

**Canadian Honey Council
Conseil Canadien du Miel**

**Minutes and Proceedings
49th
ANNUAL
MEETING**

**DELTA HOTEL
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

**JANUARY
24, 25 & 26
1990**

OFFICE:

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
CONSEIL CANADIEN du MIEL

49th Annual Meeting

Winnipeg, Manitoba

January 24, 25, 26, 1990

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Officers	1
Delegates	2
Canadian Honey Council Members	3 - 8
1990 Annual Meeting Minutes	9 - 20
Appendix A Secretary's Report	21
A Financial Statement General	22 - 29
B Lathje Memorial	30 - 33
C Promotion	34 - 39
D Honey Marketing Plan	40 - 46
E 1988 Resolutions	47 - 48
F Inter-provincial Movement of bees	49 - 51
G In-Country Report	52
H By Law Report and Recommendations	53
I Varroa Committee Report	54
J Promotion & Marketing Report	55
K National Honey Marketing Report	56 - 58
L Tri-Partite Report	59
M Research Report	60
N Honey Standards Report	61 - 77
O Producer Packer Report	78 - 79
P Chemical Committee Report	80 - 93
Q Levy Committee Report	94
R Proposed Budget	95
S Status Canada Report	96 - 104
T Financial Statement General	105
U Financial Statement - Mktg Plan	106 - 107

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

OFFICERS

1989 - 1990

PRESIDENT	Roger Congdon
VICE PRESIDENT	Merv Malyon
EXECUTIVE MEMBER	Jean Paradis
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. F. 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
1986-88	D. Hansen

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

J. N. Dument
F. R. Armstrong
D. 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

B.C. Honey Producers Association - Colin Pullett - R.R. #1, Slater Road, Kelowna, British Columbia V1Y 7P9 (604) 766-2283

Alberta Beekeepers' Association - Executive Member - Jean Paradis, Box 99, Girouxville, Alberta T0A 1S0 (403)323-4283

Saskatchewan Beekeepers Association - Bill Nash, 436 - 12 Street East, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan S6V 1C4 (306)764-8586

Manitoba Beekeepers' Association - Vice President - Merv Malyon, Box 1162, Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A4 (204)725-1479

Ontario Beekeepers' Association - President - Roger Congdon, R.R. #1, Cottam, Ontario N0R 1B0 (519)839-4000

Quebec Beekeepers' - FPMQ-U.P.A. - Jean Pierre Chapleau, 1282 rang 8, St-Adrien de Ham, Quebec J0A 1C0 (819)828-3396

Maritimes Beekeepers' Association - John Murray, Box 1342, Middleton, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia B0S 1P0 (902)825-3408

Co-op Representative - Ron Bacon, Box 94, Kinistino, Saskatchewan S0J 1H0 (306)864-2534

Supplier Representative - John Craighead, Box 1230, Bedford, Quebec J0J 1A0 (514)248-3323

Producer-Packer Representative - none

Packer Representative - none

C.A.P.A. Representative - Gard Otis, Dept. of Environmental Biology, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1
(519)824-4120

List of Canadian Honey Council Members - January 1990

PACKING PLANTS

Doyon & Doyon Ltee - Saint-Laurent, Quebec
Alberta Honey Producers Co-op Ltd. - Edmonton, Alberta
Burke's Honey Ltd. - Omemee, Ontario
Labonte Honey Inc. - Victoriaville, Quebec
Billy Bee Honey Products Limited, Toronto, Ontario
Manitoba Co-op Honey Producers Ltd. - Winnipeg, Manitoba

SUPPLIERS

Polytainers Limited, Toronto, Ontario
Benson Bee Supplies Ltd. - Metcalfe, Ontario
F.W. Jones & Son Ltd. - Bedford, Quebec
Apis Hive Company Ltd. - Vernon, British Columbia
Medivet - High River, Alberta
Lloyd's Wax Works Ltd. - MacGregor, Manitoba

SUPPORTING MEMBERSHIPS - \$300.00+

B.C. Babe's Honey Farm - Victoria
Alberta Bouquet Apiaries Ltd. - St. Lina
Nor-Bee Honey Farm Ltd. - Mallaig
Swan Apiaries Ltd. - Clyde
Sask. Gane Apiaries Ltd. - Nipawin
Hutch's Honey - Esterhazy
Ontario J. Barry Davies - Seeleys Bay
Termeers Apiaries Ltd. - Finch
Roger Congdon - Cottam
Munro Apiaries - Alviston
N.S. G.G. Smeltzer - Kentville
SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIPS - \$150.00+

B.C. Sheep Creek Apiaries - Skookumchuk
Alberta Eric Abel - Gibbons
Ciphery Apiaries Ltd. - Sangudo
Sunshine Honey Farm - Leduc
Honeybear Apiaries Ltd. - Rollyview
Paradis Honey Ltd. - Girouxville
St. Vincent Honey Ltd. - Mallaig
Sask. Busy Bee Farms - Tisdale
Gane Honey Farms - Nipawin
Don Green - White Fox
Albeny Lebel - Arborfield
Meyer Apiaries - Aberdeen
Moose Meadow Apiaries - Prince Albert
Allan Polinsky-Apiaries - Theodore
Manitoba Ash Apiaries - Gilbert Plains
Kitson Apiaries Ltd. - Portage La Prairie
Podolski Honey Farms - Ethelbert
Turnbull Enterprises Ltd. - Elgin

Ontario
Vanderput Honey Farm Ltd. - Carman
Dutchman's Gold - Carlisle
Creerar's Honey Ltd. - Vernon

BASIC MEMBERSHIPS - \$30.00+

B.C.
Bob Meredith - Lilloet
James T. McClung - Arras
D. M. McCutcheon - Surrey
Orchard Blossom Honey - Keremeos
William Parchomchuck - Kelowna
Rheingold Enterprises Ltd. - Langley
Rod-Jo Moody Apiaries - Victoria
Terry's Honey Farm - Grand Forks
Alex P. Tinant - Dawson Creek
Trout Lake Apiaries - Trout Lake
Van Han Apiaries - Farmington
Mark Winston - Burnaby
Floral Harvest Honey - Merritt
Fredrich's Honey - Namaimo
Ted Hancock - Dog Creek
Louis R. Holman - Duncan
Frank Holmes - Sechelt
Ted Kay - Chase
Joe Lomond - Ashcroft
Angelika Lutz - Kelowna

Alberta
Laurent Aubin - Grand Centre
Bastura Apiaries - Taber
Honey King Apiaries - Brooks
Christensen Bee Ranch Ltd. - Mallaig
Remi Christensen - St. Paul
Michel Cote - Falher
G & M Cote - Falher
Demeers Apiaries Ltd. - Busby
W. Allen Dick - Swalwell
Joseph Downar - Irricana
Bonnie & Chester Emery - Bluffton
Fairview College - Fairview
Conrad Hackenberg - Smoky Lake
E.C. Hansen - Edmonton
Alfred Hauk - Edmonton
Tom Hegan - Winfield
George D. Henn - Beaverlodge
Heyn Old Fashioned Honey Ltd. - Eckville
Hutterian Brethren - Church of White Lake - Barons
Robert C. Johnston - High Prairie
H. Marseille - Thorsby

Saskatchewan

Philpott Honey Producers Ltd. - Brooks
Mountain View Apiaries - Brant
Robert W. Murphy - Lethbridge
Doug McCulloch - Camp Creek
Golden Meadow Honey - Fairview
Don Nelson - Beaverlodge
Jim and Barbara Olsen - Fairview
P. & J. Apiaries - Clyde
Jane Paull - Tofield
Paul Pawlowski - Edmonton
Peace River Apiaries - Peace River
Pleasant Prairie Apiaries - Wetaskwin
Riverbend Hutterian Brethren - Massleigh
Kevin Ryan - Cremona
Stinger Apiaries - Edmonton
Tegart Apiaries Ltd. - Fairview
T'N'T Apiaries - Ardmore
Timberline Valley View Apiaries - Cremona
Kenn Tuckey - Edmonton
Roger Walker - Edmonton
Wild Bee Ranch - Grovedale
Willms Honey Producers Ltd. - Scandia
Walter Yaremko - Boyle
John Zekonja - Buck Lake
Gerry's Apiaries Ltd.
Ron Bacon - Kinistino
Beever Apiaries Inc. - Nipawin
Rev. Xavier Benning - Muenster
Rodney Barber - Leask
Bob Bee Honey Farms - Edam
Boettcher Apiaries - Christopher Lake
4 C Honey Farm - Spy Hill
C. & L. Apiaries 1988 - Fairy Glen
Ag. Credit Corporation of Saskatchewan - Tisdale
Mikolaj Czurak - Kamsack
Ernest J. Dixon - Craig
Andrew Dziadk - Saskatoon
David Eaton - Prince Albert
Big River Apiaries - Big River
Ferguson's Honey Farm - Spalding
Gane Honey Producers - Nipawin
Yvez Garez - Nipawin
Frederick Emde - Big River
Glendenning Apiaries - Pleasantdale
Connie Gramiak - Hafford
Groots' Honey Farm Ltd. - Meadow Lake
Ronald A. Guran - Saskatoon
Garnet Hall - Stoughton
Hannigan Apiaries - Shellbrook
G. Craig Helston - Hudson Bay
Hilbert Honey - Muenster
Howland's Honey - Yorkton
Janzen Farms Ltd. - Carrot River
Janzen Honey Farms - Carrot River
Pipestone Apiaries - Lintlaw
Victor Apiaries - Nipawin

Howard Kennedy - Meadow Lake
Knox Apiaries - Nipawin
Gerould Knudson - Porcupine Plain
Norman Knudsen - Nipawin
LaLonde Honey Farm - Clavet
George Leggott - Lanigan
Robert T. Lemon - Perdue
William Mallot - Rocanville
John Marko - Tway
Dennis Mattison - Preeceville
Mohr Apiaries - White Fox
Leo Monseler - Saskatoon
Moyen Honey Farms Ltd. - Zenon Park
Jerry & Clem McGrath - North Battleford
Blaine McKee - Arborfield
Leo and Bev McKee - Gravelbourg
Calvin Parsons - Meskinaw
Prairie Nectar Apiaries - Saskatoon
Riverview Apiaries Ltd. - Prince Albert
Riverview Coop Farm Ltd. - Prince Albert
Robertson Honey & Seed Farm - Saskatoon
Ken Salen - Ridgedale
Smysniuk Honey Farm - Saskatoon
Theodore Sollosy - Saskatoon
Neil Specht - Janiel
Ray Gaudet - Prince Albert
Alfred Taylow - Nipawin
Dwayne Tolofson - Melfort
Dan Valteau - Aylsham
Charlotte B. Wagner - Unity
Wendell Honey Farms - MacNutt
West Cowan Apiaries - Big River
Ernest G. Whelpton - Regina
Garvin Wiley - Saltcoats
Wolfe Honey Farm - Drake
Gordon Zosel - Pleasantdale
Art Bergman - Steinbach
Norman Bartel - Kleefeld
Harold Brake - Boissevain
Burnett Apiaries Ltd. - Roland
Campbell Honey Farm - Stonewall
Loreen Carlson - Pinefalls
Richard Clark - Wawanesa
Walter Cox - Verden
Don Dixon - Winnipeg
Dwayne Ivan Drinkwater - Glenboro
Earl Dueck - Oak Lake
Melvin Dueck - Kleefeld
Durston Honey Farms Ltd. - Dauphin
Alton Evans - Holland
Cecil Fast - Steinbach
Tom Fast - Kleefeld
Terry Fehr - Gladstone
Steve Stadnyk - Carleton Place

Manitoba

Ferry Apiaries - Treesbank
Barry Fingler - Winnipeg
Robert W. Ford - Minnedosa
Paul and Lois Friesen Ent. Ltd. - Morden
Philip Froese - Morden
Robert Futros - St. Francois Xavier
Albert J. Giesbrecht - Altona
Laurent Giguere - St. Germain
James Valley Colony Farms Ltd. - Elie
Honeytree Apiaries - Kleefeld
Iberville Colony Farms Ltd. - Headingley
Interlake Honey Producers - Fisher Branch
Garnet Isaac - Kleefeld
Brian Jackson - Wawanesa
Harold Kehler - Steinbach
Jacob Kroeker - Winnipeg
Merv Malyon - Brandon
Maple Grove Colony Ltd. - Lauder
Morningstar Apiaries - Goodlands
Morris Apiaries Ltd. - Portage la Prairie
Kevin McKay - Gilbert Plains
Stephen Olnick - Stonewall
Ted Ostermann - Selkirk
Lorne Peters - Kleefeld
Rocklake Apiaries Ltd. - Baldur
Sunnybrook Bee Farm - Steinbach
K. Earl Rutherford - Eriksdale
Bruce Smirl - Notre Dame de Lourdes
Steve Stadnyk - Carlowrie
Turtle Mountain Apiaries - Boissevain
Joe Waldner - Brookdale
Jacob Waldner - Newton Siding
Western Sky Apiaries - Dauphin
Glen Wishart - Gladstone
Peter Zabrodski - Dauphin
Kenneth Bell - Hornbury
Beetown Honey Products Inc. - Beeton
Pierre Blanchette - Mallorytown
Bryans Honey - Chatsworth
Gerald Buffington - Carleton Place
Phil Burke - Guelph
Leslie Byers - Mt. Forest
James Cornwall - Sprucedale
Davidson Apiaries - Watford
Eagles' Nest Apiaries - Toronto
Dorothy M. Earl - Athens
C.P. Erridge - Ottawa
Ferguson Apiaries - Hensall
Ivan J. Fiddler - Elmwood
Lyman H. Finlayson - Ono Station
James B. Forsyth - Grimsby
Douglas Freeland - Winchester
David G. Hahn - Honeywood
Jeff Hemming - Mississauga

Ontario

B. Hogan Apiaries - Bath
R. E. Ross Hopkins - North Gower
Hornby Honey - Hornby
David Kains - Holland Centre
Stewart Kilbank - Brighton
Kouba Apiaries Ltd. - Manotick
Lilly Bee Apiaries - Vineland
Morrison MacKenzie - Tiverton
MacMillan Apiaries Ltd. - Copetown
Minnick Apiaries - Smithville
Doug McRory - Guelph
Allin Osborne - Port Hope
Gard Otis - Guelph
Parker Bee Apiaries - Beamsville
Penauta Products Inc. - Stouffville
Hamish M. Raffan - Guelph
Wendy Rebanks - Toronto
Jack Robinson - Weston
Phil Romanenko - Uxbridge
Herman and Luisa Schreiber - Harrow
Cynthia Dupree-Scott - Guelph
Louis Stangel - Mar
Penelope Sturgess - Lyn
Lorne Thurston - Dunsford
Webb Apiaries - Arkona
Mario Zic - Toronto

Quebec
CE Courbron - St-Jean sur Richelieu
Jean-Pierre Chapleau - Saint-Adrien de Ham
Wayne Rumball - Laval
Peter John Keating - Alma
Bernard Levac - Saint-Andre-Est. (Argenteuil)
Grant MacKinnon - Point Claire
Armond Methot - Acton-Vale
James McCaig - St. Lazare
Patrice Sabatier - Napierville

Nova Scotia
Cosman & Whidden Honey Co. - Wolfville
Norman J. Donovan & John Brown - Kingston
Charlie Embree - Port Williams
Endel A. Karmo - Truro
John Murray - Middleton
Nickerson's Apple-Bee Acres - Waterville
Dick Rogers - Truro
Gary G. Smeltzer - Shubenacadie
Harold B. Specht - Kentville
Frank Woolaver - Newport

New Brunswick
Bates Organic Limited - Moncton
Roger Leger - Richibuctou Village
Ralph Lockhart - Moncton
Bruce Palmer - Codys
George, Ronald & Howard Trueman - Sackville

P.E.I.
Eunice Wonnacott - Charlottown

International
Art Davis - Australia
Sunland International Inc. - New Canaan Ct

49th ANNUAL MEETING

Winnipeg, Manitoba

January 24, 25, 26, 1990

- call to order The meeting was called to order by Roger Congdon, President of the Canadian Honey Council, at 10:00 a.m. at the Delta Hotel in Winnipeg.
- waiver notice of meeting Moved by Jean-Pierre, seconded by Wm Nash that we waiver the notice of meeting.....carried
- welcome Roger welcomed the delegates to the table and also the many Canadian Honey Council members and guests. Art Bergman gave a very warm welcome to the delegates and guests. Mr. Bergman regretted that their President could not deliver the welcome in person, but was not able to attend. Mr. Bergman explained that there would not be an organized tour on Saturday, but that they would recommend that guests to Winnipeg enjoy the sights at their own leisure
- reports by provinces Roger Congdon asked the delegates to give a brief report on the happenings in their respective provinces.
- Saskatchewan- Bill Nash reported that Saskatchewan had been hot and and that they had a very dry spell. The beekeepers in Saskatchewan were experiencing pressure in obtaining financing. Tracheal mite compensation was withdrawn by the Government for colonies killed that were infested with Tracheal mites.
- British Columbia - Colin Pullein reported that the tracheal mites were still a concern in British Columbia. 130 hives were depopulated. Peace River's infested apiaries were not depopulated. Vancouver Island is still mite free as of January 23, 1990. Production was below average with low prices being experienced. Poor economy, very depressed
- Alberta - Jean Paradis reported that production was down as a province, but still out produced all other provinces. Winter losses were higher than norman because : 1) first time wintering 2) not hybrid stock 3) late flow in 1988 and heavy honey verses sugar syrup. In some instances losses were 50%+. Edmonton area reported a fairly good crop. Little honey left in the hands of the producers, maybe 1 - 2 million pounds. At a meeting on April 29, 1989 a policy was formed regarding tracheal mites. They did not want government to destroy mite infested colonies. 1990's should provide dim light at the end of the tunnel. Beekeeping equipment has devalued due to the economics and border closure. At the last annual meeting of the ABA it was decided that there would be one fee - one vote.
- Co-op - Kenn Tuckey reported that everything was down. Their marketing techniques would have to change to reflect price increases in the next year or two

Quebec - Jean-Pierre Chapleau reported that Quebec's crop was fairly good. They have had no additional mite finds. The attitude of the Quebec Government towards the beekeepers and their industry is very poor. They will be asking the Canadian Honey Council to lend support in establishing a tri-partite program within their province. (Honey)

Maritimes - John Murray reported that the Varroa Mite find was looked after by the Federal Government with the cooperation of Bruce Palmer. He stated that some areas of the Maritimes were working on establishing mite free zones. The honey market in the Maritimes is average, probably due to the fact that very little if any of their honey is sold out of this region.

