

Canadian Honey Council Conseil Canadien du Miel

Minutes and Proceedings 54th ANNUAL MEETING

**MAYFIELD INN
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
JANUARY
14, 16 & 17
1995**

OFFICE:

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

OFFICERS

1994-95

PRESIDENT
VICE PRESIDENT
1st EXECUTIVE MEMBER
2nd EXECUTIVE MEMBER

Barrie Termeer
Jean-Pierre Chapleau
Phil Janz
Lorne Peters

PAST PRESIDENTS

1940-41
1942
1943
1944
1945
1946
1947-49
1950-51
1952
1953-54
1955-56
1957-58
1959-65
1966-67
1968-69
1969-71
1971-72
1972-74
1974-76
1976-78
1978-80
1980-82
1982-84
1984-86
1986-88
1989-93

W.R. Agar*
S.M. Deschenes*
J.W. Braisthwaite*
P.C. Colquhoun*
A.T. Brown
V.E. Phillips*
F.R. Garland*
J.N. Dymont
P. Kowalski*
W.H. Turnbull*
H.C. Allen*
S.J. Lye
V. Mesley
F.J. Burnett
E. Asher
L. Truscott
D.F. Peer
R. Bird
J.M. Smith
G. Paradis
T. Taylor
H. Bryans
M. Abrahamson
J. Awram
D. Hansen
R. Congdon

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

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

* Deceased

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

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL DELEGATES - 1994-95

PRESIDENT:

Barrie Termeer, Alberta Beekeepers' Association
General Delivery
Rollyview, Alberta T0C 2K0 Ph/Fax: 403 986-3040

VICE-PRESIDENT:

Jean-Pierre Chapleau
Federation des producteurs de miel du quebec-U.P.A.
1282 rang 8,
St-Adrien de Ham, Quebec JOA 1C0
Phone: 819 828-3396 Fax: 819 828-0357

EXECUTIVE MEMBER:

Phil Janz, Maritime Beekeepers' Association
R.R. #1
Belmont, Nova Scotia B0M 1C0 Ph/Fax: 902 662-2150

EXECUTIVE MEMBER:

Lorne Peters, Manitoba Beekeepers' Association
Box 98
Kleefeld, Manitoba R0A 0V0 Ph/Fax: 204 377-4242

BRITISH COLUMBIA HONEY PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Ted Hancock
P.O. Box Dog Creek
Dog Creek, B.C. V0L 1J0 Ph/Fax: 604 440-5689

SASKATCHEWAN BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

Wink Howland
Box 55, Site 3
Yorkton, Sask. S3N 2X5
Phone: 306 783-7046 Fax: 306 786-6001

ONTARIO BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

David MacMillan
R.R. # 2
Thornloe, Ontario P0J 1S0 Ph: 705 647-5234

PACKERS ASSOCIATION

Jean-Marc Labonte
530 rang Nault
Victoriaville, Quebec G6P 7R5
Phone: 819 758-3877 Fax: 819 758-9386

BEE MAID HONEY

Cor De Wit
R.R. #2
Leduc, Alberta T9E 2X2 Ph/Fax: 403 986-8582

C.A.P.A. REPRESENTATIVE (non voting)

Mark Winston
Dept. of Biological Sciences
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6
Ph: 604 291-4475 or 4459 Fax: 604 291-3496

Supplier Representative seat empty
Producer/Packer Representative seat empty

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

54th. ANNUAL MEETING

Edmonton, Alberta

January 14, 16 & 17, 1994

Attendance Record

Barrie Termeer	Rollyview, Alta.
Jean-Pierre Chapleau	St-Adrien de Ham, Québec
Ted Hancock	Dog Creek, B.C.
Ron Bacon	Kinistino, Sask.
Murray Hannigan	Shellbrook, Sask.
Lorne Peters	Kleefeld, Man.
David MacMillan	Copetown, Ont.
Jean Marc Labonte	Victoriaville, Que.
Jean Paradis	Girouxville, Alta.
Linda Gane	Nipawin, Sask.
Doug Coulter	Donnelly, Alta.
Mary Rede Lye	Richmond Hill, Ont.
Trevor Weatherhead	Australia
Jack Haslen	Washington, D.C.
Linda Donovan	Moncton, N.B.
John Gruszka	Prince Albert, Sask.
Dr. William McElheran	Ottawa, Ont.
Doug McRory	Guelph, Ont.
Paul van Westendorp	Surrey, B.C.
Don Dixon	Winnipeg, Man.
Peter John Keating	St. Prime, Que.
Mark Winston	Burnaby, B.C.
Gisele Magnuson	Edmonton, Alta.
Kenn Tuckey	Edmonton, Alta.
Jacquelin Cote	Ottawa, Ont.
Phil Janz	Belmont, N.S.
John Murray	Truro, N.S.
Debbie Gane	Saskatoon, Sask.
Rob Currie	Winnipeg, Man.
Tom Hegan	Winfield, Alta.
Allen Dick	Swalwell, Alta.
James B. Clark	Wawanesa, Man.
Chester Emery	Bluffton, Alta.
Tim Wendell	Stony Plain, Alta.
Eric Abell	Gibbons, Alta.
Stan Bastura	Taber, Alta.
Bill Arnott	Tottenham, Ont.
Don Nelson	Beaverlodge, Alta.
Elmer Zumwalt	Beaverlodge, Alta.
Clem Debeau	St. Lina, Alta.
Grant Hicks	McLennan, Alta.

Wink Howland	Yorkton, Sask.
Cor De Wit	Leduc, Alta.
Ernie Fuhr	Fort. St. John, B.C.
Gerard Paradis	Falher, Alta.
Jim Campbell	Stonewall, Man.
Gilbert Wolfe	Falher, Alta.
Lee Vesper	Cawston, B.C.
D. Fairbairn	Denman Isle., B.C.
Art Bergman	Steinbach, Man.
Calvin Parsons	Meskanaw, Sask.
Jamie Erb	Shellbrook, Sask.
Jean-Pierre Marcotte	Mirabel, Que.
Paul Lambert	Wotton, Que.
Merv Malyon	Brandon, Man.
Albert Giesbrecht	Altona, Man.
Paul Benoit	Girouxville, Que.
Tom Taylor	Nipawin, Sask.
Greg Hutchings	Esterhazy, Sask.
Terry Fehr	Gladstone, Man.
Bill Lockhart	Baldur, Man.
Brian Jackson	Wawanesa, Man.
Neil Specht	Eatonia, Sask.
Donald Kitson	Portage La Prairie, Man.
F.W. Jones	Bedford, Que.
Mark Sperry	Kindred, North Dakota

LIST OF CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL MEMBERS AS OF JANUARY 1, 1995

PACKING PLANTS

Bee Maid Honey Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Billy Bee Honey Products Limited, Toronto, Ontario
Doyon & Doyon Ltee., Saint-Laurent, Quebec
Miel Labonte Inc., Victoriaville, Quebec

SUPPLIERS

F.W. Jones & Son Ltd., Bedford, Quebec

SUPPORTING MEMBERSHIPS - \$300.00 +

ALBERTA Bouquet Apiaries, St. Lina
 Fairview College, Fairview

SASKATCHEWAN Gane Honey Farms Ltd., Aylsham

ONTARIO Roger G. Congdon
 Munro Apiaries (Howard D. Bryans), Alvinston
 Termeers Apiaries Ltd., Finch

QUEBEC ODEM International Inc., Montreal

SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIPS - \$150.00 +

B.C. Babe's Honey Farm, Victoria
 James Honey Company, Arras

ALBERTA Bouquet Apiaries, St. Lina
 Christensen Bee Ranch Ltd., Mallaig
 Remi M. Christensen, St. Paul
 Tom Hegan, Winfield
 Honeybear Apiaries Ltd., Rollyview
 Denis McKenna, Fairview
 Paradis Honey Ltd., Girouxville
 Pleasant Prairie Apiaries Ltd., Wetaskiwin

SASKATCHEWAN Busy Bee Farms, Tisdale
 Gane Apiaries Ltd., Nipawin
 Gane Honey Producers, Nipawin
 Don Green, White Fox
 Groot's Honey Farm Ltd., Meadow Lake
 Hutch's Honey, Esterhazy
 Moose Meadow Apiaries, Prince Albert
 Moyer Honey Farms Ltd., Zenon Park
 Wendell Honey Farms, MacNutt

MANITOBA Vanderput Honey Farm Ltd., Carman

ONTARIO Crerar's Honey Ltd., Vernon
Dutchman's Gold, Carlisle

NOVA SCOTIA G.G. Smeltzer, Kentville

BASIC MEMBERSHIPS - \$30.00 + *

B.C. Cariboo Apiaries, Lillooet
Norman Gates, Armstrong
Ted Hancock, Dog Creek
Louis R. Holman, Duncan
Jae's Honey Ltd., Fort St. John
Allan King, Victoria
Joe Lomond, Ashcroft
Angelika & Josef Lutz, Kelowna
Douglas M. McCutcheon, Delta
Rod-Jo Moody Apiaries, Victoria
Orchard Blossom Honey, Keremeos
Alan & Meg Paulson, Merritt
Trout Lake Apiaries, Trout Lake
Van Han Apiaries, Farmington
Professor Mark L. Winston, Burnaby

ALBERTA Agriculture Canada Research Station, Beaverlodge
Joe Andreae, Calgary
Bastura Apiaries, Taber
Dunvegan Hill Honey, Fairview
Bonnie and Chester Emery, Bluffton
Gerry's Apiaries Ltd., Falher
Hauk Honey Farms Ltd., Edmonton
George D. Henn, Beaverlodge
Don L. Nelson, Beaverlodge
Jane Paull, Tofield
Clifford Sather, Warburg
Peter Sporns, Edmonton
T'N'T Apiaries, Ardmore
Tuckey Apiaries, Edmonton
Roger Walker, Edmonton
Willms Honey Producers Ltd., Scandia

SASKATCHEWAN Ron Bacon, Kinistino
Rodney Barber, Leask
B & M Honey & Wax Ltd., Tisdale
Busy Bee Honey, North Battleford
Frederick Emde, Big River

* See page 27 for new membership structure

Gaudet Apiaries Apiculture, Prince Albert
John Gruszka, Prince Albert
Ronald A. Guran, Saskatoon
Hamilton Bee Ranch Ltd., Nipawin
Hannigan's Honey, Shellbrook
Howland's Honey, Yorkton
Janeil, Eatonia
Janzen Farms Ltd., Carrot River
Albert and Marlene Joslin, Saskatoon
Knox Apiaries, Nipawin
Norman Knudsen, Nipawin
Rudi Laprell, North Battleford
Albany Lebel, Arborfield
George Leggott, Lanigan
Dennis K. Mattison, Preeceville
Leo & Bev McKee, Gravelbourg
Mohr Apiaries Ltd., White Fox
Leo Monseler, Saskatoon
Calvin Parsons, Meskanaw
Prairie Nectar Apiaries, Saskatoon
Harriet Sollosy, Saskatoon
Alfred & Miriam Taylor, Nipawin
Victor Apiaries, Nipawin
Ernest G. Whelpton, Regina
West Cowen Apiaries, Big River
Gordon Zosel, Pleasantdale

MANITOBA

Norman Bartel, Kleefeld
Bee Sweet Honey, Virden
Art Bergman, Steinbach
Campbell Honey Farm, Stonewall
Don Dixon, Winnipeg
Earl Dueck, Oak Lake
M. Dueck Apiaries, Kleefeld
Philip Froese, Morden
Albert J. Giesbrecht, Altona
Honeytree Apiaries, Kleefeld
Interlake Honey Producers, Fisher Branch
Brian Jackson, Wawanesa
Harold Kehler, Steinbach
Kemnay Apiaries, Brandon
Kieper Honey, Russell
Kitson Apiaries Ltd., Portage la Prairie
Jacob Kroeker, Winnipeg
Meadowlark Honey, Gladstone
MacGregor Wax Works, MacGregor
Stephen D. Olnick, Stonewall
Ted Ostermann, Selkirk
Peters Honey Farm, Kleefeld
Podolski Honey Farms, Ethelbert
Rocklake Apiaries Ltd., Baldur
K. Earl Rutherford, Eriksdale

Bruce Smirl, Notre Dame De Lourdes
Sunnybrook Bee Farm, Steinbach
Turnbull Enterprises Ltd., Elgin
Jacob J. Waldner, Elm Creek
Western Sky Apiaries, Dauphin

ONTARIO

Beetown Honey Products Inc., Beeton
Kenneth Bell, Thornbury
Davis Bryans, Alvinston
John Bryans, Alvinston
Chatsworth Honey, Chatsworth
Tom Congdon, Cottam
Ivan J. Fidler, Elmwood
Keith B. Forsyth, Grimsby
B. Hogan Apiaries, Bath
Kouba Apiaries Inc., Manotick
MacMillan Apiaries Ltd., Thornloe
Doug McRory, Guelph
Munro Apiaries (Howard Munro), Alvinston
Dr. Gard Otis, Guelph
Parker Bee Apiaries, Beamsville
Penauta Products Inc., Stouffville
Mrs. Wendy Rebanks, Toronto
Jack Robinson, Weston
Luisa Schreiber, Harrow
Dr. Cynthia Scott-Dupree, Guelph
Marijan Zic, Toronto

QUEBEC

Jean-Pierre Chapleau, Saint-Adrien de Ham
Claude & Gisele Fournier, Ste-Justine de Newton
Peter John Keating, Alma
Bernard Levac, Argenteuil
Miel McCaig, St-Lazare

NOVA SCOTIA

Cosman & Whidden Honey Co., Wolfville
John Murray, Truro
Dick Rogers, Kentville

NEW BRUNSWICK

Heather Clay, Fredericton
Ralph Lockhart, Moncton

P.E.I.

Eunice D. Wonnacott, Charlottetown

MINUTES OF THE 54TH ANNUAL MEETING

- call to order** The meeting was called to order on January 14, 1995 by President Barrie Termeer.
- notice of meeting** Notice of meeting was read, as printed in the Volume 7 No. 3 issue of Hive Lights.
- introductory remarks** Barrie Termeer, President, welcomed everyone to the 54th Annual Meeting of The Canadian Honey Council. Barrie also asked the delegates and membership to note the changes to the program. Introductory Remarks forms Appendix A.
- welcome from the province** Jean Paradis, Alberta Beekeepers Association director, Girouxville, Alberta welcomed all the delegates, membership and guests to the Province of Alberta and especially to Edmonton. Mr. Paradis wished the delegates a very successful meeting.
- motion on committees** Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Murray Hannigan that the President appoint the committees for the meeting.....carried
- committees** Mr. Termeer appointed the following to committees for the meeting.
Nominating Committee - Jean-Pierre Chapleau
Elections Chairperson - Kenn Tuckey
Scrutineers - Mary Lye and Doug Coulter
Budget Committee - Dave MacMillan and Phil Janz
Resolutions Committee - Lorne Peters and Ted Hancock
- president's report** Barrie Termeer reported on the activities of the Canadian Honey Council for the past year. This report is Appendix B. **MOTION:** Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Ted Hancock that the President's Report be accepted as presented.....carried.
- secretary's report** Linda Gane reported on the activities of the Canadian Honey Council office for the past year. Linda also reminded the delegates and membership of the decline in membership revenue and that the issue would have to be addressed in the upcoming year. This report forms Appendix C. **MOTION:** Moved by Barrie Termeer and seconded by Murray Hannigan that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

1994 resolutions

Barrie Termeer, President reported on each resolution that came from the 53rd Annual Meeting and the actions that had been taken by the Executive and delegates. Barrie also talked about the transit ban (regarding shipment of bees through the United States from another country) as it is interpreted by the United States. **MOTION:** Moved by Murray Hannigan and seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau that this report be accepted as presented.

Australian Certification for Live Bee Exports

Mr. Trevor Weatherhead, Australian Beekeeper and Mr. Jack Haslen, Australian Veterinary Council from the embassy in Washington, D.C., USA came to the meeting to report that Varroa had been found on the islands to the north of Australia. It was pointed out that at the present time Canada required a permit from the exporting country saying that Varroa was not present in that country. In this case, the islands were classed as being a part of Australia, even though there was a great expanse of water between them and the mainland. They were asking that the Canadian Honey Council recommend to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada that the mainland be considered for shipment, but that the wording on the certificate would have to be changed to identify the mainland and not just say Australia. The Canadian Honey Council will deal with this in their resolutions section. Barrie Termeer thanked Mr. Weatherhead and Mr. Haslen for taking time to come to the meeting to explain their situation.

Switzer Report

The Canadian Honey Council responses to the Switzer Report was presented to the meeting by Barrie Termeer, President. This report and the response from the Federal Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, The Honourable Ralph Goodale, forms Appendix D.

Impact Assessment Report

Dr. William McElheran, Chief, Import Animals & Quarantine, Animal Health Division, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, pointed out that the border closure expires on December 31, 1995, unless extended. He explained the regulatory process that must be undertaken to extend the importation ban on bees from the Continental United States. Mr. McElheran said that Brian Perth recommends that we have a permit in place to run

concurrently with border closure. The reasoning behind this is that it will allow time to develop protocol if we let the border closure "run out".

The risk assessment was done by the federal government to address the risks of importing queens and packages from the United States.

Dr. McElheran also talked about Comb and bees being allowed free movement to and from the United States.

As the Risk Assessment is a 44 page document all by itself, Linda Gane will mail it to anyone that would like a copy. Please send request to Canadian Honey Council, P.O. Box 1566, Nipawin, Saskatchewan, S0B 1E0.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Mr. Jacquelin Cote, Chief, Dairy, Fruit and Vegetable Division gave an extensive report that included Chemical Analysis Results, imports of honey from China and repacking of imported honey. This report forms Appendix E.

Stats Canada Report This report was presented to the delegates and membership by Ms. Gisele Magnuson, Market and Industry Services Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Edmonton, Alberta. The report was prepared by Gary Hergert, Market and Industry Services Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. This report and the Statistics Canada report forms Appendix F.

Check-off Committee Report This report was presented to the delegates, membership and visitors by Lorne Peters, delegate from Manitoba.

Mr. Peters reported that some provinces are not on line with their legislation so as to provide for a national check-off program. Mr. Peters also reported that a National referendum may be all that has to happen, whereas before it would have had to be a referendum in each province. Provisions for a national check-off is being pursued by more industries than the honey industry.

MOTION: Moved by Ted Hancock and seconded by David MacMillan that this report be accepted as presented....carried.

Promotion Committee Report Jean-Pierre Chapleau reported on the promotion under the FSAM II Provision. This report forms Appendix G.

Report from the Promotion Co-ordinator Ms. Mary Lye presented her work to date on the promotion program. She stated the total dollar value that could be attributed to her work. This was done through magazines, newspapers, TV and radio spots. She has been able to obtain these for very little cash outlay because she is promoting generic honey

and Ms. Lye has on occasion promoted the value of beekeeping and pollination in the agricultural community for us. This report forms Appendix H.

MOTION: Moved by Murray Hannigan and seconded by Phil Janz that this report be accepted as reported.

Chemicals Committee Report Kerry Clark, CAPA member, presented the delegates, membership and guests with the update on the CAPA Chemicals Committee work for the past year. This report forms Appendix H.

MOTION: Moved by Jean Marc Labonte and Seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau that this report be accepted as presented....carried.

Mites and mite control in the United States Mr. Keith Delaplane, Georgia, U.S.A. gave the delegates, membership and guests an overview of the mites in the United States and the control applications for the mites. He explained in detail the factors that they were addressing; acute toxicity, chronic, non target organisms, environmental fate, residues and tolerances. He explained that the effectiveness is not addressed.

Menthol is used for Tracheal mites and is a crystalline that evaporates at 70 degrees and melts at 102 degrees. He said the vapours are heavier than air. Menthol should be applied above the cluster. It is relatively non-toxic to bees. The user should use something to protect their eyes from the fumes.

Apistan is used for control of Varroa mites. It is stable in sunlight, insoluble in water. It is a contact poison. The user should wear gloves and remember to follow the label directions.

Terramycin and its usage was included in his talk to the group. Mr. Delaplane impressed upon the group that in the US there is a zero tolerance for terramycin in pollen collected by bees. He pointed out that again the directions on the label should be used. There was a lot of misuse of Terramycin. There is a lack of research for this drug. It has unpredictable control and unpredictable effects on bees. It encourages pest resistance.

The floor was opened to questions to which Mr. Delaplane responded.

CAPA Import Committee Report Mr. Doug McRory, Provincial Apiarist for Ontario reported on the activities for the import committee for the past year. Mr. McRory included Hawaii and the recommendations from

CAPA regarding future inspections and CAPA was recommending that we accept Australia's new wording for the certificate to import bees from that country. **MOTION:** Moved by Phil Janz and seconded by Lorne Peters that this report be accepted as presented....carried

FSAM II Report

Mr. Barrie Termeer, President of the Canadian Honey Council gave a detailed over view of the activities of the Research and Promotion components regarding the FSAM II funding received by the Council. The FSAM II program has to be finalized by March 31st of this year. We still have some funding to allocate, but not much. The FSAM II Committee will address this issue prior to the end of the meeting. Mr. Termeer pointed out to the delegates and members that it would be imperative in the future to have a mechanism to collect funding for both research and promotion. The governments are looking at joint funding rather than just handing out money to industry. **MOTION:** Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Murray Hannigan that this report be accepted as reported....carried.

Hawaii Protocol

Mr. Barrie Termeer explained to the group that the inspections in Hawaii could be lessened for the upcoming year. This was in the original agreement for protocol with Hawaii if they have proved that they are clean of any mites or africanized bees, which are of concern to Canada. Mr. Termeer is recommending to the delegates that they reduce the inspection requirements for the upcoming year. **MOTION:** Moved by Lorne Peters and seconded by Jean Marc Labonte that this report be accepted as presented....carried.

