

**Canadian Honey Council  
Conseil Canadien du Miel**

**Minutes and Proceedings  
55th  
ANNUAL  
MEETING**

**CITADEL OTTAWA  
OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
JANUARY  
19 - 22  
1996**

**OFFICE:**

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL**

**BOX 1566**

**NIPAWIN, SASKATCHEWAN S0E 1E0**

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CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL AGM COFFEE BREAK SPONSORS (1996)

Bee Maid Honey Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Beetown Honey Products Inc., Beeton, Ontario  
Better Bee Supplies, Cambridge, Ontario  
Billy Bee Honey Ltd., Toronto, Ontario  
Cook's Bee Supplies, Aurora, Ontario  
F.W. Jones & Son Ltd., Bedford, Quebec  
Honeywood Bee Supplies, Nipawin, Saskatchewan  
Labon̄te Honey Inc., Victoriaville, Quebec  
Medivet Pharmaceuticals Ltd., High River, Alberta

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL TRADE SHOW DISPLAY BOOTHS (1996)

Canadian Beekeeping, Tottenham, Ontario  
Benson Bee Supplies, Metcalfe, Ontario  
Fran Kay, Editor, Hive Lights, Chase, B.C.  
Canadian Honey Council Promotion



CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

OFFICERS

1995-96

PRESIDENT  
VICE PRESIDENT  
1st EXECUTIVE MEMBER  
2nd EXECUTIVE MEMBER

Wink Howland  
Phil Janz  
Lorne Peters  
David Tharle

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  
1988-93  
1993-95

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. Turnball\*  
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  
B. Termeer

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

PRESIDENT:

Wink Howland, Saskatchewan Beekeepers' Association  
Box 55, R.R. # 3  
Yorkton, Sask. S3N 2X5  
Phone: 306 783-7046 Fax: 306 786-6001

VICE-PRESIDENT:

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

EXECUTIVE MEMBER:

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

EXECUTIVE MEMBER:

David Tharle, Alberta Beekeepers' Association  
P.O. Box 80  
Ardmore, Alberta T0A 0B0  
Phone: 403 826-6013 Fax: 403 826-6173

BRITISH COLUMBIA HONEY PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

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

ONTARIO BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

David MacMillan  
R.R. # 2  
Thornloe, Ontario P0J 1S0

Phone: 705 563-8222 Fax: 705 563-8192

FEDERATION DES PROTECTEURS DE MIEL DU QUEBEC - U.P.A.

Jean-Pierre Chapleau  
1282 rang 8,  
St-Adrien de Ham, Quebec J0A 1C0  
Phone: 819 828-3396 Fax: 819 828-0357

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 Phone/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  
Phone: 604 291-4475 or 4459 Fax: 604 291-3496

Supplier Representative seat empty  
Producer/Packer Representative seat empty

CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

55th. ANNUAL MEETING

Ottawa, Ontario

January 19, 20 & 22, 1996

Attendance Record

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Barrie Termeer           | Rollyview, Alta.         |
| Jean-Pierre Chapleau     | St-Adrien de Ham, Quebec |
| Ted Hancock              | Dog Creek, B.C.          |
| Lorne Peters             | Kleefeld, Man.           |
| David MacMillan          | Copetown, Ont.           |
| Jean Marc Labonte        | Victoriaville, Que.      |
| Linda Gane               | Nipawin, Sask.           |
| David Tharle             | Ardmore, Alta.           |
| John Gruszka             | Prince Albert, Sask.     |
| David VanderDussen       | Stirling, Ont.           |
| Doug McRory              | Guelph, Ont.             |
| Paul van Westendorp      | Surrey, B.C.             |
| Don Dixon                | Winnipeg, Man.           |
| Mark Winston             | Burnaby, B.C.            |
| N. John Gates            | Armstrong, B.C.          |
| Paul Montoux             | Hagersville, Ont.        |
| Heather Clay             | Fredericton, N.B.        |
| Dr. Cynthia Scott-Dupree | Guelph, Ont.             |
| Kenn Tuckey              | Edmonton, Alta.          |
| Dr. Medhat Nasr          | Guelph, Ont.             |
| Fran Kay                 | Chase, B.C.              |
| Cor De Wit               | Leduc, Alta.             |
| Gary Hergert             | Nepean, Ont.             |
| Pat Westlake             | Bayfield, Ont.           |
| Paul Lizée               | St. Albert, Alta.        |
| Julie McCarthy           | Guelph, Ont.             |
| Norman Clowes            | Orangeville, Ont.        |
| Wayne Rumball            | Montreal, Que.           |
| Nick Calderone           | Beltsville, MD. U.S.A.   |
| Anita Collins            | Beltsville, MD. U.S.A.   |
| Don Bush                 | Ottawa, Ont.             |
| Jacquelin Cote           | Ottawa, Ont.             |
| Roger Hoopingarner       | East Lansing, MI. U.S.A. |
| Dr. Wm. McElheran        | Ottawa, Ont.             |
| Gary Kuffner             | Ottawa, Ont.             |
| Phil Janz                | Belmont, N.S.            |
| Debbie Gane              | Saskatoon, Sask.         |
| Rob Currie               | Winnipeg, Man.           |
| Roger Congdon            | Cottam, Ont.             |
| Tom Congdon              | Cottam, Ont.             |

|                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| J. Barry Davies | Seeleys Bay, Ont.  |
| James Ellacott  | Ottawa, Ont.       |
| Hilary Pane     | Ottawa, Ont.       |
| Gerry Reasbeck  | Ottawa, Ont.       |
| Howard Bryans   | Alvinston, Ont.    |
| Ralph Grossman  | Toronto, Ont.      |
| David Sugarman  | Toronto, Ont.      |
| Chester Emery   | Bluffton, Alta.    |
| Bill Arnott     | Tottenham, Ont.    |
| Don Nelson      | Beaverlodge, Alta. |
| Davis Bryans    | Alvinston, Ont.    |
| John Bryans     | Alvinston, Ont.    |
| Wink Howland    | Yorkton, Sask.     |
| Terry Fehr      | Gladstone, Man.    |
| Kerry Clark     |                    |



LIST OF CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL MEMBERS AS OF OCTOBER 31, 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 +

SASKATCHEWAN Janeil (Neil Specht), Eatonia

ONTARIO Munro Apiaries (Howard D. Bryans), Alvinston

SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIPS - \$150.00 +

B.C. Babe's Honey Farm, Victoria  
Van Han Apiaries, Farmington

ALBERTA Eric Abell, Gibbons  
Paul Benoit, Girouxville  
Bouquet Apiaries, St. Lina  
Fairview College, Fairview  
Chester and Bonnie Emery, Bluffton  
Tom Hegan, Winfield  
Honeybear Apiaries Ltd., Rollyview  
Paradis Honey Ltd., Girouxville  
Pleasant Prairie Apiaries Ltd., Wetaskiwin  
Sunshine Honey Farm, Leduc  
T'N'T Apiaries, Ardmore  
TPLR Honey, Stony Plain  
Tuckey Apiaries, Edmonton

SASKATCHEWAN Busy Bee Farms, Tisdale  
Gane Apiaries Ltd., Nipawin  
Hutch's Honey, Esterhazy  
Moose Meadow Apiaries, Prince Albert  
Moyen Honey Farms Ltd., Zenon Park  
Wendell Honey Farms, MacNutt

MANITOBA Kitson Apiaries Ltd., Portage la Prairie  
Vanderput Honey Farm Ltd., Carman

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

NOVA SCOTIA G.G. Smeltzer, Kentville

BASIC MEMBERSHIPS - \$30.00 +

B.C. Al Brown, Chemainus  
Kerry Clark, Dawson Creek  
Flower Power Apiaries, Grand Forks  
Fredrich's Honey, Nanaimo  
Ted Hancock, Dog Creek  
Blaine Harbie, Duncan  
Jae's Honey Ltd., Fort St. John  
Allan King, Victoria  
Douglas M. McCutcheon, Delta  
Orchard Blossom Honey, Keremeos  
Alan & Meg Paulson, Merritt  
Stanley and Cheryl Reist, Nanaimo  
Rod-Jo Moody Apiaries, Victoria  
William J. Schmidt, Union Bay  
West Arm Apiaries, Nelson  
Professor Mark L. Winston, Burnaby