Manitoba - Art Bergman filled in for Merv Malyon, who could not be at the meeting. New finds of Tracheal were made through the 1989 season. The crop was down about 35% from 1988. Some averages went down below the 150# per colony in some areas. They are presently expanding their queen and nuc production. Some had been exported to the United States in 1989. The province of Manitoba feel grateful that their Minister of Agriculture is sympathetic towards the beekeeping community. He has appointed an advisory Board to keep the communication lines open between the industry and the government.

CAPA - Gard Otis reported that they had just finished the annual meeting of CAPA. Gard was elected as their Chairman for the upcoming year. He was pleased to be able to sit at the Canadian Honey Council Annual Meeting as the CAPA representative. Gard has been associated with CAPA for the past 6 years.

Ontario - Roger Congdon reported an average crop in Ontario ranging from 80# in the S.W. and that the quality of honey was low. In the East and Central regions they reported crops of 200# with good quality. The province has dropped their colony count by 5000 colonies. The bee industry for queens and nucs although presently very small is expanding. In the Cornwall area tracheal mites had been found. The affected colonies were killed and the beekeeper was compensated for his loss.

minutes

The minutes of the last annual meeting were distributed prior to the meeting.

Motion: Ken Tuckey moved and Bill Nash seconded: That the delegates accept the minutes of the last meeting, with recognition being made that the list of 300 Club Members had been left out...carried (Linda will send out a list to the members for insertion in their last minute book)

appointment of committees

Moved by Bill Nash and seconded by Colin Pullein that the Committees of Council be appointed by the chair.....carried.

Roger named the following committees:

Nominations Committee: Howard Bryans and Gerry Paradis

Scrutineers: Barry Fingler and Bruce Palmer
Resolutions : Kenn Tuckey and Barry Davies
Budget Committee: John Craighead.

President's
Report

Roger Congdon, President of the Canadian Honey Council gave his report on the activities of the Canadian Honey Council for the past year. Roger highlighted the fact that we were now involved with the Federal Government and Provincial Governments by way of a 'Working Group on Honey' that had been set up. Hopefully the Executive will have the opportunity of this continued dialogue between the different levels of both Provincial and Federal Governments.

Roger and Merv were involved in a Research Review held in Winnipeg to determine the next 3 - 5 years priorities. This group was made up of representatives of both governments, the CHC, research people and the Research Branch of Ag. Canada. Industry will be asked to participate in the financial end of research in the upcoming years. Priorities will be given to tri-partite (cost sharing).

Importation of Queens from Hawaii has been dealt with many times during the past year. The delegates have been polled to ask if they were in favor of importation of queens from Hawaii. All came in negative with the exception of Alberta and the Co-op.

The CHC was informed that the drought assistance would be dealt with on a regional basis rather than using personal averages.

Tri-partite of Honey is now in place and cheques for the 1988 crop year have been issued. Roger thanked Don Torok, chairman of this committee for his dedicated work on behalf of the producers.

Roger attended a meeting in Ottawa with External Affairs. The purpose was to develop ways to draw awareness to honey in the international market place.

Lucie Campeau has been hired to co-ordinate the promotional program on Honey. Her office has been set up in Ottawa and she is working on a Market Analysis at the present time.

Roger touched on the issue of Varroa being found in New Brunswick. He commended officials of both governments for their response to this find. The infected colonies were to be destroyed with compensation to be paid by the federal government.

The Canadian Honey Council Executive through the 'working group on honey' will be reviewing the proposals for self-sufficiency in regards to the \$200,000. that was announced by The Honourable Donald Mazankowski.

The Canadian Honey Council Executive went to Ottawa to meet with the Honourable Donald Mazankowski in October. Many topics were brought to his attention: the loss of the interest free portion of the A.P.C.A. program; the United States loan and buy-back program was aired; the legislation for a check-off program was discussed and the issue of Hawaiian queens came up again.

The Executive also took the opportunity while in Ottawa to meet on a basis with many agriculture officials.

Roger thanked CAPA for their cooperation and the Executive for their good work. He also touched briefly on the financial position of the Canadian Honey Council. Due to the restructuring and the

lack of filling two delegate seats, has left the CHC once again short of dollars to operate on.

Moved by Colin Pullein and seconded by Jean Pierre Chapleau that the President's report be accepted as presented....carried.

Secretary's Report Linda Gane presented the Secretary's Report. Appendix A.

Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by John Murray that the Secretary's Report be accepted as presented....carried.

Financial report Linda Gane presented the financial statements of the Canadian Honey Council. Questions from the financial statement were answered by Linda. Appendix B

Moved by Colin Pullein and seconded by Ron Bacon that the Financial Statements be accepted as distributed.....carried.

1988 resolutions A report on the actions taken in regards to the 1988 resolutions was presented to the delegates and membership. Appendix C
Moved by Colin Pullein and seconded by Ron Bacon that the report on 1988 resolutions be accepted as presented.....carried.

Mite resistant stock Gard Otis presented the Canadian Honey Council with an update on the quarantine facility in Guelph that could be used to bring stock into Canada. He went on to say that European stock had been brought into the United States by Roger Morris and that the 10 original queens were still being maintained. Dr. Rinder from the United States was working with European stock to test for resistance to Varroa.

Gard expressed that the Canadian Honey Council would be kept informed and involved with his research for mite resistant stock.

Interprovincial movement of bees Paul Van Westendorp gave the Canadian Honey Council meeting an update on the interprovincial movement of bees within Canada. This report forms Appendix D.

Prentice Report Dr. Barry E. Prentice, Department of Agriculture Economics, University of Manitoba gave a presentation to the Canadian Honey Council on his research into the price of honey. Dr. Prentice gave a brief outline on his project: - rationals, program changes, observed affects and the economic impact. We will look forward to receiving the final report when Dr. Prentice is finished his study.

Tri-Country Report Don Torok gave a brief outline of the things that had transpired during the past year in regards to the Tri-Country Meetings. This report forms Appendix E.

Moved by Bill Nash and seconded by Colin Pullein that the Tri-Country Committee Report be accepted as presented...carried.

by-law changes
& committee report

Barry Davies reported on by-law changes. At this time he gave notice to the delegates that their would be a vote done by mail to change the fiscal year end for the CHC. This report and upcoming changes form Appendix F.

Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Ron Bacon that the report be accepted by the delegates as presented.....carried.

Varroa committee
report

The VARROA Committee Report was presented to the delegates and membership and guests by Roger Congdon. This report forms Appendix G.

Marketing Plan
committee report

Don Torok gave the committee report to the meeting. Much discussion came from the floor. This report will form Appendix H.

Chantal Sicotte gave a report on the meeting of the Honey Marketing Committee held the evening before.

Lucie Campeau outlined her progress to date and that the upcoming report would give her the areas to concentrate her efforts on. This report is Appendix I.

Tri-Partite
Committee Report

Don Torok gave an update on the progression of the Tri-Partite Program for honey. This report forms Appendix J.

Moved by Colin Pullein and seconded by Art Bergan that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

thanks to D. Torok

At this point Mr. Art Bergan thanked Don Torok on behalf of the delegates and membership for his undaunting procedure to implement this program.

Bee Importation
Committee Report

Dick Rogers, chairman of the Bee Importation for CAPA and CHC gave a report to the delegates, members and guests. He pointed out that his committee was concerned that the stock that was brought into Canada from the British Isles would be kept in the strictest quarantine quarters possible at Guelph. He would like to see some re-evaluation prior to importing this stock into Canada. If there proved to be resistance to the mites, then they could be brought into a quarantine facility in Canada.

Moved by Colin Pullein and seconded by John Murray that we accept this report as presented.....carried.

Research Branch
Report

This report was presented by Don Nelson, Research Scientist, Beaver Alberta. This report forms Appendix K.

Moved by Bill Nash and seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau that this report be accepted as reported.....carried.

- C.A. Report The CAPA report was given by Gard Otis, incoming President of the Canadian Honey Council. Gard is looking forward to working with the Canadian Honey Council on issues that are of mutual interest.
- Moved by Ron Bacon and seconded by Art Bergman that this report be accepted as reported.....carried.
- Levy Standards Report Mr. C.P. Erridge reported on the standards within Canada. His report forms Appendix L.
- Moved by Bill Nash and seconded by Colin Pullein that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.
- Rathje-Memorial Award Howard Bryans, chairman of the Rathje Memorial Award Committee reported that this year's recipient had been Stanley C. Jay. This award was presented to Mr. Jay the previous evening at the banquet.
- Moved by Bill Nash and seconded by Jean Paradis that we accept the report as presented.....carried.
- Producer-Packer Report Barry Davies gave the Producer Packer report. This report forms Appendix M. Barry reported that if there is not renewed interest in forming a Producer-Packer Association, that this seat would remain vacant.
- Moved by Colin Pullein and seconded by Kenn Tuckey that this report be accepted as presented....carried
- Chemicals Committee Report Roger Congdon presented the Chemicals committee Report. This report forms Appendix N.
- Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Colin Pullein that this report be accepted as presented....carried
- Levy Committee The Levy Committee report was distributed among the delegates and membership and guests. Dale Hansen was unable to attend this meeting so has sent his report in. This report forms Appendix O.
- Moved by Art Bergman and seconded by Kenn Tuckey that this report be accepted as distributed.....carried
- Supplier Report John Cragihead reported on the organization that the suppliers had formed and that the seat on Council would be rotated. John stated that the financial state of the industry has been reflected in the sales of the suppliers to the beekeepers.
- Moved by Jean Paradis and seconded by Art Bergman that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

RESOLUTIONS:

- Rathje Memorial 1. Moved by John Craighead and seconded by Bill Nash
Whereas the surplus in the Rathje Memorial Fund is accumulating, and

Whereas in the original guidelines the surplus was to be utilized year, and

Whereas there is a significant number of people in Canada that do not receive recognition via way of this award, therefore

Be it resolved that the Rathje Committee of Council be allowed to present two awards or an award and a bursary to a student showing interest in honey, in years that they so deem desirable....carried

Tri-Country

2. Moved by Bill Nash and seconded by Colin Pullein

Be it resolved that until the Tri-Country Committee countries commit themselves to joint research projects, the Canadian Honey Council Executive should reconsider investing the funds required to participate in future meetings..... withdrawn

Varroa Quarantine Zone

3. Moved by John Murray and seconded by Jean-Pierre Chaplain

Whereas approximately 30,000 honey bee colonies are moved from the southern U.S.A. to Maine blueberry fields along the U.S./N.B. border, and

Whereas the Varroa mite was recently discovered in Centerville, N.B., and

Whereas it is desirable to prevent the spread of Varroa mites in N.B. and Canada, therefore,

Be it resolved that the current 10km sampling zone along the border be expanded to cover a 24 km zone in N.B., and be it further resolved that the Canadian bees moving into this 24 km zone be treated with Apistan strips or equivalent for a period of 14 days prior to the movement of bees out of this 24 km zone.....withdrawn

Varroa Sampling increased

4. Moved by Art Bergman and seconded by Colin Pullein

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request the Federal Government to sample more extensively than it has to date for the Varroa mite near the U.S. border and randomly in other areas. carried

Bee Barren Strip along Canada / U.S. border

5. Moved by Art Bergman, seconded by Colin Pullein

Be it resolved that the CANADIAN Honey Council encourage the Provincial Associations to encourage their beekeepers to pull back from the Canada - U.S. border a minimum of five (5) miles where possible....carried.

National honey Marketing plan administration

6. Moved by Bill Nash and seconded by Art Bergman

Whereas the National Honey Marketing Plan is probably the most important continuing program of the Canadian Honey Council, therefore Be it resolved that the Executive of the Canadian Honey Council administer this program....carried.

administrator levy program

7. Moved by Roger Congdon seconded by.....

Whereas the honey industry needs a national levy system to perpetuate the national Honey Marketing Plan, therefore,

Be it resolved that the major thrust for this program be used to have a full-time Marketing Coordinator to organize a national levy system....withdrawn as no seconder.

Levy program

8. Moved by.....seconded by.....

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council continue to work towards instituting a nation wide levy to support the National Honey Marketing Plan, the research needs of the industry and possibly pertinent provincial programs.

And further be it resolved that Provincial Representatives be required to submit in writing to the Canadian Honey Council by April 1, 1990 an analysis of their provincial enabling legislation along with the timetable of their plans to get their provincial levies up and running.....withdrawn as no mover or seconder.

Equitable funding

9. Moved by Roger Congdon seconded by.....

Whereas there is a shortage of funding for the Canadian Honey Council and

Whereas there are also inequities from province and province, therefore

Be it resolved that a form of equitable funding from each beekeeper be sought.....withdrawn as no seconder

Prohibition of sale of honey and phenol

10. Whereas the Canadian Beekeeping industry needs to keep honey free of residues, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council urge all suppliers to stop stocking and selling sulfa drug and Phenol.....carried.

Relocation of research scientists

11. Moved by Bill Nash and seconded by Colin Pullein

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council ask the Federal Government to relocate existing apiculture research personnel to areas that offer better support facilities....defeated(tie vote is taken in the negative - bylaws).

Recorded vote:

For: Colin Pullein, Bill Nash and John Murray

Against: Ron Bacon, Jean Paradis, Art Bergman

Abstain: Roger Congdon, Jean Pierre Chapleau, John Craighead

Levy system

12. Moved by Roger Congdon and seconded by John Craighead.

Replaces Resolution #7

Whereas the honey industry needs a national levy system to perpetuate the National Honey Marketing Plan, and

Whereas it is desirable to implement this levy system as soon as possible, therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council co-ordinate and work with each Provincial Beekeepers' Group to help them:

- 1) assess and interpret existing provincial legislation
- 2) devise a suitable presentation to their membership
- 3) prepare their request to the Provincial Legislative Body
- 4) initiate the necessary plebiscite
- 5) decide the level of assessment to meet the National Program

The Implementation of the above is to commence immediately to avoid the beekeeper's busy season and to target a completion date for all provinces in 1990.....withdrawn

Finance - CHC and Marketing Plan

13. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by.....

Whereas it is important to develop the Canadian and Export Honey Markets, and

Whereas honey producers and government have invested some energy

and money to establish a Marketing Plan, and
Whereas the objectives and goal of the Marketing Plan will be known next March following the report to the consultant, and
Whereas different levels of government are showing disengagement in Canadian apiculture, and

Whereas the Canadian Honey Council is the only organization that represents apiculture across Canada

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council establish a financing scheme for the operations of Canadian Honey Council and the Marketing Plan on an equitable basis. Such a scheme to be presented to the delegates by the summer of 1990....lost - no seconder.

National agency

14. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by John Murray
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council study the feasibility of establishing a National Agency including its advantages and disadvantages as well as the opportunities and constraints that it will generate.,.....carried

support for Quebec
beekeepers for
tri-partite for
honey

15. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Bill Nash
Whereas the National Tri-partite Stabilization Program is in place in most provinces, and
Whereas the honey market has been weak in 1988 - 1989 and that participating honey producers received a payout for the 1988 crop, and
Whereas it is important that all provinces join the program, and
Whereas the Quebec Government is reluctant to enter into the agreement

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council support the Quebec Honey Producers in their lobbying efforts to get the Ministere de l'agriculture, des percheries et de l'alimentation du Quebec to sign the agreement.....carried.

studies on menthol

16. Moved by Jean Paradis and seconded by Ron Bacon
Be it resolved that the members of C.A.P.A. be urged to conduct studies of menthol as a control method for tracheal mites with close attention to its effects on bee physiology, residues in honey in current and subsequent crops, methods and timing of application in addition to its efficacy in actual control of mites under Canadian conditions.....carried.

Importation of
genetic stock

17. Moved by Colin Pullein and seconded by Bill Nash
Whereas the honey bee tracheal mite is an increasing threat to beekeepers, and
Whereas genetic resistant stock is the only long term solution, and time is of the utmost importance, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request C.A.P.A. to recommend by March 1990 conditions under which genetic material may be imported for evaluation under quarantine into Canada if this material has shown mite resistance in other jurisdictions.. carried.

monitor Hawaii

18. Moved by Jean Paradis and seconded by Ron Bacon
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council Bee Importation Committee continue to monitor Hawaii as a potential future source of queens.....carried

Recorded:

Against Bill Nash
Abstained John Craighead

19. Moved by Bill Nash and seconded by Colin Pullein

Whereas there is a need to increase the awareness amongst Canadian Beekeepers of the activities of the Canadian Honey Council and to raise additional funds for its operation
Be it resolved that 'Hive Lights' be offered at a reduced rate to member provincial associations who have a seated delegate...
defeated

20. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Art Bergman

Be it resolved that the Executive of the Canadian Honey Council investigate the possibility of hosting a meeting of Apimondia and if they deem it feasible, that they issue such an invitation...
carried.