Breeding for Varroa Resistance

Mr. Ernesto Guzman from Mexico explained that they have been breeding for Varroa-Resistance in Mexico. He reiterated that the mite was found in 1992 and that the average infestation is 9%. They feel that treatments for Varroa would probably leave residues in the honey and wax. It may be toxic to man and bees and that treatments were costly and time consuming. The other method of control is developing a resistance to the Varroa mite. They have been looking at different bees and the capping days of the larvae. They found that the Cape Bee is 9.6 days with the African Bee being 11 days and the European Bee being 12 days. He explained to the audience that 19

hours difference in capping time could make a great difference to the development of the mite. They are doing studies on selected African Honey Bees and European Honey Bees. They have inseminated queens of both breeds with different drones, left them in the hive until infested with mites, then froze the frames and then counted the mites and immatures. Some frames they let hatch in incubators and painted them and put them in the yards. They then collected the bees and put them in alcohol. The results showed Europeans had the highest infestations with the African being the lowest. Some larvae they have looked at for protein after being capped for 24 hours. We need more information on the Varroa mite regarding how many cycles and how long she lives. Mr. Guzman concluded his talk by saying that at the present time, if the damage is higher than the cost of treatment, then treat or conversely.

Safety Nets Report

Mr. Barrie Termeer, President of the Canadian Honey Council said that March 1, 1995 is the due date for solutions to the Safety Net Programs. He reported that Alberta is maintaining their NTSP Program. **MOTION:** Moved by Dave MacMillan and seconded by Phil Janz that this report be accepted as presented....carried.

Bylaws and Membership Committee Report

Murray Hannigan presented the group with the financial base of the Canadian Honey Council. This report forms Appendix J. **MOTION:** Moved by Ted Hancock and seconded by Jean-Pierre Chapleau that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

The Honourable W. Paszkowski - "Changing World"

The Honourable W. Paszkowski, Alberta Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, welcomed the group of delegates, members and guest to Alberta. He stated that he was an old broken down beekeeper. He acknowledged our problems as well as our ability to market top quality honey in the world market. Mr. Paszkowski emphasized the need for "value-added" to be put on our top quality product. He reiterated the Alberta role (in our industry) for the past few years; mentioning the specialist they sent to Hawaii to check into queens for the Canadian Market. He pointed out that times are changing and that we must produce what we can sell and not conversely. He said that we are making

progress in that this is the first time Agriculture has entered the GATT Negotiations. The new round of GATT will be in 2000, with starts coming in 1997.

Mr. Paszkowski pointed out that the opportunities are there for value added and we must be ready to seize them. We have to serve our customers. We have a good, clean, healthy product and we should use it to our advantage. The outlook is bright in our industry.

Publication Committee Ted Hancock talked about the upgrading of our publication "HIVE LIGHTS". Mr. Hancock's report forms Appendix K. **MOTION:** Moved by Murray Hannigan and seconded by Dave MacMillan that this report be accepted as presented....carried.

Report on the Inter Net System Mr. Jean-Pierre Chapeau explained the inter net system that is currently available for linking into. He has studied and written a report on the process and the availability and usage of the inter net system.

Labour Exchange Program Mr. Jean-Pierre Chapleau explained the thoughts behind the labour exchange program and this forms Appendix L.

Resolutions to date Lorne Peters read the resolutions to date. They will be presented to the delegates to vote on later on in the meeting.

CAPA Report Mark Winston, President of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists, gave the delegates, members and visitors an overview of the work that has been going on within their organization this past year and an update on the annual meeting just past. This report forms Appendix M. **MOTION:** Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Cor de Wit that this report be accepted as presented....carried.

AREA REPORTS **British Columbia:** This report was presented by Ted Hancock. The report forms Appendix N

Alberta: Mr. Barrie Termeer reported on production and weather conditions in Alberta. This report forms Appendix O.

Saskatchewan: Mr. Murray Hannigan reported on the poor mating and queen failures. 25% mortality of over winter colonies, with the build up great due to nice temperatures and

moisture at the right time. In the southern portion of the province they experienced good honey crops with the north losing the first 2 weeks of the honey flow to cool temperatures. There has been increased Tracheal mite incidence in the province with further need for treatment. Saskatchewan presently has its borders closed to imports of bees from any other province or country. Saskatchewan has dropped the NTSP program with NISA now being available for the 1994 crop year.

Manitoba: Lorne Peters reports that nosema was up due to cool wet temperatures in the season of 1993 and the ramifications being extended into the spring of 1994. 165 pound average from approximately 700 beekeepers. Varroa mites are low level in Manitoba. There is a voluntary buffer zone of 5 miles from the border. "Bait Hive" programs have resulted in swarms being caught and when tested, some tested positive. Some areas that tested Tracheal mites as an original find, are not detectable or at very low levels in 1994. 1994 tax year being used for the NISA Program. There is a surplus in the NTSP.

Ontario: Dave MacMillan reported that there was no payout yet for NTSP. They are still chasing some of the defaults of those that are delinquent. Mr. MacMillan's report forms Appendix P.

Quebec: Jean-Pierre Chapleau reported that there were crop pay outs under the Crop Insurance Program. Increased blueberry production has increased the pollination demand. A research symposium on pollination attended by those needing pollination. Logos were developed to be used by all Quebec beekeepers. Tracheal mites found close to the border and destroyed. Varroa mites found close to the border and not destroyed, but treated instead. Quebec is now out of the NTSP. NISA being offered for the 1994 season, 1995 may include pollination. Pollination rates vary for different crops ie: blueberry \$45.00 per colony with Apple ranging from \$25. - \$35, with an average of \$28. Farm gate price for honey around Montreal is \$1.30 - \$1.35 and in areas away from Montreal being \$1.65.

Maritimes: Phil Janz reported a very busy season. The honey flow was average with Nova

Scotia coming in at 68 pounds, Prince Edward Island coming in with 119 pounds and New Brunswick coming in with 61 pounds. It looked good in the spring, but then dry weather took over. Bulk honey price is \$.80 on the average. Blueberry Pollination is \$50. - \$80. for 3 weeks, starting June 1 the average is \$65. Apples is \$30.00 per colony. Blueberry growers still looking for extra colonies. NTSP is gone in the Maritimes. NISA is for honey only, with a very few participants.

Bee Maid: Cor de Wit talked about the sales organization of Manitoba and Alberta Honey Co-ops. The consumer demand has changed their marketing strategies. They are trying to maintain the service and quality. Bee Maid does not import Chinese honey. They maintain quality Canadian honey.

Financial Statement Linda Gane presented the financial statement to the delegates, members and visitors. Between L. Gane and B. Termeer they fielded the number of questions asked. The financial statement forms Appendix Q. **MOTION:** Moved by Murray Hannigan and seconded by Phil Janz that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

Rathje Memorial Report Jean Paradis reported to those that did not attend the banquet and fun night that the award this year was given to "Gordon Kern", a small beekeeper from British Columbia. Mr. Kern has earned respect and recognition from those that know him for his dedication to the industry and the promotion that he does for the industry. Congratulations to the recipient. **MOTION:** Moved by Cor de Wit and seconded by Ted Hancock that this report be accepted as presented....carried.

Canadian Honey Packers' Association Report This report was presented to the delegates, members and visitors by Mr. Jean Marc Labonte, president. This report forms Appendix R. **MOTION:** Moved by Murray Hannigan and seconded by Phil Janz that this report be accepted as presented.....carried.

Finances Murray Hannigan addressed directly the finances for the Canadian Honey Council. He stated that some alternatives could be: basic going from \$30. - \$50. or \$75. being a value added membership that could include promotional

material. This is presented for information only prior to the resolutions, as this problem of financing our organization has to be addressed immediately.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions with mover and seconder were presented to the meeting.

1. Moved by: Dave MacMillan Seconded by: Lorne Peters

WHEREAS the Buckfast Bee is showing resistance to Tracheal Mites and,

WHEREAS former importations gave us only a limited amount of different lines of stock available; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that a further import of Buckfast Honeybee Queens be allowed through the University of Guelph quarantine facility in 1995, following established protocol....carried unanimously.

2. Moved by: Dave MacMillan Seconded by: Jean Marc Labonte

WHEREAS there exist food manufacturing and processing companies in Canada that boldly display honey on their product labels, and;

WHEREAS these products contain absolutely no honey according to their list of ingredients, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request the appropriate authorities to order the firms to cease and desist production of such food products, and to recall all outstanding product and to refrain from using the word honey or implying on their labels or advertisements that any product contains honey unless they do in fact contain honey, and;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request that Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada review labelling regulations to prohibit misleading use of a product's name.....carried unanimously.

3. Moved by: Dave MacMillan Seconded by: Phil Janz

WHEREAS africanized bee genetics are enveloping

the Southern U.S.A. queen and package bee operations, and;

WHEREAS migratory beekeeping practices in the U.S.A. will spread Africanization through the U.S.A., and;

WHEREAS even a small amount of Africanized bee genetics, if introduced into the Canadian honeybee gene pool will negatively affect the Canadian bee overwintering ability and docility, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the border remain closed to the importation of honeybee stock from mainland U.S.A. until the full effect of Africanization in the U.S.A. can be determined.

Moved by Lorne Peters and seconded by Barrie Termeer: That this resolution be tabled until later....defeated.

AMENDMENT:

Moved by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau Seconded by: Murray Hannigan

That the wording in the last whereas be amended by striking the words "overwintering ability and docility" and adding the words "keeping industry".

The Resolution now reads:

WHEREAS africanized bee genetics are enveloping the Southern U.S.A. queen and package bee operation, and;

WHEREAS migratory beekeeping practices in the U.S.A. will spread Africanization through the U.S.A., and;

WHEREAS even a small amount of Africanized bee genetics, if introduced into the Canadian honeybee gene pool will negatively affect the Canadian beekeeping industry, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the border remain closed to the importation of honeybee stock from mainland U.S.A. until the full effect of Africanization in the U.S.A. can be determined....carried.

4. Moved by: Murray Hannigan Seconded by Lorne Peters

WHEREAS Canadian Beekeepers presently have several sources of good quality, mite-free queen bees, and;

WHEREAS the importation of queen bees and packages from Mainland U.S.A. would quicken the spread of tracheal and Varroa mites, as well as introduce Africanized genes in Canadian beekeeping operations, and;

WHEREAS the current ban on importation of bees and queens from the continental U.S.A. ends December 31, 1995, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada extend the current importation ban for a further two years effective January 1, 1996.... carried.

AMENDMENT:

Moved by: Barrie Termeer Seconded by: Ted Hancock

That were it says 2 years in the be it resolved; that this be changed to 1 year: amendment defeated.

Original Resolution carried.

5. Moved by: Lorne Peters Seconded by: Barrie Termeer

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada that all live bee and queen importations must take place under permit.....carried.

6. Moved by: Barrie Termeer Seconded by: Ted Hancock

WHEREAS the Switzer report recommended importation of queen bees from the Continental U.S.A. on an experimental basis, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council support the importation of queen bees from the continental USA on an experimental basis to test protocols developed with collaboration with CAPA, the CHC and the federal government for imports to allow for future Commercial imports....defeated.

7. Moved by: Dave MacMillan Seconded by: Phil Janz

BE IT RESOLVED that we continue to support importation of bees from Australia providing certification states that Australia (excluding the Torres Strait protected zone) is free from Varroa.....carried unanimously

8. Moved by: Lorne Peters Seconded by: Murray Hannigan

WHEREAS Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada through Farm Credit Corporation (FCC) has designed a new financial product (The Family Farm Loan Plan) which meets the needs of retiring farmers who want to pass the farm onto the next generation, and;

WHEREAS certain retiring beekeepers could not access this program, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council investigate this program and insure that it is available to retiring beekeepers.....carried unanimously.

9. Moved by: Lorne Peters Seconded by: Phil Janz

BE IT RESOLVED that all sugar products (eg. beet, cane, corn) either in liquid or solid form, imported or domestic which is used for the purpose of feeding bees be "0" (zero) rated for G.S.T. purposes

- TABLING MOTION:** Moved by: Murray Hannigan
Seconded by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau

That this resolution be tabled...carried.

10. **WHEREAS** some countries have zero tolerance to phenol in honey, and;

WHEREAS research has found that honey can contain phenol naturally, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council pursue dissemination of this research information to create awareness of this naturally occurring compound in honey.....carried unanimously

11. Moved by: Murray Hannigan Seconded by: Dave MacMillan

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council

request Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada that the disease varroasis continue to be classed as a named pest.....carried.

12. Moved by: Phil Janz Seconded by Murray Hannigan

WHEREAS Vancouver Island, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia are mite free, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council support the concept of maintaining mite free zones within Canada.....carried unanimously.

13. Moved by: Barrie Termeer Seconded by: Ted Hancock

WHEREAS there is considerable harmful misinformation circulating in the public and the medical profession regarding bee stings and "allergies", therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council re-examine, update and publish the information in a form suitable for distribution to the public and the medical community, and that a central information office be established - probably in conjunction with an existing organization.....carried unanimously.

14. Moved by: Murray Hannigan Seconded by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau

WHEREAS the Canadian Honey Council Annual Meeting is often caught in a timing conflict with both provincial and U.S.A. beekeeping meetings, and;

WHEREAS it would be more advantageous if the Canadian Honey Council meeting followed the provincial annual meetings, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council Annual General Meeting tentatively be held within the first two weeks of March....defeated.

15. Moved by: Barrie Termeer Seconded by: Phil Janz

WHEREAS the Canadian Honey Council has made a good effort to establish a national generic honey promotion program, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that producers endorse those efforts and encourage the Canadian Honey Packers' Association and all honey producers to contribute to the support of a continuing Canadian generic honey promotion program.....carried unanimously.

16. Moved by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau Seconded by: Ted Hancock

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council ask the Canadian packers to fund the promotion program for the coming year, during which time we would work on a 50-50 producers and packers joint funding mechanism to begin April 1, 1996...defeated.

17. Moved by: Phil Janz Seconded by: Murray Hannigan

WHEREAS the protocol for the importation of honeybee eggs and semen from England has been established, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council support the Nova Scotia honeybee diversification program to import Buckfast honeybees eggs subject to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's importation regulations, with the eggs going to the approved isolation apiary rather than the quarantine room facility.....carried unanimously

18. Moved by: Barrie Termeer Seconded by: Jean Marc Labonte

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council supports the importation of queens from Hawaii using the Hawaiian health certification that is based on the current commercial apiary inspection program conducted by Hawaii Department of Agriculture.....carried unanimously.

9. Moved by: Lorne Peters Seconded by: Barrie Termeer

That the tabled resolution number 9 (nine) be brought back to the table.

Mover and seconder of the original resolution agreed to withdraw this resolution.

19. Moved by: Lorne Peters Seconded by: Phil Janz

WHEREAS a broker acting on behalf of the Government of Canada has recently charged the G.S.T. to a shipment of an imported sugar product to be used for bee feed, and;

WHEREAS sugar based bee feed is "zero rated" for G.S.T. purposes, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council request the government of Canada to take the necessary steps to ensure that the G.S.T. is not charged to any sugar products, either domestic or imported, that are to be used to feed bees.....carried unanimously.

23. Moved by: Murray Hannigan Seconded by: Phil Janz

WHEREAS the Canadian Honey Council is in need of increased funding recognizing an upward trend in Canadian Honey Council membership and not wanting to negatively impact that trend with a substantial increase in fees, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council delegate seat fee be increased to \$3,500.00 per year and the basic membership fee be increased to \$40.00 per year.

MOVED BY: Barrie Termeer **SECONDED BY:** Murray Hannigan

That this resolution be tabled...carried

MOVED BY: Barrie Termeer **SECONDED BY:** Jean-Pierre Chapleau

That this resolution be brought back to the floor...carried

MOVED BY: Murray Hannigan **SECONDED BY:** Jean Marc Labonte

That this resolution be split...carried

Part a) **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Canadian Honey Council delegate seat fee by increased to \$3,500.00 per year...defeated (tie vote)

Part b) **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Canadian Honey Council basic membership fee be increased to \$40.00 per year.

AMENDMENT

Moved by: Ted Hancock Seconded by: Cor de Wit
That we change the \$40.00 per year to \$50.00 per
year...amendment carried Amended motion now reads:

Part b) BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey
Council basic membership fee be increased to \$50.00
per year....defeated.

AMENDMENT

Moved by: Ted Hancock Seconded by: Murray
Hannigan

That the "Whereas" section of this resolution stop
at "increased funding." and that the balance be
struck...carried.

The Amended resolution now reads:

WHEREAS the Canadian Honey Council is in need
of increased funding, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council
basic membership be increased to
\$50.00....defeated.

Total motion....defeated

24. Moved by: Barrie Termeer Seconded by: Jean-
Pierre Chapleau

WHEREAS some products that use honey in the
product name do not use high levels of honey,
therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that a minimum of 10% of the
sweetener in these products be
honey.....carried

25. Moved by: Barrie Termeer Seconded by: Murray
Hannigan

WHEREAS imports of Chinese honey have moved
rapidly from almost zero pounds in 1992 to
approximately 5 million pounds in 1994,
therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council
request the Federal Government to compile data
on the quantity of honey used in the industrial
market on an annual basis....carried
unanimously

26. Moved by: Barrie Termeer Seconded by: Jean-

Pierre Chapleau

BE IT RESOLVED that labelling laws for all consumer packs including honey portion packs be amended to require country of origin identification as it does in larger consumer packs.....carried unanimously.

27. Moved by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau Seconded by: Murray Hannigan

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council warmly thank the Alberta Beekeepers' Association for hosting the 54th Canadian Honey Council Annual Meeting.....carried unanimously.

20. Moved by: Cor de Wit Seconded by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau

WHEREAS to verify if varroa mites are carriers of the Kashmir bee virus, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED the Canadian Honey Council request Agriculture Canada to authorize the preparation of slides of honeybees by local research stations to determine if the Kashmir bee virus is found in haemolymph of Canadian Honeybees....defeated

21. The President called three times for a mover of this resolution. Resolution lost due to no mover or seconder.

22. The President called three times for a mover of this resolution. Resolution lost due to no mover or seconder.

28. Moved by: Barrie Termeer Seconded by: Phil Janz

WHEREAS the Canadian Honey Council requires increased membership revenue, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED that a value-added membership be created if feasible and that a fee of \$75.00 be set for that membership....carried unanimously.

29. Moved by: Murray Hannigan Seconded by: Lorne Peters

WHEREAS the Canadian Honey Council will need additional funding following the depletion of

FSAM II administration fund, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the basic membership fee be increased to \$40.00.....carried unanimously.

30. Moved by: Barrie Termeer Seconded by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau

WHEREAS there remains a surplus of about \$27,000.00 in the FSAM II account, and

WHEREAS there are a number of proposals in Research, Apimondia financing, Hive Lights publications, and the Promotion Program for these dollars, and

WHEREAS these funds must be spent by the end of February, 1995, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council FSAM II Administration Committee budget the funds and make these allocations in consultation with the Canadian Honey Council Executive.....carried unanimously.

31. Moved by: Ted Hancock Seconded by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau

WHEREAS the Canadian Honey Council requires a regular newsletter to inform and educate its members, therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Honey Council budget \$10,000.00 to improve and publish Hive Lights in the coming year.....carried.

1996 Annual Meeting Mr. Dave MacMillan invited delegates to hold their 55th Annual Meeting in Ontario.

Proxy Vote **MOTION:** Moved by: Barrie Termeer and Seconded by: Murray Hannigan

That the Proxy vote of Dave MacMillan be carried by Doug McRory who will be the voting person for Ontario during the election of officers.....carried

ELECTION OF OFFICERS Mr. Termeer turned over the chair to the Elections Chairperson, Mr. Kenn Tuckey.

Mr. Tuckey presented the slate of officers as received by the Nominations Committee.
President: Barrie Termeer

Vice-President: Jean-Pierre Chapleau
Executive Members: Lorne Peters and Phil Janz.

Mr. Tuckey called three (3) times for nominations from the floor for the position of President. Barrie Termeer was declared President.

Mr. Tuckey called three (3) times for nominations from the floor for the position of Vice-President. Jean-Pierre Chapleau was declared Vice-President.

Mr. Tuckey called three (3) times for nominations from the floor for the position of two (2) Executive Members. Lorne Peters and Phil Janz were declared the Executive Members.

MOTION: Moved by Cor de Wit and Seconded by Ted Hancock that the ballots be destroyed by the scrutineers.

The Chair was turned back to the President, Mr. Barrie Termeer.

Apimondia report Mr. Don Dixon reported on the progress to date with the bidding to host Apimondia. This report forms Appendix S.

Proposed Budget Mr. Phil Janz presented the proposed budget for 1994-95 to the delegates for acceptance. This forms Appendix T. **MOTION:** Moved by Lorne Peters and Seconded by Jean Marc Labonte that the proposed budget for 1994-95 be accepted as presented.....carried.

Financial Statement Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and Seconded by Phil Janz that the firm of Thibodeau Heincke be retained for another year to prepare the financial statements.....carried.

Adjournment Mr. Barrie Termeer moved that we adjourn.

APPENDIX A

Introductory Remarks

Barrie Termeer

President, Canadian Honey Council

1995 CHC AGM, January 14, 1995

I'd like to take this opportunity to welcome beekeepers, representatives of the honey packing industry, researchers, government personnel, invited guests and visitors to the 54th annual proceedings of the Canadian Honey Council.

This edition of annual meetings is a great one, thanks to the inclusion of the Research Symposium, the inter-twinning of the CAPA meetings and, in addition, a trade show that is being set up as we speak.