ALBERTA Agriculture Canada Research Station, Beaverlodge  
Bastura Apiaries, Taber  
Jack Cage, Beaverlodge  
Christensen Bee Ranch Ltd., Mallaig  
Remi M. Christensen, St. Paul  
Currington Honey Producers, Edmonton  
Dunvegan Hill Honey, Fairview  
Gerry's Apiaries Ltd., Falher  
Hauk Honey Farms Ltd., Edmonton  
Grant Hicks, McLennan  
Don L. Nelson, Beaverlodge  
Clifford Sather, Warburg  
Peter Sporns, Edmonton  
Gary Taylor, Lamont  
Roger Walker, Edmonton  
Gilbert Wolfe, Falher  
Elmer Zumwalt, Beaverlodge

SASKATCHEWAN Ron Bacon, Kinistino  
B & M Honey & Wax Ltd., Tisdale  
Busy Bee Honey, North Battleford  
Robert Cole, Edam  
Jamie Erb, Shellbrook  
Gaudet Apiaries Apiculture, Prince Albert  
John Gruszka, Prince Albert

Hamilton Bee Ranch Ltd., Nipawin  
Knox Apiaries, Nipawin  
Norman Knudsen, Nipawin  
Laprell's Beehive Products, North Battleford  
George Leggott, Lanigan  
Dennis K. Mattison, Preeceville  
Leo & Bev McKee, Gravelbourg  
Leo Monseler, Saskatoon  
Calvin Parsons, Meskanaw  
Alan Tremblay, Christopher Lake  
West Cowen Apiaries, Big River  
Gordon Zosel, Pleasantdale

MANITOBA

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  
Robert Futros, St. Francois Xavier  
Albert J. Giesbrecht, Altona  
Paul Gregory, Fisher Branch  
Honeytree Apiaries, Kleefeld  
Brian Jackson, Wawanesa  
Kemnay Apiaries, Brandon  
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  
Bruce Smirl, Notre Dame De Lourdes  
John Speidel, Winnipeg  
Sunnybrook Bee Farm, Steinbach  
Turnbull Enterprises Ltd., Elgin  
Western Sky Apiaries, Dauphin

ONTARIO

Kenneth Bell, Thornbury  
Davis Bryans, Alvinston  
John Bryans, Alvinston  
Chatsworth Honey, Chatsworth  
Tom Congdon, Cottam  
Keith Darling, Omemee  
Dr. Cynthia Scott-Dupree, Guelph  
Ben Hogan Apiaries, Bath  
Kouba Apiaries Inc., Manotick  
MacMillan Apiaries Ltd., Thornloe  
Doug McRory, Guelph

Dr. Gard Otis, Guelph  
Mrs. Wendy Rebanks, Toronto  
Jack Robinson, Weston  
Marijan Zic, Toronto

QUEBEC                    Jean-Pierre Chapleau, Saint-Adrien de Ham  
                             Peter John Keating, Saint Prime  
                             Miel McCaig, St-Lazare

NOVA SCOTIA            Phil Janz, Belmont  
                             John Murray, Truro  
                             Dick Rogers, Kentville

NEW BRUNSWICK        Heather Clay, Fredericton  
                             Manfred Lambert, Sussex  
                             Stone Brook Products, Penobsquis

P.E.I.                    Eunice D. Wonnacott, Charlottetown

## Minutes of the 55th Annual General Meeting

call to order The meeting was called to order by Barrie Termeer, President, at 2:00 p.m.

notice of meeting Notice of meeting was read, as printed in the last issue of Hive Lights.

introductory remarks Barrie Termeer, President of the Canadian Honey Council welcomed all the delegates, members and guests to the 55th Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Honey Council.

Greetings and welcome was read from the Mayor of the City of Ottawa.

Welcome was given by the Davis Bryans, President, Ontario Beekeepers Association.

Program changes were announced and accepted by the delegates.

Delegates and guests introduced themselves.

honey update Wayne Rumball, ODEM International, gave an update of the honey production and honey sales from an international view point.

Mr. Rumball pointed out that honey is increasing in price at about 1 cent per week.

Argentina has pre sold about 5 % of this years crop. This could cause honey to decrease in price if they have a bumper crop.

Mr. Rumball asked the audience "What is the consumer willing to pay for honey". This will be a deciding factor controlling the price of honey.

Mr. Rumball fielded many questions concerning Chinese honey.

honey products Sharon McDiarmid, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada talked briefly about our resolution and our concerns that govern what the ingredient list on a product contains. The way it came to her was that honey should be the only sweetener if the word honey was used in a label. She stressed that we should push the point of having a percentage of the sweetener be honey if the label contained the word honey.

WTO, NAFTA & SPS Harry Gardiner talked about the standards of a product. He pointed out that some countries have higher standards and they cannot use this as a trade barrier for a country that requires lesser standards. It cannot become an obstacle of trade.

honey inspections J. Cote, Food Inspection Branch, Agriculture & Agri Food Canada reported on the number of inspections of foreign and domestic honey for the year 1995. Appendix A

HACCP Don Bush, Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada reported on the implementation of the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point. CFIS (Canadian Food Inspection System) will be studied and see major changes in the near future.

MOTION: Moved by Lorne Peters and seconded by Phil Janz that the committees for the meeting be appointed by the chair.....carried.

Committees Barrie Termeer appointed the following committees for the meeting.  
Resolutions - David Tharle and Phil Janz  
Nominations - Jean-Pierre Chapleau  
Elections Chairperson - K. Tuckey  
Scrutineer - F. Kay and P. Westlake  
Budget Committee - Wink Howland and Dave MacMillan

President's Report Barrie Termeer presented the President's report which forms Appendix B.

Moved by Dave Tharle and seconded by Wink Howland that this report be accepted as presented....carried.

Secretary's Report Linda Gane presented the Secretary's Report which forms Appendix C.

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

Business Alignment Plan (BAP) Gary Kuffner, Operations Policies Division of the Food Production and Inspection Branch of Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, outlined the intentions of the government to implement the BAP as originally planned and that this portion was only for questions on the implementation of the proposed cost recovery plan.

The delegate response was very negative to the above comment as it had been the understanding of the delegates that they would have some say in the cost recovery portion of the plan.

Mr. Kuffner fielded questions from the delegates and from the floor.

Honey Promotion Program Report      Ralph Grossman, Canadian Honey Packers' Association, presented the report for the voluntary funded promotion program that has just ended. He pointed out that the failure of the beekeepers to contribute to this program has caused the collapse of it. The report on income and expenses for the program forms Appendix D.

Check-off Program      Dan McDonald explained to us where the legislations were in the federal government regarding a compulsory check-off for different products. The government has been working towards legislation that will work for a national collection agency.

He reiterated that the collection agency could collect on exports and that inter-provincial movement was involved.

Mr. McDonald stressed the importance of the agricultural groups getting something in place to collect funds for promotion and research.

CAPA Chemicals Committee Report      John Gruszka gave this report in the absence of Kerry Clark who is the committee chairperson.

This report forms Appendix E.

Barrie Termeer reported that resistance to fluvalinate is occurring in Italy. Barrie talked to Sandoz. Research is being conducted on a new formulation in Europe. Hopefully they will be able to bring it to North America.

"Sex and the single bee"      Anita Collins from Beltsville, Maryland presented this talk to the meeting. A brief summary of this very informative talk forms Appendix F.

Apimondia Report      Don Dixon reported on the plans for the meeting of Apimondia to be hosted by Canada in 1999. This report forms Appendix G.

Jean-Pierre Chapleau expanded on the bid at the last meeting of Apimondia that was held in Switzerland in August.

CITT Report      Jean-Pierre Chapleau relayed the findings of the International Trade Tribunal that he attended on behalf of the Canadian Honey Council regarding sugar. This forms Appendix H. He also talked about his experiences with High Fructose Corn Syrup. He said it was more acceptable to him as feed for bees.

CAPA Bee Importation Committee Report      Doug McRory, Chairperson of the CAPA Bee Importation Committee gave a report on the importation activities for the year. He reported that Nova Scotia brought in eggs from Denmark that saw 2000 queens from the eggs.

Australia now has chaulkbrood. The Council should look at dropping chaulkbrood from the required list of protocol from that country.

