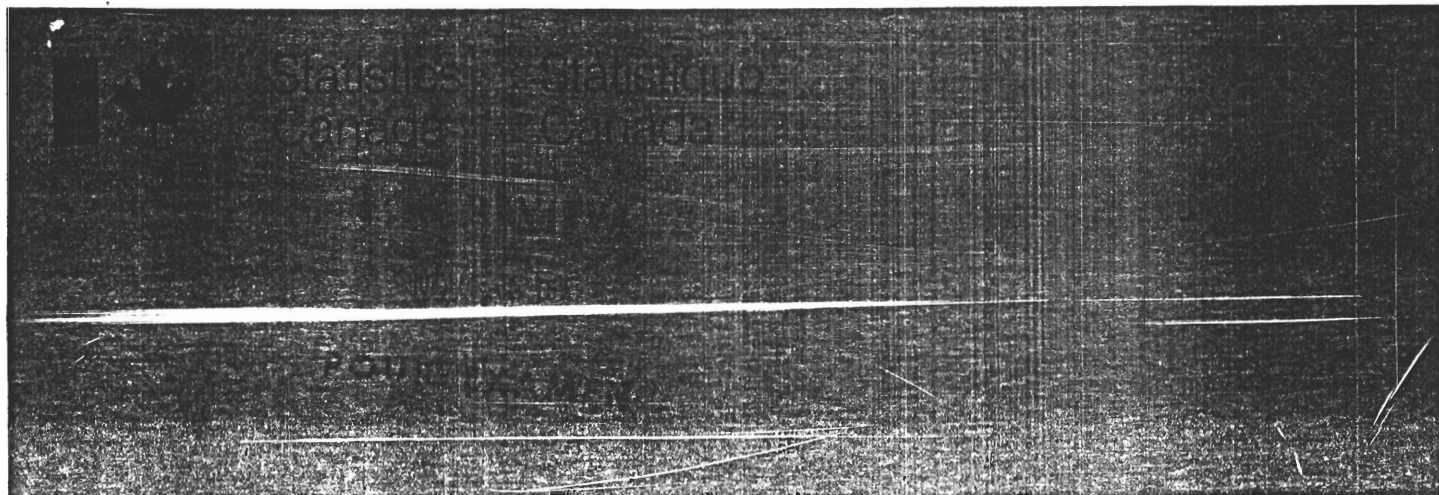
INCOME

Delegates Seats	\$4,000.00	
Packing Plant Fees	1,400.00	
Supplier fees	800.00	
Memberships		
Basic	4,000.00	
Sustaining	1,500.00	
300 Club	29,800.00	
Annual Meeting	--	
Interest	200.00	
Advertising	3,000.00	
		44,700.00

EXPENSES

Annual Meeting	--	
Administration	17,500.00	
Apimondia	600.00	
Audit	400.00	
Awards	200.00	
Corporate filing fee	30.00	
Depreciation	150.00	
Insurance	100.00	
Hive Lights	4,000.00	
President's Honorarium	1,000.00	
Office Supplies	3,000.00	
Telephone	6,000.00	
Travel		
Executive	8,000.00	
Secretary	2,000.00	
300 Club Delegates	1,500.00	
		44,480.00

This leaves \$220.00 towards the deficit



Price: Canada, \$11.00  
Other Countries, \$12.00

#### PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HONEY AND MAPLE PRODUCTS

##### HIGHLIGHTS

Whereas honey production increased in 1987 (19% over 1986), the opposite is true for production of maple products. A decrease of 14% in maple products was realized between 1987 and 1986.

##### Production and Value of Honey

The estimate of the 1987 honey crop stands at 87.8 million pounds, an increase of 12.8 million pounds from the 1986 production of 75.0 million pounds. Total value of the 1986 crop is estimated at \$49.6 million.

On a provincial basis, the value of honey, in thousands of dollars in 1986 with 1985 figures in parentheses, is as follows: Prince Edward Island, 110 (135) Nova Scotia, 330 (574) New Brunswick, 248 (485) Quebec, 7,238 (11,851) Ontario, 7,937 (6,900) Manitoba, 8,668 (10,560) Saskatchewan, 6,480 (9,385) Alberta, 14,400 (10,416) and British Columbia, 4,230 (4,886).

Beekeepers replying to the questionnaire on which this report is based, were asked to give (or estimate) volume and price figures for honey sold (or to be sold) in bulk and retail containers. This information received from the beekeepers was used in calculating weighted average price for the provinces concerned. The 1986 value figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

##### Source

Estimates for the province of Quebec are prepared by the Bureau of Statistics; in Ontario, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food; in Alberta, by Alberta Agriculture and for British Columbia, by the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. For all other provinces except Newfoundland (data for which are not available) the estimates are prepared by Statistics Canada in co-operation with the provinces.