21. Moved by.....seconded by.....

Be it resolved that the Executive of the Canadian Honey Council conduct a mail vote on an extraordinary resolution to change the financial year end to October 31 of each year and further
Be it resolved that this shall serve as notice of the extraordinary resolution.....lost no mover or seconder.

22. Moved by Art Bergman and seconded by Roger Congdon

Whereas Canadian beekeepers previously imported bees regularly from the U.S.A. and where as package bees and queen producers maintained stocks by techniques such as artificial insemination and other methods, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council lobby Agriculture Canada to encourage development and maintenance of high quality breeding stock that also shows mite resistance.....carried

23. Moved by Art Gergman and seconded by Ron Bacon

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council reaffirms the position taken at the national Workshop on Bee and Pollination Research (April 1989)

That:

- 1) There is an urgent need to hire another Federal Bee Pathologist and a Federal honeybee Geneticist;
- 2) It may not be in the best interest of the honeybee industry to have bee research centralized in Canada;
- 3) It may be most effective to have Federal researchers located at several research facilities across Canada.....carried.

24. Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by John Craighead

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council suggests to each provincial association to implement a compulsory levy system.
Be it further resolved that the Canadian Honey Council co-ordinate the provincial action in this regard and provides assistance when required....carried.

levy 24. Moved by Pean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by John Craighead
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council suggests to each
provincial association to implement a compulsory levy system.
Be it further resolved that the Canadian Honey Council co-ordinate
the provincial action in this regard and provides assistance when
required.....carried.

secondent to
assist with levy 25. Moved by Roger Congdon and seconded by Jean Paradis
Whereas the honey Industry needs a national levy system to
perpetuate the National Honey Marketing Plan, and
Whereas it is desirable to implement this levy system as soon
as possible, therefore
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council ask the Federal
Government to appoint a secondent to assist in the implementing
such as system.....carried

expand sampling
zone - N.B./Maine 26. Moved by John Murray and seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau
Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council approach the Fed
Government to expand the current 8 km sampling zone along the
- Maine border to not less than 24 km.....defeated

elections Roger turned the Chair over to the elections chairperson - Don D
Don Dixon called three times for nominations for President
Motion: Jean Paradis seconded by Art Bergman that nominations
cease. Roger Congdon was declared President for 1989 -1990

Don Dixon called three times for nominations from the floor for
Vice-President.
Motion: Bill Nash seconded by Jean-Pierre that nominations cease
Merv Malyon was declared Vice-President.

Don Dixon called three times for nominations from the floor for
the position of Executive Member.
Motion: Ron Bacon seconded by Art Bergman that nominations cease
Jean Paradis was declared Executive Member.

committee's of
Council Moved by Jean Pierre Chapleau and seconded by John Craighead that
the chair appoint the committees of council.....carried

Proposed Budget John Craighead brought in the proposed budget for 1989-90. Appro
Motion: Moved by Bill Nash and seconded by Art Bergman that the
proposed budget for 1989-90 be approved as presented.....carried

appointment of
accountant Moved by John Craighead and seconded by Ron Bacon that the
accountanting firm of Thibodeau & Heincke be retained to do
the financial statement for 1989-90.....carried.

waive audit Motion: Moved by Jean Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Jean Para
that we waive the resolution from 1988 (November) Annual Meeting
have an audit and except the Executive's and Finance Chairman's
decision not to have an audit.....carried

Moved by Bill Nash that the feasibility of having one 300 Club member from across Canada be referred to the Finance Committee.

Jean Pierre Chapleau offered his province as the location for the Annual Meeting in January of 1991.

Colin Pullein offered his province as the location for the Annual Meeting in January of 1992.

The Chair and the delegates gratefully accepted these invitations to Quebec and British Columbia respectfully.

John Craighead moved a vote of thanks to the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association, Don Dixon, Barry Fingler, Liz Loewen and the Manitoba Minister of Agriculture for hosting the 1989-90 Annual Meeting.

Varroa Committee - Roger Congdon and John Murray
Research Committee - Merv Malyon and Ron Bacon
Chemicals Committee - Roger Congdon and Bill Nash
Apimondia Committee - Jean-Pierre Chapleau, Don Dixon and Linda Gane
Honey Standards Committee - Barry Davies and Colin Pullein
Rathje Memorial Award Committee - Richard Gane (3 years)
- Jean Paradis (2 years)
- Howard Bryans (1 year) - Chairman
By-Laws Committee - Barry Davies
Resolutions from 1990 Annual Meeting - Merv Malyon and Jean Paradis
Tri-Country Representative - Jean Paradis
Tri-Partite Stabilization Committee - Don Torok and Ron Bacon
Publications Committee - Dale Hansen and Merv Malyon
Media Committee - Linda Gane and Member from C.A.P.A.
Levy Committee - Dale Hansen, Roger Congdon, Merv Malyon and Jean Paradis
Membership Committee - John Craighead, Colin Pullein and Bill Nash
National Agency Investigation Committee - Jean Pierre Chapleau and Ron Bacon
Intra-Provincial Relations Committee - Merv Malyon
Finance Committee - John Craighead.

Appendix A

Secretary's Report to the Annual Meeting of
the Canadian Honey Council - January 24, 1990

The 1988-89 year of the Canadian Honey Council has been a very busy one. The Canadian Honey Council has had to address the many issues that are presently facing our Industry. Also, the restructuring of the Canadian Honey Council has placed some financial limitations on the activities of the office. This past year we only put out four newsletters compared to the traditional six that are supposed to come out. I am sure that once the finances are in place that we will be able to get back to the six issues per year.

A brief was prepared and taken to the Minister of Agriculture in November. Also, a "Working Group" was formed. The first meeting of this group took place in November in Ottawa. This group is made up of the Executive of the CHC, a member of the Canadian Honey Packers' Association, one member from C.A.P.A., two Federal Government people and two Provincial Government people.

The 48th Annual Meeting was held in Ottawa, Ontario, November 16-18, 1988. I would like to extend appreciation to the Ontario Beekeepers' Association for hosting the meeting and also for the time that their Business Coordinator, Patricia Westlake, spent helping to make this meeting the success that it was. Appreciation is also extended to the people of Ontario whose hospitality as always, was marvelous.

This past summer, we had the opportunity of employing a University student, Gail Healey. Gail was a joy to have around the office, always willing to do extra work and a very pleasant and capable person. 80% of her wages were paid by the Opportunity 89 Program.

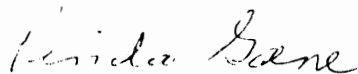
I would like to remind the delegates that we do not have a host province for the meeting in 1991. Maybe this is something that you can think over and maybe by the end of the meeting we will be asked to one of the provinces. I think that the government people need quite a bit of lead time to plan their travel allocation for the upcoming year.

In closing, I would like to thank the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association for hosting the Annual Meeting this year. I would like to extend as special thanks to Don Dixon, who, as always, has done a super job of getting all the ends tied together to make this meeting run so smoothly.

I would like to also 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 think it is also appropriate for me to thank the Executive and delegates for the opportunity to serve you this past year. Your Executive have to be commended for the work and time away from their own businesses on our behalf. Thanks to Roger, Merv and Jean.

Respectfully submitted by



Linda Gane

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TELEPHONE (306)862 3144

A R. THIBODEAU, C.M.A.
D W HEINCKE, C.G.A.

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

REVIEW ENGAGEMENT REPORT

To the Directors:

We have reviewed the Balance Sheet of CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL, - GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND as at July 31, 1989 and the Statements of Revenue and Expenses, Accumulated Surplus, and Changes in Financial Position for the year then ended. Our review was made in accordance with generally accepted standards for review engagements and accordingly consisted primarily of enquiry, analytical procedures and discussion related to information supplied to us by the directors.

A review does not constitute an audit and consequently we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these financial statements are not, in all material respects, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

THIBODEAU HEINCKE

Per:



Armand R. Thibodeau

Nipawin, Saskatchewan
January 19, 1990

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
BALANCE SHEET
As At July 31, 1989

UNAUDITED

1989 1988
\$ \$

A S S E T S

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash in bank	5,529	2,616
Accounts receivable - *NOTE 2	417	417
Inventory	231	137
	<u>6,177</u>	<u>3,170</u>

FIXED ASSETS

Office equipment - *NOTE 3	973	1,216
	<u>7,150</u>	<u>4,386</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 S U R P L U S

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable - *NOTE 4	4,445	7,736
Accrued liabilities - *NOTE 5	400	400
Prepaid revenue - *NOTE 6	1,290	5,050
	<u>6,135</u>	<u>13,186</u>

ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (DEFICIT)

	<u>1,015</u>	<u>(8,800)</u>
	<u>7,150</u>	<u>4,386</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Roger Congdon
Director

[Signature]
Director

"The Review Engagement Report and accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
STATEMENT OF ACCUMULATED SURPLUS
For The Year Ended July 31, 1989

UNAUDITED

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
BALANCE, at beginning of year	(8,800)	(2,960)
Surplus (Deficit) for the year - General Fund	9,761	(6,320)
Surplus for the year - Research Fund	<u>54</u>	<u>480</u>
BALANCE, at end of year	<u><u>1,015</u></u>	<u><u>(8,800)</u></u>

Made up as follows:

General Fund Surplus (Deficit)	199	(9,562)
Research Fund Surplus	<u>816</u>	<u>762</u>
	<u><u>1,015</u></u>	<u><u>(8,800)</u></u>

"The Review Engagement Report 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, 1989

UNAUDITED

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
REVENUE		
Membership fees - *NOTE 7	46,290	38,185
Annual meeting	7,249	6,280
Advertising - newsletter	1,629	1,107
Donations	500	122
Grants	1,590	809
	<u>57,258</u>	<u>46,503</u>
EXPENSES		
Accounting	480	400
Annual meeting	5,972	5,893
Awards and donations	642	302
Bank charges	166	153
Corporation filing fee	30	60
Insurance	100	100
Membership	602	614
Newsletter, printing and postage	1,114	1,406
President's Honorarium	1,000	1,000
Office, postage and stationery	5,285	9,198
Stats Canada Report	100	100
Salaries	20,323	17,801
Telephone	5,651	6,669
Travel	4,394	8,823
Travel - Tri-Country Convention	1,395	
	<u>47,254</u>	<u>52,519</u>
OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	10,004	(6,016)
Depreciation	<u>243</u>	<u>304</u>
SURPLUS (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	<u>9,761</u>	<u>(6,320)</u>

"The Review Engagement Report 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, 1989

UNAUDITED

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
REVENUE		
Donations		450
Interest	54	30
	<u>54</u>	<u>480</u>
EXPENSES	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
OPERATING INCOME	<u>54</u>	<u>480</u>

"The Review Engagement Report 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, 1989

UNAUDITED

	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Surplus for the Year	9,815
Items Not Affecting Cash:	
Depreciation	243
Inventory Increase	(94)
Accounts Payable Decrease	(3,291)
Prepaid Revenue Decrease	(3,760)
	<u>2,913</u>
INCREASE IN FUNDS for the year	2,913
FUNDS ON HAND at beginning of year	<u>2,616</u>
FUNDS ON HAND at end of year	<u>5,529</u>

"The Review Engagement Report 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, 1989

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

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
Due From Tri-Country Symposium	<u>417</u>	<u>417</u>

3. OFFICE EQUIPMENT

At cost	2,640	2,640
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>1,667</u>	<u>1,424</u>
	<u>973</u>	<u>1,216</u>

4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Trade	3,863	7,496
Receiver General - payroll remittances	384	12
Due to Fred Rathje Memorial Fund	100	100
Due to Promotion Program	98	98
	<u>4,445</u>	<u>7,706</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	<u>400</u>	<u>400</u>
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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
July 31, 1989

UNAUDITED

- 2 -

6. PREPAID REVENUE

	1989	1988
	\$	\$

Membership fees

	<u>1,290</u>	<u>5,050</u>
--	--------------	--------------

7. MEMBERSHIP FEES

Sustaining

	2,400	3,150
--	-------	-------

Beekeepers

	9,450	6,770
--	-------	-------

300 Club

	15,090	21,715
--	--------	--------

Delegates

	18,150	4,250
--	--------	-------

Packing plants

	600	1,400
--	-----	-------

Suppliers

	600	900
--	-----	-----

	<u>46,290</u>	<u>38,185</u>
--	---------------	---------------

THIBODEAU HEINCKE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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NIPAWIN, Saskatchewan S4N 1T9

A.R. THIBODEAU, C.M.A.
D.W. HEINCKE, C.G.A.

REVIEW ENGAGEMENT REPORT

To the Directors:

We have reviewed the Balance Sheet of CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL - FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND as at July 31, 1989 and the Statements of Revenue and Expenses for the year then ended. Our review was made in accordance with generally accepted standards for review engagements and accordingly consisted primarily of enquiry, analytical procedures and discussion related to information supplied to us by the directors.

A review does not constitute an audit and consequently we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these financial statements are not, in all material respects, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

THIBODEAU HEINCKE

Per: 

Armand R. Thibodeau


Nipawin, Saskatchewan
January 19, 1990

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND -
BALANCE SHEET
As At July 31, 1989

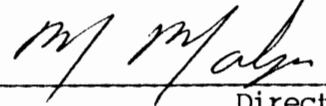
UNAUDITED

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
A S S E T S		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in bank	6,231	5,929
Due from general fund - *NOTE 2	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
	<u>6,331</u>	<u>6,029</u>
S U R P L U S		
Capital reserve - *NOTE 3	5,440	5,440
Accumulated surplus	<u>891</u>	<u>589</u>
	<u>6,331</u>	<u>6,029</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD



Director



Director

"The Review Engagement Report and accompanying notes
are an integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND -
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES
For the Year Ended July 31, 1989

UNAUDITED

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
REVENUE		
Interest received	<u>421</u>	<u>270</u>
EXPENSES		
Bank charges		15
Award	<u>119</u>	
	<u>119</u>	<u>15</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	302	255
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS at beginning of year	<u>589</u>	<u>334</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS at end of year	<u><u>891</u></u>	<u><u>589</u></u>

"The Review Engagement Report 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, 1989

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.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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NIPAWIN, Saskatchewan S0L 1E0

A.R. THIBODEAU, C.M.A.
D.W. HEINCKE, C.G.A.

REVIEW ENGAGEMENT REPORT

To the Directors:

We have reviewed the Balance Sheet of CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL -- PROMOTION PROGRAM as at May 31, 1989 and the Statements of Revenue and Expenses, Accumulated Surplus, and Changes in Financial Position for the year then ended. Our review was made in accordance with generally accepted standards for review engagements and accordingly consisted primarily of enquiry, analytical procedures and discussion related to information supplied to us by the directors.

A review does not constitute an audit and consequently we do not express an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these financial statements are not, in all material respects, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

THIBODEAU HEINCKE

Per: 

Armand R. Thibodeau

Nipawin, Saskatchewan
January 19, 1990

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- PROMOTION PROGRAM -
BALANCE SHEET
As At May 31, 1989

UNAUDITED

A S S E T S

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in bank and on deposit	1,875	6,140
Accounts receivable - *NOTE 2	598	98
Inventory		400
	<u>2,473</u>	<u>6,638</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	200	200
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	<u>2,273</u>	<u>6,438</u>
	<u>2,473</u>	<u>6,638</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Roger Congdon
Director

M J M J
Director

"The Review Engagement Report 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, 1989

UNAUDITED

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
BALANCE, beginning of year (as previously stated)	6,438	10,676
Deficit for the year	<u>(4,165)</u>	<u>(4,238)</u>
BALANCE, end of year	<u>2,273</u>	<u>6,438</u>

"The Review Engagement Report 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, 1989

UNAUDITED

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
REVENUE		
Cook Books	700	
Miscellaneous	7	
Interest received	345	408
	<u>1,052</u>	<u>408</u>
EXPENSES		
Accounting	200	200
Donation - Ontario Honey Display Unit		4,000
Bank charges	143	22
Postage		166
Printing and stationery	331	61
Promotion - *NOTE 4	1,179	120
Secretarial	1,606	
Telephone		77
Travel	1,758	
	<u>5,217</u>	<u>4,646</u>
DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR	<u>(4,165)</u>	<u>(4,238)</u>

"The Review Engagement Report 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, 1989

UNAUDITED

SOURCE OF FUNDS	0
Deficit for the year	(4,165)
Adjustment for items not involving the movement of funds:	
Accounts receivable increase	(500)
Inventory decrease	<u>400</u>
DECREASE IN FUNDS	(4,265)
FUNDS ON HAND - May 31, 1988	<u>6,140</u>
FUNDS ON HAND - May 31, 1989	<u><u>1,875</u></u>

"The Review Engagement Report and accompanying notes are an
integral part of the financial statements."