Bee Research Fund      Mark Winston, President of The Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists, reported on the lack of Bee Research funding in Canada. He pointed out that we would be losing our researchers from Universities to other countries if we did not generate funding to keep them in Canada. Our industry requires research and it has to be funded somehow. His proposal forms Appendix I.

Wink Howland talked about government funding and our response. He suggested a brain storming session to draw up a plan to take back to the provinces.

Agenda Change      Barrie Termeer asked for a consensus of the delegates to hurry through the agenda and then take time for a brain storming session...consensus reached by the delegates to provide time for this activity.

Hive Lights Publication      Ted Hancock presented the financial position of the publication. Appendix J.

Fran Kay, who is responsible for the publication, asked for input into the magazine. She reminded us that this is our publication and we should send articles and suggestions to her.

Waive reading of Resolutions      MOTION: Moved by Ted Hancock and seconded by Dave MacMillan that we waive reading the resolutions prior to closing for the day....carried.

Waive reading of Nominations      MOTION: Moved by Dave MacMillan and seconded by Ted Hancock that we waive reading the nominations prior to closing for the day.....carried.

Brain Storming Session      The delegates broke from the traditional to have a session to talk about actions to be taken on such matters as the Bee Research Funding. The chair was turned over to Wink Howland for this portion of the afternoon.

Honey Standards      Dave MacMillan gave a report on the activities of Ontario regarding honey standards. This forms Appendix K.



Barrie mentioned the GMP and suggested we take the federal window of opportunity to have regulation changes implemented. The delegates agreed.

Media Committee Phil Janz looked into prices for 3 brochures covering media sensitive issues: A.H.B., Bee Venom & Bee Stings and Botulism. He suggested that phenol in honey was already covered by the FSAM II research conducted under Phil Oltman. Phil suggested that this needs a quality layout and printing. The delegates agreed that we should look into this possibility.

Canadian Honey Packer's Report Jean Marc Labonte reported on the issues facing the Canadian Honey Packers. This report forms Appendix L.

Mr. Labonte commented on the lack of attendance at the Canadian Honey Council meetings and suggested that we use a smaller room.

Mr. Labonte answered questions that were posed by the delegates and attenders.

Financing Lorne Peters addressed this issue. He talked about affinity club on telephone calls. It was suggested that we enhance our image through our Apimondia contacts and hopefully we can generate more memberships. Lorne reported that it was extremely important for the Canadian Honey Council to work toward a check-off program. It was suggested that we maintain the 800 telephone number that was used for the promotion program under Mary Lye of Interactions.

CAPA Report Mark Winston, President of CAPA gave this report, Appendix M.

Mr. Winston pointed out that it was now official that the Apimondia committee was separate from Council and CAPA. The official papers outlining the guidelines for the Apimondia Organizing committee had been signed by organizing chairperson, Don Dixon; CAPA, himself, Mark Winston and CHC by Barrie Termeer. He reminded the delegates and membership that they should be willing to support this venture by volunteering their time and efforts to make Apimondia 1999 the best Apimondia meeting ever.

Jean-Pierre Chapleau talked about a translation for the Disease publication by CAPA and the Pollination publication. Mark Winston replied that this was being pursued.

Area Reports

British Columbia: Ted Hancock reported that they were very dry early in the season with July and August being cold and wet. The lower mainland had horror stories as far as the mites went. The new President for the BCHPA is Blaine Hardy from Duncan. Mr. Hancock reported that the sales to B.C. bulk stores was increasing.

Alberta: David Tharle's area report forms Appendix N

Saskatchewan: Wink Howland reported that Saskatchewan had an average crop with the majority already sold. Beekeepers in Saskatchewan are planning expansion for the 1996 season. Varroa is of concern in Saskatchewan. Mr. Howland invited all to the Saskatchewan meeting coming up in February.

Manitoba: Lorne Peters reported that their new magazine is to be published quarterly. He said that due to hot weather in Manitoba many of their crops came on early. Maybe to early for the bees. Their average was 170# per colony. This past year spraying for the Bertha Army Work and The Diamond Back in the Canola crops caused problems with bee kill. At the present time the Manitoba Beekeepers' Association is working closely with the Minister of Agriculture to look into this problem. Bear problems have increased in the province this past summer. Mr. Peters said that a field day would be held at Bill Lockhart's this year. Their annual meeting would be February 5 & 6.

Ontario: David MacMillan reported on conditions in Ontario for the past year. This report forms Appendix O.

Quebec: Jean-Pierre Chapleau gave the report for conditions in Quebec. This report forms appendix P.

Maritimes: Phil Janz reported for the Maritimes. There is a 50% increase of colonies. Slight shortage of colonies for blueberry pollination. Late October saw Varroa in Nova Scotia. February 23 & 24th a beekeeper Meeting.

Co-Op Report: Cor de Wit gave the report for the co-operative seat on Council. He said that his report was on AHP and Bee Maid. They are seeing more young beekeepers entering the industry. They have a new wax rendering plant in St. Albert now.

Financial Statement for 1995/96 Linda Gane, Secretary of CHC, presented the financial statement as prepared by Thibodeau Heincke for the General Account, the Rathje Memorial, the

Research account and the FSAM II accounts. This forms appendix Q.

Moved by Jean-Pierre Chapleau and seconded by Wink Howland that this report be accepted as distributed.

Resolution# The following resolutions were presented to the meeting:

1. Moved By: Dave MacMillan                      Seconded by: Wink Howland

Whereas hive products are allowed to be imported by non-beekeepers for human consumption, and

Whereas presently Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada restrictions prohibit only beekeepers from importing hive products; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council approach Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada to remove the restrictions on beekeepers from becoming licensed importers of hive products for human consumption.....carried

2. Moved by: David Tharle                      Seconded by: Cor de Wit

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council encourages Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to ensure that foreign honey entering Canada be labelled as such and request that Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada enforce requirements for labelling of foreign honey in industrial and consumer packs.....carried

3. Moved By: Ted Hancock                      Seconded by: Jean Pierre Chapleau

Whereas most glass honey containers currently end up in landfills or harm the earth atmosphere during reclamation, and

Whereas many other sectors of the food industry reuse glass containers; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council petition the federal government to legalize the reuse of sterilized glass jars for bottling honey.....defeated.

4. Moved by: Wink Howland                      Seconded by: Dave MacMillan

Whereas plant nectar secretion is extremely important for the production of honey, and

Whereas Canadian plant breeders are continually working to develop enhanced plant varieties; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council in consultation with the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists, request Canadian Plant Breeders to include nectar secretion in their lists of desirable plant attributes when developing new plant hybrids....carried unanimously

5. Moved by: Wink Howland                      Seconded by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau

Be it resolved that when referring to Canadian Honey Council

membership in communications not directly involving or approved by the Canadian Honey Council; that copies of such correspondence be forwarded to the Canadian Honey Council Office and, should such correspondence purport to represent a view or position taken by The Canadian Honey Council, that this view or position be sanctioned in writing and in advance by the Canadian Honey Council through its secretary.....carried unanimously

6. Moved by: Lorne Peters                      Seconded by: Wink Howland

Whereas the Canadian Honey Council recognizes the value of the Canadian Honey regulations, ensuring the quality and integrity of Canadian honey, and the international reputation of Canadian Honey; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council endorse the continuation of the honey legislation and enter into negotiations with Agriculture and Agri-food Canada with the goal of insuring the continued administration of the Honey Regulations at a minimal cost.

Moved by: Dave MacMillan                      Seconded by: David Tharle that this resolution be tabled.....carried.

7. Moved by: Lorne Peters                      Seconded by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau

Whereas the current National Honey Promotion Program is having a positive effect on the Canadian Honey Industry, and

Whereas there is an ongoing need to support research to address concerns of the beekeeping industry; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council encourage the industry to develop and implement a national levy to support research and promotion for the honey industry.....carried unanimously

16. Moved by: Wink Howland                      Seconded by: Ted Hancock

Whereas governments, both federal and provincial, are reducing financial support for such programs as research and promotion in our industry, and

Whereas it is vital for our industry that these programs continue; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council strike a steering committee to vigorously pursue a national mandatory check-off program as a means to ensure continued funding for these and other required programs.....carried unanimously

17. Moved by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau                      Seconded by: David Tharle

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council and all its member associations make a joint effort to sensitize the Canadian Beekeeping Community to the fact that Canadian Research will virtually disappear in the absence of permanent funding from the

beekeepers.....carried unanimously.