We are also fortunate to have many of Canada's outstanding bee researchers here to give us their scientific assessment of industry concerns and present some solutions.

This year's meetings have a very distinctive international flavour to them. We have in attendance speakers from Australia, the United States and Mexico. They will present a wealth of information on mites in the U.S., Africanized honey bees and their impact in Mexico and the status of bee production in Australia.

We will also have a number of reports submitted by the Federal government on such issues as bee imports, honey imports and international trading agreements.

I hope that everyone will use these meetings to become well informed and to use that information wisely, as we make industry policy for the upcoming year during the business sessions on Monday and Tuesday.

Thank you and enjoy yourself!

Barrie Termeer

President, Canadian Honey Council

APPENDIX B

**CHC President's Report to the CHC annual meetings,
January 14, 1995
by Barrie Termeer**

Checkoffs and Promotion

In 1994 the full potential of the FSAM 11 generic honey promotion program under the management of Mary Lye was realised. Mary has travelled to a number of conventions this year to report on her activities in 1994 and her successes have been received with enthusiasm by beekeepers everywhere. The CHC office and board continued to carry out administration duties and oversee the projects that Mary developed. There was a concern for a while that not all the FSAM dollars budgeted for promotion would be available from the federal government due to accounting principles as they are affected by Federal annual budgets. Fortunately this was resolved through the efforts of the MISB and CHC office in time to prevent serious consequences to the promotion program.

CHC has been working very hard with the CHPA and the provincial beekeeper associations in an effort to establish a **voluntary check-off** that will collect contributions from the beekeepers with **matching dollars** submitted by the members of the CIIPA. We hope to move forward on our proposals during the upcoming CHC meetings.

The current CHC promotion program requires a **solution** to the funding problem **before March 31, 1995 or it will be terminated.**

CHC has made a request to the Federal government to place their surplus dollars that are in the discontinued NTSP accounts into the promotion program, however we have not received a reply to that proposal as yet.

Mary Lye is on the agenda for 9 a.m. Monday morning. Please make sure you take in her presentation so you'll know as well as I do just how effective she has been in promoting your product to consumers all across Canada.

Chinese Honey Imports

The CHC has made a number of communications to the Inspections Branch regarding the enforcement of current regulations that govern the labelling of imported honey, both in bulk and packed markets. We have received assurances that Chinese honey is not going into the retail market but is **mostly going into industrial sales.** Jacqueline Cote will be discussing import level for 1994.

Of equal importance to the Canadian industry is the **anti-dumping dispute** that is being carried out in the United States. At this point in time, the U.S. Department of Commerce is determining what level of tariff might be applied to U.S. honey imports from China. The next date to watch on this is **March 20** at which time a **preliminary dumping determination** may be made.

This preliminary determination could occur as late as May 1 if the review period is fully extended. This tariff could be **retroactive to Dec. 15, 1994** depending on the activities of the trading partners.

A final determination will be made on **July 10 if the process is not extended**, and **Sept 18 if it is extended**. A final determination of tariff could be retroactive to March 20.

In Canada, a similar process could be followed, however unlike the U.S. where the producers had to only prove the damage may occur to their industry, it is our responsibility to demonstrate that **hurt has occurred**.

Current sources of Bee Imports

The **transit ban** gave the office plenty of extra work in the spring of 1994 and beyond. Unlike 1993 we were unable to influence U.S.D.A. enough to lift the ban and the result was that after some consultations with CAPA we approved **routing queens and packages through Tokyo**. Other transfer points were considered but rejected for various reasons. The transshipment of queens through these new routes generally went smoothly, but there were some **serious problems with bulk bees**. One entire pallet of packages from New Zealand was killed by overheating and that resulted in further problems with the airlines over liability, and future insurance.

The CHC also made a submission to the USDA docket proposal to open their borders to the import of queens from New Zealand. If approved, this would resolve in part the legal aspects of the US bee act that forced the current ban. I will report further on this situation elsewhere in your agenda.

The **protocols with Hawaii, New Zealand, and Australia** all went smoothly in 1994.

Demand remains very high for offshore queens that can be supplied in the early spring. The protocols of Hawaii and Australia are both up for review in the upcoming session of the CHC. As you know, varroa has been found within Australian borders on the islands off of Papua New Guinea thereby making the **health certificate invalid** as it is currently worded. **Mr. Trevor Weatherhead**, and **Mr. Jack Haslam** of the Australian consulate in Washington will be making a presentation later today to address this problem.

In the late fall, CHC had some communications with a broker who handles some hive products from **Cuba** and an attempt was made to bring Adolfo Perrez, a prominent Cuban apiculturist, to these meetings to begin the process of familiarizing Council with the current status of the bee industry in Cuba and its' capabilities to provide some packages and queens to the Canadian market. Due to lack of time, finding was not found by Mr. Perrez to attend, however CHC has suggested that he continue to work to develop a report to submit to us for **inclusion on the agenda in 1996**.

Switzer Report

The CHC submitted a thorough review of the Switzer report to the Federal government in July 1994. Details of the report and federal response to it will be presented later on this morning.

The CHC also requested that a Environmental Impact Assessment (including social and economic impacts) regarding the importation of undesirable honey bee genetic material (Africanized Honey Bees) into Canada be conducted. This has been completed under the title: **Risk Assessment - Importation of Package Bees and Queens from the USA.** and will be reported on by Dr. Bill McElheran this afternoon.

Bee imports remain a predominant part of the industry agenda as they have been since the 1987 border closure. The beekeeping industry is relatively solid at this time following several years of fair to good crops and much-improved honey prices. The addition of Hawaii queens to the supplies from New Zealand, Australia, and domestically has been a significant factor in maintaining or expanding hive counts especially in Western Canada. There are **regional problems** that have to be resolved such as the **shortages of pollination units in the Maritimes**, the **closure of Nova Scotia to Hawaii queens**, and the **current high losses that have hit British Columbia beekeepers**, causing shortages there as well for the pollination of cranberries in the lower mainland.

Both the tracheal mite and varroa mite are continuing to spread and the bee industry everywhere have to **monitor their hives to detect the mites** (especially varroa) and treat before high losses can occur causing real hardship.

Work needs to continue on **integrated pest management** and also on the **timing used to apply Apistan**. More research is required to possibly change labelling regulations on Apistan that might allow for an **over-winter treatment**.

While the AIB continues to move into Texas, Arizona, California and other regions in the southern U.S., it is also important for the CHC and CAPA and the industry at large to take a serious look at the option to access mainland beestock beyond 1995 or 1996. The industry must be **prepared in advance to exercise this alternative if the self-sufficiency of our domestic industry is threatened** in the near future by mites.

ESAM 11 Research Symposium

It was decided to coincide the symposium with the annual CHC-CAPA meetings to bring forward a great deal of the information that was identified as lacking in the Switzer report. Under those guide-lines, the CHC also undertook to bring in several researchers from outside of Canada who could add to this material. On behalf of the Research committee, Mark Winston played the key role in confirming the participation of **Mr. Guzman and Mr. Delaplane**. The CHC is pleased with these choices.

Membership and publications

Membership revenue has grown in 1994 and the work of Mary Lye has helped raise the profile of the CHC at provincial association meetings. The Hivelights publication has been reviewed and proposals to change this publication will be presented at the CHC meetings. To enhance communication in the meantime, the CHC office and President undertook to carry out **four mail-outs during the year** with pertinent information and reports included in addition to **one Hivelights** and the **94 CHC AGM minutes and proceedings handbook**. In addition to CHC's lines of communication, we look forward to continued co-operation from the associations in helping Council serve the beekeepers of Canada.

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank the executive and delegates to Council who all worked hard on their committees and supplied feedback to myself and the office when called upon to do so. Making use of the skills of all the delegates is probably one of the most difficult things to do on a national organization.

I'd also like to thank Linda and Cathy for keeping the office running smoothly even when they felt like they were being pulled in many directions at once! It is a very challenging job you do.

I'd also like to thank Mark Winston, president of CAPA and the entire organization. When called upon to assist Council with scientific concerns either from resolutions or from new developments, they have been very responsive and efficient.

Finally, thanks to the beekeepers who support the Canadian Honey Council. This is your organization and your membership makes it stronger and more effective.

APPENDIX C

SECRETARY'S REPORT

to the Annual Meeting of the
Canadian Honey Council

January 14, 1995

The 1993-94 year at the office of the Canadian Honey Council has once again been fairly busy. The office of the Council is being utilized by the beekeeping community in all aspects of the industry. Inquiries about the movement, prices, Chinese honey, statistics, and the general economy have taken many hours to respond to. Also, I find that both levels of government are contacting us on an increasing level as the years pass.

We published 2 newsletters (Hive Lights) this past year. We also distributed letters from the President to keep the membership up to date on the activities of the Council.

Once again, the FSAM II program has put a real strain on the budget, the executive and the office this past year. We were threatened with the loss of part of these funds, but; due to the persistence of the office and mostly due to the perseverance of our President, Barrie Termeer and Gary Hergert, we were able to reclaim most of the funds. I think we will be about \$2,000.00 short of the \$500,000. that was originally allocated to us.

I would like to take this opportunity to talk about our finances. At the moment, with the injection of the money allocated to us for administration for the FSAM II Promotion and Research, we are not too bad off. But, for the upcoming year we will once again be presented with some decisions as to what we want from our office. Do we want to cut back on the number of office days, thus reducing wages? Do we want to reduce services to the beekeeping community? What do we want this office to do?

I know that at the present time, both Cathy and I are always busy. In the summer time, when government personnel is taking holidays and beekeepers are busy in the field; I feel that we could probably reduce office hours to maybe three (3) days a week. This would save the Council some money. Also, you could maybe address the issue of what you want from this office!?! The "Hive Lights" issue will play a big part in the work load, as well as revenue of the office.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Alberta Beekeepers' Association and especially Gertie Adair for all the work and effort they have put into hosting this meeting.

I would also like to extend my sincere thanks to Mark Winston, who is an absolute joy to work with. He is so attentive to the issues as they arise. Thanks Mark.

In closing, I would like to thank all those who have supported us in the past year and especially to the Provincial Apiarists, who I frequently call on for their expertise, the Federal Government people who are so willing to respond to our issues and are extremely helpful in resolving the issues.

I would also like to thank Mary Lye for her patience with me during the year. Sometimes she gets put on a back burner for a day while I resolve some other issue. Mary has done wonders for our industry in the very short time that she has been with us. For those of you that have had the opportunity to talk to her, you know the enthusiasm that I talk about. Mary, you are a god send to us.

I have left my executive and my immediate boss till last for a reason. You have to work with them to know the countless hours that they dedicate to doing your business and the running of the Canadian Honey Council. I know that the majority of you do not realize the number of hours that Barrie Termeer puts in to give you a better environment in which to keep bees. He is to be commended for all the efforts that he puts in on your behalf. Special thanks to Barrie, Jean-Pierre, Ron and Ted; they have done an excellent job of tending to the affairs of the Canadian Honey Council over the past year.

Respectfully submitted by

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Linda Gane". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Linda Gane

APPENDIX D

Switzer Report Committee

Presented to the CHC CAPA AGM Saturday, January 14, 1995

by Barrie Termeer, Chairperson

As per the 1994 resolution #16 , the CHC made a complete evaluation of the Switzer report, focusing on the **Recommendations and Suggestions** as they were presented in the Switzer report. It was a lengthy process to get full input from the executive and we went through a number of drafts before reaching general consensus on many items. The individual recommendations and suggestions were responded to under the headings of: **CHC Response, and Action Taken or Required**. CAPA also submitted a response to the federal government and to CHC and their assessment was considered in our evaluation.

My written report contains the full text of the above headings, however I will attempt to summarize some of that material as I quickly go through the document.

Following that I will report on the response from Minister Goodale that we received in mid-November.

SWITZER REPORT SUGGESTIONS

a) Federal/ Provincial/ Industry discussions on surveys, regulations, enforcement procedures, marketing and education, with emphasis on the beekeeping industry "taking control of its own destiny".

CHC Response:

In general we agree with the above suggestion, but we will respond to it on an itemized basis:

SURVEYS: Surveys remain important tools to provide early detection of mites particularly in areas where they have not been found.

Action Taken or Required:

- 1) Keep Varroa reportable under the Federal Pest Act until such time that the industry no longer requests federal involvement in Varroa management (either by import controls or by National data collection and Pesticide registration).
- 2) Make this information available to beekeepers.
- 3) There should be shared funding between the Federal and Provincial governments for survey costs. Beekeepers could supply labour to insert sticky boards and strips. Provincial apiarists could gather the boards and analyze.

REGULATION ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES:

- 1) The Federal government could continue jurisdiction over border closure.
- 2) The provinces would enforce their bee acts and continue to develop regulations in full consultation with their beekeepers.

MARKETING AND EDUCATION:

- 1) Feds participate fully in maintaining and expanding promotion program, develop export markets, product testing and honey house quality controls.
- 2) Provincial apiarists expand extension services to use hive treatments properly and safely.
- 3) Government and industry work together to alleviate fears of the public to the Africanized honey bees's impact in Canada.

"TAKING CONTROL OF IT'S OWN DESTINY":

- 1) Beekeepers support "whole farm" approach to farm support programs as long as future programs are efficient, fair, market neutral and have minimal bureaucracy.

b) develop agreed upon protocols for import permits and certification of packages and of queens alone -- the "Hawaiian experience" could provide suitable reference;

CHC Response:

Somewhat agree.

Action Taken or Required:

Comments: Development of a protocol can not begin until the industry has expressed a willingness to pursue imports from the continental United States. There is general agreement that imports of AHB and hybrids NOT OCCUR.

Support for imports of non-Africanized bees with either Varroa or tracheal mites, either treated or not, varies greatly from region to region across Canada. Support for queens is greater, but somewhat dependant on the availability of Apistan Queen Tabs; demand also dictated by availability of queens from Hawaii, New Zealand and Australia. Support for packages is very limited at this time.

c) gather data on the efficacy and safety of fluvalinate for queens and package treatment and further information on potential residues in wax;

CHC Response:

Agree

Action Taken or Required:

- 1) FSAM II has funded a project specific to the efficacy and queen behaviour studies of queen tabs. This will be completed in 1994.
- 2) The United States research in this area is also being closely monitored. A researcher in this area will be invited to the 1995 FSAM II Research Symposium.
- 3) We also should monitor the European experience.

d) gain a better understanding of the effects of Varroa and other mites on honeybees under Canadian conditions and closely follow how beekeepers are dealing with the mite situation in the United States and in Europe;

CHC Response:

Agree

Action Taken or Required:

- 1) Research projects under FSAM II.
- 2) We must enhance inter-provincial communication through the associations, Council newsletter and from beekeeper to beekeeper.

e) education and training of beekeepers on how to "live with" Varroa and other mites;

CHC Response:

Agree

Action Taken or Required:

- 1) This is ongoing by provincial apiarists. Alberta Agriculture has produced a brochure entitled, "Chasing Varroa!", and is holding a series of workshops this winter to disseminate treatment and detection information.

f) gather data on mite resistance to chemicals and on the availability and safety of alternative chemicals; and on mite-resistant bees;

CHC Response:

Agree

Action Taken or Required:

- 1) There are several FSAM II research projects on breeding for tracheal mite resistance.
- 2) Further projects are upcoming by various research facilities in Canada on breeding resistance to Varroa mites.
- 3) Alternative Chemicals
 - work for 1995
 - neem, M2B
- 4) Resistance and parasitic mite syndrome

Switzer Report Recommendations:

1) It is recommended that the existing Honey Bee Prohibition Regulations, 1991 be extended beyond December 31, 1993 for an additional two years. Further, it is recommended that, subject to the satisfactory completion of the actions listed below, and of a formal risk assessment, the decision be taken and announced, as soon as possible after the summer of 1995, that the border be opened.

CHC Response: Agree somewhat.

Action taken or required:

- 1) Border was closed for a further two years to December 31, 1995.
- 2) A decision should be made by January, 1996 regarding the border closure for the upcoming season. However, it should be made earlier if it is obvious what should be done.
- 3) The border closure decision should continue to be ratified annually or bi-annually so that we remain able to respond to changing conditions in the United States and Canada.

2) It is recommended that consideration be given to allowing queens only to be imported from the continental United States under tightly controlled experimental conditions in 1995.

CHC Response: Agree somewhat.

Action taken or required:

- 1) CHC will work with CAPA to develop protocol for queens only if it is requested by industry (Provincial Associations)
- 2) CHC supports imports for breeding purposes.
- 3) Imports at this stage must exclude Africanized Honey bee hybrids.
- 4) Availability and effectiveness of Apistan Queen tabs and package tabs needs further clarification at this time. Sandoz has stated it will withdraw registration of both products in Canada on December 31, 1994. A similar decision is under consideration in the United States as well.

3) It is recommended that the beekeeping industry, under the leadership of the Canadian Honey Council, give high priority to resolving the uncertainties that exist, and to developing a strategy to enhance the long term viability and competitiveness of the industry.

CHC Response: Agree somewhat.

Action taken or required:

- 1) The CHC is the best liaison between the provincial associations, the federal government, the research community, and the beekeepers.
- 2) It must continue to work to enhance that role.

"Strategy development":

- 1) The industry is made up of many individuals and any

strategy must recognize that beekeepers are innovative, highly independent and enterprising.

2) CHC can enhance long term viability by promoting research, promotion, communication, quality standards in honey, efficient production, and cost-effective management.

Industry Goals:

- 1) Produce a stable supply of honey for the Canadian and export markets
- 2) Increase consumption in the domestic market through promotion.
- 3) Maintain and expand pollination services.
- 4) Adapt to the North American situation as bee management will continue to be affected and altered everywhere.
- 5) Stimulate the exchange of information and the communication between the different Canadian beekeeping communities.

Minister of Agriculture



Ministre de l'Agriculture

NOV - 4 1994

Quote: 409245

Mr. Barrie Termeer
President
Canadian Honey Council
P.O. Box 1566
Nipawin, Saskatchewan
S0E 1E0

Dear Mr. Termeer:

Thank you for your letter of July 16, 1994, also signed by Messrs. Jean-Pierre Chapleau, Ron Bacon and Ted Hancock, with which you enclosed the Canadian Honey Council's (CHC) response to the recommendations of the Switzer Report. I apologize for the delay in this reply.

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada officials are presently conducting a formal risk assessment on the importation of queens and package bees from the U.S. mainland as recommended in the Switzer Report. Disease risk and environmental implications will be considered. The risk assessment will be completed this fall and will be available for discussion at the CHC's annual general meeting to be held in January, 1995 in Edmonton.

I have noted that the CHC does not have the support of the majority of its membership for the importation of queen bees in 1995. Should the provincial governments and the membership at the annual meeting favour the importation of queen bees from the U.S. mainland, the department will initiate proceedings to allow the bee imports. Because of the short time between your annual meeting and the onset of spring, the necessary regulatory change is unlikely to be completed in time to permit queen importation from the U.S. mainland for the spring season of 1995. Please be assured that departmental officials will make every effort to meet the needs of your industry.

.../2

Mr. Barrie Termeer

Page 2

If successful, the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) proposal for the importation of bees from New Zealand into the U.S. will allow queens and package bees from New Zealand to transit through Hawaii and California en route to Canada. It is expected that the public comments will be favourable and that the USDA's final decision will be made later this fall.

I have asked my officials to reply to you in detail on the Switzer report suggestions you have enclosed. Again, thank you for providing me with the CHC's response.