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- PROMOTION PROGRAM -
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
May 31, 1989

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

	1989	1988
	\$	\$
Canadian Honey Council - General Funds	98	98
- Marketing	<u>500</u>	<u> </u>
	<u>598</u>	<u>98</u>

3. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accounting fee	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
----------------	------------	------------

4. PROMOTION

Cookbooks, SBA Recipe books, and advertising	1,179	
Home Economic package, Honey Information Centre		120
and other programs	<u>1,179</u>	<u>120</u>

Cook books of \$400.00 were expensed in the year as a reduction of inventory only.

THIBODEAU HEINCKE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TELEPHONE (306) 862-3144

FAX (306) 862-3970

A.R. THIBODEAU, C.M.A.

D.W. HEINCKE, C.G.A.

FINANCIAL CONSULTING BUILDING

117 - 2nd Ave. E.

P.O. Box 1300

NIPAWIN, Saskatchewan S0E 1E0

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members
Canadian Honey Council:

We have examined the balance sheet of the Canadian Honey Council National Honey Marketing Plan as at March 31, 1990 and the statements of accumulated surplus, revenue and expenses and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, except as explained in the following paragraph.

Our examination indicated that there was neither control nor approval of expenditures for the year. As a result, we were unable to satisfy ourselves that recorded expenditures were proper according to purpose determined by the Council.

In our opinion, except for the Council's failure to provide for adequate control over expenditures as referred to in the preceding paragraph, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Council as at March 31, 1990 and the results of its operations and changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

THIBODEAU HEINCKE

Per: 

Armand R. Thibodeau

Nipawin, Saskatchewan
June 13, 1990

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
NATIONAL HONEY MARKETING PLAN
BALANCE SHEET
As At March 31, 1990

	1990 \$	1989 \$
A S S E T S		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash - *NOTE 2	4,608	26,809
Accounts Receivable - *NOTE 3	39,920	---
	<u>44,528</u>	<u>26,809</u>
FIXED ASSETS - *NOTE 4		
	<u>7,935</u>	<u>---</u>
	<u>52,463</u>	<u>26,809</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 S U R P L U S		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Advance repayable - *NOTE 5	5,000	---
Accounts payable - *NOTE 6	27,996	---
Prepaid contributions - *NOTE 7	6,500	26,300
	<u>39,496</u>	<u>26,300</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS		
	<u>12,967</u>	<u>509</u>
	<u>52,463</u>	<u>26,809</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

Director

Director

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

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
NATIONAL HONEY MARKETING PLAN
STATEMENT OF ACCUMULATED SURPLUS
For the year ended March 31, 1990

	1990	1989
	\$	\$
BALANCE, at beginning of the year	509	- -
Surplus for the year	<u>12,458</u>	<u>509</u>
BALANCE, at end of the year	<u>12,967</u>	<u>509</u>

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

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
NATIONAL HONEY MARKETING PLAN
STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES
For the year ended March 31, 1990

	1990 \$	1989 \$
REVENUE		
Contributions - Provincial Associations - *NOTE 8	48,500	---
- Canadian Honey Council	751	---
Grants - Government of Canada	46,740	---
Interest	1,998	565
Other	13	---
	<u>98,002</u>	<u>565</u>
EXPENSES		
Audit	780	---
Bank charges	283	56
Consultant	27,034	---
Insurance	195	---
Market research	40,000	---
Memberships	329	---
Office expenses	1,603	---
Photographs	219	---
Public relations	365	---
Rent - office	1,472	---
- copier and fax	2,425	---
Salaries - administration	1,608	---
Subscriptions	371	---
Telephone	1,523	---
Travel	7,337	---
	<u>85,544</u>	<u>56</u>
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	<u>12,458</u>	<u>509</u>

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

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
NATIONAL HONEY MARKETING PLAN
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
For the year ended March 31, 1990

	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Surplus for the year	12,458
Cash provided by (applied to) operating working capital	
Accounts receivable increase	(39,920)
Accounts payable increase	27,996
Prepaid contributions decrease	<u>(19,800)</u>
	<u>(19,266)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Purchase of fixed assets	<u>(7,935)</u>
DECREASE IN FUNDS for the year	(27,201)
FUNDS ON HAND at beginning of year	<u>26,809</u>
INDEBTEDNESS at end of year	<u>(392)</u>
INDEBTEDNESS consists of:	
Cash on hand	4,608
Advance repayable	<u>(5,000)</u>
	<u>(392)</u>

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

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
NATIONAL HONEY MARKETING PLAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 1990

NOTE 1 - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles except in the case of fixed assets. Fixed assets are not depreciated nor are they reduced by government assistance.

NOTE 2 - CASH

	1990	1989
	\$	\$
Cash in bank	4,364	64
Term deposits	---	26,745
Petty cash	244	---
	<u>4,608</u>	<u>26,809</u>

NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	\$
Provincial contribution - Quebec	3,000
Grant - CAMDI	36,902
Due from consultant	18
	<u>39,920</u>

NOTE 4 - FIXED ASSETS

	\$
Computer	5,602
HP printer	1,238
Answering machine and chair	496
Cabinet for copier	216
Software - wordperfect	383
	<u>7,935</u>

NOTE 5 - ADVANCES REPAYABLE

Is an advance from the Canadian Honey Council - General Fund. This amount bears no interest and is not subject to specific repayment terms.

NOTE 6 - ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	\$
Coopers & Lybrand Consulting Group	26,500
Lucie Campeau - Contract fee	494
Copier rent	222
Audit	780
	<u>27,996</u>

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
NATIONAL HONEY MARKETING PLAN
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 1990

- 2 -

NOTE 7 - PREPAID CONTRIBUTIONS

1990	1989
\$	\$

Prepaid contributions consist of:

Contributions - Manitoba	6,500	8,000
- Saskatchewan	---	3,300
- New Brunswick	---	500
- Alberta	---	14,500
	<u>6,500</u>	<u>26,300</u>

NOTE 8 - CONTRIBUTIONS - PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

\$

British Columbia	3,000
Alberta	14,500
Saskatchewan	10,500
Manitoba	10,500
Ontario	6,000
Quebec	3,000
New Brunswick	500
Nova Scotia	500
	<u>48,500</u>

APPENDIX C
REPORT ON 1988 RESOLUTIONS

1. Agriculture Canada was approached about a test run on the Varroa Action plan and had hoped to do one in Quebec sometime this fall or before next spring. The outbreak of Varroa in New Brunswick has served as the test run.
2. Gard Otis is doing some work with getting genetic stock into Canada that is suitable to work with.
3. Withdrawn
4. The Canadian Honey Council has been in contact with Dr. Art Olson, Agriculture Canada and a review of the Research was done in April. Also presented in the brief to the Honourable Donald Mazankowski. The funding for the five year collaborative research with the United States did not get off the ground.
5. The embargo on honeybees has been extended to December 31, 1991.
6. The Department of Agriculture did another survey for Varroa in 1989. The main points of concentration was along the border between the United States and Canada.
7. The Canadian Honey Council Council asked Ottawa to name the Tracheal mite and also to provide indemnification to the beekeepers. Ottawa did not name the Tracheal mite or consider compensation.
8. defeated
9. defeated
10. The Canadian Honey Council made a presentation to Canada Post to have a postage stamp in 1990 to recognize 50 years. The lead time was not sufficient to have it done for 1990. What is your wish - do you want us to continue to pursue this for another year.
11. The Tri-partite Stabilization Committee and the Executive have worked with Ottawa trying to come up with an acceptable plan to all.
12. same as 11. Also Ted Pidgeon will be speaking to us later on in the meeting.
13. The dates of the Annual Meeting was changed from November to January to accommodate the Provincial Associations that wish to have their meeting prior to the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Honey Council.
14. withdrawn
15. C.A.P.A. and the Canadian Honey Council have a committee formed to look into the industry needs regarding publication.
16. Linda Gane has been in contact with Canada Post to see if we can resolve the problem of policies and procedures to ensure shipments of live bees. We are hoping that this can be resolved prior to shipping season. They seem to take a long time to review their regulations and accept recommendations from us.
17. The Canadian Honey Council has paid some on the debt to our Secretary and hopefully with the new budget this will be straightened away prior to our year end.

18. The Canadian Honey Council made several unsuccessful attempts to ensure that the beekeepers be included in any ad hoc programs that were being offered to the Agriculture Community. The response from Ottawa was that we could not expect to receive ad hoc assistance as we were already enrolled in the Tri-Partite Stabilization program and had the opportunity to enroll in Crop Insurance.
19. The Canadian Honey Council once again asked the Federal Government to fill the vacant Apicultural Research Scientist positions in Agriculture Canada at the Central Experimental lab in Ottawa. We were lead to believe that BeaverTolp was where the research scientists were placed. Also, just recently the Honourable Donald Mazankowski announced that the beekeeping industry would receive \$200,000.00. Exactly how and where this money is going to be spent is not yet clear to us.
20. The Executive of the Canadian Honey Council has been working closely with Mr. Richard Stead, Agriculture Canada. Mr. Stead will be talking to you later on in the meeting dealing with the progress that is being made.
21. The Canadian Honey Council thanked both the Ontario Beekeepers Association and the Government of Ontario for their contribution towards our banquet last year.
22. Again, the Executive made an unsuccessful attempt to have the Tracheal mite named in Canada.
23. The Executive has asked Linda Gane to deal with the press and media regarding the Africanized bee hysteria, when they are found in the United States.
24. As this is a area that can only be settled between the provinces, the Canadian Honey Council only acts as a mediator between the provinces.
25. We requested that an individual within Agriculture Development Branch be designated to serve as a central point of communication with the honey industry. We have just formed the working group to act as a central point, plus we have Ms. Chantal Sicotte who is always willing to help us with our concerns.
26. The terms of reference for the 'Greater and Core' Committees has not been done. At the present time, we are looking toward a meeting of the Greater Committee to resolve lack of terms of reference.
27. Mr. Dale Hansen, Past President of the Canadian Honey Council, is working on resolving the problem of collection of a national compulsory levy for honey promotion and research. A report will be given later on in the meeting.
28. The Canadian Honey Council has approached the Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable Donald Mazankowski, by letter and then again in the brief to the Minister. We do not have a formal reply from the Minister on our brief as of yet.
29. The Canadian Honey Council supported the Federal Government decision to close the border to the importation of honeybees from the U.S.A.

APPENDIX D
INTER-PROVINCIAL MOVEMENT OF BEESTOCK

In response to the threat of tracheal mites, and the reported incidence of mite infestations in various parts of the country, provincial governments have established a variety of rules and regulations concerning the inter-provincial movement of beestock.

At present, the following information has been compiled:

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The province does not allow bee importations from other provinces. Nucs and queens are accepted from New Zealand.

NOVA SCOTIA

Recently, Nova Scotia has refused beestock to move in from New Brunswick. Those that are on location may stay. The province is initiating a \$40,000 project directed towards queen rearing and stock improvement. Its goal is to become self-sufficient.

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick allows for the importation of beestock from Ontario, after bee samples have been analysed for the presence of mites. The importation of Ontario beestock has been hampered by Quebec's refusal to allow trans-shipment through the province.

QUEBEC

Quebec does not allow the importation of beestock from Ontario, the Maritimes or western Canada. It is also prevented of exporting stock to Ontario. Quebec does allow bee importations from New Zealand and Australia.

ONTARIO

Ontario does not accept any Canadian beestock except from the Maritimes, after having been tested for mites and diseases. It allows imports from New Zealand and Australia.

Quebec beestock is excluded because Ontario insists on comprehensive surveys to be conducted first.

The Committee on Interprovincial Trade may address the issue in the near future.

MANITOBA

Manitoba accepts bees from other provinces, providing the beestock has been tested for mites prior to shipment.

Its import requirements are formulated according to the guidelines set out by the British Columbia Policy for Interprovincial Movement of Bees.

Manitoba allows the importation of bees from New Zealand and Australia.

SASKATCHEWAN

Identical to Manitoba.

ALBERTA

Identical to Manitoba.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Identical to Manitoba.

ONTARIO

Ontario does not accept any Canadian beestock except from the Maritimes, after having been tested for mites and diseases. It allows imports from New Zealand and Australia.

Quebec beestock is excluded because Ontario insists on comprehensive surveys to be conducted first.

The Committee on Interprovincial Trade may address the issue in the near future.

MANITOBA

Manitoba excepts bees from other provinces, providing the beestock has been tested for mites prior to shipment.

Its import requirements are formulated according to the guidelines set out by the British Columbia Policy for Interprovincial Movement of Bees.

Manitoba allows the importation of bees from New Zealand and Australia.

SASKATCHEWAN

Identical to Manitoba.

ALBERTA

Identical to Manitoba.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Identical to Manitoba.

APPENDIX E

TRI-COUNTRY COMMITTEE REPORT
JANUARY 1990

In the past few years as your representative on the Tri-Country Cmte. on Africanized bees and parasitic mites there has always been an annual meeting and symposium to report about. This is not possible this year.

In Mexico, last year, at the Oaxaca meeting the Tri-country Cmte. decided to hold the 1990 meeting in Mexico's Cancun area. This decision would allow the cmte. to observe an area during its third year of Africanized Bee infestation and see how the commercial beekeepers and their Government were coping with the problem.

The customary advance communication from Mexico, the host country for the 1990 meeting, never arrived. A couple of weeks before the meeting the council was informed that the meeting location was changed to Acapulco and there was no accompanying agenda or list of speakers. It was decided, due to the limited funds available to the Council not to send a delegate. None of the other members of the Canadian delegation attended.

Linda Gane wrote them a letter explaining that we would not attend due to our budgetary restraints and asking for copies of any information resulting from the meetings.

There was an invitation from the U.S., to have a meeting of the Tri-country Cmte. at the A.B.F. meetings in mid January in Las Vegas. Council decided not to attend because of limited funds and the U.S. did not provide an agenda.

⁸⁶ At the meetings in Oaxaca - ⁸⁸~~87~~, Edmonton - ⁸⁷~~88~~, and New Orleans - ~~87~~ which I have attended, as your representative, on behalf of the CHC, the cmte. always queried its purpose. The sharing of information and joint research projects were always our justification for incurring the substantial travel and accomodation costs required to attend these meetings.

The sharing of information is and has been accomplished by communication between CAPA and the Apiary Inspectors of America. Joint research projects is all that is left to justify our participation with the ICC.

There was a joint research project, regarding the development of bees genetically resistant to the trachial mite, agreed to in principle on two occasions between U.S. and Canadian members of the cmte. Ottawa had indicated support for the project. Details were left to be worked out to finish a proposal to be brought back to the Council for ratification. The member of the U.S. cmte. never followed up on verbal commitments made at these meetings or responded to subsequent telephone communications.

On behalf of the CHC, I propose that until the Tri-Country Cmte. countries commit to involve themselves in joint research projects and agendas the CHC should reconsider investing the funds required to participate in future meetings.

Submitted by Don Torok

APPENDIX F

By - Laws Report

I have reviewed the by-laws and would recommend for the next annual meeting a notice of change be sent to delete:

1. (D) Interpretation which states:
For purposes of Clause VI (1) of these bylaws the aggregate of the members of the "300 Club" who reside in a province which has 15 or more 300 Club members, and the aggregate of 15 or more 300 Club members who reside in provinces that do not have 15 or more 300 Club members shall be deemed to be organizations which have interest similar to those of the Corporation, and to have been approved for membership by the delegate members of the Corporation. Further, for purposes of Clause 1(1)(c) of these bylaws, such deemed organizations shall be deemed to be members in good standing. Each province shall be limited to one "300 Club" delegate.

To change VI - Members

First sentence to read:
There shall be three (3) classes of members in the Corporation.

To delete VI (4) "300 Club"

300 Club members shall comprise of any persons who paid the minimum membership fee, plus such further amounts as is determined by Council as the Annual fee for membership in the 300 Club.

Barry Davies

APPENDIX G

VARROA COMMITTEE REPORT

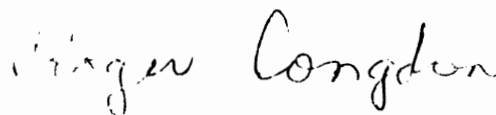
Canadian Honey Council requested Agriculture Canada to test the Varroa Action Plan in November of 1988. Dr. Sterritt stated that a test run of the plan would take place in early 1989, probably in Alberta.

In discussions with Dr. Sterritt in August of 1989, he informed me that the proposed test run would now be done in Quebec, probably in winter of 1989-90. He indicated that Agriculture Canada personnel in Quebec were familiar with the bee industry and were anxious to test the plan.

On November 7, 1989, I received a call from Dr. Brian Jamieson, D.V.M., Agriculture Canada, informing us of a confirmed Varroa find in the Centreville, New Brunswick area. The action plan was implemented with some minor exceptions due to the late date and weather conditions. From all reports it appears that the plan worked well, however, further monitoring will be required to ensure that no further spread occurs from this particular infestation.

I would recommend that Councils Varroa Committee continue to be kept in place in order to monitor effectiveness of action plan and make recommendations for changes if needed.

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Roger Congdon".

Roger Congdon

APPENDIX H

PROMOTION COMMITTEE REPORT

JANUARY 1990

As chairman of the committee I was pleased to have the assistance of Bill Ferguson (Ontario), Roy Durnin (Manitoba), Jean Marc La Bente (Quebec), and Chantal Sicotte (Ag. Canada) on the committee. Bill Ferguson attended a meeting in Ottawa with myself and Chantal Sicotte and two other people from Ag. Canada, to establish the job profile for our full time position. Chantal and I along with one other person from Ag. Canada interviewed the three applicants best qualified for the job.