Horticultural Crops Unit,  
Agriculture Division

November 1987

Prix: Canada, \$11.00  
Autres pays, \$12.00

#### PRODUCTION ET VALEUR DE MIEL ET DES PRODUITS DE L'ÉRABLE

##### FAITS SAILLANTS

Bien que la production de miel a augmenté en 1987 (une augmentation de 19% comparé à 1986), le contraire est vrai pour la production des produits de l'érable. On retrouve une diminution de 14% pour les produits de l'érable entre 1987 et 1986.

##### Production et valeur de miel

L'estimation de la récolte de miel en 1987 est de 87.8 millions de livres, soit 12.8 millions de livres de plus qu'en 1986 (75.0 millions de livres). La valeur totale de la récolte de 1986 est de \$49.6 millions.

Voici, au niveau provincial, la valeur de miel, en milliers de dollars en 1986 et les figures révisées de 1985 entre parenthèses: Ile-du-Prince-Édouard, 110 (135) Nouvelle-Écosse, 330 (574) Nouveau-Brunswick, 248 (485) Québec, 7,238 (11,851) Ontario, 7,937 (6,900) Manitoba, 8,668 (10,560) Saskatchewan, 6,480 (9,385) Alberta, 14,400 (10,416) et Colombie-Britannique, 4,230 (4,886).

On avait demandé aux apiculteurs qui participaient à l'enquête d'après laquelle le présent bulletin a été établi, de déclarer (ou d'estimer) la quantité et le prix de miel vendu ou à vendre en vrac ou en emballages de détail. Ces renseignements ont servi à calculer le prix moyen pondéré pour les provinces en cause. Les chiffres de 1986, concernant la valeur, sont provisoires et sujets à rectification.

##### Source

Les estimations pour la province de Québec proviennent du Bureau de la statistique; pour l'Ontario, par le ministère de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation; en Alberta, par le ministère de l'Agriculture et pour Colombie-Britannique, par le ministère de l'Agriculture et des pêcheries. Pour toutes les autres provinces, sauf Terre-Neuve (pour laquelle nous n'avons pas de données), les estimations proviennent de Statistique Canada, qui les a préparées en collaboration avec les provinces.

Unité de l'horticulture,  
Division de l'agriculture

Novembre 1987

TABLE 1. Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees, Production and Value of Honey and Wax in Canada,(1) by Province, 1986 and 1987 with Five-year Averages, 1981-1985

Province and year	Beekeepers Apiculteurs	Colonies	Honey - Miel	
			Average yield per colony(2)	
			Rendement moyen par colonie(2)	
			number	kilograms
	nombre		livres	kilogrammes
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>				
Average 1981-1985	195	1,250	98	44
1986	130	875	80	36
1987P	79	682	110	50
<b>Nova Scotia</b>				
Average 1981-1985	726	7,320	73	33
1986	550	6,500	46	21
1987P	550	6,500	78	35
<b>New Brunswick</b>				
Average 1981-1985	574	4,460	85	39
1986	420	5,000	45	20
1987P	420	5,000	90	41
<b>Québec</b>				
Average 1981-1985	3,920	114,000	93	42
1986	3,500	100,000	62	28
1987P	3,300	97,000	110	50
<b>Ontario</b>				
Average 1981-1985	4,400	110,600	76	34
1986	5,000	120,000	66	30
1987P	5,000	120,000	94	43
<b>Manitoba</b>				
Average 1981-1985	1,590	111,600	155	70
1986	1,300	110,000	160	73
1987P	1,250	109,000	160	73
<b>Saskatchewan</b>				
Average 1981-1985	1,680	96,200	164	74
1986	1,800	120,000	120	54
1987P	1,800	115,000	166	75
<b>Alberta</b>				
Average 1981-1985	1,662	175,400	128	58
1986	1,700	190,000	126	57
1987P	1,680	193,000	132	60
<b>British Columbia</b>				
Average 1981-1985	5,690	55,180	96	44
1986	5,000	55,000	80	36
1987P	5,000	55,000	85	39
<b>CANADA</b>				
AVERAGE 1981-1985	20,437	676,010	120	54
1986	19,400	707,375	106	48
1987P	19,079	701,182	128	58

(1) Does not include Newfoundland.

(2) Figures based on the commercial beekeepers' survey.

P Preliminary figures.

Note: 1 pound = 0.453 592 37 kilogram; 2,204.622 pounds = 1 metric tonne.