8. Moved by: Lorne Peters      Seconded by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau

Whereas honey producers must compete on the international market for the sale of their products, and

Whereas the cost of sugar for bee feed is an important component of the cost of production of honey; therefore

Be it resolved that The Canadian Honey Council oppose the imposition of import tariffs on sugar for bee feed....carried unanimously

9. Moved By: Lorne Peters      Seconded by: Dave MacMillan

Whereas the orderly marketing of honey is of benefit to both consumers and producers, and

Whereas the Federal Advance Payment for Crops Program, along with the interest free loan provisions through the Cash Flow Enhancement Program, is a cost effective way to support and encourage the orderly marketing of honey; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council advise Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada of its appreciation and support for the continuation of this program.....carried unanimously

14. withdrawn by mover and seconder.

15. Moved by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau      Seconded by: Phil Janz

Whereas Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada wants to implement a cost sharing approach to inspections under the name of BAP (Business Alignment Plan), and

Whereas not all possible efforts have been made to reduce the costs of these services, (duplicated inspections at provincial and federal levels, etc); therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council ask Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to lower the proposed fees for the different services.

AMENDMENT      Moved by: Ted Hancock      Seconded by: Phil Janz

The word "significantly" be added to the to be resolved section just prior to the word 'lower'.....carried

AMENDMENT      Moved by: David MacMillan      no seconder -- so amendment lost

AMENDMENT      Moved by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau      Seconded by: Dave MacMillan

The last words in the be it resolved portion be stricken "different services", and that the following be put in "inspection services of imports, exports and establishments."....carried

AMENDMENT Moved by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau Seconded by: Ted Hancock

That the following whereas be added to the other whereas clauses: "Whereas the fees currently proposed are too high,"...carried

THE RESOLUTION NOW READS:

Whereas Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada wants to implement a cost sharing approach to inspections under the name of BAP (Business Alignment Plan), and

Whereas not all possible efforts have been made to reduce the costs of these services, (duplicated inspections at provincial and federal levels, etc), and

Whereas the fees currently proposed are too high; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council ask Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to significantly lower the proposed fees for the inspection services of imports, exports and establishments....carried unanimously.

10. Moved by: David Tharle Seconded by: Wink Howland

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council requests Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to amend the export certificate provision in the Canadian Honey Regulations to make export certificates non-mandatory.....carried

11. Moved by: David Tharle Seconded by: Dave MacMillan

Whereas the penalties for default from the National Tripartite Stabilization Program (NTSP) for honey were negotiated at a time when the program was heavily in debt, a number of producers had left the program without penalty, and the program appeared in jeopardy, and

Whereas some producers have been subjected to these same extreme penalties, although they participated in deficit eradication and the creation of surpluses through the contribution of their premiums; therefore

Be it resolved that the NTSP signatories be requested to treat with compassion those producers who went into default after their provincial NTSP deficit had been eliminated.....carried

12. Moved by: David Tharle Seconded by: Lorne Peters

Whereas some manufacturers attempt to benefit from the reputation of an ingredient by placing it prominently on the packaging of a food item, but in fact use proportionally very little of that ingredient; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada amend the appropriate legislation and regulations to require that any ingredient emphasized on a

packaging be specified in terms of percentage.....defeated

13. Moved by: David Tharle           Seconded by: Ted Hancock

Whereas some products attempt to gain consumer favour by indicating through work or design the inclusion of ingredient which in fact do not exist within; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council lobby the appropriate federal and provincial regulators to require the words "artificial" and/or "flavour" when used on product labelling be of a size and graphic design very easily discerned by the consumer.....carried

18. Moved by: Lorne Peters           Seconded by: David Tharle

Whereas pesticide damage continues to pose a serious threat to the beekeeping industry, and

Whereas insecticides with long residual action are especially detrimental to pollinators; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council in consultation with CAPA work to discourage the usage of those insecticides that when applied to blooming crops, pose a threat to pollinators beyond twenty-four hours after application.....carried

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

Due to the Beekeeping Industry being so labour intensive and

Due to the shortness of the student labour season, and

Due to high turnover of seasonal labour; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council pursue the approval of Foreign Labour for the beekeeping industry as in other horticulture crops under the F.A.R.M. Program.....carried unanimously.

6. Moved by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau   Seconded by: Phil Janz

That resolution #6 be brought back to the table.....carried

Whereas the Canadian Honey Council recognizes the value of the Canadian Honey Regulations, ensuring the quality and integrity of Canadian honey, and the international reputation of Canadian Honey; therefore

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council endorse the continuation of the honey legislation and enter into negotiations with Agriculture and Agri-food Canada with the goal of insuring the continued administration of the Honey Regulations at a minimal cost.....carried unanimously

20. Moved by: Dave MacMillan           Seconded by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau

Moved by the Ontario Beekeepers Association THAT the Canadian Honey Council adopt the Good Manufacturing Code as submitted by the

Ontario Beekeepers Association, and that the Canadian Honey Council requests Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to amend the section of the Honey Regulations dealing with Honey House Standards to coincide with the Good Manufacturing Code.

MOTION: Moved by: Cor de Wit           Seconded by: Wink Howland

That this resolutions be tabled to the next meeting....carried

21. Moved by: Phil Janz           Seconded by: Dave Tharle

Whereas the Canadian Honey Council is in a funding crisis, be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council delegates encourage their boards and associations to make their membership lists available to the Canadian Honey Council for the purpose of Canadian Honey Council membership solicitation only.....carried unanimously.

22. Moved by: Wink Howland           Seconded by: David Tharle

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council recommend to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada that the Chalkbrood requirement be removed from the Australian import permit.....carried unanimously

23. Moved by: David Tharle           Seconded by: Wink Howland

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council recommend that Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada review the disease requirements on the import permits for Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii in consultation with CAPA and the Canadian Honey Council.....carried unanimously.

24. Moved By: Wink Howland           Seconded by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau

Be it resolved the Canadian Honey Council support the efforts of CAPA to establish a National Research Fund....carried unanimously

25. Moved by: Ted Hancock           Seconded by: Lorne Peters

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council request further funding from the industry to maintain the 1-800 promotion phone line.....carried

26. Moved by: Wink Howland           Seconded by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council advise the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada in writing, that meaningful dialogue with AAFC concerning the implementation of the BAP system has not occurred, and that the Canadian Honey Council ask the Minister to delay the implementation of mandatory fees until such time as that dialogue has occurred.....carried.



27. Moved by: Jean-Pierre Chapleau      Seconded by: David Tharle

Be it resolved that the Canadian Honey Council warmly thank the Ontario Beekeepers Association for hosting the 1996 Annual Meeting, and a special thanks to Pat Westlake, Business Co-ordinator for the Ontario Beekeepers Association....carried

<sup>elections</sup> The chair was turned over to the elections chairperson, Kenn Tuckey.

Kenn Tuckey opened the floor for nominations of President for the Canadian Honey Council. All nominations were declined by the delegate named. Mr. Tuckey called again for nominations for President and again no one would accept the position. Mr. Tuckey called three (3) times for nominations.

Mr. Tuckey moved on to the position of Vice President. Phil Janz was nominated by David Tharle. Cor de Wit moved that nominations cease...carried. Phil Janz was declared the Vice-President of the Canadian Honey Council

Mr. Tuckey called for nominations for the positions of Executive Members of the Canadian Honey Council. After repeated calls for the position of Executive member - with no one wanting to commit themselves to this position until the position of President had been filled, Mr. Tuckey asked the delegates what they wanted to do.\*\*\*\* David Tharle moved that this portion of the meeting recess to a conference call that was to be held by February 15, 1996 for the purpose of electing a President and Executive members. This motion was seconded by Phil Janz. A consensus was reached on this matter by the delegates.

\*\*\*\* A letter was received by Mr. Kenn Tuckey as Elections Chairperson that requested that the following be recorded in the minutes as his comments regarding elections.

Direct Quote from letter written by Mr. Kenn Tuckey "that the minutes should contain my remarks that the member associations must send delegates that are able and willing to take executive members. (Actually, I think that everyone there was able, it was just that they were unwilling.)"