The promotional committee had a budget meeting in Winnipeg in June headed by Merv Malyon, Roy Durnin and Don Dixon (Manitoba), Chantal Sicotte, Lucie Campeau and myself. Our \$100,000. budget disappeared quickly with a market research cost of \$40,000., our office set up cost of \$12,000., cost of office operation at \$8,000., travel budget of \$10,000. and our cost regarding payroll not yet included. My only contribution to the committee cover the air and accomodation regarding the Winnipeg meeting and one night of hotel in Ottawa.

We have hired our full time staff member, Lucie Campeau. She attended the budget meeting, purchased our office equipment, set up the office, attended the annual U.S. Honey Marketing Board meeting, planned the promotional effort, assisted in selecting our market research contract and attended most of the provincial and national meetings in Canada this fall as a speaker trying to meet the needs of our industry.

The promotional program will definitely require additional funds available through a national levy involving pounds of honey sold nationally.

The committee's progress has been slower than I expected. We had to conduct a second round of advertising for the position when the applicants from our first effort did not present the desired profile. The industry has little to no money for travel and telephone expenses so the promotion was not done to the level that would have accelerated the search. Our full time person is new to the job. My own time availability was severely limited by my non honey business' expansion into a major center.

The committee's \$100,000. budget will have \$54,000. more for promotional action as those dollars needed for office set up and market research have been spent and our travel budget should be less.

I would like to thank Chantal Sicotte, of Ag. Canada, for her valuable assistance during all of the endeavours required during the work life of the promotional committee. Our successes, limited as they are in laying the cornerstone, are due mainly to her efforts.

I am forced to resign from the cmte. due to business time constraints. I wish the cmte. continued success in the future. I thank the council for the privlidge of serving as cmte. chair.

Submitted by Don Torok

APPENDIX I

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL MARKETING PLAN

ANNUAL REPORT, 1989-1990

Objectives

In the CHC preliminary plan, four areas of marketing activities were to be covered:

- marketing research on consumer behavior
- marketing research on beekeepers behavior
- marketing research on the Canadian Industry and abroad
- set the Marketing Information System (MIS)
- increase visibility of honey to markets
- five year plan execution

From these general guidelines, three operational objectives were settled:

- realization of the first year of the plan with MIS and Marketing Research activities

- visibility of the plan towards beekeepers with public relations and MIS
- honey visibility towards its markets with a public relations program

These objectives would be attained with the following activities, which were approved by the Core Committee on June 16:

- small PR campaign targeted to all newspapers food or lifestyle editors in Canada, consisting of a press release with basic information on honey and accompanying recipes
- information gathering to build the Marketing Information System
- marketing research on consumers attitudes toward honey (with management consultants)
- focus groups with beekeepers and consultants on beekeepers attitudes, needs and expectations toward the marketing plan. They were supposed to take place during every provincial association annual meeting.

Modifications to the annual plan

Two modifications altered planned activities:

1. Cancellation of beekeepers focus groups.

These focus groups, which were planned to have been conducted by consultants or by the marketing coordinator with a representative from Agriculture Canada, would have been premature. A focus group can bring a lot of information, but one of the most important purposes is to test an approach, an idea. Since the plan was in a preliminary stage; no interesting marketing solution, which would have served as a main axis for discussion, was yet coveted. The lack of the necessary background overview of the industry situation and a solution approach prevented the justification of productive sessions and of the investment consideration. Once the strategic approach from the consultants has been made available, it should be discussed to what extent the beekeepers behavior needs to be researched in order to get support and/or new ideas. In spite of this change about the planned focus groups, the necessary knowledge about beekeepers behavior and the visibility of the plan have been covered with the marketing coordinator national tour to provincial associations annual meetings, with a formal presentation about the national marketing plan and the challenges the industry already has to face.

2. Modification to the marketing consultants mandate.

To maximize the efficiency of the long term marketing effort or, if possible, a turn-around of the industry, the consultants suggested a strategic approach to our future programs, consisting of a full diagnosis of the industry state. It meant, for their mandate, to look at the full distribution channels of honey and to what was happening at each level (marketing investment, attitudes among key players in the industry). This approach was approved by the Core Committee on December 22. The final report will then give information on two important issues: consumers attitudes toward honey in Canada and what should be done, short term and long term, to maximize marketing efficiency. Following this modification, the cost of the study remained the same.

Results

1. Marketing Research: although the consultants report will be available in a few weeks, their presentation to the Executive committee revealed interesting information about consumers attitudes. Among them, the inelasticity of honey to price and substantial differences in attitudes between the three biggest populated urban areas in Canada (Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver), where the potential for consumption growth lies. The detailed information contained in the report about consumers behavior will be necessary in the conception of the promotional messages. An assessment of international opportunities will be included in their report along with a prioritized list of actions. This report is a major part in the building of the Marketing Information System.

2. Public Relations to the Industry: the national tour enabled the marketing coordinator to learn as much as possible about the industry, to meet with beekeepers of every province (Maritimes in July 1990), (Beekeepers behavior research objective) and to give visibility to the CHC marketing plan beginnings. The tour also permitted the marketing coordinator to get to know key players in the industry in order to facilitate information gathering (MIS). During the year, two press releases were sent and published in the beekeeping press.

3. Marketing Information System: a constant exchange of information (studies, statistics, data from other countries, minutes from the CHC), between marketing coordinator and the consultants has permitted a full overview and avoided productivity losses. Other files have been built during the year that will be of great help in the future marketing programs:

- recipe bank
- statistics about domestic and foreign markets
- examples of promotional material from other

commodity agencies

- market research database
- references on honey
- provincial associations honey promotional

material

- professional associations events and

educational material

- clipping system on food topics, trends,

economy, GATT

A MIS is useful to keep decision makers informed about the environment in which their strategies will take place. Its purpose is, among other things, to raise important issues among Committee members in order to facilitate the planning process and decision making. In the coming year, the emphasis will be put in assuring the constant flow of key information and the integration of some information on the computer.

4. Public Relations to general public: the lack of financial resources limited the impact of PR activities. It was also considered that, before getting the media attention on a huge basis, it was better to wait until we go forward with a substantial program and a message positioning in accordance with the results of the consumers attitudes survey. The communication axis of the press release was a basic communication on the product qualities with a few tips to tempt the skeptics to try honey for its own good tasting and aromas. This was done in October. During the national tour, constant effort were made to reach and, when possible, to meet food editors in various Canadian cities. Among known coverage following the press release was: the Evening Time Globe from Saint John, New Brunswick, the Sun Times from Owen Sound, Ontario, the Winnipeg Free Press, the Examiner from Peterborough.

Conclusion

All areas of actions that had to be covered this year have been put in place. A constant effort has to be made to keep the information structures efficient and to coordinate them with the Committee concerns. The diagnosis and priorities of action from the consultants will give a structure and a direction to the marketing plan, with two approaches: the first one for the coming year, given a tight budget of \$40,000 that should be matched by other industry players. The marketing coordinator will then work on two or three visibility projects for the coming year with limited impact results expected. The second approach will consider a budget of a little less than a million dollars that should be in place next year (1991).

During the first weeks of April (the beginning of the second year), the marketing coordinator will analyse the consultants report and draw an annual plan for the coming year. Given the lack of financial resources, a long term marketing plan cannot be designed at this point: it could not be implemented. What will be done is a communication plan based on the consumers attitudes survey. But we have to realize the limited impact on consumption and on the turn-around of the industry this communication plan will have. The release of our objectives for the coming year and the report from the consultants should be used by the lobbyist that will coordinate the compulsory levy file progress. There should be constant communication between him and the marketing coordinator to unify the results and to adjust the marketing plan activities to realistic expectations. Honey is competing against all kinds of products on the shelves; because of the globalization of markets, international competition, and the GATT negotiations it is the survival of the industry that is at stake. A given fact of life is that when a substantial investment is made in well-planned marketing programs there is automatically a substantial positive result: whether it be increased consumption of 1 ounce per capita or substantial visibility of the product. It took three years for the Americans and a couple of million dollars investment in marketing to observe a 10% increase in domestic honey consumption.

APPENDIX J

HONEY TRIPARTITE PRICE STABILIZATION REPORT
JANUARY 1990

The CHC's honey tripartite cmte. passed its responsibilities over to the national implementing cmte. after the CHC annual meeting in 1988-1989. This cmte. consists of the following voting delegates: three Ag Canada reps. being Mr. Ted Pigeon (Alma.), Mr. Ed Wottle, Gary Koestler, three provincial govt. reps. being Mr. Bob Cook (not appointed), Tom Crozier (Ontario OMAF), John Smith (Saskatchewan Ag.), and three beekeeper reps. being British Columbia (not appointed), Art Bergman (Manitoba), and Don Jorgensen (Alberta).

The province of Quebec stated that it would not be able to join until the amending agreement was ratified. All provinces with the exception of Saskatchewan have signed the amending agreement but Saskatchewan is currently not prepared to sign. If the delegate from Saskatchewan is in favor perhaps the CHC should lobby that government to sign the agreement so that beekeepers in Quebec will be able to enjoy the benefits of honey tripartite stabilization. A similar program should be considered for beekeepers from P.E.I. and Nova Scotia.

It is felt that the program has been a success because approximately \$1.5 billion dollars was placed in the hands of Canadian beekeepers. The price of honey when rationalization of our industry over the next four years approaches 50% +. Currently increasing honey prices will make the program to be more successful than originally anticipated for a 10 year mandate. Any beekeeper who is currently contemplating resigning from the program should talk it over with his representative first.

All provinces may have their beekeeper rep. and/or provincial government tripartite cmte. meetings. Ottawa pays for the expenses of the beekeeper delegates.

The success of this program shows what can be accomplished when a group, as an entity, pulls in one direction. Our other objectives can be attained, as quickly and completely, when a unified effort is required.

Members of the provincial honey tripartite cmte. beekeeper reps. are to be consulted on matters pertaining to the program. Some of them will, as the rational schedule progresses, take their position on the implementing cmte. as voting delegates. You are welcome to bring your own concerns, regarding the program, to provincial beekeeper rep. and/or cmte. reps. Our next meeting is currently slated for March 10th in February.

I would like to thank all of those people across Canada who helped to implement this program.

Sincerely:

APPENDIX K

AGRICULTURE CANADA, RESEARCH BRANCH REPORT

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, JANUARY 25, 1990

The Research Branch was pleased to co-sponsor the National Workshop on Bee and Pollination Research with the Canadian Honey Council this past April. The report contains the priorities identified by the industry and the background information presented at the workshop.

The priorities outlined are viewed by the Research Branch as a consensus by the industry for the next three to five years and will be used to realign research in bee and pollination programs of the Branch.

Of particular note are the areas of strain resistance and honey bee tracheal mite (HBTM) detection methods. The Research Branch will review the possibility of work on resistance and cooperative work on HBTM detection methods.

In relation to the many needs identified in the workshop, the Research Branch will be staffing a new position in apiculture at Beaverlodge. The staffing action will take place only after consultation with representatives of the industry. This consultation will take place by April, 1990.

Presented by:

Dr. Don Nelson
Research Branch

REPORT TO THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL, JANUARY 1990

I am pleased to present this report on the activities of the inspection service of Agriculture Canada during the past year.

The reorganizations that I told you about in November 1988 carried on through much of 1989. As a consequence of losing a clerk and the recent installation of new computers, I am unable to give you a statistical report as in past years. However, if the Council wishes a summary of analytical tests please write to me and I shall try to provide it later in the year.

Honey Registrations/Enregistrements du Miel

	<u>31/10/87</u>	<u>31/10/88</u>	<u>17/01/90</u>
Pasteurizing Plants/ Établissements de pasteurisation	11	11	9
Packing Plants/ Établissements d'emballage	73	75	70
Producer Graders/ Producteurs-closseurs	392	390	355
	<hr/> 476	<hr/> 476	<hr/> 434

This table shows the situation at the end of October in 1987 and 1988 and the situation on January 17, 1990. You will note that there has been a decline in all types of honey operations. In terms of numbers, the decline in producer-graders is most noticeable. This is probably as a result of our concerted effort to register only those establishments trading interprovincially or internationally.

In previous years, I have left copies of lists of honey establishments around the room for those who might be interested. It has been drawn to our attention that such indiscriminate dissemination of information may be in violation of some privacy acts. On the other hand, some people believe that such information should be available in the public interest. Until these two points of view are reconciled we are exercising caution. I have given each of your provincial apiarists a list for their specific territory. The national list covers about 50 pages and is too big to photocopy entirely for all Council members.

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.

1. Retail Inspection - I have mentioned in the past that Agriculture Canada and Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada carry out joint programs on inspection at retail. In the 1989-90 fiscal year Consumer and Corporate Affairs is partially decentralizing their activities. As a consequence, the products examined will vary from one region to another. So far this year I have not heard of any serious problems with honey.

2. Revision of the Honey Regulations - As I mentioned for the last two years, the Honey Regulations are under review. In August 1989 a proposed amendment was published in Part I of the Canada Gazette. Interested parties were invited to comment on these proposals. At last count, one set of comments had been received.

The proposed amendments start off by more clearly defining certain terms in the regulations. "Director" and "Regional Director" are two such terms. "Producer" and "Producer grader" are another two. "Producer" means a beekeeper who produces honey. A "Producer-grader" is a producer who grades, classifies by colour and packs honey produced in the producer's own apiaries. This makes it quite clear that a producer-grader handles only his or her own honey. If you buy honey from someone else, and pack it, you become a packer.

The proposals add some new definitions and one of them is "producer grader establishment". In the past, the regulations did not mention such a facility. In effect, the department was registering the person, not the facility. "Producer-grader establishment means a place in which a producer-grader carries out the preparation, including colour classification, of honey".

The old regulations mentioned "packing plants" and "pasteurizing plants". The new terms will be "packing establishments" and "pasteurizing establishments". The common thread running through these new definitions is the word "establishment" and by using this term throughout the regulations it puts everyone on an equal footing. Because producer-graders were singled out in the old regulations there was a tendency to look on them as something different. In fact, they are not. Producer-graders are handling foods, why should they be less careful than the person packing jam or freezing broccoli or canning corn?

The August proposal also revised the requirements for registering with the department. These are largely connected with the mechanics of registration although there are some references to sanitation and housekeeping. The same part of the regulations also sets down on paper the conditions under which a registration may be suspended or cancelled and when it lapses.

The last part of the August proposal concerns seizure and detention of product. Again, this is a housekeeping procedure to conform to the new C.A.P. Act and current jurisprudence.

At the present time the August 1989 proposed amendments are in a "Hold" position. Other legislation has been given a higher priority. It is expected that this first step will get back on track later this year.

The second step in the up-dating of the Honey Regulations will get into more detail of establishment structures and surroundings and how they should be operated. Most of the rules will be common sense items that are sometimes overlooked. Barry Davies, as chairman of the Regulations Committee of the Canadian Honey Council, has already looked at some of the proposals. He asked some very pertinent questions and we are re-writing some of the sections. This work has also been set aside for the time being. If the proposed second stage amendments are published later this year, I urge the Council to respond. Even if you only ask for a few more weeks to consider the proposal, it tells us that someone is interested. When there is no response it is assumed that the proposal is acceptable and it will automatically pass to the next stage.

Some of you may have heard of a proposal to amalgamate regulations covering honey, maple products and processed fruit and vegetable products. Objectives of the idea are to make it easier for consumers and industry to understand the regulations and to permit inspectors to enforce food regulations from a common base. At the present time, the amalgamation is just a concept to be considered. I am told that the rules for operating establishments will continue to appear as amendments to commodity-specific regulations during the near future.

3. Honey House Sanitation - One of the areas of concern to consumers, to the honey industry and to the regulatory bodies is the state of sanitation and housekeeping in honey houses operated by producer-graders. Last August I was invited to speak to the Ontario Beekeepers Association Meeting in Peterborough. Part of the talk dealt with this subject of honey houses. After I returned to my seat in the audience a gentleman approached me with a three page document taken from the Illinois Department of Public Health, Office of Health Protection, Division of Food, Drugs, and Dairies. The title was "Good Manufacturing Practices for Producing Honey". These guidelines are remarkably similar to regulations being proposed in Canada.

I would like to give you a couple of examples from the document. Under the heading "Honey House" it defines a honey house, describes how it is to be operated and then concludes with this statement:

The grounds adjacent to this building should be free from all litter, waste, refuse, and uncut weeds or grass that may constitute an attractant, breeding place, or harborage for rodents, insects and other pests.

This is not much different than what our inspectors have been asking for.

The guideline covers all of the areas of a honey house and the operations as well as the employees, the water supply, transport and storage. For example, under "Waste Disposal" there is the following requirement:

Toilet rooms should not open directly into any room in which honey is handled or stored, and should be rodent-proof.

One final example, the heading "Pesticides" merely states:

The application of spray type pesticides in the honey house is prohibited during the extracting, processing and packing of honey.

Most of you will see that what Illinois and Agriculture Canada are saying involves good common sense. Can your operation stand up to scrutiny by a stranger. What about the building? Can you proudly show it to a customer? Does the roof leak? Is the paint flaking off the wall? If you hire workers, are there facilities for them to wash up? Are you training the workers properly? Do they shovel manure and then turn around and pack honey? Does the girl with the allergy put the lids on the honey jars? Although many consumers will tolerate sneezing and other unsavoury practices in their own home food preparation area, they will not accept it in a commercial operation. Neither will they accept dirty old coveralls on food workers.