Yours sincerely,



Ralph Goodale

ITEMS

1. **Chemical Analysis Results - Canadian and Imported Honey**
 - Sulfathiazole
 - Phenol
 - Fluvalinate
 - Oxytetracycline
 - Pesticides
 - chlordimeform

2. **Import of honey from China**

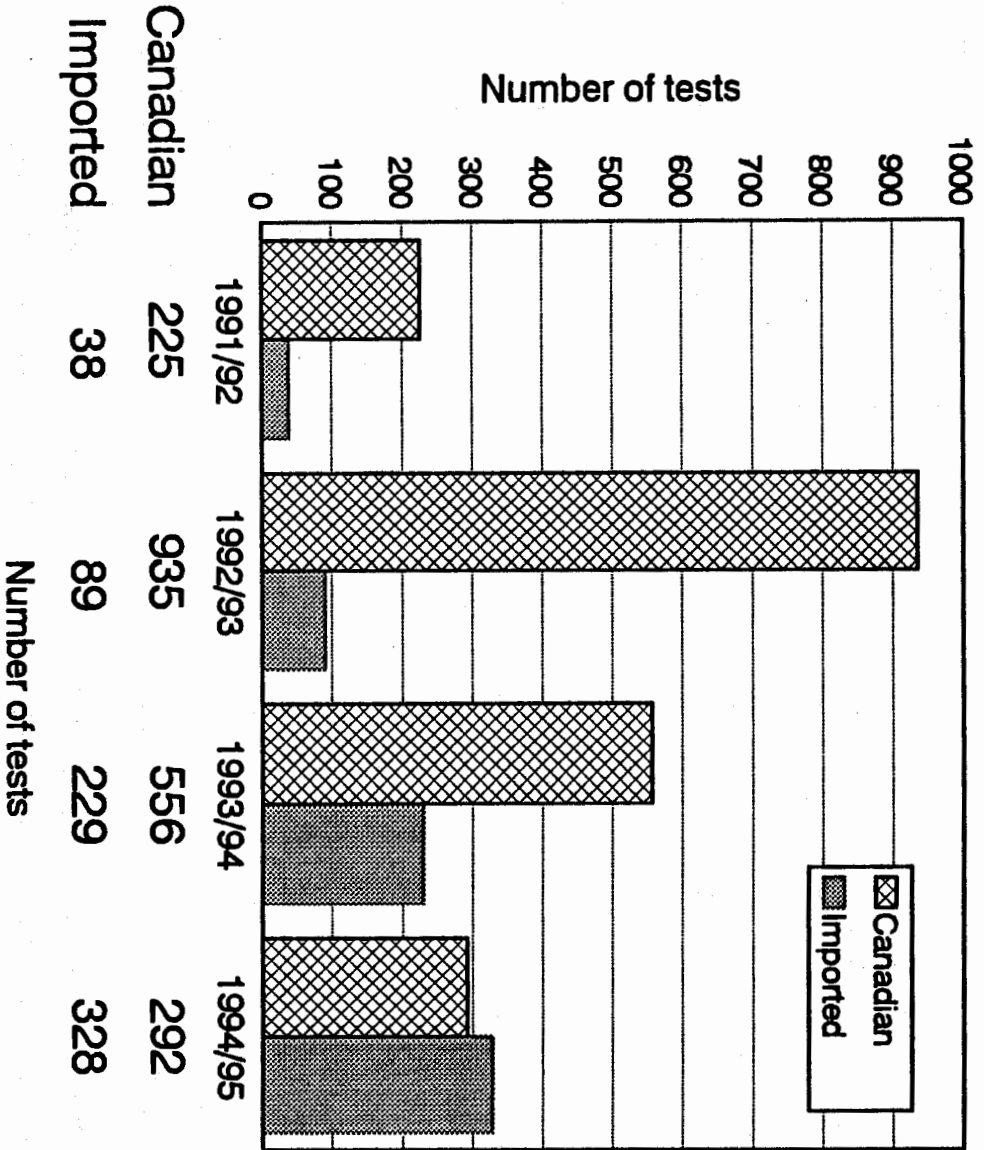
3. **Repacking of Imported Honey**
 - Declaration of Country of Origin

CHEMICAL RESIDUE ANALYSIS IN HONEY
(NUMBER OF TESTS)
FROM APRIL 1, 1991 TO DECEMBER 31, 1994

COUNTRY	PHENOL	SULFATHIAZOLE	TETRACYCLINE	PESTICIDES	FLUVALINATE	CHLORDIMEFORM	TOTAL
CANADA	452	540	368	508	140	0	2008
UNITED STATES	38	42	24	43	33	5	185
FRANCE	1	1	3	1	0	0	6
GERMANY	2	1	1	4	3	2	13
GREAT BRITAIN	5	4	4	2	2	0	17
GREECE	10	24	2	13	7	1	57
CHINA	50	72	37	41	58	20	278
MEXICO	1	1	2	1	1	1	7
POLAND	4	4	3	3	1	1	16
NEW ZEALAND	2	1	0	1	1	0	5
HUNGARY	9	11	7	5	7	0	39
AUSTRIA	3	4	2	1	1	0	11
AUSTRALIA	2	2	1	1	3	0	9
JAMAICA	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
SRI LANKA	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
TURKEY	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
ITALY	3	4	1	3	3	0	14
ARGENTINA	3	4	1	2	2	0	12
OTHER	0	3	0	0	3	0	6
TOTAL	588	722	457	629	266	30	2692

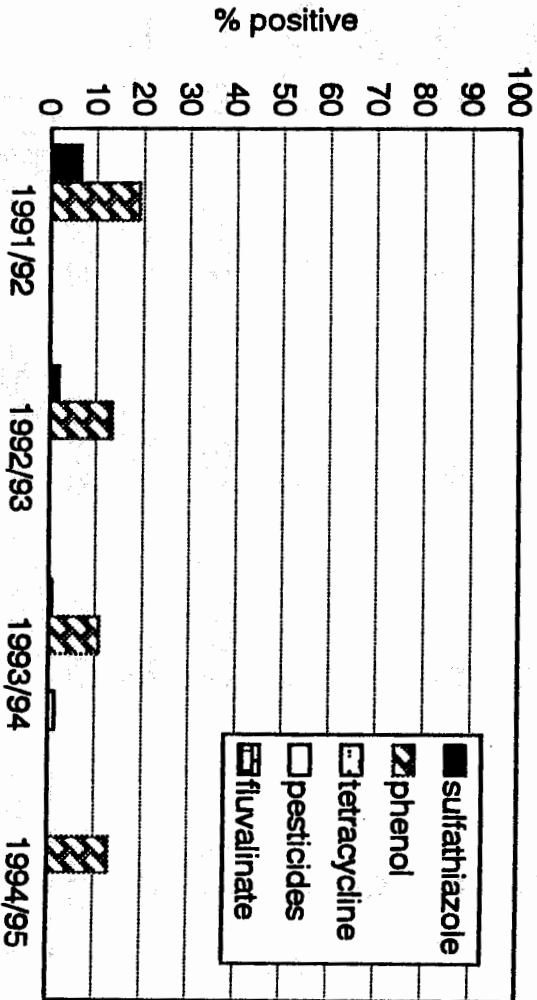
CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN IMPORTED AND CANADIAN HONEY

From April 1, 1991 to December 31, 1994



CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN CANADIAN HONEY

From April 1, 1991 to December 31, 1994

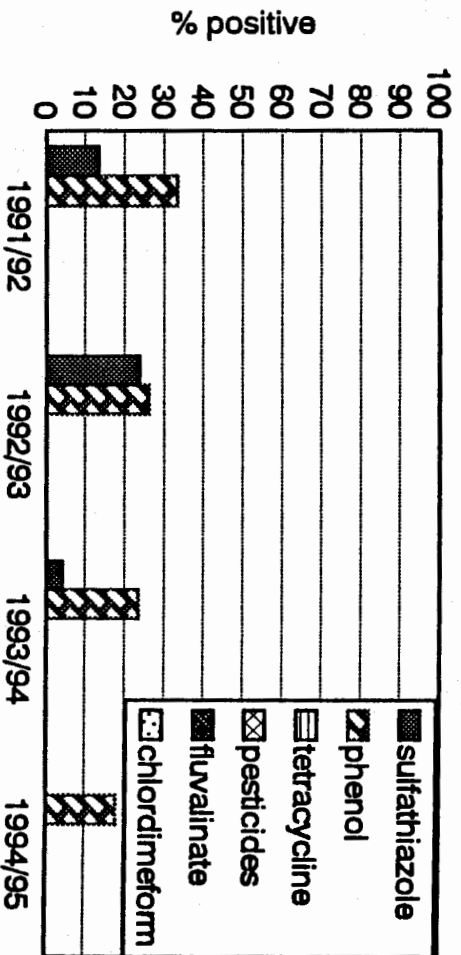


sulfathiazole	6.5	2	0.7	0
phenol	19	13.4	10.8	13
tetracycline	0	0	*	0
pesticides	0	0	1.4	0
fluvalinate	*	*	0	*

* means no samples analyzed

CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN IMPORTED HONEY

From April 1, 1991 to December 31, 1994

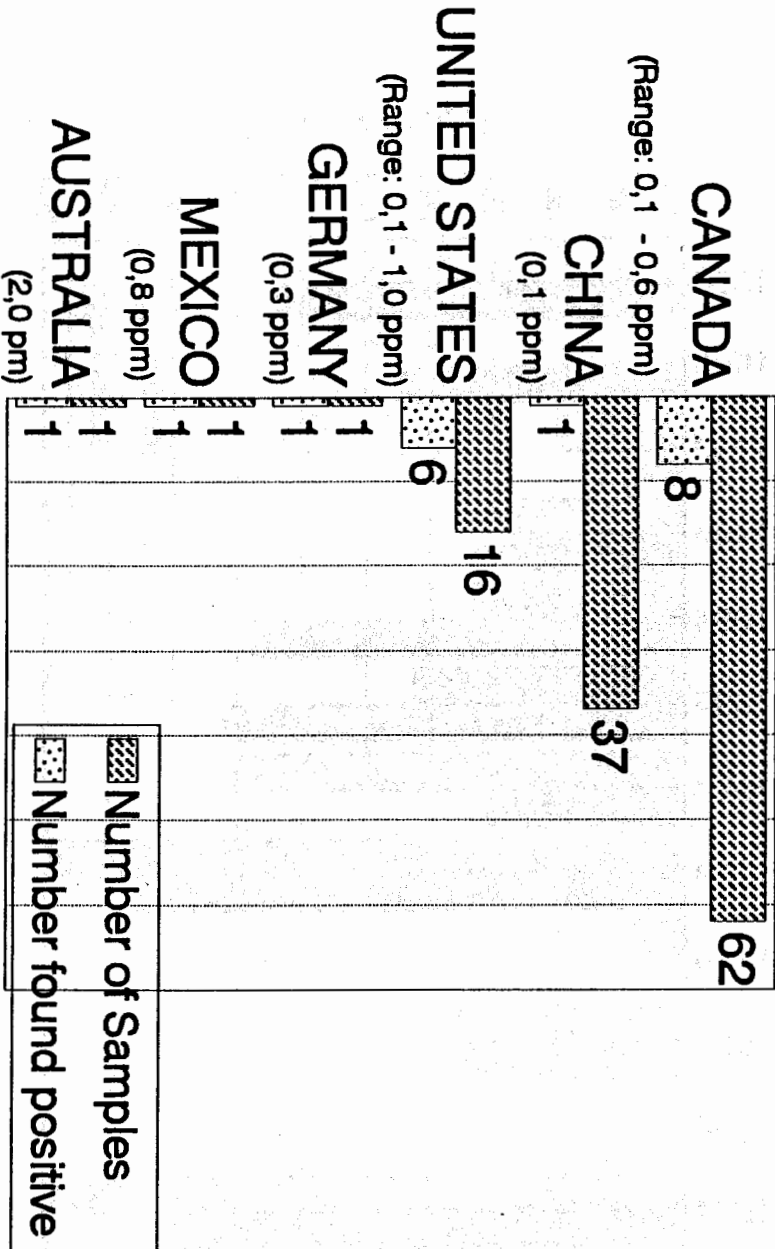


Residue	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
sulfathiazole	13.3	23.8	4.2	0
phenol	33.3	26	23.5	17.8
tetracycline	0	0	*	0
pesticides	0	0	0	0
fluvalinate	*	0	0	0
chlordimeform	*	*	0	0

* means no samples analyzed

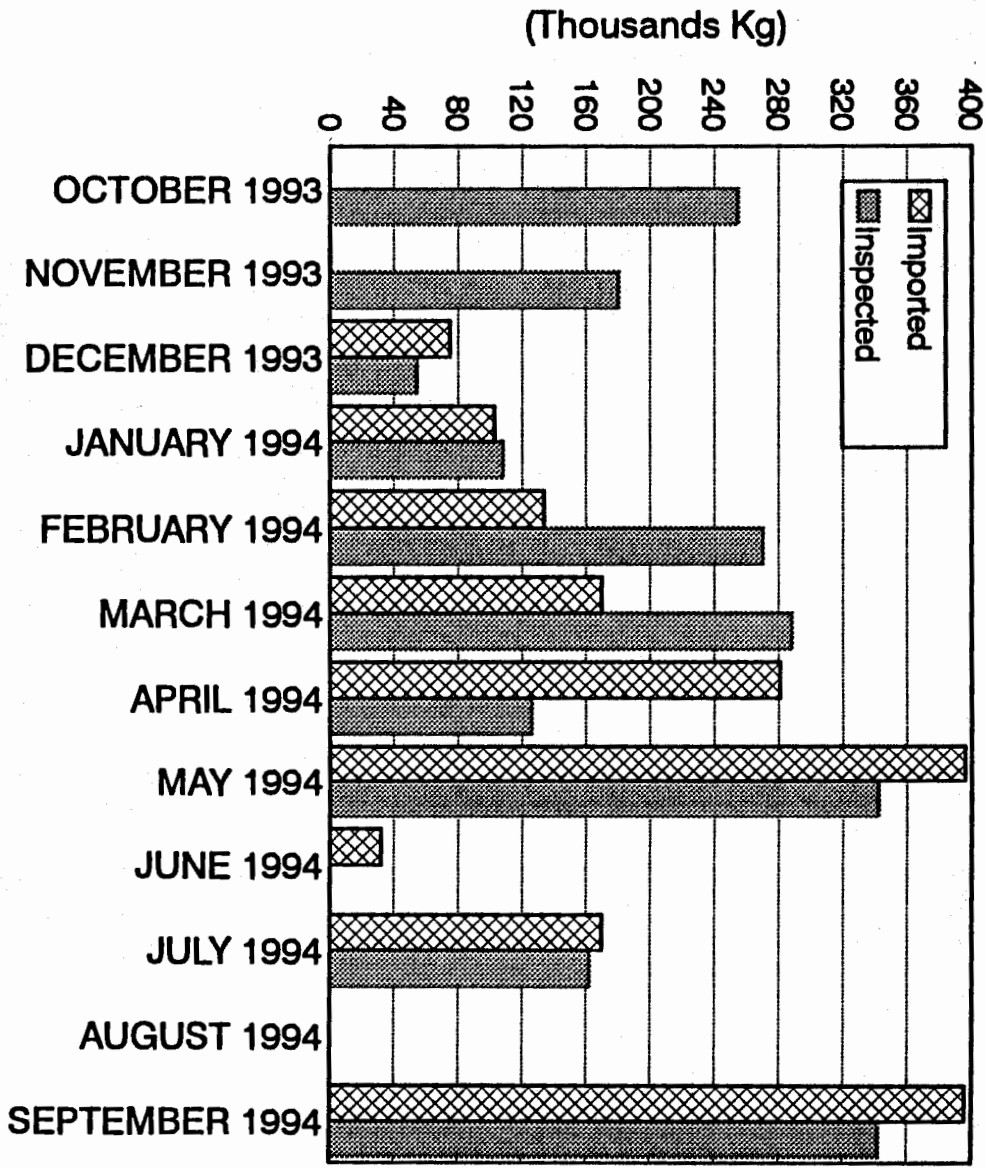
PHENOL RESIDUES IN HONEY

FROM 04/01/1994 TO 12/31/1994



INSPECTION OF CHINESE HONEY

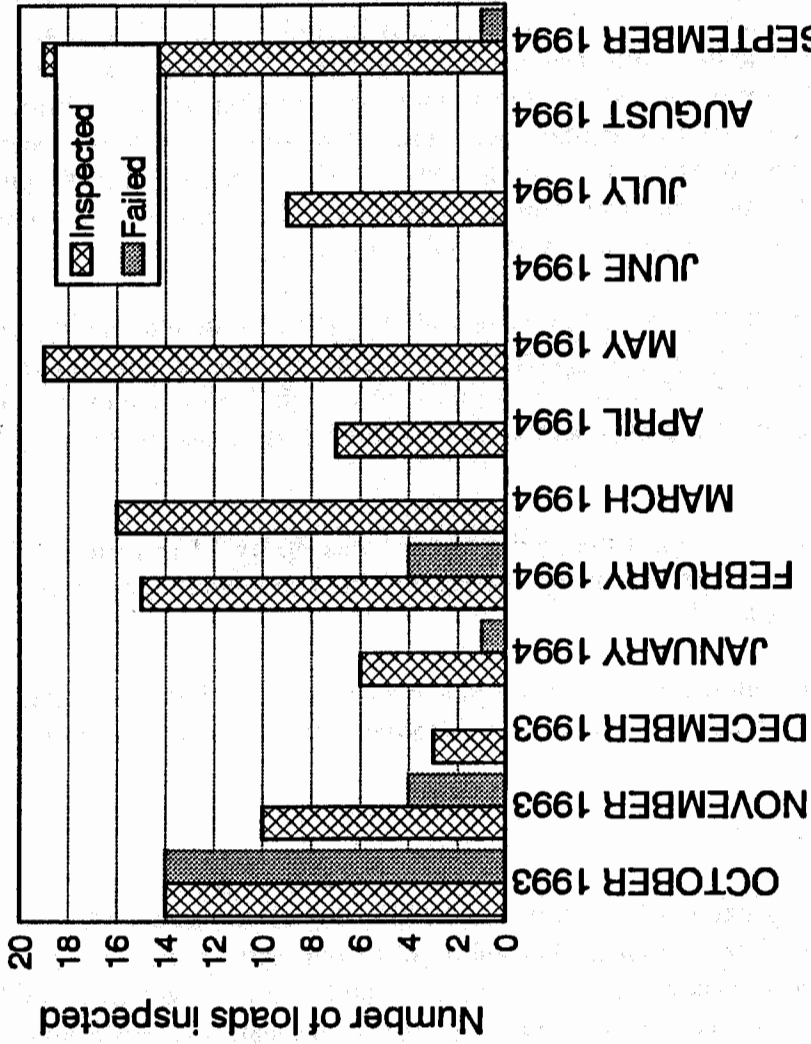
FROM OCTOBER 1993 TO SEPTEMBER 1994



AAFC - JANUARY 1995

INSPECTION OF CHINESE HONEY

FROM OCTOBER 1993 TO SEPTEMBER 1994



Inspected 14 10 3 6 15 16 7 19 0 0 9 0 0 19
 Failed 14 4 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

APPENDIX F

Exports Down, Imports Up and Production Steady The 1994 Honey Situation

Production

Canadian honey production was up slightly in 1994 to 72.4 million pounds (33,000 metric tonnes) from 67.9 million pounds (30,700 tonnes) in 1993. The three prairie provinces had much improved production with Manitoba being up 2.3 million pounds (1,047 tonnes), Saskatchewan up 3 million pounds (1,366 tonnes) and Alberta up 3.3 million pounds (1,491 tonnes) over 1993. In Eastern Canada, uncooperative weather conditions contributed to a very disappointing year with production down almost 4.4 million pounds (2,000 tonnes) in Ontario and down one million pounds (470 tonnes) in Quebec. The addition of some 1400 hives in Atlantic Canada did not translate into additional production.

The number of hives remained constant at 505,000 with increases only in Alberta, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, offsetting a similar reduction in Ontario and Quebec. The number of beekeepers was down by 810, mostly because of a high drop-out rate in British Columbia. Interestingly, a drop of 861 beekeepers in B.C. caused a decrease of only 1,200 hives in the province.

Production per hive, on a national average, was up by 13 pounds (6 kg)/hive over the previous five year average. Strong increases in production per hive were noted in Saskatchewan, Alberta and B.C.

Value of production figures are not yet available from Statistics Canada, but steady to stronger prices could bring the value of the Canadian honey crop to \$55 million.

International Trade

Canadian honey exports have shown a continual decline since 1992. At the same time, imports, particularly from Peoples' Republic of China have increased dramatically. The combination of reduced exports, increased imports and steady production would indicate that domestic consumption is increasing. Industry reports indicate that little honey is being held over.

Honey exports to the United States declined to 9.5 million pounds (4313 tonnes) for the 1993-94 crop year. Prices, however, were up sharply, reaching an average of 99 cents per pound (\$2.17/kg), indicating not only a higher price for bulk honey, but an increasing amount of packaged honey being shipped. This higher price brought the dollar value for the 1993-94

crop exports to \$9 million. The United States remains to be the main export destination, taking 55 per cent of all exports. followed by Germany and the United Kingdom. Strong percentage increase were noted to Japan, Hong Kong and Switzerland but volumes remain low.

Imports from China continue to increase, reaching 3.7 million pounds (1680 tonnes) by September this year. When projected to an annual amount, imports could reach 4.9 million pounds (2,240 tonnes) in 1994. An anti-dumping investigation in the United States has led China to review its export policies. China has reacted by reducing the number of exporters and stepping up quality assurance. These actions, along with a reduced crop in China is expected to bring increased prices for the 1994-95 crop year.

Concern exists over the effect of low cost imports on the Canadian honey industry. At the present time, Canadian honey prices continue to improve and there are no indications that imports are causing honey to remain unsold. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada continues to monitor imported honey for quality and prohibited residues.

Trade actions to prevent the importation of low-cost product requires that proof of injury can be shown. Pricing, including data on cost of production, is the most important consideration, but for storable crops such as honey, stock carry-over is also an important measure. The lack of an effective method of showing honey stocks in storage in Canada would hinder any investigations. The honey industry may wish to implement some type of information gathering mechanism that would provide stock carry-over information. This could be as simple as expanding the annual Statistics Canada survey or the statistical reports provide by Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists (CAPA), but should include stocks of honey held by cooperatives and packers.

On the world supply situation, Canada is the only country of the six major producers to have increased production in 1994 over 1991. Those six countries, Argentina, Canada, China, Germany, Mexico and the United States are expected to show production levels of 425,000 tonnes in 1994, down from 470,000 in 1991. The most notable drop is China which will produce only 170,000 tonnes in 1994 compared to 206,000 in 1991.

Changes can be expected in the United States where the Commercial Credit Corporation (CCC) will drop the support price from 53.8 cents US per pound in effect for the 1991 to 1993 crop years to 47 cents US per pound by 1998. This will essentially end the "Buy-Back" provision of the CCC Honey Support Loan Program. In addition, the program essentially provided a cash advance for between the time the honey was entered into the program and was bought back at market price. That cash advance provision will also disappear with the support price unless market prices drop below the declining support prices. In effect, the declining support price will end the subsidy received by producers, possibly discouraging marginal operators. The effect on Canadian prices is expected to be minimal as Canadian honey competed with the "buy-back" or market price, not the support price. "Final Rule" on this program was published in the U.S. Federal Register of January 4, 1995.

Conclusion

The outlook for the honey industry appears to be optimistic. Reduced world production of honey and an apparent rise in domestic consumption should provide opportunity for growth of the industry. Rising imports from China are of concern, but are a fact of global competition. Vigilance on quality of imported product will assure that producers are competing on the same product. Higher prices received by Canadian exporters will attest to the ability of Canadian producers to command premium prices, both on exports and domestically, providing quality can be maintained.