David Tharle strongly recommended that the delegates should stay over to the day following the annual meeting. It is a good chance for the delegates to plan for the upcoming year after the resolutions are passed and direction given.

Mr. Tuckey turned the chair back to President, Barrie Termeer.

The delegate members decided to split up the duties and correspondences. Each delegate chose and/or was allocated duties,

with the balance of the committees to be decided on once a President was chosen. Phil Janz, the only elected executive member would fill the executive position in a sole capacity until the balance of the executive positions were filled in February.

Proposed budget for 1995/96 Wink Howland and David MacMillan presented a proposed budget for the 1995/96 year. Appendix V.

MOTION: Moved by Wink Howland and seconded by Lorne Peters that the proposed budget be adopted as presented....carried.

Accountant MOTION: Moved by Wink Howland and seconded by David MacMillan that Thibodeau Heinke be retained as accountants for the upcoming year.....carried.

MOTION: Moved by Barrie Termeer that the meeting recess until the upcoming conference call to elect the officers of Council.

#### CONFERENCE CALL --February 8, 1996

The conference call participants were: David Tharle, Jean-Pierre Chapleau, Phil Janz, Lorne Peters, Ted Hancock, Jean Marc Labonte, Cor de Wit, Wink Howland, David MacMillan and Linda Gane.

elections Nominations Chairperson presented the Name of Wink Howland for President of the Canadian Honey Council. He then called three times for further nominations. Motion by Phil Janz and seconded by Dave MacMillan that nominations cease.....carried.

The names of David Tharle and Lorne Peters were presented as Executive Members for the Canadian Honey Council. Three calls for further nominations. Motion by Cor de Wit and seconded by Ted Hancock that nominations cease.

Executive for the Canadian Honey Council are:

Wink Howland - President  
Phil Janz - Vice-President  
Lorne Peters - Executive Member  
David Tharle - Executive Member

other business

1.) Hive Lights: Jean-Pierre Chapleau was named as the contact person for the french speaking population. Ted Hancock was the Editor with Wink Howland on the committee as President of the CHC.

Discussions centered around Hive Lights and how to use it as a tool to bring up the membership. Wink Howland questioned -

who was to write the editorial? It was decided that all articles in Hive Lights were to have Ted Hancock's approval prior to publication of each issue.

- 2.) Press Releases: It was decided that all press releases would be copied to all delegates. Lorne questioned radio releases and Wink said we should benefit from these types of things.
- 3.) BAP (Business Alignment Plan): It was decided that Wink would draft a letter to convey to the federal government our position on the BAP and c.c. Gary Kuffner. Phil Janz questioned non-mandatory export certificates and wondered if the other fees would then go up if certificates became mandatory.
- 4.) Research and Promotion dollars: Lorne reported that the Canadian Nursery Trade could be the first to enter into a check-off system. If it passes in Ontario, then it would go national.  
In a national check-off system, provinces will still have to send the powers up to the National system. Ottawa still working on the system to go nationally. The delegates want to pursue the check-off as a means to collect research and promotion dollars. The plan that was presented from C.A.P.A. is also a good one to pursue, but will need a real selling job to get money from the producers directly. Jean-Marc Labonte said that the Packers' should support this and that the Packers should match dollars.

Delegates talked about research priorities as set out by Council and then again at the C.A.P.A. Research Review.

- 5.) Promotion Supplies: Dave MacMillan will pick up all the remaining promotion supplies that are presently at Mary Lye's. Flowers and a card should go to Mary to show sympathy in the recent loss of her father.
- 6.) Building Memberships: We should make a plea to the Provincial Apiarists & Provincial Associations to obtain lists that would enable us to send Hive Lights to additional beekeepers in an attempt to gain memberships.
- 7.) Communications: Get a quote for e-mail for the possible hook up of the general office. This quote is to be given to Wink Howland. Mr. Howland and Jean-Pierre Chapleau already on e-mail.
8. Good Manufacturing Code: David MacMillan asks that each delegate look this over and get back to him.
- 9.) Ministers letter - re: Round Table: The delegates decided that this is important due to the fact that it is visibility

at the federal level with the Minister and his assistants. Delegates are asked to send their responses to Linda as soon as possible. A letter is to be drafted and sent to Ottawa. Phil Janz will attend meeting on behalf of Council if and when needed.

- 10.) Executive Travel: It was suggested that the Canadian Honey Council needs visibility. Phil Janz will talk to Jean-Pierre Chapleau about attending the meeting in Quebec.
- 11.) Stabilization: David MacMillan will attend to the resolution regarding stabilization and get it off to Ottawa.
- 12.) Wink Howland adjourned the meeting by conference call.

PRESENTATION TO THE  
CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL

BY JACQUELIN COTE  
PROGRAM OFFICER  
DAIRY, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DIVISION  
AGRICULTURE & AGRI-FOOD CANADA  
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TEL: (613) 952-8000

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OTTAWA, ONTARIO  
JANUARY 19, 1996

# ITEMS

## 1. Results of Analysis of Canadian and Imported Honey

- Chemical Residues
  - ✓ Phenol (AAFC compliance action)
  - ✓ Fluvalinate
  - ✓ Pesticides
  - ✓ Chlordimeform
  