TABLEAU 1. Estimation du nombre d'apiculteurs et de colonies d'abeilles, production et valeur de miel et de la cire au Canada(1), par province, 1986 et 1987 et moyenne quinquennale, pour 1981-1985

Honey - Miel		Total value	Value of honey and wax	Province et année
Total production		Valeur totale	Valeur de miel et de la cire	
Production totale				
Thousands of pounds	metric tonnes	thousands of dollars		
milliers de livres	tonnes métriques	milliers de dollars		
122	55	149	149	Ile-du-Prince-Édouard
70	32	97	97	Moyenne 1981-1985
75	34	..	..	1986
				1987P
556	243	581	598	Nouvelle-Écosse
299	136	350	339	Moyenne 1981-1985
507	230	..	..	1986
				1987P
377	171	492	508	Nouveau-Brunswick
225	102	248	258	Moyenne 1981-1985
450	204	..	..	1986
				1987P
10,585	4 801	12,094	12,339	Québec
6,173	2 800	7,258	7,358	Moyenne 1981-1985
10,692	4 850	..	..	1986
				1987P
8,375	3 799	7,086	7,295	Ontario
7,957	3 600	7,937	8,071	Moyenne 1981-1985
11,280	5 117	..	..	1986
				1987P
17,511	7 852	9,807	10,358	Manitoba
17,600	7 983	8,668	9,024	Moyenne 1981-1985
17,640	7 911	..	..	1986
				1987P
15,791	7 163	9,318	9,649	Saskatchewan
14,400	6 532	6,480	6,674	Moyenne 1981-1985
19,090	8 659	..	..	1986
				1987P
22,420	10 201	13,011	13,302	Alberta
23,940	10 860	14,400	14,595	Moyenne 1981-1985
25,489	11 527	..	10,921	1986
				1987P
5 314	2 410	5,158	5,344	Colombie-Britannique
6,400	1 996	4,230	4,380	Moyenne 1981-1985
4,675	2 121	..	..	1986
				1987P
80,901	36 695	57,769	59,542	CANADA
75,044	34 041	49,628	50 796	MOYENNE 1981-1985
89,609	40 647	..	..	1986
				1987P

(1) Sans Terre-Neuve.

(2) Chiffres fondés sur l'enquête auprès des apiculteurs commerciaux.

P. Nombres provisoires.

Nota: 1 livre = 0.453 592 37 kilogramme; 2,204.622 livres = 1 tonne métrique.

Production and Value of Maple Products

The 1987 production of maple products (expressed as syrup) is estimated at 1,910 thousand gallons; a decrease of 14% compared to the 1986 crop of 2,215 thousand gallons. Maple syrup, which makes up the bulk of the production, was reduced from last year's out-turn. Total farm-made sugar production increased marginally to 297 thousand pounds in 1987.

The bulk of the maple crop was produced in Quebec, where syrup production totalled 1,713 thousand gallons this year, 269 thousand gallons less than the 1986 figure of 1,982 thousand gallons. Quebec producers made 156 thousand pounds of taffy in 1987 compared with 234 thousand pounds in 1986.

The total value of production of maple products for the 1986 crop in Canada was \$63.1 million. Maple syrup made up \$60.5 million of the total while farm-made sugar amounted to \$1.2 million.

Source

The data in this release for New Brunswick and Ontario were prepared by Statistics Canada. Beginning in 1986, survey data for New Brunswick and Ontario are weighted using the number of taps made on maple trees in the spring of 1986, as reported on the 1986 Census of Agriculture.

Estimates for the province of Quebec were prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and for the province of Nova Scotia by the Department of Agriculture and Marketing.

Conversion Factors

- 1 gallon of syrup = 10 pounds of maple sugar
- 1 gallon of syrup = 10.4 pounds of maple taffy
- 1 gallon of syrup = 13.437 5 pounds
- 1 pound = 0.453 592 37 kilograms
- 1 gallon = 4.546 090 litres
- 1 litre = 0.219 969 4 gallons

This publication was prepared under the direction of:

- **Michael Irant, Chief,**  
Crops Section
- **Lynda Kemp, Analyst,**  
Horticultural Crops Unit
- **Ruth McMillan, Liaison Officer,**  
Horticultural Crops Unit

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Production et valeur des produits de l'érable

En 1987 les producteurs canadiens ont tiré de l'érable l'équivalent de 1,910 milliers de gallons de sirop, soit une diminution de 14% comparé à 1986 (2,215 milliers de gallons). La production de sirop, qui constitue l'essentiel de la production érabièrè, a été inférieure à celle de l'année dernière. La quantité de sucre fabriqué dans les fermes a augmenté légèrement et se situe maintenant à 297 milliers de livres en 1987.