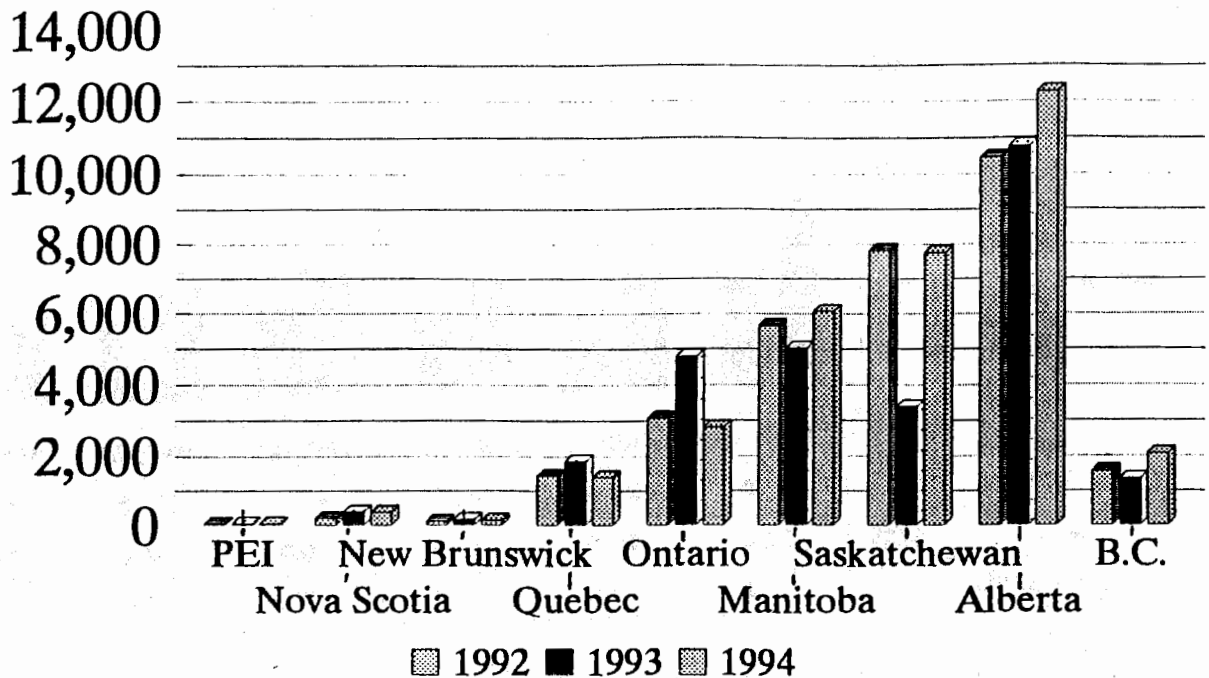
Gary Hergert
Market and Industry Services Branch
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Ottawa

Tel: 613 957 7078

Gisele Magnusson
Market and Industry Services Branch
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Edmonton

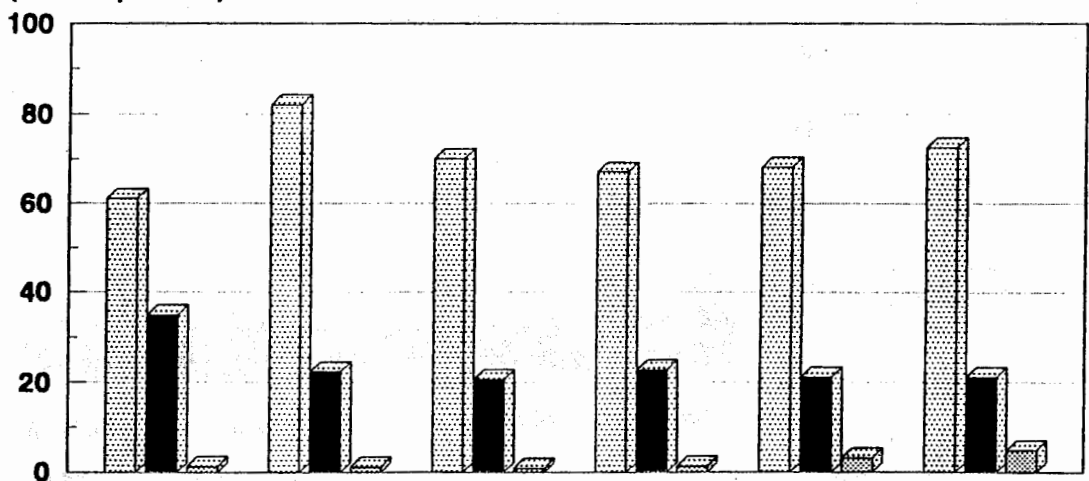
Tel: 403 495 4141

Provincial Production; 1992 to 1994



Honey Production, Exports and Imports Canada: 1988 to 1994

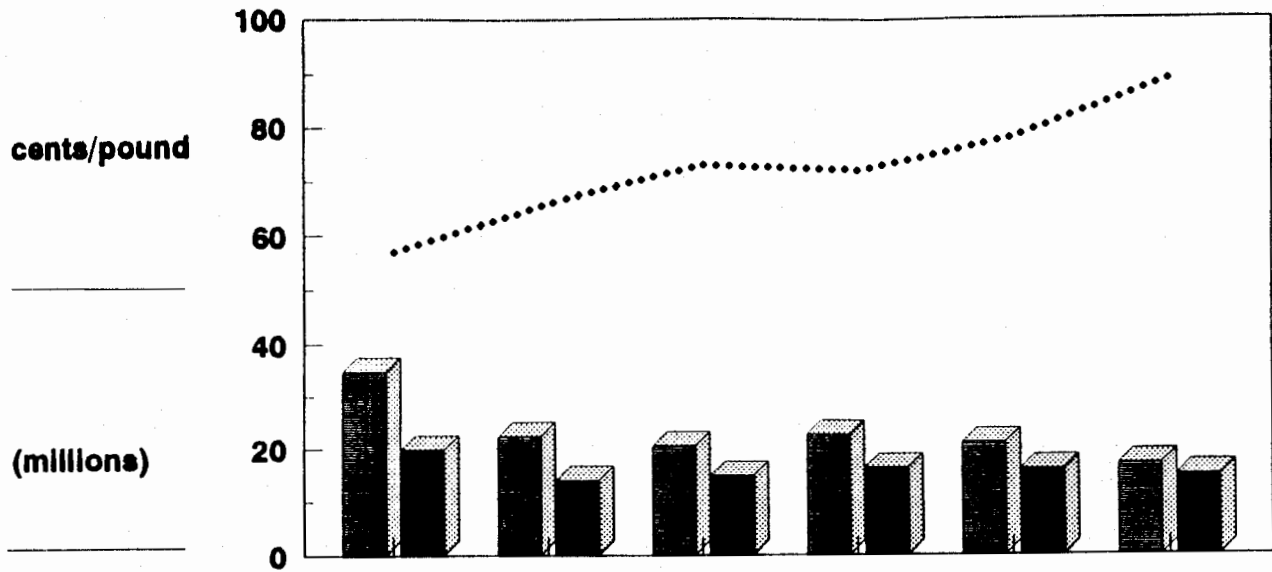
(million pounds)



	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Production	61.0	82.0	70.0	67.0	68.0	72.5
Exports	34.8	22.4	20.6	22.8	21.2	21.2
Imports	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	3.2	4.9

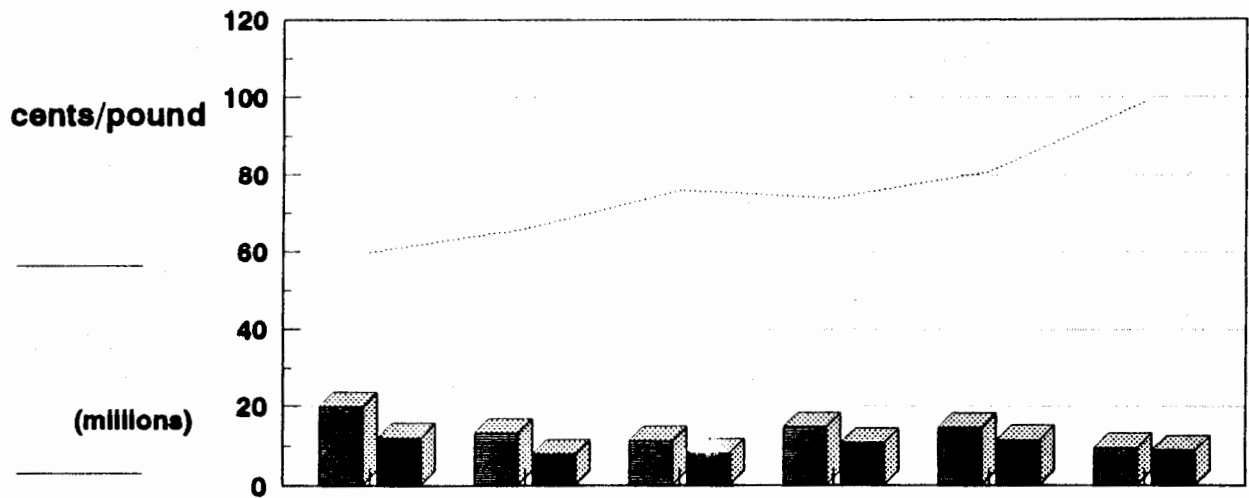
Exports are by crop year; September to August, Imports are by fiscal year.

Honey Exports to All Countries



	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Pounds ■	34.8	22.4	20.6	22.8	21.2	17.1
\$ ▨	20.0	14.0	14.9	16.5	16.2	15.0
cents/lb. ····	57	66	73	72	78	89

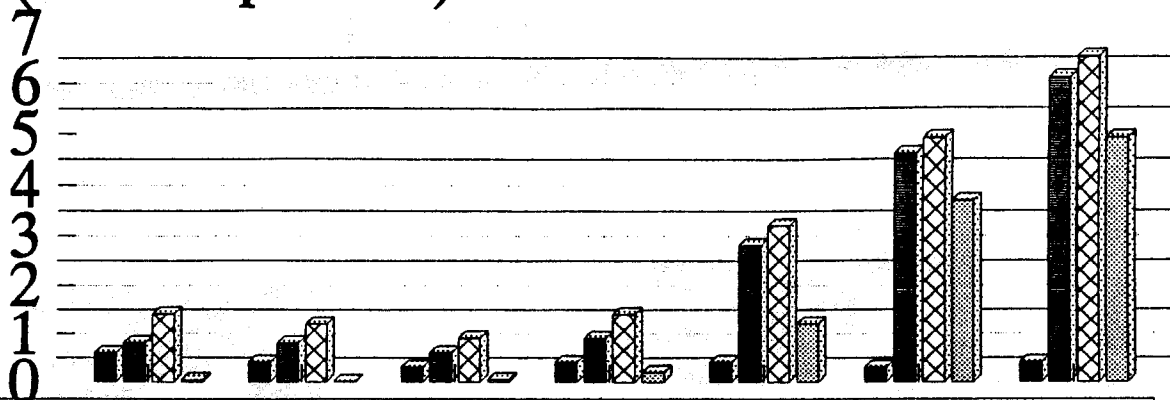
Honey Exports to United States



	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Pounds ■	19.9	13.2	11.3	14.7	14.6	9.5
\$ ▨	12.0	8.0	8.1	10.8	11.5	9.0
cents/lb. ····	60	66	76	74	81	99

Honey Imports; 1989 to 1994

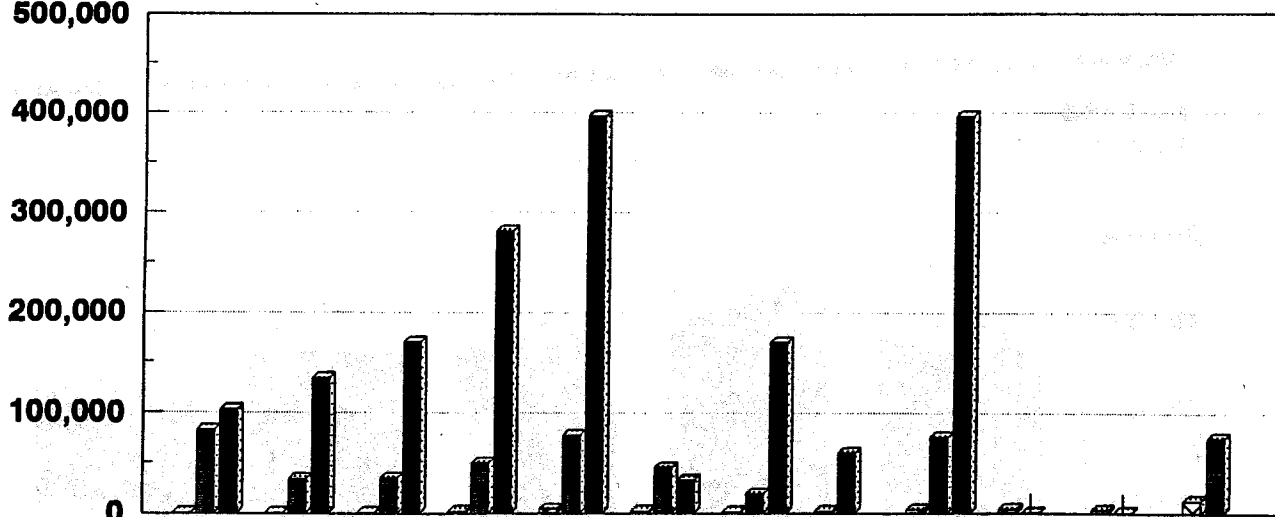
(million pounds)



	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 to September	1994 projected
Pastourized	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Natural	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.8	4.6	6.1
Total	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.4	3.2	4.9	6.5
China	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.20	1.20	3.70	4.90

Monthly Honey Imports from China

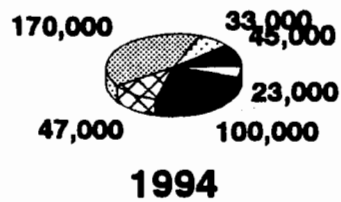
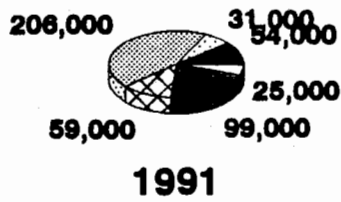
(kg)



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1989 - 93 Average	300	320	301	1,741	3,944	1,819	1,174	1,888	3,272	3,828	3,668	11,728
1993	62,700	33,889	34,043	49,220	773,480	44,387	18,548	59,488	79,488	48	488	74,708
1994 (to September)	102,757	153,701	148,488	280,888	384,000	51,800	148,579	0	388,824			

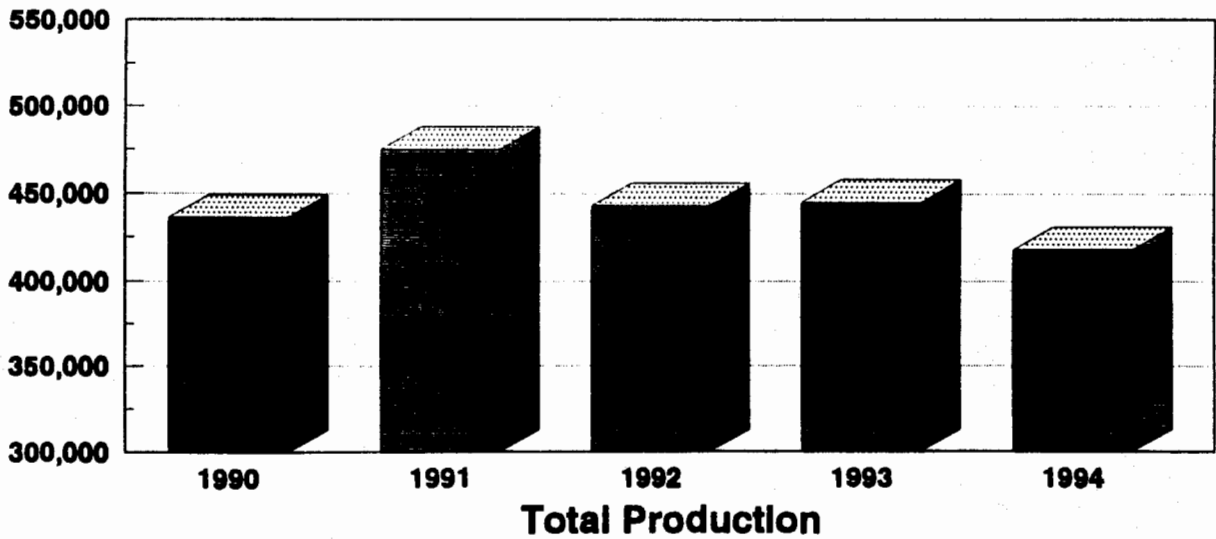
Honey Production in Six Leading Countries

Argentina, Canada, China, Germany, Mexico, USA
1991 and 1994

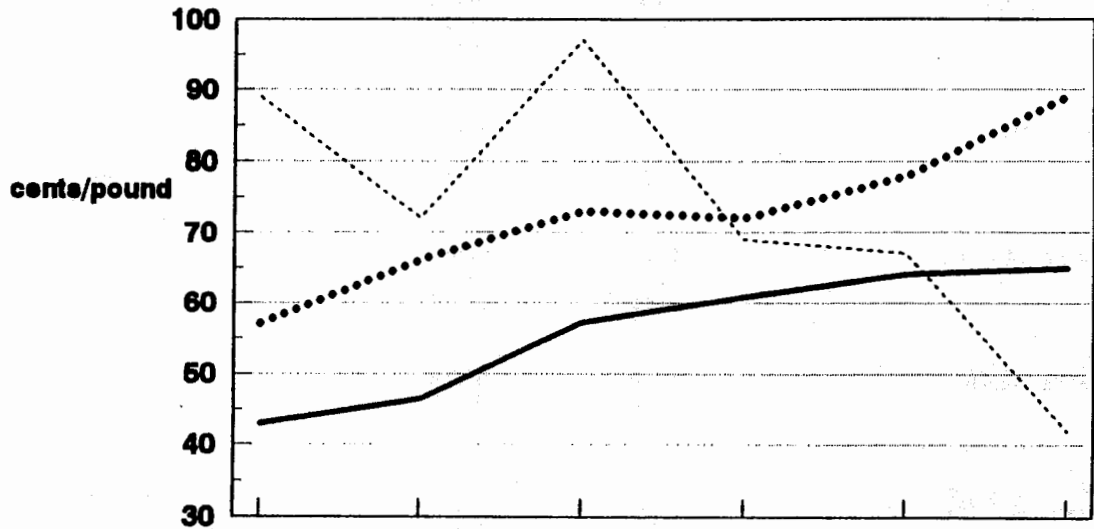


■ Argentina ■ Canada ■ China ■ Mexico ■ United States □ Germany

Tonnes



Honey Trade Prices



	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Est)
Prairie Bulk Price	43.00	46.47	57.16	60.00	64.67	65.00
Imports from China	88	72	97	80	67	43
Exports to all countries	67	68	73	72	79	88

TABLE 1. Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees, Production and Value of Honey and Wax in Canada (1), by Province, 1993 and 1994 with Five-year Averages, 1988-1992

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, 1993 et 1994 et moyenne quinquennale, pour 1988-1992

Province and year Province et année	Beekeepers Apiculteurs	Colonies	Honey - Miel	
			Average yield per colony Rendement moyen par colonie	
	number nombre		pounds livres	kilograms kilogrammes
Prince Edward Island - Île-du-Prince-Édouard				
Average/Moyenne 1988-1992	80	743	98	44
1993	75	720	125	57
1994P	65	600	119	
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle Écosse				
Average/Moyenne 1988-1992	390	6,780	59	27
1993	510	11,200	76	34
1994P	525	12,400	68	28
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick				
Average/Moyenne 1988-1992	404	4,860	65	29
1993	510	4,900	75	34
1994P	510	5,200	61	28
Quebec - Québec				
Average/Moyenne 1988-1992	1,442	48,640	96	43
1993	893	31,579	129	59
1994P	950	31,000	99	45
Ontario				
Average/Moyenne 1988-1992	4,800	106,000	82	37
1993	4,500	92,000	115	52
1994P	4,500	85,000	73	33
Manitoba				
Average/Moyenne 1988-1992	1,060	81,900	165	75
1993	800	85,000	130	59
1994P	800	81,000	165	75
Saskatchewan				
Average/Moyenne 1988-1992	1,440	92,400	186	84
1993	1,400	86,000	164	74
1994P	1,400	86,000	199	90
Alberta				
Average/Moyenne 1988-1992	893	148,100	145	66
1993	761	148,000	160	73
1994P	750	159,000	170	77
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique				
Average/Moyenne 1988-1992	4,130	47,510	77	35
1993	3,700	44,985	86	30
1994P	2,839	43,786	104	47
CANADA				
AVERAGE/MOYENNE 1988-1992	14,639	536,934	130	59
1993	13,149	504,384	135	61
1994P	12,339	503,986	144	65

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

P Preliminary figures - Nombres provisoires

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

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

TABLE 2. Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees, Production and Value of Honey and Wax in Canada,(1) by Province, 1993 and 1994 with Five-year Averages, 1987-1991
TABLEAU 2. Estimation du nombre d'apiculteurs et de colonies d'abeilles, production et valeur du miel et de la cire au Canada(1), par province, 1993 et 1994 et moyenne quinquennale, pour 1987-1991

Province and year Province et année	Honey - Miel		Total Value Valeur totale	Value of honey and wax Valeur du miel et de la cire
	Total production Production totale			
	thousands of pounds milliers de livres	metric tonnes tonnes métriques	thousands of dollars milliers de dollars	
Prince Edward Island - île-du-Prince-Édouard				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	73	33	110	110
1993	90	41	137	137
1994P	71	32	..	..
Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	402	183	505	515
1993	851	386	784	791
1994P	843	382	..	..
New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	314	142	417	425
1993	368	167	476	482
1994P	317	144	..	..
Quebec - Québec				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	4,665	2,112	5,832	5,904
1993	4,087	1,854	5,412	5,470
1994P	3,075	1,395	..	..
Ontario				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	8,704	3,948	8,429	8,601
1993	10,580	4,784	10,051	10,352
1994P	8,205	2,815	..	..
Manitoba				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	11,483	6,116	6,967	7,154
1993	11,050	5,012	6,736	6,932
1994P	13,365	6,062	..	..
Saskatchewan				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	17,200	7,802	8,879	9,119
1993	14,104	6,397	8,781	8,930
1994P	17,114	7,783	..	..
Alberta				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	21,519	9,761	11,407	11,672
1993	23,744	10,770	16,278	16,758
1994P	27,030	12,261	..	..
British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique				
Average/Moyenne 1987-1991	3,661	1,661	3,216	3,294
1993	2,989	1,347	3,222	3,302
1994P	4,554	2,066	..	..
CANADA				
AVERAGE/MOYENNE 1987-1991	70,012	31,758	45,762	46,794
1993	67,843	30,758	51,877	53,154
1994P	72,574	32,920	..	..