- Veterinary Drug Residues
  - ✓ Sulfathiazole
  - ✓ Oxytetracycline

## 2. Honey Import Control

- Import Alert Inspection
- Regular Import Inspection

## NUMBER OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

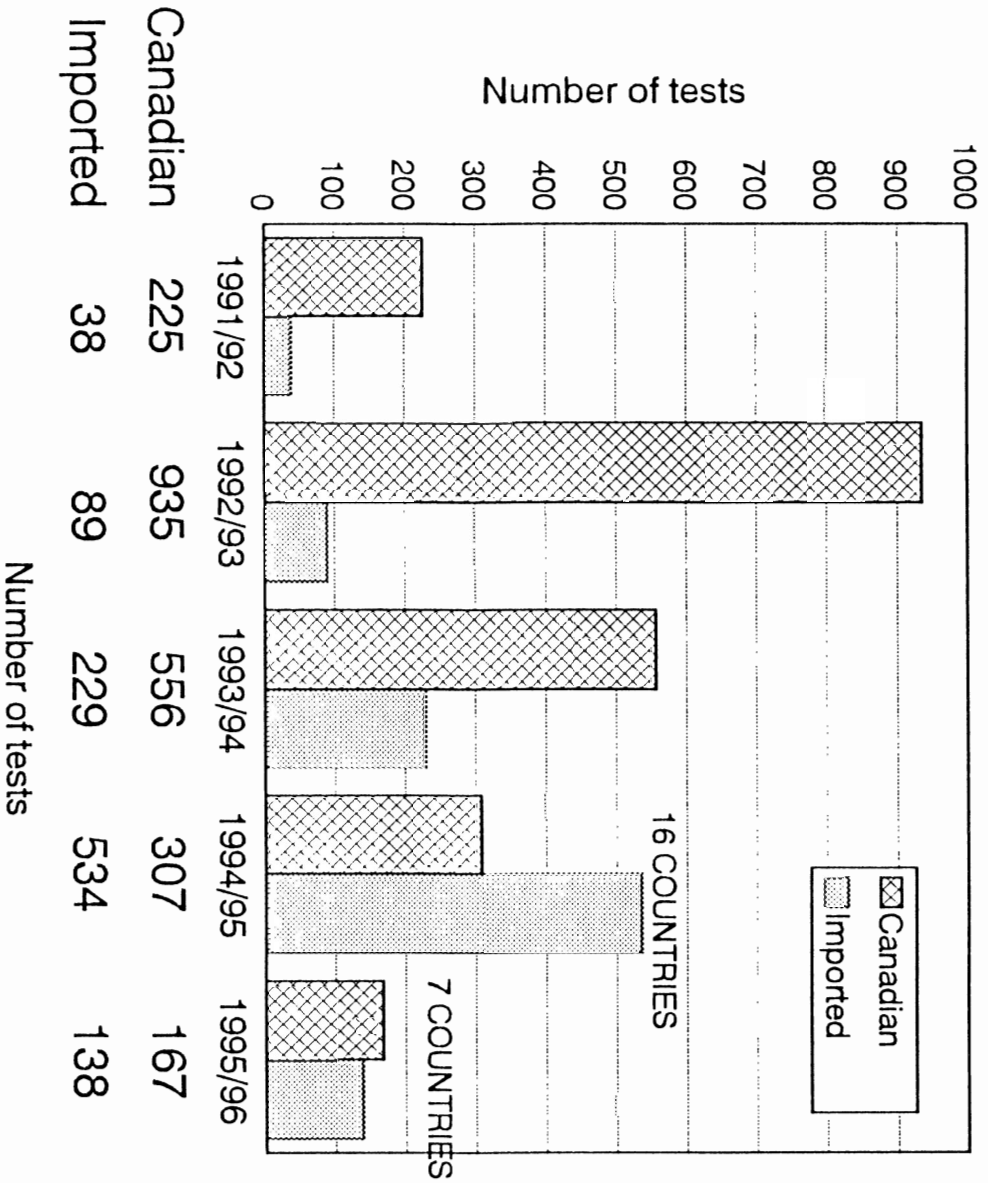
From April 1, 1994 to March 31, 1995

| ANALYSIS         | DOMESTIC | IMPORTED |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| PESTICIDES       | 63       | 80       |
| FLUVALINATE      | 0        | 81       |
| CHLORDIMEFORM    | 0        | 28       |
| PHENOL           | 64       | 98       |
| SULFATHIAZOLE    | 65       | 116      |
| OXYTETRACYCLINES | 115      | 131      |
| TOTAL            | 307      | 534      |

From April 1, 1995 to December 1, 1995

| ANALYSIS  | DOMESTIC | IMPORTED |
|---|----------|----------|
| PESTICIDES<br>(incl chlordimeform &<br>fluvalinate) | 66       | 52       |
| PHENOL  | 25       | 26       |
| SULFATHIAZOLE                                       | 23       | 30       |
| OXYTETRACYCLINES                                    | 53       | 30       |
| TOTAL   | 167      | 138      |

# NUMBER OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS PER FISCAL YEAR

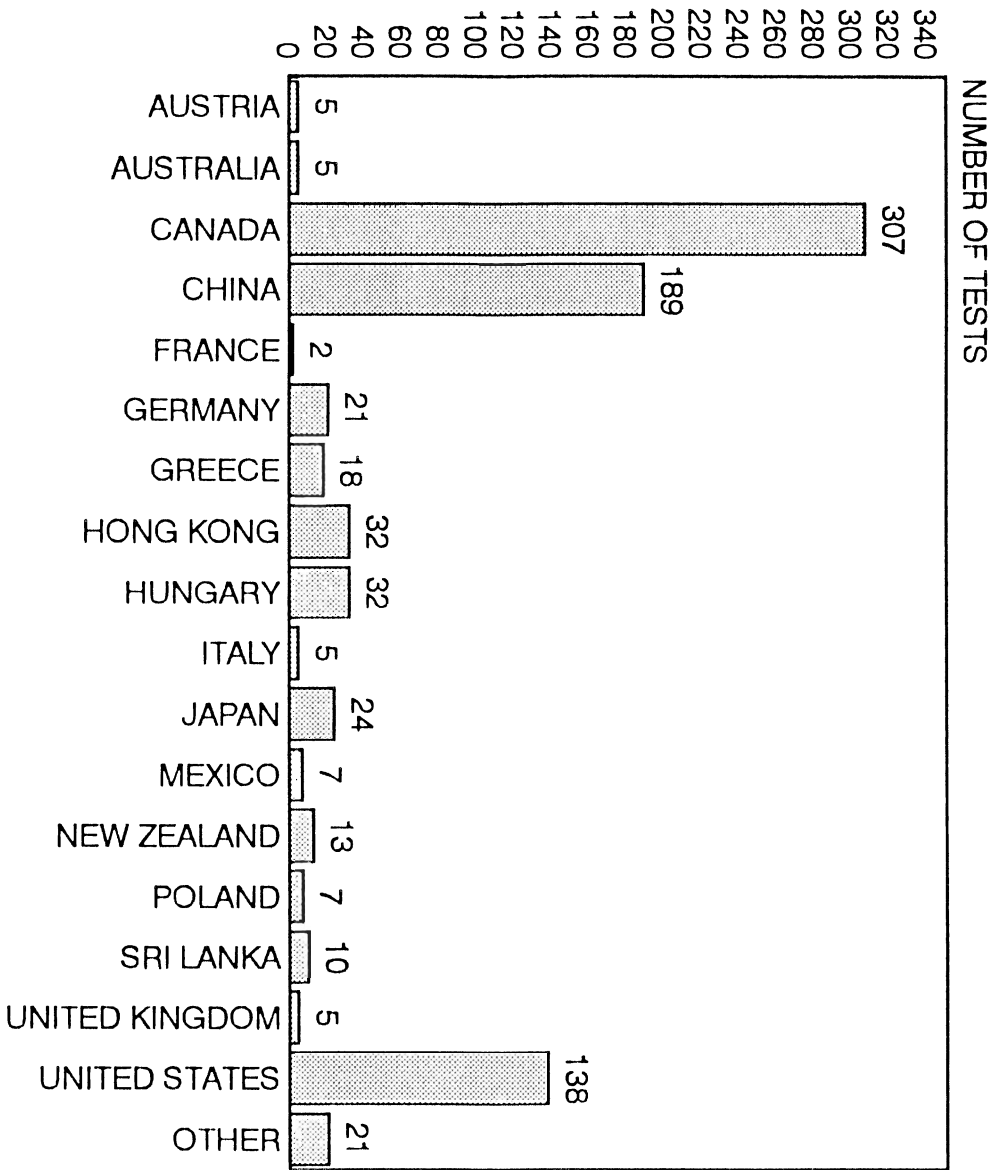


AAFC - JANUARY 1996



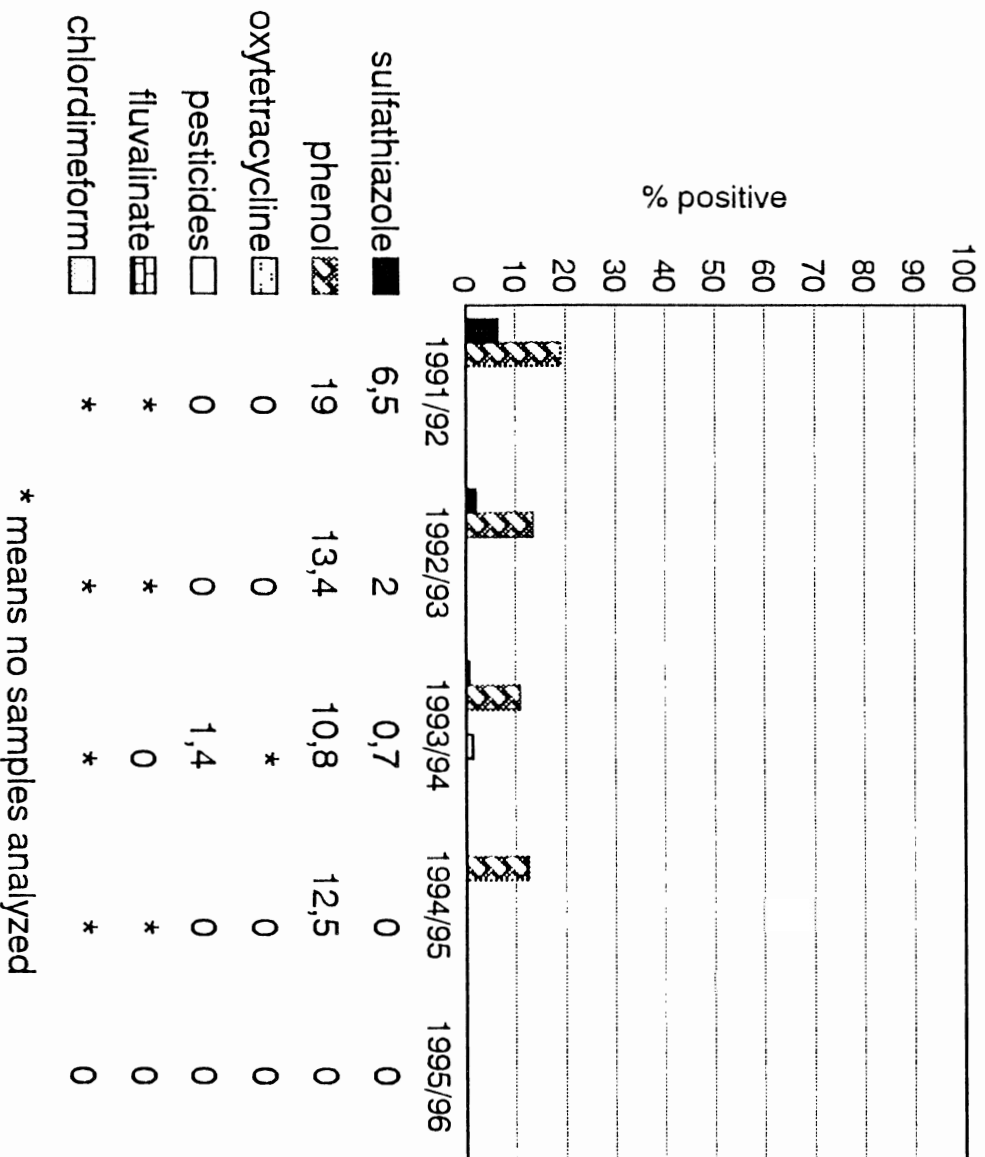
# NUMBER OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS PER COUNTRY