It is easy to forget, as you are going about your daily work in the honey house, that the stuff running out of the extractor is a food. Not all of you sell honey in consumer size packages and you are probably ignoring me. Maybe you think that those drums you send to the packers are exempt from regulations. Maybe you do not know about the load of bulk honey rejected by the American authorities in 1989. Rejected-not for sulfa, not for high HMF. Rejected for the presence of rodent hairs! How could this happen when the honey came from an establishment with a very good sanitation record? The most plausible explanation is that the barrels had been stored for many months before shipment and the tops of the drums were not cleaned off during loading. It is presumed that the U.S. Food and Drug inspector may have knocked some of the debris, including the rodent hairs, into the barrel when it was opened. It made no difference that the honey was going to be melted and strained. It was honey, it was a food and it did not meet the U.S. requirements for wholesomeness.

Honey has been marketed as a special food. This does not make the consuming public any more forgiving for any faults there may be. We all remember the devastating effect on honey sales when sulfathiazole residues were detected back in the winter of 1986-87. A few months ago, there was a lot of media attention paid to baby food. Some stores simply removed all the jars of baby food from their shelves. Earlier in the year tequila and some wines were removed from the shelves of liquor stores in Ontario. The reasons for all these actions was the presence of glass particles. Can you imagine what would have happened to honey sales if someone reported glass in a container of honey? So when an inspector suggests that an unprotected light globe over a filling station is a potential hazard, don't think he or she is being picky. If the inspector suggests you should invert your jars or blow them out with a clean air jet, don't blow your top.

I cannot emphasize enough the need to be careful with the food you are handling. Be a stranger in your honey house. Act like a cool dude from the city who never saw a beehive or an extractor. As you look around your packing area, does it look like a food operation? Or does it look like a place that would turn a city slicker against honey forever?

I have spent a fair amount of time on this part of my presentation because I believe it is important to the successful marketing of your honey. The public must perceive that your product deserves their confidence. Do not disappoint them.

4. Cost Recovery - The recovery of costs for export certification has been deferred for more than two years now. Although that deferral is still in place, there is no indication it will become permanent. As I have said before, many services that were free in the past may be cost recovered in the future. Amongst the candidates are charges for copies of the Acts, Regulations and Manuals.

As time goes by, more and more of the analytical work not related to food safety will be diverted to accredited private laboratories on a cost recovered basis. One problem we are facing in this regard is the reluctance of private laboratories to lock themselves into a low volume activity. Another problem is the requirement by some foreign countries to accept only government laboratory results. This latter problem is being addressed through bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations.

5. Reorganization - Last year I spent some time explaining the reorganization within our Directorate. The changes have now been in place for about a year and most people have settled into their new jobs. There are still some shifts of people caused by retirements, promotions and reassignments. Generally speaking, most of the bugs have been worked out of the new arrangements and things should move along fairly smoothly in 1990-91.

6. Residues - The following comments cover the period April 1 to December 31, 1989 and relate to results reported during the period. A product that was sampled and analyzed late in March 1989 but not reported until April will appear in this report. On the other hand, product that was sampled in December 1989, but reported in January, will not appear in this report.
 - a) Sulfathiazole - No detectable levels of this drug were found in samples of honey taken in B.C., Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces. Samples from Ontario and Saskatchewan were found to contain detectable quantities of sulfathiazole. In one or two cases, the amount exceeded the actionable level established by Health and Welfare Canada and appropriate action was taken.

In view of these results, the Department will continue to require proof that no sulfa residue is present in shipments going to the U.S.A. We had hoped that this requirement would not be necessary in 1990 and had even approached the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to release us from the obligation to have the honey tested. I hope that in my next report to you I shall be able to say that all samples showed no detectable residues.

Attached to this report is a list of the four laboratories accredited to analyze honey for sulfathiazole residues. The phone and fax numbers as well as contact persons are shown.

- b) Oxytetracycline and similar antibiotics - All 90 samples showed no detectable level of antibiotics of the oxytetracycline family. If we have enough data of this type we hope we can convince our trading partners not to demand tests on each shipment.

- c) Phenol - I understand that this chemical is used by beekeepers as a repellent. Our survey of 43 samples discovered 13 in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan that contained phenol. Since there are no published tolerances for phenol in honey we have turned the information over to Health and Welfare Canada for evaluation and guidance.

While we might reduce our testing for the tetracycline family of chemicals in 1990-91 you can bet that testing for phenol will increase. Next year when I report to you, I hope the phenol situation will be much, much better. Of course, that is up to you!

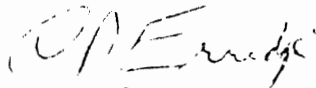
d) Public Disclosure - As you know, access to information legislation gives the public access to test results that are paid for with public money. There are many such requests each year. As a means of providing Canadian consumers with generic information concerning Agriculture Canada test results, an annual summary is published and is available free of charge at the present time. The summary is usually available three to five months after the end of the fiscal year. It covers everything from pesticide residues in fresh fruits to antibiotic residues in meat, dried milk powders and honey. You should be aware that such information is available on demand.

7. Imports - I am certain that some of you are sitting there thinking "What about all those imported honeys?" First of all, Canada exports much more honey than it imports. Imported honey is being monitored for chemical residues and compliance with Canadian regulations. In addition, we are in the process of examining the inspection systems in over 100 other countries to ensure that they are comparable to those in Canada. This type of program has been in place for many years in the meat and the fish trade so there is some information available already. This is a new initiative and I am not in a position to give much information at this stage.

8. Canada-U.S. Trade Agreement - I prefer not to enter into a discussion about C.U.S.T.A. because it is a very big subject. However, I am involved in the harmonization exercises. There are a number of different committees and working groups. Several meetings have been held in Canada and in the U.S.A. The present state of affairs is that some of the major differences have been identified. The next meetings will occur in late March, April and early May. At that time, each country will identify high priority subjects. So far, neither country has identified honey as a priority item for harmonization. That is primarily because the industries in each country have not identified the priorities. Unless you advise the Department to the contrary, honey will remain a low priority commodity.

This concludes the report for 1989. I would be pleased to try to answer questions from the Council or the audience.

Respectfully submitted,



C. P. Erridge

Chief, Product Inspection & Grading
Dairy, Process Products Section
Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Division

LABORATORIES ACCREDITED BY AGRICULTURE CANADA
TO ANALYZE SULFATHIAZOLE RESIDUE
IN HONEY

JANUARY 1990

<u>NAME/ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>FAX</u>	<u>CONTACT PERSON</u>
Food Laboratory Services Branch Alberta Agriculture 6909-116 Street Edmonton, Alberta T6H 4P2	(403) 436-9450 or 427-4054	(403) 436-9454	Bob Currie
Provincial Pesticide Laboratory Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food University of Guelph Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1	(519) 823-8800 (ext. 4825)	(519) 821-8072	Nick Chapman
Canadian Food Products Development Centre 810 Phillips Street Portage La Prairie, Manitoba R1H 3J9	(204) 857-7861	(204) 239-5183	Diane Roberts
Enviro-Test Laboratories 9936-67th Avenue Edmonton, Alberta T6E 0P5	(403) 434-9509	(403) 437-2311	Dennis Erickson or Gary Bonn

GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES FOR PRODUCING HONEY

Guidelines

These Guidelines should be observed by all producers of honey to assure the wholesomeness of honey sold to packers and or consumers.

Honey House

A honey house is any stationary or portable building, or any room, or place within a building used for the purpose of extracting, processing and/or other handling honey. During the processing of honey, this place is to be used only for operation or storage of equipment incidental to the business. The grounds adjacent to this building should be free from all litter, waste, refuse, and uncut weeds or grass that may constitute an attractant, breeding place, or harborage for rodents, insects, and other pests.

Floors

The floors of all rooms in which honey is handled, extracted, processed, packed or stored must be of impervious and easily cleaned material and must be smooth, in good repair and kept clean. Floors should have a drain which drains underground into a septic tank or cesspool, or be connected to local sewage disposal facilities.

Walls, Ceilings and Roofs

Walls and ceilings of rooms in which honey is handled, extracted, processed or packed must have smooth, light-colored, washable surfaces, and are to be kept clean and in good repair. The roof of the honey house must be weather-tight.

Doors and Windows

All openings to the outside in the extracting and bottling rooms must be screened and kept in good repair and should be equipped with bee escapes. Screen doors are to be self-closing. All windows and window sills must be kept clean.

Lighting and Ventilation

All honey rooms must be adequately ventilated and have sufficient light to permit efficient operations, including cleaning of the equipment.

Water Supply

The water supply for the honey processing room is to be properly

located, constructed and operated in accordance with Illinois Department of Public Health codes; it must be easily accessible, adequate and of a safe, sanitary quality, which complies with the Illinois Department of Public Health requirements for potable water. An adequate supply of clean cold and hot water must be available for cleaning equipment and for handwashing facilities for workers.

Waste Disposal

There is to be an efficient waste disposal system. Toilet facilities, including wash basins, must be conveniently available to personnel. Toilet rooms should not open directly into any room in which honey is handled or stored, and should be rodent-proof.

Construction and Care of Containers Equipment

All multi-use and multi-surface containers, and the equipment with which honey comes in contact, is to be constructed of stainless steel, glass or food grade smooth plastic as to be easily cleaned and must be kept clean and in good repair. All containers must be free from internal rust and thoroughly cleaned and sanitized before reuse. All open equipment with which honey comes in contact is to be covered when not in use. Since the pH of honey is approximately 3.9, galvanized metal should not be used.

Storage of Equipment

All extractors, tanks and other equipment must be stored in such manner that they are properly protected from dust, dirt, rodents, insects, and other contamination. All extractors, tanks and other equipment are to be kept free from rust.

Heating Equipment

No boilers, heaters or oil stoves that give off any dust or odor may be used within the honey house, unless there is proper ventilation, and other wise agree with local fire regulations.

Workers' Sanitation

Workers should wear clean, washable outer clothing at all times during extracting, processing and/or bottling and must keep hands clean at all times while thus engaged. Locker facilities should be provided for storing workers' street clothes. Single service towels must be provided at all times when the honey house is in use.

Care and Handling of Honey Combs, Honey Extractors, and Honey Pumps

Vehicles used to transport comb honey must be clean. Combs of honey must be loaded and covered as to protect them from contamination while in transit. Before extracting, all combs of honey are to be stored in a clean location.

Honey for human consumption is to be extracted only from combs that are free from adult bees, brood of the bees and the larvae of the wax moth.

All honey stored in tanks should be so covered as to protect it from contamination, including dust and rodents.

Containers, Coding and Storage

Honey must not be packed in used containers, unless such containers have been previously used only for human food. All containers are to be clean and sanitary before honey is packed in them. All stored honey must be so covered as to be protected from contamination and stored in a clean and sanitary manner. Each container filled with honey should be properly labeled and coded for positive identification so that the packer is able to determine lot and/or packing date. Records of codes should be maintained for two years.

Pesticides

The application of spray type pesticides in the honey house is prohibited during the extracting, processing and packing of honey.

Taken from: Illinois Department of Public Health
Office of Health Protection
Division of Food, Drugs and Dairies

July 1989



Producers of Honey and Wax

R.R. # 1

SEELEY'S BAY, ONTARIO - K0H 2N0
PHONE (613) 387-3171

J B DAVIES

Report of Producer - Packers

As you are aware the 1988 by-law change made it necessary that the producer packers, in order to seat a delegate at the table, must have an association and from that choose a representative to Council and pay the appropriate fees.

As the interim representative of the Producer-Packers, I sent to the provincial delegates on December 14, 1988 my suggestion on how we might accomplish this, asking them to approach the producer-packers in their province and reply with their proposal. Only Saskatchewan delegate replied, stating that there was no interest in structuring a Sask. producer-packers group or representative. The rest of the provinces did not answer.

I am personally disappointed in this response as the producer-packer is responsible for several million kg of honey annually in Canada, and in some areas it is the only way beekeepers will survive - by marketing in their own district. In times like these when the bee industry needs all avenues for sales, they play a major role as their personalized service to consumers and stores is a feature which mass distribution by major packers cannot supply.

The Producer-Packer has many common concerns: i.e. honey supplies, container supplies (size, shape, availability, etc), marketing, promotion, honey regulation & standards and market share, all of which would be better addressed as a working group, instead of being at the mercy of both honey buyers & supplyhouses.

I trust that in the 1990s we will see them take their place at the C.H.C. table for the benefit of the industry.

Barry Davies

Suggested Structure for Producer Packer Assoc.

Provincial Association should be formally structured - i.e. chair person and recording secretary; must hold at least one annual meeting.

Producer Packer should be a member of Provincial Association with appropriate membership dues paid.

Each Provincial Producers' Association should elect one of its members who:

1. normally produces 50% of the honey he sells.
2. is registered with Canadian Honey Council as a Producer Packer.
3. is registered with Agriculture Canada as a Producer Grader or as a registered establishment.
4. is prepared to actively participate in selecting the Producer Packer delegate for C.H.C.

The Producer Packers seat on Council should be filled by the best province of C.H.C.; to be named at the annual C.H.C. meeting for the following year; duties and responsibilities to commence immediately. In a case where the named delegate cannot attend, the alternate from another province should be named 90 days in advance of the annual meeting.

* Producer Packer delegate will pay C.H.C. for seat at C.H.C. table.

The proxy for a Producer Packer delegate seat may only be given to another Producer Packer.

APPENDIX N

CHEMICAL COMMITTEE REPORT

Submitted by Roger Congdon - January 26, 1990 at the Delta Winnipeg

I wish to thank Dorothy Murrell for allowing the CHC to access her report which follows this page.

I wish to make the following recommendations

1) MENTHOL. Further testing of efficacy and refinement of application methods

2) That we investigate Fluvalinate and Amitraz in all its forms. Evaluate these chemicals for efficacy, and proper methods of application be devised and proper registration sought.

I would ask for the aid of C.A.P.A.'s expertise in obtaining this goal.

REPORT OF THE CAPA CHEMICALS COMMITTEE
JANUARY, 1990

The CAPA Chemicals Committee is a standing committee serving the following purposes:

1. To research the use of chemical substances used in the beekeeping industry, and

2. To make recommendations on the use and proper registration of the various chemicals to ensure the safety of beekeepers and the production of a pure food product.

D. Murrell (Chair), D. Dixon, J. Gruszka, D. McRory and A. Methot currently serve on this committee.

MENTHOL

In the spring of 1989, research permits for the use of menthol were granted by Agriculture Canada Pesticides Directorate to those provincial apiculturists who applied. Several research projects were carried out in different regions of Canada. The information gleaned from these projects has been compiled into a brief for submission to Pesticides Directorate, Agriculture Canada and Bureau of Veterinary Drugs, Health & Welfare Canada. We hope to have formal permission to use menthol in treating honey bee tracheal mite infestations this spring. The brief is attached as a reference document.

Respectfully submitted,



Dorothy Murrell
Chair

MENTHOL AS A CONTROL AGENT FOR HONEY BEE TRACHEAL MITE

prepared by Dorothy Murrell, Chair, CAPA Chemicals Committee,
January 1990

on behalf of the Canadian Association of Professional
Apiculturists and the Canadian Honey Council

1. MENTHOL: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

5-methyl-2-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexanol; 3-p-menthanol; 1-menthol;
hexahydrothymol; peppermint; camphor. $C_{10}H_{20}O$; mol wt 156.26. C
76.86%; H 12.9%; O 10.24%.

Obtained from peppermint oil or other mint oils, or prepared
synthetically by hydrogenation of thymol.

Crystals or granules; peppermint taste and odour. d 0.890. mp
41-43 degrees C. bp 212 degrees C. Slightly soluble in water; very
soluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether, petroleum ether, freely
soluble in glacial acetic acid, liquid petrolatum.

LD₅₀ orally in rats: 3180 mg/kg, P.M. Jenner et al., Food Cosmet.
Toxicol. 2, 327 (1964).

Use: in liqueurs, confectionery, perfumery, cigarettes, cough
drops, and nasal inhalers.

Therapeutic categories: topical antipruritic.

Therapeutic categories (veterinary): has been used as a mild
local anaesthetic, antiseptic; internally as a carminative and
gastric sedative.

2. MENTHOL AS A CONTROL AGENT FOR HONEY BEE TRACHEAL MITE: LITERATURE REVIEW

Uses and Registrations of Menthol

Menthol exists in both natural and synthetic forms. Natural
menthol is a crystalline alcohol derived from peppermint oil
(Southwick, 1988), which in its crude state is about 50% menthol.
Asia, notably India and China, supplies most of the world's
natural menthol. Menthol is used for its odour and cooling
properties in shaving cream, candy, cigarettes and so on. In
addition, there are nine pesticide product labels for menthol in

the United States, encompassing cat and dog repellents, sanitizers, disinfectants and deodorants (Morse, 1987).

Natural menthol and the commonly available synthetic menthol are l-menthol. Another isomer, d-menthol, has been tested and found to be less effective for killing HBTM (Wilson et al., 1989).

Health & Welfare Canada considers menthol a flavouring agent, and as such it is not regulated. The World Health Organization has established an Average Daily Intake of 0.2 mg/kg body weight/day (Bennett, 1988, pers. comm.).