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

P Preliminary figures / Nombres provisoires

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

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

Canadian Honey Council

January 1995

PROMOTION COMMITTEE REPORT

After a busy 1993 year hiring the promotion coordinator and starting the promotion program, there was not much work left for the committee for 1994. All the work was for Mary Lye who is acting the coordinator of the program.

Monthly activity reports were produced by Mary, enabling the committee to monitor the progress of the promotion. During the last spring, we asked the provincial delegates, provincial apiarists and other individuals involved with the honey industry for their views and comments on our actual program the way it functions. We received few comments but those we received indicated a high level of satisfaction.

The committee had to respond to an invitation to participate in a joint effort to produce a technical leaflet on honey intended to the Canadian dietetists. The total cost of the project was 4500\$. The partners were Miels Labonté Inc, Doyon & Doyon Ltd and La Fédération des apiculteurs du Québec. The CHC contributed to this project for 1500\$ and an english adaptation of the brochure was produced by Mary.

After 18 months of operation everybody seems to be convinced that the promotion effort should be pursued. Our concern is the future funding of the promotion plan. On that regard we had discussions during the year with the Canadian packers. We demanded an invitation to the Canadian Honey Packers Association annual meeting which was held in Toronto on November 4. Barrie Termeer, Mary Lye and myself attended this meeting. Mary reviewed the realisations of the last 18 months and projected what could be like our national promotion program for the coming year. The packers were invited to fund the plan for the 1995 year. The packers agreed to participate in the funding and different mechanisms were discussed. As you know, discussions and negotiations are still going on.

Jean-Pierre Chapleau
Chairman

March 15, 1995

REF:CHCREVIEW

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE MARKETING PLAN OF
THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL FROM SEPTEMBER 1993 TO MARCH 1995
AND PROPOSAL FOR FUTURE PLANS

This report has two functions:

- to review promotion activities and results for the Canadian Honey Council **MARKETING PLAN** from September 1993 to March 1995
- to present plans for the promotion of Canadian honey beyond March 1995.

The original **MARKETING PLAN** that was developed and presented at the outset of my mandate set goals as follows:

1. To maintain honey's image as a healthful, good-for-you product
2. To increase consumer mention of honey's use as an ingredient
3. To increase consumer confidence and knowledge of buying, storing and using honey
4. To extend consumers' favourable perception of honey enhanced products
5. To generate greater knowledge about the Canadian Honey Industry
6. To promote its products through education
7. To begin to build a National Identity for our Industry

The budget for the Marketing Plan for an 18 month period was \$155,000

The promotion activities were developed to benefit the whole Canadian Honey Industry, and were devised for continuity and growth potential as more funding became available.

- 04 -

Reports under the headings of MEDIA ACTIVITIES, COMMUNICATIONS, and PROMOTION MATERIALS form the basis for evaluation of the MARKETING PLAN to date.

MEDIA ACTIVITIES:

1. PRINT MEDIA

a. NEWSPAPERS

A MAILING LIST of approximately 500 English and 200 French daily and weekly newspapers received four mailings throughout the period (Christmas, Valentines, Spring and Honey Month). Bowdens Press Clipping Service was used for several months to track the pick-up of the mailings from the newspapers. After 3 months (April, May, June) the service was dropped due to the high cost. (We were receiving too many clippings!) During this 3 month period almost 500 clippings were received on the topics of Honey, and Bees. About 10% of these clippings could be directly attributed to the promotion materials generated by the Canadian Honey Council Promotion Office.

CONSUMER REQUESTS for recipes by telephone and mail have been received as a result of the CHC address and toll-free telephone number appearing in newspaper articles. This is a very efficient way to monitor the pick-up of press releases. More than 700 such requests have been satisfied by the CHC Promotion Office.

Daily newspapers that have printed significant articles on Canadian honey:

Times-Colonist, Victoria, B.C.
The Province, Vancouver, B.C.
Nelson Daily News, B.C.
Calgary Herald, ALBERTA
Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, SASK.
Winnipeg Free Press, MAN.
London Free Press, ONT.
Daily Sentinel-Review, Woodstock, ONT.
The Globe and Mail, NATIONAL
The Toronto Star
The Gazette, Montreal, QUEBEC

ESTIMATED TOTAL NEWSPAPER PROMOTION VALUE ATTRIBUTABLE TO CHC
PROMOTION OFFICE : \$220,000

b. MAGAZINES

APPEAL MAGAZINE (distributed to more than 1 million customers of Safeway and Overwaitea stores in Western Canada) had a four-page article on Honey in the June issue.
Estimated value: \$12,000

CANADIAN LIVING MAGAZINE editorial and test kitchen staff were invited to a Taste Tour of Canadian Honey in their Test Kitchen in April 1994. The resulting recipe/feature article was in the February 1995 issue. A selection of 6 Canadian honeys, beeswax candles skin cream and lip balm were offered in the Canadian Living Marketplace, giving additional promotion value.
Estimated value: \$200,000

HARROWSMITH MAGAZINE has written an article that will appear in the May/June 1995 issue on Honey and on Beekeeping. The 1-800 # will be included.
Estimated value: \$80,000

YOUR HOUSE MAGAZINE used honey recipes and information in their Summer 1994 issue to homeowners in Western Canada.
Estimated value: \$2,500

L'ESSENTIEL (QUEBEC) has written an article for their May 1995 issue about beekeeping operations in Quebec that offer tours. Further honey features are planned for the coming year.

ESTIMATED TOTAL MAGAZINE PROMOTION VALUE ATTRIBUTABLE TO CHC
PROMOTION OFFICE: \$320,000

2. TELEVISION

Television coverage of Honey and related issues was not a major element of the MARKETING PLAN due to limitations of time and money. The coverage that was achieved, almost incidentally, indicates that with planning and funding television coverage, especially during Honey Month, is not only feasible, but valuable.

During Beekeeper Convention visits in Winnipeg and Saskatoon (February 1994), I was interviewed on four television stations for a total air time of 46 minutes.

CTV in Toronto and affiliates in London, Sarnia, Sudbury and Thunder Bay and Regina aired a 2 minute Honey Month feature with 1-800 # for viewers to call for recipes. (Aired late September, through October, 1994)

As a tie-in with a honey booth run by beekeepers at the Toronto Sportsman's Show in March 1994, CITY-TV and CTV covered the event. I set up an interview with a beekeeper who was interviewed on Breakfast Television.

March, 1994 I set up an interview on Breakfast Television in Halifax for the President of New Brunswick Beekeepers Association. The 1-800 # was given out and the CHC Promotion Office stood by (at 6.45 am!) to receive dozens of calls.

February, 1995. As a result of an article about honey in the Toronto Star with our Honey Hotline number, a producer from CITY TV in Toronto called to book me for an appearance on Breakfast Television. More than 130 calls resulted from viewers requesting more information about honey. Another show has now been planned on Breakfast Television with a local beekeeper talking about beekeeping.

More than 100 minutes of air-time (excluding repeats!) was gained through these shows and more than 1,000 calls and letters were received from viewers.

ESTIMATED TOTAL TELEVISION AIR-TIME VALUE ATTRIBUTABLE TO CHC PROMOTION OFFICE : \$30,000.

3. RADIO

Radio has proved to be an excellent medium for honey messages. Interviews have often been taped from my office.

AGRICULTURE CANADA COMMUNICATIONS taped two interviews with me for Honey Month. These two-minute interviews were sent to all radio stations across Canada at the beginning of October, 1994. This activity would have cost CHC about \$2,000.

CONSUMER SHOWS - RADIO PROMOTION. Radio stations in Toronto will have received two "drops" of information and product baskets to support major consumer shows where honey has been featured: Toronto Sportsman's Show (March, 1994) and The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair (November, 1994). 10 out of the 12 stations that received the "drop" for the Sportman's Show used the material on-air.

RADIO INTERVIEWS DURING PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION VISITS. About 10 radio interviews have been given during my visits to Provincial Conventions. One was a one-hour phone-in interview with a panel of "honey experts" in Winnipeg: Mary Lye, Don Dixon (Provincial Apiarist) and Rick Rees (Bee Maid Honey).

SIX-DAY VALENTINE PROMOTION. An interesting and valuable promotion was arranged with CKOM Radio, Saskatoon for Valentines week, 1994. Six gift packs of Saskatchewan Honey and Honey Products were delivered to the station along with Honey Trivia. This translated into a six-day promotion at morning "drive time". All this was arranged by phone and FAX from the CHC Promotion Office.

ESTIMATED TOTAL RADIO AIR-TIME VALUE ATTRIBUTABLE TO CHC PROMOTION OFFICE : \$50,000 (based on inclusion of all known promotions plus assumed 30% pick-up of Agriculture Canada tapes)

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED PROMOTION VALUE OF PRINT, RADIO AND TELEVISION ATTRIBUTABLE TO CHC PROMOTION OFFICE: 620,000

COMMUNICATIONS

1. MONTHLY REPORTS

As in all things, communication is a vital element. I have sent monthly reports to the Nipawin Office which have, in turn, been distributed to all Provincial Association offices, Provincial Apiarists, Packers and Provincial Promotion Co-ordinators (Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia). These reports highlight accomplishments for the month, progress of ongoing projects and plans for the upcoming month. Detailed expense reports and cash flow charts are also sent to the CHC Nipawin office each month.

2. BUZZWORDS / BRUITS DE LA RUCHE

This newsletter has been designed to keep people in the honey industry informed about the work of the Promotion Coordinator. It has a distribution of about 200. The Provincial Beekeepers Associations are sent camera-ready copy and they distribute it through their newsletters. This significantly increases the reach at minimal cost. Feedback from this newsletter has been extremely positive. Articles from BUZZWORDS have also been used in Provincial Home Economics Association newsletters, Departments of Agriculture newsletters and notice boards.

Two issues have been published, a third is planned for January.

3. 1-800-6NECTAR - TOLL FREE LINE

This toll-free telephone line has been a vital link for media, consumers, beekeepers, etc. to the Canadian Honey industry. French and English requests for recipes, information and ideas are received and fulfilled.

More than 1700 calls have been received in a year and about 75 hours of "talk-time" logged. These are just the incoming calls. Outgoing letters, calls and FAXES, in and out, add up to many more hours of time invested in satisfying the various needs for information about Canadian Honey and the Honey Industry.

4. CONVENTIONS

HONEY INDUSTRY: I have made presentations to all Provincial Associations at their Annual Conventions, CHC Annual Convention and the Canadian Honey Packers annual meeting. These occasions have given me the opportunity to meet honey industry people, discuss their needs and my ideas. Whenever I have travelled I have conducted media interviews when possible.

FOOD INDUSTRY: The Honey Council has begun a relationship with other parts of the food industry through our connections with the Organization for Nutrition Education, Canadian (and Provincial) Dietetic Associations, Canadian (and Provincial) Home Economics Associations and, most recently, our charter membership in the new association - Cuisine Canada. I have attended (or sent promotion materials to) conventions and newsletters of these influential Canadian food educators. These developing relationships are extremely important and should build over time. These Associations can help the Canadian Honey Industry deliver its message about honey to the Canadian Public through professional nutritionists/dieticians.

PROMOTION MATERIALS

Several new promotional documents have been developed over the period. These are:

1. A six-panel recipe brochure -
"Sweeten it with Canadian Honey... The Natural Way"
2. Honey Month Information Kit
3. "Honey Highlights" newsletter
4. Education Kit
5. Press Releases - Christmas, Valentines, Spring, Honey Month

These materials have been developed by professionals in their field. The production, development and distribution has been spearheaded and co-ordinated by the CHC Promotion Office. Designs based on the CHC logo have been created and used on all promotion materials. All of these materials are available in French.

When a request is received from a consumer, the new recipe brochure and an order form is mailed. In addition to the materials developed this year for CHC, copies of the National Honey Board Recipe Book, "Sweetened with Honey the Natural Way", have been made available to beekeepers and consumers. Nearly 3,000 copies have been sold, at a small profit to CHC.

Mary Lye has become the catalyst and contact person for media, consumers, and beekeepers who seek information and ideas about Canadian Honey.

FUTURE OF THE PROMOTION PROGRAMME OF THE CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

Based on the success of the Canadian Honey Council Marketing Plan from September 1993 to March 1995, I recommend that the plan continues as a generic programme and includes the following activities:

- continue PRESS RELEASE PROGRAMME and build on success of HONEY MONTH activities
- promote the EDUCATION KIT to schools and educators
- create further issues of HONEY HIGHLIGHTS / LA MIELLEE to build on our relationship with food specialists - dieticians, nutritionists, home economists
- create a development and promotion plan for VALUE-ADDED HONEY PRODUCTS (based on National Honey Board research)
- develop a CRISIS MANAGEMENT plan
- contact potential PROMOTION PARTNERS (Canola, blueberries, apples, etc) to develop joint promotions
- develop a thirty minute TELEVISION PROGRAMME about beekeeping and honey in Canada with TSN (The Sports Network) production company
- create a Video News Release (VNR) to support Honey Month that would go out to TV stations in all provinces (French and English)
- create a VIDEO AND TRAINING MANUAL to develop "spokesperson skills" within the industry

The level of activities would be based on the funding available to support this Marketing Plan and the priorities established by participating partners.

Chemicals Committee Report - K. Clark

(Members of the Chemicals Committee: Kerry Clark (chair), Rob Currie, John Gruszka, Doug McRory. Barrie Termeer is the CHC member.)

Issues from last year (including CHC resolutions):

1. Material for hive depopulation: calcium cyanide or other options.

As of January 1994, it appeared that commercial supplies of calcium cyanide in Canada were nearly gone, and replacement supply was available only at a prohibitively high cost owing to a large minimum order. The committee considered other chemical options, including aluminum phosphide (Phostoxin, registered in Canada for stored grain insect control, and registered in California for bee hive depopulation.) It was concluded that Phostoxin is less convenient or effective than calcium cyanide, and did not warrant the effort to pursue registration at this time. As of January 1995, other sources of calcium cyanide have been located by bee suppliers, and it appears that it will continue to be available.

2. Tylosin: prospects for its use against foulbrood, or against Varroa.

Field studies in California have indicated that this antibiotic (200 mg per hive, applied in powdered sugar) was protective against AFB for 4 weeks, compared to 3 weeks for 200 mg of oxytetracycline. Pending residue trials, the manufacturer (Lily Company) was willing to expand the label to cover bees. As of December 1994, no progress toward this end had taken place, and its status is described as "in limbo" (Mussen, pers. comm.).

A rumor of potential effectiveness against varroa arose early in the trials, when it appeared that bee larvae treated with Tylosin had a faster development time (potentially reducing Varroa reproduction). Further work did not support the early indications.

If and when Tylosin is registered in the U.S., it should be considered as an alternative to hive treatment with oxytetracycline in Canada.

3. Other potential drug options for foulbrood: linoleic and lauric acid.

H. Shimanuki had reported lab trials indicating a suppressive effect on AFB resulting from these materials, which occur naturally in chalkbrood mummies. As of Dec 1994, field efficacy with the doses used was not adequate. Trials will continue, but Shimanuki writes that it is obvious that these fatty acids will not be as effective as oxytetracycline.

4. Coordination of guidelines and recommendations for treatment of bee diseases across Canada.

This topic was only briefly addressed. A response could be: increased communication and discussion of disease recommendations between provincial apiculture programs, on an ad hoc, annual or periodic basis. Discussion of options at the 1995 CAPA meeting is recommended.

Other issues:

5. Varroa chemical trials in Canada:

Results from B.C. and Manitoba will be presented at the research symposium.

In brief summary, B.C. trials indicate that either of Apistan hive strips or formic acid as labeled can be effective in reducing varroa populations by about 90 %, which appears to be adequate to maintain bee populations. Where varroa levels are high, two treatment periods a year

may be necessary. Prolonged release formulations of formic acid (under development) can provide the control with a reduction in labour.

6. Other potential options for chemical control of varroa

* Encouraging results in initial field trials have been obtained by Bill Wilson, using slow release "tag" formulations of 2 miticides already registered in U.S. for other uses (Y-Tex, Wyoming).

* Steve Liu has conducted trials using the botanical pesticide from the Neem tree, fed in syrup. He reports encouraging results against chalkbrood, Nosema (expected Feb 95 ABJ) and tracheal mites (in prep.) and expects an anti-feeding effect against varroa. Registration of Neem-based products is being pursued by Phero Tech. Current target for first registration (a forestry/agriculture product in U.S.) is 2 years.

* Ingemar Fries (Sweden) reports good results, but commercially prohibitive labour required, from use of 15 % lactic acid, sprayed on each comb of bees. This product would be a likely candidate for PCP Act scheduling, and might be considered for hobbyist use.

* Treatments in use in Europe: Api-Life Var = essential oils (thymol and others; Apitol = cymiazol; Bayvarol = flumethrin; Perizin = coumaphos .

7. Apistan queen tabs

The application for registration of Apistan queen tabs and package strips was withdrawn by Sandoz Canada, which cited a lack of market. Several options for maintaining tab availability were investigated (to allow Alberta to use tabs in import certification). None appeared feasible. If demand increases, the issue could be addressed again.

8. Queen losses related to formic acid use.

These cases have been uncommon, but instances of up to 30 % have been reported. It may be helpful if reports would be passed on to the committee. The possibility of a change in wording to the label was discussed. The existing label was considered adequate, but precautions to avoid spraying acid directly on bees (fall bottom board application) and to avoid use of heated acid (jug sitting in sun) may be advisable. The prolonged-release application methods should reduce the problem.

9. Varroa resistance to fluvalinate:

Several reports of varroa resistant to fluvalinate have been published in Italian. The committee has copies of the papers but has not been able to assess the information. Efforts to have the appropriate translations done are being made. Other English speaking countries are at least casually tracking the issue. This issue requires more attention.

10. Strategy for sustainable (chemical) control of varroa.

Application methods (how absolute or advisable are the label directions?) Avoidance of Apistan for monitoring (advice being considered by AAPA)? Coordination of treatment periods/products? Alternation of control products? Approaches to non-chemical management? This issue requires more attention.

11. Chlordimeform detection in honey imported from China, 1993:

This formamidine compound is an acaricide, active mainly against eggs and immature mites, also active against young Lepidoptera. Its uses have been discontinued in U.S. and Canada. Former names Fundal or Galecron. Its mammalian LD50 of about 250 mg/kg would indicate a label designation of "Highly Toxic" or "Very Hazardous".

Appendix J

MEMBERSHIP AND BYLAWS COMMITTEE REPORT

Murray Hannigan and Ron Bacon

The underlying focus of this committee has been to create a self sustaining financial base for the Canadian Honey Council. This can be achieved through consistent and broad based membership support at the Basic, Sustaining and Supporting levels.

The frustration for the Honey Council is that, because Council tends to work mostly between the Provincial Board Level and the Federal Government, Councils visibility to the general membership is limited.

Also, Council has been criticized as being too bureaucratic at times... but when dealing with finances, in conjunction with government it is imperative that the "I's" are dotted and the "T's" are crossed as some of this board can attest to...referring to the near loss of significant FSAM II Administration Funds.

Obviously high visibility, such as the Promotion Program gets more recognition than does a round of correspondence with the U.S.D.A. Unfortunately not all the activities of the Canadian Honey Council can display the visible intensity that for example Mary Lye does...but all these are still necessary and important.

It is the opinion of this committee that the most successful approach in attracting membership is to maintain Mary Lye in her role as Honey Promotion Co-ordinator.

The Committee has brought forward for Councils consideration a bylaw change that would allow provinces or regions to seat an extra delegate for each additional \$3000.00 dollars of membership. this bylaw if enacted might well improve finances for the Canadian Honey Council, but it also may be quite controversial.

A brief evaluation of recent general membership revenues is as follows:

Membership type	1992 \$	1993 \$	1994 \$
Basic	5,075.	1,980.	3,875.
Sustaining	3,000.	2,450.	3,200.
Supporting	<u>2,400.</u>	<u>1,500.</u>	<u>1,930.</u>
Total	10,475.	5,930.	8,905.
Delegate Fees	27,000.	27,000.	27,000.

PROS AND CONS

of additional Canadian Honey Council delegate seat(s) based on each additional \$3,000. of Canadian Honey Council membership fees/province.

PROS

- 1) increase the financial base for the CHC
- 2) better per capita representation of beekeeping across Canada

- 3) Extra seat(s) would represent that province or regions wishes and not special interest groups

CONS

- 1) Potential disparity in voting power between high and low density beekeeping provinces or regions. (low density region may feel they are always outgunned and see no reason to remain part of the CHC).
- 2) Potential for a province to push enough beekeepers to buy memberships in an attempt to sway a particular vote.