1994/95



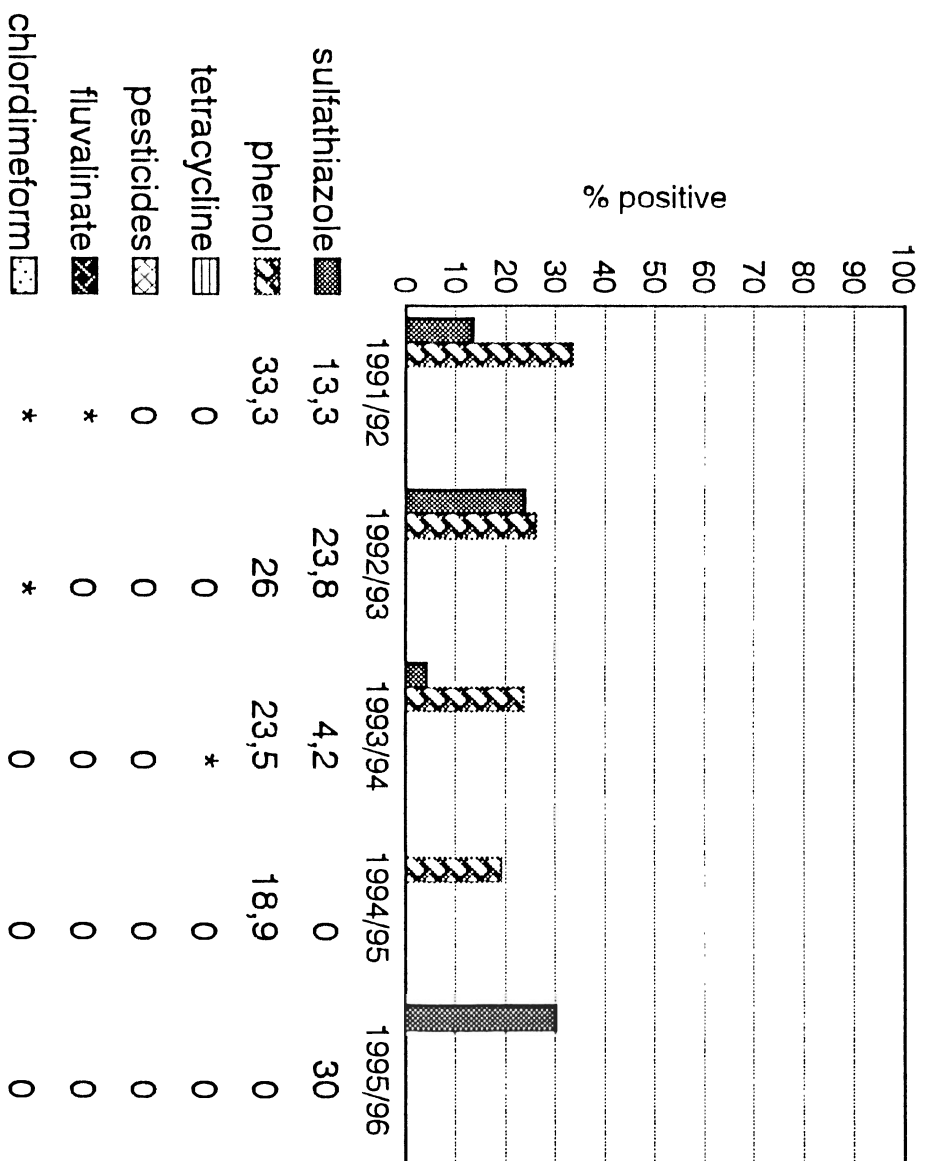
AAFC - JANUARY 1996

# CHEMICAL ANALYSIS - POSITIVE SAMPLES CANADIAN HONEY



AAFC - JANUARY 1996

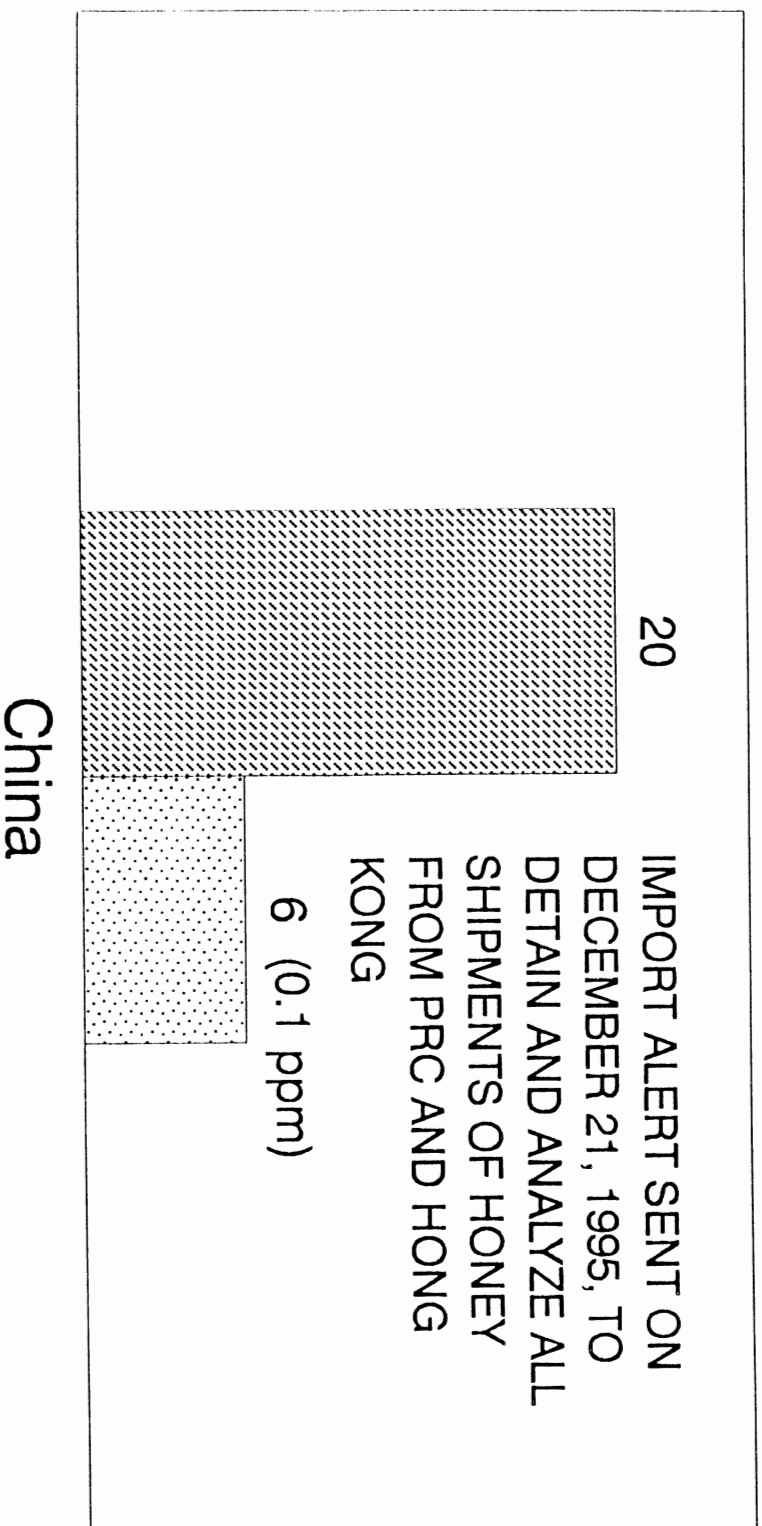
# CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN IMPORTED HONEY