In September, 1988, California and Mississippi received three-year approvals under the EPA Section 18 Quarantine Exemption for use of menthol against tracheal mite. In January, 1989, the EPA issued a general use registration for menthol in the United States (registration number 61260-1).

Menthol as a Control Agent for HBTM

Giavarini & Giordani (1966) were the first to identify menthol as an excellent acaricide in the treatment of tracheal mite. They conducted tests of several substances, finding menthol to be the only one worth investigating further. In their words:

On one hand, it was found that menthol is harmless to bees, it does not contaminate the honey and is efficacious, even in field conditions, against the mites; but, on the other hand, difficulty was encountered in the method of application. Neither the administration in the form of crystalline powder, nor in the form of a 20% alcohol solution seem to offer a definitive solution to the problem, which will have to be studied further. Treatment is undoubtedly more effective in the summer months, when the high temperature makes possible a high rate of evaporation of the drug: the latter being in fact a fundamental requisite.

In a series of laboratory tests, Vecchi et al. (1968) studied the effects of menthol and other medicinal products such as eucalyptol, oleobalsamina, and terpineol against tracheal mites. They found that menthol was the only substance which gave consistently good control of tracheal mites with minimal harm to the hosts. Treatments of autumn bees were somewhat less effective than treatment of spring bees; the much higher levels of infestation in the autumn were thought to act as a physical blockage to the movement of menthol fumes into the upper respiratory tract and head. Evaporation of menthol was found to be greater in the first two-three days and then fell off -- this was thought to be of great importance in that control seemed to be directly related to the intensity of the initial evaporation.

Up to 100% control of adult mites was often achieved by day six. Eggs and larvae were less susceptible, although many were killed. The authors suggested that complete deinfestation would require treatment until the last larva had changed into an adult.

North American Studies

The first North American research into control of tracheal mite was that of Guzman-Novoa & Zozaya-Rubio (1984). They tested two dosages of menthol against tracheal mite in Mexico. The menthol was dissolved in ethyl alcohol at two rates, 200 g per litre and 400 g per litre, and cotton soaked in 100 ml was placed on the bottom board seven times at weekly intervals for the lower dosage and four times at biweekly intervals for the higher dosage. Results indicated a reduction of mite infestation from 83.3% to 23.0% in the colonies receiving the lower dosage, and a reduction from 80.0% to 6.0% in the colonies receiving the higher dosage.

Cox et al. (1986) tested menthol on colonies in southern Texas. Screen packets containing 50g crystals were placed on bottom boards and replaced every two weeks for six weeks. After two weeks 98% and after three weeks 100% of the adult mites were dead. Twice as many honey bees were found in dead bee traps under treated colonies as under control colonies; however, the overall numbers of dead bees were low.

In studies in cooler climates, Moffet et al. (1987) treated 40 single brood chamber colonies in February in Nebraska with 25g, 50g and 75 g menthol cakes on the top bars. After five weeks they noted some mite reduction; after 10 weeks there was 72%, 91%, and 89% mite reduction respectively compared to nontreated colonies. There was an increase in vapourization in the second five-week period; also, large colonies appeared to vapourize menthol more readily.

Herbert et al. (1987) treated colonies with menthol four times at three-week intervals beginning in March in New Jersey, and found decreased mite levels after three weeks in four of five colonies. They felt that control occurs when daytime temperatures exceed 21 degrees C.

Herbert et al. (1988) also tested different placements and methods of menthol treatment in February and April in New Jersey. They found that screened packages and sponges soaked in a menthol-95% ethanol solution on top bars were more effective than either 50 g cakes on the top bars or menthol in cloth bags hung beside the cluster. The effect of menthol on mite populations was not apparent until after April 15, once temperatures were in the -1 to +26 degree C range. Residues of menthol in honey samples ranged from trace to 46 ppm when screened packets were used and bottom entrances closed.

Page 4

Gruszka (1986) tested menthol on colonies in northern Saskatchewan in the first two weeks of October. The menthol crystals were placed in screened packets on the bottom boards of single and two storey colonies and between the brood chambers of two storey colonies. While there was some indication of control, the menthol crystals did not readily evaporate under those conditions.

Ellis & Simonds (1987) treated package bees with menthol, using different combinations of time and temperature, and found that a treatment of 24 h at 95 degrees F and 12 h at 100 degrees F in the presence of menthol killed all adult mites and 95% of the nymphs; eggs apparently did not develop.

Cox et al. (1988) treated infested colonies with menthol, achieving 90% reduction in live mites/bee, and then monitored the colonies for a year. After a year, 50% of the nontreated colonies had died, while all of the treated colonies were still alive; the living nontreated colonies were significantly weaker than the treated colonies. They also treated nucleus colonies with menthol for a seven-week period in the spring, and found a reduction from 25.3% to 1.6% in mite levels, compared to a reduction in nontreated colonies from 22.9% to 18.8%. In both experiments only 22-23% of the menthol evaporated during 7-10 weeks.

Cox et al. (1989a) tested different techniques for increasing evaporation rate of menthol: menthol in a brown paper bag, menthol crystals melted and resolidified in a petri dish, pulverized menthol crystals in an open petri dish, menthol crystals spread on a sheet of cardboard covered with insect sticky trap coating, menthol crystals in an aluminum window screen packet, and fine menthol crystals in a polyester fabric envelope, and menthol pellets in a plastic window screen envelope. They found that the solid cake of menthol allowed less evaporation than crystals in a screen packet, and that the sticky board technique was the most effective in increasing evaporation of menthol.

Cox et al. (1989b) treated colonies with menthol over 7 and 12 week periods between April and July, with consequent mite control in the 90% range. However, they report several detrimental effects to the colonies receiving menthol for 12 weeks, including a smaller colony weight gain, honey production, and adult population size. In addition, they mention a repellency effect of menthol to the adult bees. Some of the Saskatchewan beekeepers who used menthol in 1989 also report adverse effects on colony buildup and on adult bee behaviour.

Jaycox (1987) pointed out that temperature plays a major role in the effect of menthol: too high a temperature regime will kill bees, while too low will render menthol ineffective. He also suggested that it is very difficult to control the dosage when using a fumigant.

Residues

Rivera et al. (1987) conducted a series of residue tests in Texas and Nebraska. They found that honey from nontreated colonies contained 0.28 ppm menthol. Colonies in Texas were given screened packets of 0, 10, 25 or 50 g crystals. Menthol was found in honey from some of the nontreated colonies; menthol residues increased with dosage, averaging about 2 ppm in honey from colonies treated with 50 g. When colonies were treated in August with 2-25 g cakes and honey samples checked periodically, by day 11 capped honey contained about 9 ppm menthol; by day 17 uncapped honey contained 72 ppm. Daily temperatures ranged from 90 to 100 degrees F. In Nebraska, after colony treatment with a 25g menthol cake for 42 days, honey contained 1.4 ppm, adult bees contained 24.4 ppm, and beeswax contained 77.6 ppm menthol, compared with 0.4 ppm, 2.1 ppm and 9.5 ppm in nontreated colonies.

Rivera & Wilson (1989) analyzed a hundred honey samples which had not previously been exposed to menthol for HBTM control and found a range of menthol concentrations from 0 to 1.03 ppm (0.11 avg). Menthol concentrations in 80 untreated wax samples ranged from 0 to 3.4 ppm (1.07 avg). Of these samples 49 honey samples and 24 wax samples contained menthol, averaging 0.25 ppm and 3.62 ppm respectively. Removal of menthol from honey and wax was achieved by heating at 65 degrees C for two days for honey and three days for wax, a procedure which would not be feasible in commercial honey production.

3. RECENT STUDIES UNDER CANADIAN CONDITIONS

SASKATCHEWAN, 1988

Menthol crystals (50 g) were placed in containers on 20 honey bee nuclei, of which eight showed positive HBTM infestations of 1-11% (mean 3.4%). Colonies were sampled pretreatment on June 28 and posttreatment on August 11, 1988. Posttreatment samples showed nondetectable levels of HBTM.

Menthol Residues

Samples of extracted honey, wax cappings and brood comb honey from the 20 nuclei (above) were analyzed for menthol residues. Samples were taken in the autumn from extracted honey, wax cappings over stored [a] feed in a brood comb, and the fall feed within the brood comb. Analysis indicated the following menthol levels:

Brood Comb Wax Cappings	11.1 ppm menthol
Brood Comb Honey	0.08 ppm menthol
Extracted Honey	0.52 ppm menthol

SASINGTON, 1989

Effect of Menthol Formulations on HBTM

In a spring test, Trakill pellets and cardboard squares soaked in menthol Crisco shortening and menthol were placed in colonies at four locations, as follows (Gruszka, 1989, pers.commu.):

FORMULATION	N	AVERAGE HBTM LEVELS BEFORE	AFTER
Trakill pellets	20	4.2%	ND in 12 colonies 2.1% in 7 colonies 29% in 1 colony
Cardboard/Crisco	25	3.7%	ND in 20 colonies 1.2% in 4 colonies 7% in 1 colony

In a summer test, Trakill synthetic menthol pellets and Menthvet ment strips were tested on each of 10 colonies in an apiary with an initial average HBTM infestation of 53.8% (Gruszka, 1989, pers.commu.). Ten colonies were left nontreated. Treatments were placed on the colonies on July 24, 1989, and colonies were sampled for treatment and again on August 24, 1989. The average daily high temperature was 22.4 degrees C during the month of August. Average mite reductions were as follows:

TREATMENT	N	AVERAGE % HBTM REDUCTION
Menthol Strips	9	79.0% a*
Trakill pellets	8	78.6% a
Nontreated	10	-5.3% b

*Values followed by the same letter are not significantly different at the 0.01 level, Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Effect of Temperature on Mortality of Mated Females

Survival of mated females of different formulations of menthol was compared over 30 days at two different temperature ranges (17° or 28-35° C. range, respectively):

Formulation	% WEIGHT LOSS		WEIGHT LOSS PER DAY (g)	
	17-25°C	28-35°C	17-25°C	28-35°C
1. Control (no menthol)				
Treated	1.70	14.43	0.15	0.31
Control	1.40	25.57	0.32	0.65
Perforated polyethylene	6.83	15.42	0.20	0.41
2. Control (no menthol)		57.72		0.32

Effect of Menthol on Queen-Survival

Three dosages of menthol pellets in screen packets were applied to queen cells in order to determine the effect of menthol on queen survival and survival of the queen (Clark, Nelson, and McQueen, 1961). The following table indicates percent survival at certain time intervals after application.

PERCENT SURVIVAL OF QUEENS FROM 25 QUEEN CELLS INSTALLED AT TIME OF MENTHOL APPLICATION.

DOSE (g)	DAY 7	DAY 16	DAY 26	DAY 33
0	80%	75%	75%	76%
10	52	40	32	28
20	55	52	18	48
40	28	23	28	28

Most of the reduction in survival occurred in the first week after installation of the cells, and appeared to result from lack of

Page 10

the colony will have trouble building up, producing an average honey crop, and wintering. The Saskatchewan data above indicate that a four week summer treatment of highly infested colonies with menthol drops mite infestation levels significantly; but even so, the colonies are already so severely weakened that they do not have a chance to build up to the strength necessary for successful wintering. The Saskatchewan and BC data above indicate that treatment of low HBIM infestation levels with menthol in June results in negligible or no HBIM in mid-July, while further treatment in the autumn maintains low levels. Treatment of HBIM infestation may therefore have to take place while levels are low enough that the colony has not experienced serious damage and is still salvageable.

Commercial beekeepers in regions where HBIM is now established at low levels require ready access to a control substance such as menthol, in order that HBIM numbers do not have a chance to build up to the levels known to cause economic loss.

I recognize that we do not yet have a firm recommendation regarding the timing and dosage of menthol for HBIM control. However, we now have indications from several provinces that various formulations and dosages of menthol in the spring and summer reduce levels of infestation. Research initiatives will continue to examine menthol under controlled conditions in order to determine the most efficacious methods of use (eg. Agriculture Canada; Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association/Saskatchewan Agriculture Development Fund; University of Guelph; British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture & Food).

We are therefore seeking registration of menthol for use in control of HBIM, in order that as control information becomes available the commercial beekeepers of Canada have some immediate and approved means of HBIM treatment. Further, we desire a generic registration, in order that all sources and formulations of menthol will be readily available to beekeepers at competitive prices.

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APPENDIX O
NATIONAL HONEY LEVY

Committee Report Submitted by Dale Hansen

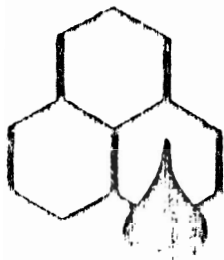
During the early part of 1989, I pursued information that the executive received in Ottawa in November of 1988. At that time the executive and I informed officials in Agriculture Canada that the beekeeping industry was aware of the need for a levy or 'check off system' to collect funds nationally to be used to finance promotion and research. I did little through the summer and early fall as the executive felt that the government was aware of our position and we had been informed that this approach would require changes to existing legislation.

In November, the CHC Executive met with Agriculture Canada officials and again discussed levy collection. They were informed that as it now stands, the government of Canada can only collect money for the government of Canada; it has no legal power to collect taxes or levies for other groups or commodities. In order to give the government offices the power to do this either new legislation must be implemented or current legislation must be amended. There are currently two acts on the books that are applicable, the Agriculture Products Marketing Act, which would require major changes, and the Farm Products Marketing Act, which appears to have the best possibilities for revision. To revise this particular act would require the involvement and co-operation of provincial authorities.

I have been in contact with the Canadian Horticulture Council, and the Western Grains Research Foundation, who, along with other commodity groups, support the idea of a national levy system. Agriculture Canada also appears to support a national system, however, they are running into stumbling blocks with the Department of Finance and other sections within government. The Minister of Agriculture has placed this subject on the 'Fast Track' list, and a committee of Bureaucrats is presently formulating a discussion paper for consideration at approximately the first of February of this year.

In these initial stages, the Executive and I have concentrated our efforts toward getting the mechanism in place for collection of levy funds, as this seems to be a major hurdle. We have as yet had no real discussions concerning setting an amount or formula for the calculation of individual contributions under the proposed levy system.

APPENDIX P



**Canadian Honey Council
Conseil Canadien du Miel**

P.O. Box 1566
Nipawin, Saskatchewan
S0E 1E0
Phone 306 862-3844
Fax 306 862-5122

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1989-90

INCOME

Delegate Seats (@3,000).....	\$27,000.00
Packing Plant Memberships (@200.00)....	1,000.00
Supplier Memberships (@200.00).....	800.00
Memberships (basic, sustaining & 300)..	10,000.00
Advertisements - Hive Lights.....	2,000.00
Grants.....	300.00
Donations.....	300.00
Annual Meeting.....	<u>5,000.00</u>
Total	46,400.00

EXPENSES

Annual Meeting.....	\$ 5,000.00
Administration.....	17,000.00
Apimondia	600.00
Audit.....	480.00
Corporate Filing Fee.....	30.00
Insurance.....	100.00
Hive Lights.....	3,000.00
Office Supplies.....	2,500.00
Honorarium.....	1,000.00
Telephone.....	5,000.00
Travel.....	8,000.00
Depreciation.....	<u>300.00</u>
Total	43,010.00

This leaves a surplus to go toward the deficit

APPENDIX Q

JAN 22/90

INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS
HONEY & HONEY RELATED PRODUCTS

ATTACHED ARE SOME TRADE STATISTICS AVAILABLE THROUGH
STATISTICS CANADA. ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THESE STATISTICS,
OR ABOUT CANADIAN HONEY STATISTICS GENERALLY, CAN BE
DIRECTED TO: LES MACARTNEY,
HORTICULTURE CROPS UNIT,
STATISTICS CANADA
OTTAWA K1A 0T6

OR TELEPHONE: (613) 951-3854

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CODES

AS OF JAN 1988 THE TRADE CODES CHANGED TO CONFORM
WITH REVISED INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION CODES.

PRODUCTS	OLD TRADE CODE (BEFORE 1988)	NEW TRADE CODES (AFTER 1988)	
		EXPORTS	IMPORTS
NATURAL HONEY	055-09	0409.00.00	0409.00.00.10 0409.00.00.90
BEESWAX	394-05	1521.90.00	1521.90.10.00
PACKAGED BEES	009-10	0106.00.20	(SEE BELOW)

IMPORTS OF PACKAGED BEES ARE NOW BROKEN INTO 5 CLASSES:

0106.00.00.21 - BEES IN A PACKAGE NOT EXCEEDING 1 KG.
0106.00.00.22 - BEES IN A PACKAGE BETWEEN 1 KG AND 1.5 KG
0106.00.00.23 - BEES IN A PACKAGE BETWEEN 1.5 KG-2 KG.
0106.00.00.24 - BEES IN A PACKAGE EXCEEDING 2 KG.
0106.00.00.30 - QUEEN BEES

TABLE 1. VOLUME OF CANADIAN HONEY EXPORTS, 1985- OCT 1989*

	1985	1986	1987	1988	JAN-OCT 1989*
	(LBS)	(LBS)	(LBS)	(LBS)	(LBS)
United States	30861505	18841873	13116266	11893983	27355917
United Kingdom	1322176	1584035	1981554	3143909	1804585
Ireland	0	71983	74316	36401	
Belgium-Luxem.	133624	193068	211157	169723	
Denmark	0	84020	692783	968691	
France	766847	826837	1766405	1967213	850398
West Germany	3088542	2720130	3586729	6755949	3804228
Iceland	750	9330	10999	0	
Italy	184547	165949	45625	0	
Netherlands	345074	334580	678356	650505	
Spain	0	0	180018	0	0
Sweden	149185	82052	316297	2498539	782745
Switzerland	36892	95637	96424	71760	
Hungary	38502	0	0	0	
Ethiopia	5071	0	0	0	
Israel	0	0	127610	0	
Kuwait	0	41562	24617	0	
Saudi Arabia	42600	0	0	110690	
Yemen, North	40799	0	0	0	
Algeria	265	0	0	0	
Hong Kong	14894	10624	38486	12233	
India	37324	0	0	0	
Malaysia	0	0	3463	0	
Pakistan	39544	0	30001	0	
Singapore	899	0	0	2643	
Japan	831127	826908	916770	2769515	3524169
South Korea	44831	0	40472	827	
Taiwan	41890	169886	54119	47272	
French Oceania	0	0	1323	0	
Venezuela	26907	0	0	0	
Bahamas	10135	6550	6649	2478	
Bermuda	14288	18292	9550	63786	
Barbados	11821	21883	13506	4478	
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	
Trinidad-Tobago	0	0	399	0	
Fr. West Indies	0	3020	3020	0	
St. Pierre-Miq.	1947	2198	2586	5124	
Mexico	0	0	8001	0	
Other Countries**				146640	1578051
Total	38091986	26110415	24037501	31322359	39700092

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA, CATALOGUE NO'S 65-202 AND 65-004.