NOTE: Delegate could carry proxy vote(s) to avoid expense of sending extra bodies.

- If promotion program continues there may be a great increase of membership coming from smaller operations and hobbyists in provinces such as B.C., Ontario, Quebec and Maritimes regions to offset concerns of regional disparity.

APPENDIX K

CHC PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT (1994)

Committee members: Davis Bryans
Jean-Pierre Chapleau
Linda Gane
Barrie Termeer
Ted Hancock (chair)

MANDATE: Formulate and implement (if possible) a proposal to upgrade "Hivelights". Proposal could include an editor position, subscription access to publication, revenue structure (advertising), number of issues per year and start up funding suggestions.

COMMITTEE GOALS FOR HIVELIGHTS:

1. Inform members of CHC activities and help develop a leadership role for CHC in the Canadian beekeeping industry.
2. Inform and educate hobby and commercial beekeepers.
3. Produce increased revenue and/or membership for the CHC.
4. Provide communication and exchange between various Canadian beekeeping communities and related government departments and industries.

HIVELIGHTS: HISTORY AND CURRENT STATUS

Hivelights is a ten page newsletter that all CHC members receive as a privilege of membership. At present, there are no outside subscribers.

When Linda Gane took over as editor of Hivelights, CHC had approximately 500 members. This climbed to a high of 700 members in the late 1980's, but has declined to 300 members at present.

Advertising revenues from Hivelights reached a high of \$1,629.00 in 1989, but have gradually decreased to zero in 1993.

Hivelights has traditionally been published every two months, for a total of six editions per year. However, because of budget constraints in recent years, publication has become irregular. Last year, three issues of Hivelights were printed, at a cost of \$4,914.00 (approx.).

If CHC membership increases, the cost /copy will significantly decrease. However, if membership decreases, the cost/copy will increase.

HIVELIGHTS BUDGET - 1994

Set up and editorial expenses/copy	3.84
Postage/copy	.86
Printing/copy	.76
Total	<u>5.46</u>

$\$5.46/\text{copy} \times 3 \text{ issues/year} = \$16.38/\text{member}$

$\$16.38 \times 300 \text{ members} = \$4,914.00$

The publication committee cannot fulfill its mandate without an exact figure set aside in the CHC budget for the publication of Hivelights. The intent of this report is to give CHC delegates an idea of what various options would cost and suggest how well they would fulfill our stated goals.

PROPOSAL #1

This option would discontinue the publication of Hivelights and replace it with an 8 1/2 X 11 sheet published quarterly. This infosheet would be sent, free of charge, to provincial beekeeping associations to be included as an insert in their next newsletter.

BUDGET

<u>Expenses</u>		<u>Income</u>
Editorial and set up/copy	.10	
Printing/copy	.10	
Mailing/copy	.10	
Total	<u>\$.30</u>	<u>nil</u>

.30/copy X 2500 copies = \$750.00/issue

\$750.00 X 4 issues/year = \$3,000.00/year

Pros:

- reach a much larger number of beekeepers than our present membership.
- low cost

Cons:

- extremely limited discussion of important topics
- no advertising income
- no direct incentive to join CHC (ie. receive a newsletter)
- provincial newsletters have different and irregular publication dates. This could mean much of the information in our infosheet would be out of date by the time beekeepers received it.

PROPOSAL #2

This option would upgrade the printing and layout of Hivelights so that it would be a more professional looking newsletter. Money would be set aside in the CHC budget so that Hivelights could be published on a regular quarterly basis. This would allow the editor and/or a CHC committee to solicit advertisers for the newsletter.

BUDGET

Expenses

Editorial and set up/copy	3.84
Printing/copy	3.00
Postage/copy	.86
Total	<u>\$7.70/copy</u>

\$7.70/copy X 300 members = \$2310.00/quarterly issue

\$2310.00 X 4 issues/year = \$9,240.00

Income

Advertising revenue:

Rates

back cover	\$175.00
full page ad	\$150.00
half page ad	\$ 90.00
quarter page ad	\$ 50.00
business card	\$ 25.00

PROPOSAL #2 cont'd

Estimated revenue for advertising:

1 back cover	\$175.00
1 half page	\$ 90.00
2 quarter pages	\$100.00
	<hr/>
2 pages total	\$365.00/issue

Estimated income:

first year	3 X \$365.00 = \$1095.00
second year	4 X \$365.00 = \$1460.00

CHC direct cost in the 1st year - \$9240 - \$1095 = \$8145
CHC direct cost in the 2nd year - \$9240 - \$1460 = \$7780

Pros:

- CHC members have a strong visible incentive to renew their membership.
- improved newsletter should attract new members
- Hivelights will continue to provide information and communication as stated in goals.
- improved "finished" look of newsletter may improve morale and pride of members in CHC.
- by increasing advertising potential Hivelights may eventually become financially self-supporting, or even a revenue producer.

Cons:

- more costly in the short term
- risk of membership remaining at present level despite increased cost
- will be competing with provincial newsletters for advertising revenue.

RECOMMENDATION

CHC is in a situation similar to that of the BCHPA in 1991. At that time BeesCenes had developed into a respectable newsletter, but had almost no advertising revenue. Membership in the association was slowly declining and membership dues went entirely into the cost of publishing the newsletter. In 1991 a new editor convinced the BCHPA to invest money to upgrade the newsletter to a more professional standard. This was in an attempt to increase advertising revenues. Three years later BeesCenes pays more than three quarters of it's publishing costs through advertising revenues. In this same period, membership in the BCHPA has stopped declining and increased slightly. Perhaps the most positive spin-off to the new BeesCenes is the pride members now have in their professional and informative newsletter.

Given this experience in B.C. I feel the CHC should invest more money in Hivelights so that it can publish an improved product and seriously pursue advertising revenues. This course of action may not have immediate results in improving our financial status or increasing our membership numbers. However, I feel it would be a good investment in the long-term health of our Council.

Therefore I recommend that the CHC use the information presented here to allocate money for Hivelights' 1995 operating budget. With this figure in hand, the publication committee can then consult with interested parties and develop a long-term plan for Hivelights that will meet our stated goals.

Respectfully submitted,



Ted Hancock
Chair - CHC Publication Committee

COMPARISON OF B.C. AND ALBERTA NEWSLETTERS

	Bee News (Alberta)	BeesCene (B.C.)
Size	16 pp.	24pp.
Copies/ issue	300	700
No. issues/ year	12	4
Total cost/ year to publish	\$7400.00	\$12,000.00
Advertising revenues/ year	\$11,500.00	\$9,000.00

APPENDIX L

Canadian Honey Council
January 1995

LABOUR EXCHANGE COMMITTEE REPORT

At our last annual meeting we passed a resolution asking that the CHC consider implementing a beekeeping labour exchange program. The purpose was to help individual beekeepers to find labour and to help individuals interested in working in the field of beekeeping to find a job. Being intended as a national program, another goal was to stimulate the exchange of persons and the exchange of practical knowledge and technology between provinces.

I was asked by our President, Barrie Termeer to look after this issue. I wrote a draft of a program which was circulated amongst the delegates. There were some discussions around it. The possibility of opening such a program internationally was discussed and rejected because of the added complexity mostly because of the legal aspects involved.

The principle would be fairly simple. Anybody could register on a list of employers or on a list of employees. The list would be published in our newsletter and maybe by other means.

This service would have to be self sufficient. So there would be a charge for using it. The charge could be different for members and non members.

We have not felt a tremendous enthusiasm around this project. We would like to hear from you on this before we go any further.

Respectfully submitted by

Jean-Pierre Chapleau

APPENDIX M
SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES



BURNABY, BRITISH COLUMBIA V5A 1S6
Telephone: (604) 291-4475 Telec: 04-354614
Fax: (604) 291-3496

PRESIDENT'S REPORT
CAPA/CHC Annual Meetings, 1995

This year was remarkably free of the strife, meetings, phone calls, and "responses" that have characterized beekeeping for the last few years. Indeed, it has been a very harmonious time, with CAPA, CHC and Agriculture Canada working well together towards our common goals. I have greatly enjoyed interacting with both Honey Council and government personnel, and have appreciated the level-headed attitudes that have marked our discussions on various issues.

My major role for CAPA has involved providing advice and background information to the Honey Council and Agriculture Canada. The Honey Council consulted us for information concerning various countries that might be used to trans-ship bees from New Zealand and Australia to Canada, and I wrote a brief to the U.S. Department of Agriculture supporting the importation of New Zealand queens into the mainland United States. I also provided Council with a detailed response to the Switzer report, and it was gratifying to see that CAPA and Council were in close agreement on our response. I also provided Council with background information on some issues involving importations of bees into Canada. In addition, I spent some time responding to two drafts of Agriculture Canada's risk assessment; and was pleased to see that CAPA's comments were incorporated into the final draft of that report.

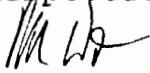
The other major activity that I took part in was the planning of our 1995 meetings, including the Research Symposium. We were able to schedule a full day of talks while cutting our overall joint meeting time down by a day. Both CAPA and CHC hope to continue this trend towards less meeting time spent in political and organizational questions, with more time devoted to educational and policy matters.

I also took part in the visit by Apimondia officials to Vancouver, and commend the organizing committee for doing an excellent job of hosting these visitors. In addition, I worked with Cynthia Scott-Dupree to finish the Pollination Guide, which I am pleased to report is almost ready for printing.

I would like to conclude by thanking all of you for your cooperation and hard work the last year. I am particularly grateful to the CAPA executive and committee chairs for their input on many issues. We all owe a special thanks to Paul van Westendorp, whose hard work as Secretary/Treasurer is a much more onerous job than my own. Finally, I have particularly enjoyed my interactions with Barrie Termeer, Linda Gane, and other Honey Council members. Their professionalism, enthusiasm

and balanced approach to issues is certainly a major part of the positive mood in our industry today.

Respectfully submitted,



Mark L. Winston
Professor and President, Canadian
Association of Professional Apiculturists

APPENDIX N

BRITISH COLUMBIA DELEGATE REPORT
TO CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

JANUARY, 1995.

The past year was generally good for beekeepers in B.C. Timely rainfall in June and generally hot weather produced near-record honey crops in the Peace River district and many other regions of the province.

Overwintering success was high in most regions, with the exception of the Lower Mainland. Beekeepers in the Lower Mainland lost up to 60% of their hives because of varroa mite infestation. This created a shortage of hives needed for pollination of cranberries, raspberries and blueberries. This demand for pollination was filled by commercial beekeepers from the Okanagan and Peace River districts.

Varroa mites are now found in several regions of the province, including Peace River and the Okanagan Valley. However, many beekeepers have still not found varroa or acarine mites in their hives. Vancouver Island and the Sunshine Coast continue to be maintained as quarantine districts and are apparently free of mites.

Honey bee stock production in 1994 earned approximately \$600,000 for B.C. beekeepers. A total of 4.6 million pounds of honey was produced with 44,200 hives.

The B.C. National Tripartite Stabilization Program (NTSP) was terminated in 1994. Outstanding funds left in the program should be returned to participating beekeepers by March 31, 1995. Before this can happen the National Honey Committee for Tripartite is to vote in February 1995 on how funds will be disbursed. A replacement program, NISA, has been available to B.C. beekeepers for two years, but has few participants because pollination fees are not considered income under the rules of the program.

Two research projects related to beekeeping were launched in 1994 by the B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Food. The first project is being supervised by John Gates, BCMAFF, and Mark Winston, Simon Fraser University. The objectives of the project are to:

1. Provide an alternative pollination for orchard crop pollination with the Orchard Mason bee *Osmia lignaria*.
2. To collect native populations of *Osmia*.
3. To propagate and increase numbers of *Osmia*

To do this, six types of nesting blocks were designed and built. The nests were set out in seven different areas of B.C. and were successful in collecting *Osmia*. The results will now be analyzed to determine which nest is most cost effective in propagating these bees.

In the second project, supervised by Paul van Westendorp, BCMAFF, the objective was to evaluate whether the presence of Kashmir Bee Virus (KBV) poses a health threat to honeybee colonies, by determining the distribution of KBV in selected areas of B.C. and by establishing its association with the parasitic mite *varroa jacobsonii*. The results of this project failed to identify an active association between KBV and varroa mites. However, further research needs to be carried out in areas where varroa is endemic to confirm this. Mr. van Westendorp concludes,

"...Honeybee importations from Australia have taken place for about fifteen years. KBV was identified in some bee populations in the 1980's, but since then the incidence appears to have declined, even though importations have continued. KBV seems incapable to replicate itself successfully under Canadian conditions and is not considered a health threat to B.C.'s bee population at this time."

Hopefully the weather in 1995 will be a repeat of last year's so that B.C. can look forward to another successful beekeeping year.

Respectfully submitted,



Ted Hancock, BCHPA

APPENDIX 0

**Alberta Area report to the 95 CIIC AGM
presented by Barrie Termeer
January 17, 1995**

Alberta currently remains in NTSP for honey. The program has about a \$200,000 surplus. The ABA has requested that the beekeeper accounts show what the individual portion of that surplus are. The beekeeper's share of the surplus plus interest is will to be returned to them when the program ends.

There is a plebiscite planned sometime this winter in which participating beekeepers will vote on whether to end the program prematurely or to continue as is.

If the decision is made to continue there will be an agreed upon formulae as to how the surplus will be allocated to individual account records. Similarly, there will also be agreement in advance on how to divide the surplus in the case where the program ends early.

As it regards NISA, Alberta currently has a 2-1-1 program for honey only for the 1994 accounting year. NISA has been active for the 1992 and 1993 accounting years.

Alberta hive registration increased in 1994 to 165,000 from about 155,000 last year. The largest increases in hive numbers occurred in Southern Alberta where hives are in high demand for pollination of hybrid canola seed production. More expansion in this area is expected to occur in 1995.

Average winter losses were in 41 operations that provided complete data to Alberta Agriculture was 16% with a range of almost 0 to 50% in that group.

That same group of 41 expanded by 34% on average from spring counts.

Demand for Hawaiian queens was high again in 1994 with about 40,000 entering Alberta. Bookings of Hawaiian queens through the Alberta honey co-op are already full to June 1.

Honey production in 1994 is estimated at 27,000,000 pounds, up from an average of about 23,000,000.

As it regards mites, the tracheal mite was previously known to be in about one third of the commercial operations. That increases every year but is not closely monitored. The only area that has no finds is the St. Paul region.

As it regards varroa, 10 beekeeping operations were tested this fall prior to being moved to British Columbia for the winter. Varroa were detected in the bees of 6 of the operations. One of the operations was the original discovery in 1993. In all cases, very few of the checked hives were positive and the infestation levels were very low.

ONTARIO STATE OF THE INDUSTRY 1994

Beekeeper numbers and colony numbers continued to decline. Heavy winter losses were due to the severity of the weather and poor feeding conditions in the fall of 1993. Replacement bees were in a tight supply situation and those with overwintered colonies for sale generally found a ready market.

The honey crop was generally below average with less white honey being produced. Sales have been good with bulk prices ranging from .62 to .67 per lb. barrels exchanged.

The Varroa mite has become our public enemy # 1. The speed at which it spreads from hive to hive and yard to yard is alarming and even more so is the rate at which the mite population grows within a colony. The first unconfirmed colony deaths due to Varroa were reported this fall. These colonies were owned by hobbyists who were unaware of the infestation.

The Tracheal Mite continues to spread although at a slower pace. In areas where it has been present for some time winter losses can be high if colonies are left untreated. Some of our beekeepers have experienced problems with using Formic Acid, especially in the fall. Colonies that have been requeened with Resistant Stock seem to be faring much better although some question the wintering ability of the pure Buckfast.

The future is never easy to predict, but a continued downsizing of the industry here is most likely. As to profitability, we're like most farmers - maybe next year!

Dave MacMillan

APPENDIX Q
CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
BALANCE SHEET
As At October 31, 1994

UNAUDITED

1994 1993
\$ \$

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Accounts receivable	0	66
Due from FSAM II Fund	12,738	0
Due from Fred Rathje Memorial Fund	<u>38</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>12,776</u>	<u>66</u>

CAPITAL ASSETS

Office equipment - *NOTE 2	<u>3,354</u>	<u>4,609</u>
	<u>16,130</u>	<u>4,675</u>

LIABILITIES

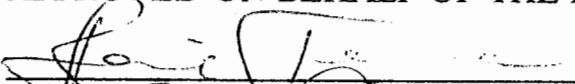
CURRENT LIABILITIES

Bank indebtedness	4,688	941
Accounts payable	0	212
Accrued accounting	1,284	1,000
Accrued wages	<u>4,800</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>10,772</u>	<u>2,153</u>

MEMBERS' EQUITY

MEMBERS' EQUITY	<u>5,358</u>	<u>2,522</u>
	<u>16,130</u>	<u>4,675</u>

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD



Director *Barrie Tremblay*



Director *Jean-Pierre Chapleau*

"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 MEMBERS' EQUITY
For the Year Ended October 31, 1994

UNAUDITED

	1994	1993
	\$	\$
BALANCE , at beginning of year, as previously stated	2,091	26,656
Prior period adjustment - *NOTE 3	<u>431</u>	<u>0</u>
BALANCE , at beginning of year, as restated	2,522	26,656
Income (loss) for the year - General Fund	2,834	(24,144)
Income for the year - Research Fund	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
BALANCE , end of year	<u>5,358</u>	<u>2,522</u>
Made up as follows:		
General Fund	4,364	1,531
Research Fund	<u>994</u>	<u>991</u>
	<u>5,358</u>	<u>2,522</u>

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

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND -
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the Year Ended October 31, 1994**

UNAUDITED

	1994	1993
	\$	\$
INCOME		
Membership fees - *NOTE 4	35,905	32,930
Annual meeting	2,280	3,923
FSAM II Administration fee	20,000	5,625
Donations	0	155
Marketing contract	0	5,000
Miscellaneous	214	34
	<u>58,399</u>	<u>47,667</u>
EXPENSES		
Accounting	1,568	1,130
Annual meeting	3,440	2,503
Awards and donations	279	119
Advertising	293	2,043
Bad debt expense	65	9,396
Bank charges	108	137
Corporation filing fee	30	30
GST expense	0	509
Insurance	250	250
Interest and penalties	192	99
Memberships and subscriptions	1,018	639
President's honorarium	1,900	1,900
Office	7,279	7,979
Other	0	140
Salaries and benefits	30,887	30,549
Telephone	3,772	3,987
Travel	3,331	9,281
Workers' compensation	48	35
Loss on Disposal of Capital Asset	267	0
	<u>54,727</u>	<u>70,726</u>
Net Income (Loss) Before Amortization	3,672	(23,059)
Amortization	838	1,085
NET INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	<u>2,834</u>	<u>(24,144)</u>

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

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- RESEARCH FUND -
STATEMENT OF INCOME
For the Year Ended October 31, 1994**

UNAUDITED

	1994 \$	1993 \$
INCOME		
Interest	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>
EXPENSES	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR	<u><u>2</u></u>	<u><u>10</u></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 October 31, 1994

UNAUDITED

	1994	1993
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss) for the year	2,836	(24,134)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	838	1,085
Loss on disposal of capital asset	<u>267</u>	<u>0</u>
	3,941	(23,049)
Cash provided by (applied to) operating working capital:		
Accounts payable	(212)	0
Inventory	0	116
Accounts receivable	66	21,625
Accrued Liabilities	5,084	0
Due from Related Parties	<u>(12,776)</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>(3,897)</u>	<u>(1,308)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital asset purchase	(300)	(540)
Capital asset disposal	<u>450</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>150</u>	<u>(540)</u>
DECREASE IN FUNDS for the year	(3,747)	(1,848)
CASH, beginning of year	<u>(941)</u>	<u>907</u>
CASH, end of year	<u>(4,688)</u>	<u>(941)</u>
Cash consists of:		
General account	(5,682)	(1,933)
Research account	<u>994</u>	<u>992</u>
	<u>(4,688)</u>	<u>(941)</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
For the Year Ended October 31, 1994**

UNAUDITED

NOTE 1 - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Amortization is provided on office equipment on the diminishing balance basis at 20% per annum. Net additions to capital assets during the year are amortized at one-half of the annual rate.

NOTE 2 - OFFICE EQUIPMENT

	Cost	Accum. Amort.	Net Book Value 1994	Net Book Value 1993
	\$	\$	\$	\$
	8,381			
Additions:				
Fax machine	300			
Disposals:				
Fax machine	<u>(995)</u>			
	<u>7,686</u>	<u>4,332</u>	<u>3,354</u>	<u>4,609</u>

NOTE 3 - PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

A Prior Period Adjustment of \$431 has been recorded. This adjustment relates to a cheque that was outstanding at the end of last year, that has now become stale dated. The cheque related to a telephone expense, and the 1993 Telephone Expense has been decreased by \$431. The 1993 comparative figures have been restated to reflect the prior period adjustment.

NOTE 4 - MEMBERSHIP FEES

	1994	1993
	\$	\$
Sustaining	3,200	2,450
Beekeepers	3,875	1,980
Delegate	27,000	27,000
Supporters	<u>1,830</u>	<u>1,500</u>
	<u>35,905</u>	<u>32,930</u>

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended October 31, 1994**

UNAUDITED

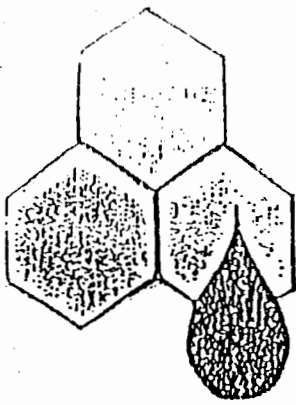
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NOTE 5 - COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the prior year's figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

NOTE 6 - RELATED PARTIES

The Canadian Honey Council - General Fund manages both the FSAM II Honey Development Fund and the Fred Rathje Memorial Fund. During the year, the General Fund charged the FSAM II Honey Development Fund \$20,000 for administration fees. As well, the General Fund purchased a plaque for the Fred Rathje Memorial Fund in the amount of \$49.



CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
ASSOCIATION DES EMBALLEURS DE MIEL DU CANADA
Member of Canadian Honey Council
Membre du Conseil Canadien du Miel...

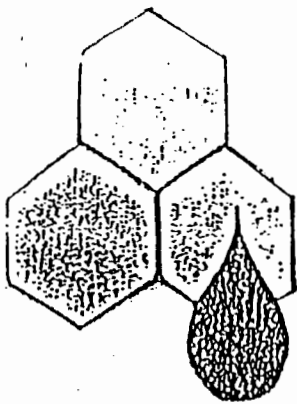
PROFESSIONAL HONEY PACKERS' REPORT PRESENTED AT THE
CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL IN EDMONTON on January 17th 1995

Mr. Chairman, Delegates,

I am please to give some informations about our activities in 1994. We had a meeting on November 4th in Toronto and a lot of people were present. Mr. Garry hergert gave us a report about importa-tion of honey from China. He told us that the most recent figures up to the end of August was 4 millions pounds. If you remem ber last year 2 millions pounds were imported. I also mentioned to everyone who was present that I was afraid 10 millions pounds would be imported in 1995!.....

Mr. Hergert also mentioned that our exports were down 5 millions pounds at the same time. I am very much afraid that the Chinese honey will enter in Canada because of the U.S. decision. If it is refused in U.S. it could be shipped in Canada. We also have concerns by the fact that we do not see any packed honey labelled PRODUCT OF CHINA or a blend of Canadian & chinese honey.

Mr. Jacquelin Coté also talked to us about the cost-sharing fee proposals that he already mentioned last year. It seems that untill now, we are very lucky because we do not have to pay something compares to some other commodities. He has been working very closely with us about misleading labelling in some products such as MINI RITZ BITS made buy Christie, some peanut butter & honey; those products show honey in their ingredients, bees on the label etc and there was no honey at all used in the fabrication. He also told us that we would have to be self-police due to the budget restrictions.



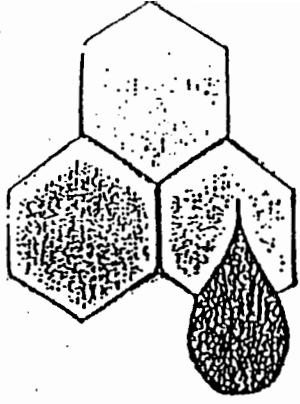
CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
ASSOCIATION DES EMBALLEURS DE MIEL DU CANADA
Member of Canadian Honey Council
Membre du Conseil Canadien du Miel...

2/ Continuation of the packers' report in Edmonton on January 17th 1995

Mr. Barrie Teermer, talked about the need to have somebody working for the honey industry representing all the beekeepers on a permanent basis. He also talked about the idea of a voluntary check-off of a 1/4 cent per pound per beekeeper who would ship to the honey packers. This idea was also received by the honey packers present at the meeting. I also mentioned him that the honey packers already spend over 3.6 millions dollars a year on promotion.

Mrs Mary Lye, also made a very nice review of what she has done since she was working for the Canadian Honey Council. She did a lot of representations on your behalf and also on behalf of all the honey packers of Canada. She has done a lot of work that is very difficult to evaluate but she has tried to do it at the meeting, and she came to an estimated value, of: \$ 569,000.00 I can tell you that it is very expensive to promote a product NO MATTER THE PRODUCT. We need a person who will approach MEDIA, MAGAZINES PUBLISHERS, TELEVISION, RADIO etc. Because she did it on an informal basis, it is one of the reason why she has been able to do it with the budget she had. Let us hope that we will come to an official agreement as fast as possible, because she is at the stage now, that she has learned a lot from the honey industry and she is able to transmit her knowledge.

Mr. J-Pierre Chapleau was also present and he mentioned that he was in favor of a national promotion which would benefit to the industry He also talked about the bilingual promotion material which is very important to reach all consumers , specially in Eastern Canada. He also talked about a pamphlet " LA MIELLEE " which is approved by the dieteticians and should help to increase the honey sales .



CANADIAN HONEY PACKERS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
ASSOCIATION DES EMBALLEURS DE MIEL DU CANADA
Member of Canadian Honey Council
Membre du Conseil Canadien du Miel...

3/ Final page of the packers' report in Edmonton on January 17th 1995

The honey packers present at that meeting were:

- Bee Maid Honey, Mr. Gordon Marks
- Billy bee Honey, Mr. Ralph Grossman
- Beetown Honey, Mr. Don Couture
- Labonté Honey, Jean-Marc Labonté
- Doyon & Doyon, Mr. Paul Doyon , missing

They are in favor of a check-off levy for 1995 as soon as everybody participate to that program.

A resolution was passed at the ABA that the ABA was in favor of a Canadian generic honey promotion program and also at the Alberta Honey producers Co-op meeting, that Beemaid make efforts to support a continuing Canadian generic honey promotion program in conjunction with similar support from all members of the Canadian Honey Packers Association.

In general the honey sales has been good and now we hope that the honey prices will stay stable for sometimes if we want to keep the sales at this present level. Thank you very much for your attention, and I take this opportunity to wish to everyone A HONEY OF A YEAR 1995 and all the best wishes.

Sincerley,

Jean-Marc Labonté
President Honey Packers' Association
of Canada

APIMONDIA COMMITTEE REPORT

January, 1995

During the past year the joint CAPA/CHC Apimondia Organizing Committee continued to actively promote Vancouver as the host city for the 1999 International Apicultural Congress.

The main initiative this year was to host an Apimondia delegation from Europe to conduct an on site review of the convention facilities and tourist attractions in the Vancouver area. Dr. R. Borneck (France), President of Apimondia and Mr. R. Jannoni-Sebastianini (Italy), Secretary of Apimondia; visited the Vancouver area from September 26-30, 1994. During their visit they toured the tourist attractions in the Vancouver and Victoria areas, the convention facilities at Vancouver and the research and educational facilities at Simon Fraser University. As well as visiting numerous sites in the Vancouver and Victoria areas the visit provided an excellent opportunity to discuss in detail some of our proposals for conducting the Congress in 1999. One of the highlights of this tour for the Apimondia representatives was an afternoon spent at Simon Fraser University where they had the opportunity to meet Dr. M. Winston, Dr. K. Slessor, and their graduate students and technicians as well as tour the laboratory and other campus facilities. Mrs. Sue Hanson (President, British Columbia Honey Producers Association) also joined us for this part of the tour. The Apimondia delegates were hosted by P. van Westendorp and D. Dixon and was sponsored by the Vancouver Trade and Convention Centre.

During 1994 we were advised that the previously agreed upon location for the 1997 Congress — Belgium would not be able to host the meeting. We were approached by Apimondia and invited to submit a proposal to host the Congress in 1997. However after a review of space availability with the Vancouver Trade and Convention Centre, we could not find suitable dates to host the Congress in 1997 and therefore advised Apimondia that we were not in a position to extend an invitation for that year. Our proposal continues to be for September 13-17, 1999.

During 1995, Apimondia will hold its Congress at Lausanne, Switzerland, August 15-19th. We expect that a final decision on the 1999 location of the Congress will be made at this meeting and we hope to have a substantial delegation of Canadians at the meeting.

The current Canadian Apimondia Organizing Committee is comprised of the following:

Chair:

Don Dixon	Manitoba	Provincial Apiarist
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Finance

Cynthia Scott-Dupree	Ontario	University of Guelph
Jean-Pierre Chapleau	Quebec	Vice President, C.H.C. Commercial Beekeeper

Local Arrangements:

Paul van Westendorp	British Columbia	Provincial Apiarist
Don Nelson	Alberta	Research Scientist, Ag. Canada
Ken Evans	British Columbia	Manager, Sales, Vancouver Trade and Convention Centre

Pre and Post Conference Tours

Merv Malyon	Manitoba	Commercial Beekeeper
Denis McKenna	Alberta	Fairview College

Scientific Program:

Mark Winston	British Columbia	Simon Fraser University
John Gruszka	Saskatchewan	Provincial Apiarist

Promotion and Publicity:

Gard Otis	Ontario	University of Guelph
Roger Congdon	Ontario	Past President, C.H.C. Commercial Beekeeper

Attached to this report is the Committee's Financial Statement for 1994 prepared by C. Scott-Dupree.

We would like to extend our thanks to the Vancouver Trade and Convention Centre for their continued support of our efforts to host Apimondia in 1999.

Submitted by:

Don Dixon
Chairman

APIMONDIA '99 COMMITTEE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1994

Balance in account as of January 1, 1994 **\$ 2,311.27**

INCOME:

Grant-In-Aid (Vancouver Trade & Convention Centre)	9,786.03
Interest	27.80

TOTAL	\$ 9,813.83	\$12,125.10
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EXPENDITURES:

Gifts - Apimondia Contingent	175.08
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TOTAL	\$ 175.08	\$11,950.02
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INVESTMENTS:

GIC - 181 days; 5.125% per annum)	5,000.00
GIC - 1 year; 6.000% per annum)	5,000.00

TOTAL	\$10,000.00	\$ 1,950.02
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Balance in account as of January 1, 1995 **\$ 1,950.02**

Explanation of Investments:

Royal Bank GIC - 181 days; due March 20, 1995; 5.125% Amt. Interest at Full Term	\$ 127.07
Royal Bank GIC - 1 year; due September 20, 1995:%6.000 Amt. Interest at Full Term	\$ 300.00

Respectfully submitted,

Cynthia Scott-Dupree
Cynthia Scott-Dupree
Apimondia '99 Comm.- Treasurer

APPENDIX T

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

1995 PROPOSED BUDGET

INCOME

Annual Meeting	\$	5,000.00
Delegate fees		27,000.00
Memberships		8,000.00
Administration FSAM11		<u>12,776.00</u>
		<u>52,776.00</u>

EXPENSES

Accounting	\$	1,568.00
Annual Meeting		4,000.00
Awards & Donations		300.00
Bank Charges		100.00
Corporate Filing Fee		8.00
Insurance		250.00
Interest		100.00
Membership Apimondia		1,000.00
President's Honorarium		2,000.00
Office		7,000.00
Salaries		28,000.00
Phone		3,500.00
Travel		3,000.00
Workers' Compensation		<u>50.00</u>

\$ 50,898.00

Surplus \$ 1,878.00

APPENDIX U
CODE OF GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES
GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR HONEY

SECTION I. SCOPE

- 1.1 This Code recommends general hygienic practices for use in the handling (including growing and harvesting, preparation, processing, packaging, storage, transport, distribution and sale) of honey for human consumption in order to ensure a safe, sound and wholesome product.

SECTION II. DEFINITIONS

2. For the purposes of this Code the following expressions have the meaning stated:
- 2.1 Adequate - sufficient to accomplish the intended purpose of this code.
- 2.2 Cleaning - the removal of soil, food residues, dirt, grease or other objectionable matter.
- 2.3 Contamination - the occurrence of any objectionable matter in the product.
- 2.4 Disinfection - the reduction, without adversely affecting the food, by means of hygienically satisfactory chemical agents and/or physical methods, of the number of microorganisms to a level that will not lead to harmful contamination of honey.
- 2.5 Establishment - any building(s) or area(s) in which food is handled after harvesting and the surroundings under the control of the same management.
- 2.6 Food Handling - any operation in the growing and harvesting, preparation, processing, packaging, storage, transport, distribution and sale of food.
- 2.7 Food Hygiene - all measures necessary to ensure the safety, soundness and wholesomeness of food at all stages from its growth, production or manufacture until its final sale.
- 2.8 Packaging Material - any containers such as cans, bottles, cartons, boxes, cases and sacks, or wrapping and covering material such as foil, film, metal, paper, wax-paper and cloth.
- 2.9 Pests - any animals capable of directly or indirectly contaminating food.

SECTION III. HYGIENE REQUIREMENTS IN
PRODUCTION/HARVESTING AREA

Apiculture recognizes that we have four different classes of operation in honey preparation. Number 4 will not be discussed.

1. Hobbyist - who sells locally and only directly to the consumer.
2. Part-time beekeepers - who rely on some of their income from beekeeping and may sell directly to the consumer or in bulk.
3. Commercial beekeepers - may operate as producer-packer or sell in bulk to packers.
4. Commercial packers - who only process honey.

3.1 Environmental Hygiene in areas from which raw materials are derived

3.1.1 Protection from contamination by wastes

- 3.1.1.1** Raw food materials should be protected from contamination by human, animal, domestic, industrial and agricultural wastes which may be present at levels likely to be a hazard to health.

3.1.2 Pest and disease control

Control measures involving treatment with chemical, physical or biological agents should only be carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the official agency having jurisdiction.

3.2 Harvesting and production

3.2.1 Techniques

Methods and procedures associated with harvesting and production should be hygienic. Any chemicals used are restricted to those registered for use in honey bee colonies and in compliance with the labelling.

3.2.2 Supers and Comb

Suitable precautions should be taken to protect empty supers and comb from being contaminated by pests, chemicals or other contaminants.

3.2.3 Pallets

Pallets used for carrying honey supers from beeyard to honey house should be cleaned prior to each usage.

3.3 Transportation

3.3.1 Conveyances

Truck or conveyance platform should be cleaned and in good repair and maintained thus. Supers filled with honey should be transported and stored in such a way as to prevent contamination.

3.3.2 Handling procedures

Any honey on the floor is contaminated and must not be introduced to the production line.

SECTION IV. ESTABLISHMENT, DESIGN & FACILITIES

4.1 Establishment

The usages of a beekeeper's establishment are very diverse and in most instances, it is a multi-use facility, with only part of the establishment being used in food handling and then only for a short period of time i.e. during harvest.

It is important that a pre-harvest and a post-harvest clean-up be implemented with a great deal of attention paid to the extracting area and to the area where honey containers are filled.

During harvest the honey processing area shall be used exclusively for extraction, processing and packaging or handling of honey and wax and for the storage of related equipment. For those producers who package regularly throughout the year, a room shall be designated for this and maintained following the Code of Good Manufacturing Practices.

4.2 Location

Establishments should be located in areas which are free from objectionable odours, smoke, dust or other contaminants and are not subject to flooding.

4.3 Roadways and areas used by wheeled traffic

Such roadways and areas serving the establishment which are within its boundaries should have a surface suitable for wheeled traffic. There should be adequate drainage.

4.4 Buildings and Facilities

4.4.1 Buildings and facilities should be of sound construction and maintained in good repair.

4.4.2 Adequate working space should be provided to allow for satisfactory performance of all operations.

4.4.3 The design should be such as to permit easy and adequate cleaning.

4.4.4 The buildings and facilities should be designed to prevent the entrance and harbouring of pests and the entry of environmental contaminants such as smoke, dust, etc.

4.4.5 Buildings and facilities should be designed to provide separation, by partition, location or other effective means, between those operations which may cause cross-contamination.

4.4.6 Buildings and facilities should be designed to facilitate hygienic operations by means of a regulated flow in the process from the arrival of the raw material at the premises to the finished product, and should provide for appropriate temperature conditions for the process and the product.

- 4.4.7 In food handling areas:
- Floors should be water-proof, washable, easy to clean and disinfect. Where appropriate, floors should be slope sufficiently for liquids to drain to trapped outlets.
 - Walls should be of washable and non-toxic materials, light coloured and should be easy to clean and disinfect.
 - Ceilings should be so designed, constructed and finished as to prevent the accumulation of dirt and minimize condensation, mould development and flaking, and should be easy to clean.
 - Windows and other openings should be so constructed as to avoid accumulation of dirt and those which open should be fitted with screens. Screens should be easily movable for cleaning and kept in good repair.
 - Doors should have smooth, non-absorbent surfaces and, where appropriate, be self-closing and close fitting.
 - Stairs, lift cages and auxiliary structures such as platforms, ladders, chutes, should be so situated and constructed as not to cause contamination to food. Chutes should be constructed with inspection and cleaning hatches.
- 4.4.8 In the extracting room and packaging areas all overhead structures and fittings should be installed in such a manner as to avoid contamination directly or indirectly of food and raw materials by condensation and drip, and should not hamper cleaning operations. They should be easy to clean.
- 4.4.9 Living quarters, toilets and areas where animals are kept should be completely separated from and should not open directly on to extracting or processing areas.
- 4.4.10 The use of material which cannot be adequately cleaned and disinfected should be avoided.
- 4.5 Sanitary Facilities
- 4.5.1 Water supply
- 4.5.1.1 An ample supply of potable water under adequate pressure and of suitable temperature should be available and with adequate protection against contamination.
- 4.5.1.2 Steam used in direct contact with food or food contact surfaces should contain no substances which may be hazardous to health or may contaminate the food.
- 4.5.1.3 Non-potable water used for steam production should be carried in completely separate lines with no cross-connection.

4.5.2 Effluent and waste disposal

Establishments should have an efficient effluent and waste disposal system which should at all times be maintained in good order and repair.

4.5.3 Toilet Facilities

Adequate, suitable and conveniently located toilets should be provided in or for all establishments. Hand washing facilities with warm or hot and cold water, a suitable hand-cleaning preparation, and with suitable hygienic means of drying hands, should be provided.

4.5.4 Cleaning facilities in processing areas

Adequate facilities for cleaning working implements and equipment should be provided.

4.5.5 Lighting

Adequate natural or artificial lighting should be provided throughout the establishment.

Light bulbs and fixtures suspended over food materials in any stage of production should be of a safety type and protected to prevent contamination of food in case of breakage.

4.5.6 Ventilation

Adequate ventilation should be provided to prevent excessive heat, steam condensation and dust and to remove contaminated air. The direction of the air flow should never be from a dirty area to a clean area. Ventilation openings should be provided with a screen or other protecting enclosure of non-corrodible material.

4.6 Equipment and Utensils

4.6.1 Materials

All equipment and utensils used in food handling areas and which may contact food should be made of material which does not transmit toxic substances, odour or taste, is non-absorbent, is resistant to corrosion and is capable of withstanding repeated cleaning.

4.6.2 Sanitary design, construction and installation

4.6.2.1 All equipment and utensils should be designed and constructed as to prevent hygienic hazards and permit easy and thorough cleaning and disinfection and, where practicable, be visible for inspection. Stationary equipment should be installed in such a manner as to permit easy access and thorough cleaning.

4.6.3 Equipment identification

Equipment and utensils used for inedible materials or waste should be so identified and should not be used for edible products.

SECTION V - ESTABLISHMENT HYGIENE REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Maintenance

The buildings, equipment, utensils and all other physical facilities of the establishment, including drains, should be maintained in good repair and in an orderly condition. As far as practicable, rooms should be kept free from steam, vapour and surplus water.

5.2 Cleaning

5.2.1 As extracting and processing of honey is a flow-through process, daily washing is neither practical or necessary. However, periodic cleaning is still a necessity of Good Manufacturing Practices.

5.2.2 Either immediately after cessation of work for the day or at such other times as may be appropriate, floors, including drains, auxiliary structures and walls of food handling areas should be thoroughly cleaned.

5.3 Exclusion of Domestic Animals

Animals should be excluded from establishments.

5.4 Pest Control

5.4.1 There should be an effective and continuous programme for the control of pests. Establishments and surrounding areas should be regularly examined for evidence of infestation.

5.4.2 Pesticides should only be used if other precautionary measures cannot be used effectively. Before pesticides are applied, care should be taken to safeguard all food, equipment and utensils from contamination. After application, contaminated equipment and utensils should be thoroughly cleaned to remove residues prior to being used again.

5.5 Storage of Hazardous Substances

5.5.1 Pesticides or other substances which may represent a hazard to health should be suitably labelled with a warning about their toxicity and use. Extreme care should be taken to avoid contaminating food.

5.5.2 No substance which could contaminate food should be used or stored in extracting or processing area.

SECTION VI - PERSONNEL HYGIENE

6.1. Injuries

Any person who has a cut or wound should not continue to handle food or food contact surfaces until the injury is completely protected.

6.2 Personal Cleanliness

Every person engaged in an extracting and/or processing area should maintain a high degree of personal cleanliness and should wear suitable clothing. Personnel should not wear any insecure jewellery when engaged in food handling. Head covering should be used in the consumer packaging area while packing honey.

6.3 Personal Behaviour

Any behaviour which could result in contamination of food, such as eating, use of tobacco, chewing (e.g. gum, sticks, betel nuts, etc.), wearing excessive amounts of perfume or unhygienic practices such as spitting, should be prohibited in extracting and/or processing areas.

6.4 Visitors

Precautions should be taken to prevent visitors to food handling areas from contaminating food.

~~SECTION 7 - RAW HONEY, HONEY PROCESSING AND PACKAGING~~

7.1 Raw Material Requirements

7.1.1 Raw honey stored on the premises of the establishment should be maintained under conditions that will prevent spoilage, protect against contamination and minimize damage. Stocks of raw honey should be properly rotated.

7.2 Processing

7.2.1 All steps in the production process, including packaging, should be performed without unnecessary delay and under conditions which will prevent the possibility of contamination or deterioration.

7.2.2 Processing should be conducted according to acceptable honey manufacturing practices to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

7.3 Packaging

7.3.1 The packaging material should be sound and should provide appropriate protection from contamination.

7.3.2 Packing should be done under conditions that preclude the introduction of contamination into the product.

7.3.3 Honey should be labelled by case lot numbers for consumer containers.