Le Québec a été le plus gros producteur de sirop avec 1,713 milliers de gallons; ce qui représente une diminution de 269 milliers de gallons par rapport à 1986 (1,982 milliers de gallons). Les producteurs du Québec ont produit 156 milliers de livres de taffy en 1987, contre 234 milliers de livres en 1986.

En 1986, la valeur totale des produits de l'érable au Canada a été de \$63.1 millions. De la valeur totale de la production, le sirop d'érable a justifié de \$60.5 millions et le sucre fabriqué dans les fermes, de \$1.2 millions.

Source

Statistique Canada a réuni les données pour le Nouveau Brunswick et l'Ontario. Commencant en 1986, les données d'importance pour le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Ontario sont pesées utilisant le nombre d'entailles d'érables faites au printemps de 1986, comme rapporté sur le Recensement de l'Agriculture de 1986.

Le Bureau de la statistique du Québec a établi les estimations pour cette province, et le département de l'Agriculture et commercialisation de la Nouvelle-Écosse a établi les estimations pour cette province.

Facteurs de conversion

- 1 gallon de sirop = 10 livres de sucre
- 1 gallon de sirop = 10.4 livres de taffy
- 1 gallon de sirop = 13.437 5 livres
- 1 livre = 0.453 592 37 kilogramme
- 1 gallon = 4.546 090 litres
- 1 litre = 0.219 969 4 gallon

Cette publication a été rédigée sous la direction de:

- **Michael Irant, chef,**  
section des cultures
- **Lynda Kemp, analyste,**  
sous-section de l'horticulture
- **Ruth McMillan, agent de liaison**  
sous-section de l'horticulture

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TABLE 1. Production and Value of Maple Products in Canada, Expressed as Syrup, by Province, 1986 and 1987

TABLEAU 1. Production et valeur des produits de l'érable au Canada, exprimée en sirop, par province, 1986 et 1987

	1986		1987			
	Production		Gross value	Production		Gross value
	'000 gal.	kl	Valeur brute	'000 gal.	kl	Valeur brute
	'000 gal		'000	'000 gal		'000
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>10 069</b>	<b>63,109</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>8 681</b>	<b>..</b>
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	14	62	444	10	44	375
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	26	116	777	22	102	780
Québec	2,040	9 275	58,094	1,760	8 000	..
Ontario	135	616	3,794	118	535	4,080

.. figures not available. - nombres indisponibles.

TABLE 2. Production and Value of Maple Syrup in Canada, by Province, 1986 and 1987

TABLEAU 2. Production et valeur du sirop d'érable au Canada, par province, 1986 et 1987

	1986		1987			
	Production		Gross value	Production		Gross value
	'000 gal.	kl	Valeur brute	'000 gal.	kl	Valeur brute
	'000 gal		'000	'000 gal		'000
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>9 761</b>	<b>60,476</b>	<b>1,854</b>	<b>8 431</b>	<b>..</b>
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	11	51	324	7	33	251
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	22	98	608	19	88	645
Québec	1,987	9 010	55,906	1,713	7 787	..
Ontario	137	602	3,638	115	523	3,927

.. figures not available. - nombres indisponibles.

TABLE 3. Production and Value of Maple Sugar(1) in Canada, by Province, 1986 and 1987

TABLEAU 3. Production et valeur du sucre d'érable(1) au Canada, par province, 1986 et 1987

	1986			1987		
	Production		Gross value	Production		Gross value
	'000 lb.	'000 kg	\$'000	'000 lb.	'000 kg	\$'000
	'000 liv			'000 liv		
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1,492</b>
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	14	6	61	14	6	74
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick	32	18	169	32	15	135
Québec	210	95	786	223	101	1,130
Ontario	32	11	156	28	13	153

(1) Sugar made on farms. New Brunswick and Ontario data include estimates for maple butter and maple taffy.

(1) Sucre produit dans les fermes. Les données pour Nouveau-Brunswick et Ontario comprennent les estimations pour le beurre et la tire d'érable.

TABLE 4. Production and Value of Maple Taffy and Maple Butter in Canada, by Province, 1986 and 1987

TABLEAU 4. Production et valeur de la tire d'érable et de beurre d'érable au Canada, par province, 1986 et 1987

	1986			1987		
	Production		Gross value	Production		Gross value
	'000 lb.	'000 kg	\$'000	'000 lb.	'000 kg	\$'000
	'000 liv			'000 liv		
<b>Maple taffy - Tire d'érable</b>						
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>694</b>
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	1	--	3	i	--	5
Québec	234	106	803	156	71	689
<b>Maple butter - Beurre d'érable</b>						
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>551</b>
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse	11	5	56	8	4	45
Québec	154	70	599	99	45	506

-- amount too small to be expressed. - nombres infimes.