* 1989 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY

** IN 1989 "OTHER COUNTRIES" MAY INCLUDE COUNTRIES

IN THE ABOVE TABLE STUB SHOWING A BLANK.

TABLE 2. VOLUME OF CANADIAN HONEY IMPORTS, 1985-OCT 1989

	1985 (LBS)	1986 (LBS)	1987 (LBS)	1988 (LBS)	JAN-OCT 1989* (LBS)
United States	256466	238955	634396	757526	142088
United Kingdom	24185	25020	58017	18576	
Austria	847	0	0	0	
France	1936	5410	4919	1790	
West Germany	2646	6859	5375	5053	
Greece	37807	21250	30415	70427	
Italy	185	295	165	17154	
Netherlands	895	1239	1131	0	
Portugal	1323	3042	661	0	
Sweden	0	928	0	0	
Switzerland	7890	16427	8929	2584	
Hungary	19842	100324	0	19842	
Israel	3594	2401	4500	0	
Turkey	0	0	661	0	
Sri Lanka	0	300	0	529	
Hong Kong	27829	18547	24868	26652	
China P. Rep.	7756	21643	84532	48072	
Japan	1470	604	399	0	
Australia	1735	4050	0	57605	
Fiji	44	119	0	0	
New Zealand	0	714	3968	0	
Argentina	146244	72040	0	0	
Mexico	0	43876	0	0	
Other Countries**				0	19749
Total	542692	584044	862936	1025809	161837

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA, CATALOGUE NO'S 65-203 AND 65-007.

* 1989 DATA ARE PRELIMINARY

** MAY INCLUDE COUNTRIES IN THE ABOVE STUB THAT SHOW BLANKS
IN 1989 COLUMN.

TABLE 3. CANADIAN BEESWAX IMPORTS

YEAR	QUANTITY	VALUE
	LBS.	\$
1973	116419	112000
1974	271127	405000
1975	214808	310000
1976	212721	292000
1977	126018	250000
1978	102747	256000
1979	88232	215000
1980	122151	332000
1981	82519	253000
1982	77699	220000
1983	61579	186000
1984	57214	111371
1985	62860	198000
1986	112833	261000
1987	159410	337000
1988	112043	229000
1989*	121316	293000

SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA, CATALOGUE 65-203
* 1989 DATA CUMULATIVE TO OCT 1989 AND ARE PRELIMINARY

TABLE 4. IMPORTS OF PACKAGED* BEES BY PROVINCE OF CLEARING, 1985-1988

PROVINCE	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	NO. OF PACKAGES	VALUE \$ 000	NO. OF PACKAGES	VALUE \$ 000	NO. OF PACKAGES	VALUE \$ 000	NO. OF PACKAGES	VALUE \$ 000
NOVA SCOTIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEW BRUNSWICK	2166	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
QUEBEC	2813	61	610	4	1770	10	-	-
ONTARIO	8653	109	6918	91	1948	34	4092	60
MANITOBA	26921	568	34584	832	21357	513	3691	58
SASKATCHEWAN	2407	48	1734	34	733	13	6642	48
ALBERTA	3596	60	10802	178	7543	137	1870	14
BRITISH COLUMBIA	202480	4628	177499	4127	160182	3547	9758	142
CANADA	249036	5515	232147	5266	193533	4254	26053	322

SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE DIVISION, STATISTICS CANADA

* QUEEN BEES ARE DENOMINATED IN NUMBERS RATHER THAN PACKAGES.

Price: Canada, \$10.00
Other Countries, \$12.00

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HONEY AND MAPLE PRODUCTS

HIGHLIGHTS

Honey production decreased 24% in 1989 compared to 1988 while the output of maple products rose 5% during the same period.

Production and Value of Honey

Canadian honey production in 1989 is estimated at 61.9 million pounds, down 24% from 1988 and the lowest output since 1977. In the Prairie Provinces, lower yields, combined with a 5% decrease in colony numbers, resulted in a 31% drop in production from a year earlier. The impact of reduced yields was most pronounced in Saskatchewan where the average fell 95 lbs/colony below last year's record.

Total value of the 1988 crop is estimated at \$45.1 million compared to \$50.6 million in 1987.

Beekeepers replying to the questionnaire, on which this report is based, were asked to provide volume and price figures for honey sold (or to be sold) in bulk and in retail containers. This information received from the beekeepers was used in calculating a weighted provincial average price. The 1988 value figures are preliminary and subject to revision.

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 where data are not available, the estimates are prepared by Statistics Canada in cooperation with the provincial apianists.

Note

Quebec estimates for 1989 are not directly comparable with previous years' data due to a change in methodology.

Horticultural Crops Unit,
Agriculture Division

October 1989

Prix: Canada, \$10.00
Autres pays, \$12.00

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

FAITS SAILLANTS

La production du miel a diminué de 24% en 1989 comparativement à 1988 tandis que la production des produits de l'érable a augmenté de 5% au cours de la même période.

Production et valeur du miel

L'estimation de la production canadienne du miel en 1989 est de 61,9 millions de livres, soit une diminution de 24% par rapport à 1988, et le plus bas niveau enregistré depuis 1977. Dans les provinces des Prairies, des diminutions au niveau des rendements et du nombre de colonies (5%) ont résulté en une baisse de la production de 31% par rapport à 1988. C'est en Saskatchewan que la baisse des rendements s'est faite le plus sentir car la production moyenne par colonie a diminué de 95 livres par rapport au niveau record de l'an dernier.

La valeur totale de la récolte de 1988 est de 45,1 millions comparativement à 50,6 millions en 1987.

On avait demandé aux apiculteurs qui participèrent à l'enquête d'après laquelle le présent bulletin a été établi, de mentionner la quantité et le prix du 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 1988, concernant la valeur, sont provisoires et sujets à rectification.

Les estimations pour la province de Québec proviennent du Bureau de la statistique; pour l'Ontario, du ministère de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation; en Alberta, du ministère de l'agriculture et pour la Colombie Britannique, du 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 apiculteurs provinciaux.

Nota

En raison d'un changement apporté à la méthodologie, les estimations de l'année 1989 pour le Québec ne sont pas directement comparables aux estimations des années précédentes.

Sous-section de l'horticulture,
Division de l'agriculture

Octobre 1989

TABLE 1. Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees, Production and Value of Honey and Wax in Canada, (1) by Province, 1988 and 1989 with Five-year Averages, 1983-1987

TARLEAU 1. Estimation du nombre d'apiculteurs et de colonies d'abeilles, production et valeur du miel et de la cire au Canada(1), par province, 1988 et 1989 et moyenne quinquennale, pour 1983-1987

Province and year Province et année	Beekeepers Apiculteurs	Colonies	Honey - Miel	
			Average yield per colony(2) Rendement moyen par colonie(2)	
	number nombre		pounds livres	kilograms kilogrammes
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	155	1,031	94	43
1988	80	720	77	35
1989P	100	790	90	41
New Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	648	7,000	66	30
1988	370	5,700	50	23
1989P	370	6,000	70	32
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	486	4,840	78	35
1988	380	5,000	70	32
1989P	420	4,800	73	33
Quebec - Québec				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	3,760	109,400	94	43
1988	3,000	90,000	74	33
1989P	1,700	52,000	105	48
Ontario				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	4,700	113,200	82	37
1988	5,000	115,000	75	34
1989P	5,000	110,000	80	36
Manitoba				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	1,470	113,200	155	71
1988	1,200	88,000	185	84
1989P	1,200	87,000	140	64
Saskatchewan				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	1,700	109,400	159	72
1988	1,500	100,000	230	104
1989P	1,500	100,000	135	61
Alberta				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	1,628	183,200	132	60
1988	1,140	150,000	153	70
1989P	850	135,000	126	57
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	5,370	56,580	91	41
1988	4,950	54,000	66	30
1989P	4,950	53,000	78	35
CANADA				
AVERAGE/MOYENNE 1983-1987	19,917	697,851	121	55
1988	17,620	608,420	134	61
1989P	16,090	548,590	113	51

(1) Does not include Newfoundland. - Sans Terre-Neuve.

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

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

P Preliminary figures - Nombres provisoires

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

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

TABLE 1. Estimation of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees, Production and Value of Honey and Wax in Canada, (1) by Province, 1988 and 1989 with Five-year Averages, 1983-1987

TABLEAU 1. Estimation du nombre d'apiculteurs et de colonies d'abeilles, production et valeur du miel et de la cire au Canada (1), par province, 1988 et 1989 et moyenne quinquennale, pour 1983-1987

Province and year	Honey - Miel		Total Value	Value of Honey and Wax
	Total production			
Province et année	Production totale		Valeur totale	Valeur du miel et de la cire
	thousands of pounds	metric tonnes	thousands of dollars	
	milliers de livres	tonnes métriques	milliers de dollars	
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	97	44	126	126
1988	55	25	83	83
1989P	71	32	..	..
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	461	209	526	539
1988	285	129	402	411
1989P	420	191	..	..
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	375	170	511	527
1988	350	159	460	470
1989P	350	159	..	..
Quebec - Québec				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	10,356	4698	11,490	11,722
1988	6,620	3005	8,141	8,254
1989P	5,465	2479	..	..
Ontario				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	9,210	4178	7,633	7,823
1988	8,625	3912	7,642	7,809
1989P	8,800	3992	..	..
Manitoba				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	17,547	7959	9,054	9,436
1988	16,300	7394	6,642	6,832
1989P	12,200	5534	..	..
Saskatchewan				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	17,303	7849	9,059	9,378
1988	23,000	10433	9,338	9,649
1989P	13,500	6123	..	..
Alberta				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	24,138	10949	12,793	13,061
1988	23,000	10433	9,200	9,511
1989P	17,000	7711	..	..
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique				
Average/Moyenne 1983-1987	5,169	2344	4,807	4,928
1988	3,564	1617	3,208	3,236
1989P	4,134	1875	..	..
CANADA				
AVERAGE/MOYENNE 1983-1987	84,656	38400	55,978	57,531
1988	81,799	37105	45,116	46,327
1989P	61,940	28096	..	..

(1) Does not include Newfoundland. - Sans Terre-Neuve

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

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

P Preliminary figures / Nombres provisoires

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

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

NUMBER OF COUNTEES IN CANADA

	P.C.T.	N.S.	N.B.	QUE.	ONT.	MAN.	SASK.	ALTA.	B.C.	CANADA
1960	1,000	1,000	5,000	120,000	110,000	111,000	102,000	172,000	56,500	634,500
1961	1,000	1,000	5,000	120,000	110,000	115,000	105,000	180,000	55,400	634,500
1962	1,000	1,000	4,100	110,000	111,000	120,000	105,000	181,000	53,500	634,500
1963	1,000	1,000	5,000	100,000	120,000	110,000	120,000	190,000	55,000	734,000
1964	1,000	1,000	5,000	97,000	115,000	107,000	115,000	193,000	56,500	734,000
1965	1,000	1,000	5,000	99,000	115,000	88,000	100,000	150,000	54,000	734,000
1966	1,000	1,000	5,000	92,000	110,000	87,000	100,000	135,000	53,000	734,000

CURRENCY EXPORT FISCAL YEAR (July-July)	FROM CANADA TO USA			TOTAL CANADIAN EXPORTS			DIFFERENCE WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR (%)
	TOTAL /KG	TOTAL /4	TOTAL \$/KG	TOTAL /KG	TOTAL /4	TOTAL /100	
1970-71	2,292,76	612	0.27	8,727,917	3,444	0.39	100
1971-72	2,686,977	1,343	0.50	7,944,282	4,004	0.50	100
1972-73	1,630,191	1,167	0.72	8,365,512	6,327	0.76	100
1973-74	1,120,869	1,137	1.01	4,457,367	4,295	0.96	100
1974-75	3,435,719	3,268	0.95	4,995,208	5,273	1.05	100
1975-76	2,681,032	1,797	0.86	3,514,678	3,532	1.00	100
1976-77	4,039,693	3,711	0.92	6,683,201	6,578	0.98	100
1977-78	6,202,729	6,632	1.07	8,673,921	9,696	1.11	100
1978-79	2,786,371	3,396	1.22	6,192,855	8,536	1.38	100
1979-80	6,203,719	8,122	1.31	10,551,849	15,374	1.46	100
1980-81	5,694,387	7,856	1.38	8,850,995	13,292	1.50	100
1981-82	5,025,480	7,335	1.46	8,610,477	13,662	1.56	100
1982-83	7,053,788	10,222	1.45	9,553,940	14,654	1.53	100
1983-84	11,439,059	15,749	1.38	14,635,364	20,819	1.42	100
1984-85	16,547,035	21,000	1.27	19,961,772	25,918	1.30	100
1985-86	11,764,611	16,582	1.41	14,476,378	21,172	1.46	100
1986-87	5,220,801	7,407	1.42	9,578,367	14,683	1.53	100
1987-88	6,445,012	8,055	1.25	14,787,949	17,666	1.20	100
1988-89	11,046,426	11,391	1.03	17,750,355	20,233	1.14	100
1989-90 (AUG.)	1,161,708	1,203	1.04	2,007,706	2,207	1.10	100

Source: Statistic Canada Catalogue # 65-004

APPENDIX R
CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

Financial Statement - August 1, 1989 - January 20, 1990

Bank balance August 1, 1989 4713.00

INCOME

memberships	
basic	1588.80
Sustaining	1500.00
Sponsor	2759.00
Delegate fee	12450.00
Donation Sask 300 Club	1122.58
Postal survey	25.00
Packing Plant fee	600.00
Transfer from Marketing	
Plan re: employ deduct.	309.84
Telephone	39.08
Government of Canada	328.00
Fax - copier Marketing Plan	1337.48
Loomis Courier	26.57
Photo copying	80.51
Total	<u>22166.86</u>

Expenses

Bank charges	76.56
Cook Books	125.00
Pack wages	1122.58
Wages and deductions	8293.95
Travel	3949.58
Office supplies	1232.10
Newletter	1677.83
Telephone	2444.22
Insurance bond	100.00
Lease fax - copier	
Marketing Plan	1337.48
President's honorarium	1000.00
Newletter ad refund	250.00
Total	<u>20609.30</u>

Bank balance as of January 20, 1990 6270.56

APPENDIX S

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

Financial Statement - June 20, 1988 - December 31, 1989

Honey Marketing Plan

INCOME

Provincial Contributions	\$52,000.00
Government Grant CAMDI	9,837.48
Rebate - Computerland	9.60
Cook Book sale	3.00
Interest Income	2,158.12
Transfer from Promotion Account	<u>951.01</u>
TOTAL	64,959.21

EXPENSES

Bank Charges	300.41
Office rent	1,096.77
Office Supplies	1,809.94
Public Relations	381.19
Travel	4,424.21
Contract - Marketing coordinator	21,923.72
Office Equipment	7,965.04
Telephone	1,065.82
Fax - copier rent	1,537.48
Cook books	148.26
Administration	1,104.32
Technician Services	<u>150.00</u>
TOTAL	41,907.16

Balance as of December 31, 1989 in deposit and certificates \$23,052.05

Honey Marketing Plan

Provincial contributions to date		Budgeted
British Columbia	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Alberta	14,500.00	14,500.00
Saskatchewan	10,500.00	10,500.00
Manitoba	18,000.00	10,500.00
Ontario	6,000.00	6,000.00
Quebec	-----	6,500.00
New Brunswick	500.00	500.00
Nova Scotia	<u>500.00</u>	<u>500.00</u>
TOTAL	52,000.00	52,000.00

Expenses related to budget	Budgeted	Actual	
Contract Consultant (Year 1, 1989-90)	27,500.00	\$21,923.72	\$ 5,576.28
Travel and Public Relations	18,000.00	4,805.40	13,194.60
Office Equipment and Supplies computer, etc.	8,000.00	7,965.04	34.96
Office Administration (Lucie's office and General Office)	8,000.00	7,213.00	787.00
Market Research	<u>38,500.00</u>		<u>38,500.00</u>
Totals	100,000.00	41907.16	58,092.84