\* means no samples analyzed

AAFC - JANUARY 1996

# SULFATHIAZOLE RESIDUES IN HONEY



Number of Samples    Number found positive

AAFC - JANUARY 1996

## Phenol in Honey

### AAFC Compliance Action

- Section B.15.002 of the *Food & Drugs Regulations*
  - Tolerance of less than 0.1 ppm
  
- Section 4 (d) of the *Food & Drugs Act* states:
  - *No person shall sell an article of food that is adulterated*
  - Violation at or above 0.1 ppm
  
- Recommended compliance action:
  - at or above 14 ppm
    - ▶ advise Health Canada for Health hazard Evaluation
  
  - at or above 0.1 ppm and less than 14 ppm
    - ▶ Imported Honey
      - √ Re-export
      - √ Check next 5 shipments for phenol
  
    - ▶ Domestic Honey
      - √ Re-processing
      - √ Destruction
      - √ Advise Provincial Apiarist
      - √ Investigate at beekeepers

# HONEY IMPORT CONTROL

- Import Alert Inspection
  - Prepackaged honey from China
    - ▶ SIRA testing
  - Prepackaged and bulk honey from China
    - ▶ Sulphathiazole testing
- Regular Inspection
  - Customs officers verify the country of origin declaration of each shipment at its point of entry in Canada and the presence of an Import Declaration required by the *Honey Regulations*.
  - Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada inspectors verify production records, labelling and quality of imported products within the scope of the Product Inspection Program (PIP) and Export Certification Program.
  - The PIP requires that each importer and honey packer be visited approximately once a month to ensure that information on labels are true and correct, and to take samples for lab analysis (chemical, veterinary drugs, adulteration).

**CHC AGM  
Saturday, January 20, 1996**

**President's report,  
Barrie Termeer**

As most of you know by now, this will be my last meeting as president of the CHC. For that reason, I have altered the nature of this report somewhat, to broaden it into three categories: **CHC activities in 1995**, a **summary of my term in the CHC**, and a look at the **future of the CHC and policies that will take us to the year 2000**.

Every single year in Council has started off with a demanding workload on the basis of resolutions passed at the AGM. I'll be reporting on the outcome of the 1995 resolutions later on in the agenda so I'll give more general comments at this time. Every year there are a number of issues that arise independent of our agenda from the resolutions and 1995 was no exception.

The single most time consuming item by far in 1995 was the negotiating and implementation of the **voluntary check-off to fund** the continuation of the national generic promotion program that Mary Lye had been running so very well. Mary Lye, Dave McMillan and myself met with the CHPA in February, 1995 in Toronto to establish an agreement to share funding of the program. This was a follow-up to a meeting in Toronto in November 94 when the idea was first proposed by the CHC to the CHPA. An agreement was reached with the participants, and eventually was ratified by a vote by the rest of the CHC delegates following a four-hour teleconference later in the spring. There were still some problems with the mechanics of the program, and a restricted funding base that limited the budget of Mary's work from the onset. Still, there was a basis to possibly build on, but in the end only about \$31,000 was raised, far short of the target of \$100,000 necessary to run a decent program. The CHC made an effort again at the CHPA annual meeting in Toronto in November, 1995 to improve the funding base by requesting the CHPA members to invest in and support the program with direct dollars of up to \$100,000 while continuing to offer the voluntary matching check-off. This would have allowed the industry through the CHC and the provincial associations another year to promote participation in the program, while giving Mary the financial stability to go full out in 1996.

Unfortunately, this proposal was rejected by the CHPA and Odem, and they have also withdrawn from the agreement to offer matching check-offs in their honey purchases. Even if this provision had remained, the program would not have had any money to fund promotion until the new crop came in, and Mary Lye can not wait indefinitely for funding. Also much of the momentum of her work was already lost over the fall when the dollars ran out.

A further report on the promotion program will be given by Ralph Grossman a little later in the agenda.

CAPA

As you know, there was a **transit ban in Hawaii** on beestock imported by Canada from New Zealand and Australia in 1994. The CHC continued to lobby the USDA and Hawaii officials throughout the rest of 1994 and early 1995 to eventually witness the removal of the transit ban on New Zealand bees in late winter of 1995. This was achieved on the basis of scientific knowledge and reasonable protocols to minimize risks to acceptable levels. It has been the policy of the CHC to address specific issues on their scientific merit and this approach has helped keep us credible and has enabled the CHC to more easily communicate with government and industry officials in Canada and the U.S. and abroad.

**The sugar tariff** in 1995 was also a big item for the CHC. This arose as a result of a petition regarding dumping of refined sugar into Canada by manufacturers in the United States, Europe, and Korea. Canadian sugar refiners had been hit with a U.S. quota on Canadian exports which impacted on their markets. The two issues are specifically unrelated, but are both evident of problems in the sugar trade between the U.S. and Canada. The CHC took a position to be sympathetic to the quota problem and the dumping, however we oppose the tariff on the basis of possible reduced competition that could affect our input costs.

At the same time, there is a historic relationship between the sugar refiners and the beekeepers, and sugar beets growers that needed to be considered. The CHC made efforts to maintain contact with the sugar refiners, to remind them of our importance to them as important buyers of sugar, while also emphasizing the impact that sugar price increases would have on our input costs.

At this time the CHC is determining whether public interest hearings will occur on the decision to uphold the tariff levels set by Revenue Canada. If the hearings are held, the sugar tariff could be reduced or removed. If they are not held, the sugar tariff will remain in place for five years.

The CHC was also busy producing and presenting the 1995 Federal Brief to the Minister of Agriculture and department heads, and working on the border closure ban, Hivelights, Research priorities and funding, honey imports and labelling regulations, honey house regulations and cost recovery, media relations, and membership issues, and committee work. All of this and more will be reported on in detail further on in the agenda.

Now I'd like to take this opportunity to give a quick **summary of my term** in council to refresh your memory on the impact of council on all of us over the years.

I first joined the CHC as an individual member in 1988. At that time all I knew of Council was that it lobbied to close the U.S. border, and got us in the Special Grants Program. I was even less aware of CAPA and the CHPA and their roles in our industry.

At the same time I was elected to the ABA board as Vice-President and at our board meetings I started to get a feel for Council through reports from Jean Paradis, Alberta's rep to Council.



V.P.?  
In 1992 I was elected to Council as Alberta rep and also gained a seat on the CHC executive. I attended my first meeting in Kelowna and got a taste of the complexity of the organization and federal relations. I soon got to know Roger Congdon (President) and Merv Malyon as we worked on the Hawaii protocol and FSAM 11 funding for research and promotion, as well as registering Apistan and formic acid.

The following year at the Saskatoon meetings, the CHC came together to finally resolve the Hawaii issue with some strong leadership from Roger Congdon. That was the turning point for me as it regarded my view of Council as a body that could work together to solve industry problems in spite of specific provincial policies that may differ from national ones. Rather than let my term expire, I let my name stand for president, and have been in that position for three years, and four annual meetings counting this one.

Since that time I have attended many meetings in the Council capacity starting with Kelowna in 1992, with stops in Edmonton, Calgary, twice in Saskatoon, three times in Toronto, twice in Ottawa, London, Montreal, Fredericton with a business stop-over in Winnipeg enroute to the Nova Scotia Beekeepers Association meetings in Kentville. While each meeting and trip took from one to ten days away from home and Honeybear, I feel lucky to have had the chance to get to know so many good people in our industry, and to see beekeeping from many points of view.

I did a quick analysis of my phone expenses over the three years as president. In 1993 the total phone bill was \$1282, in 1994 it was \$1173, and in 1995 it came in at \$1418. I would estimate that about 500 outgoing calls were made each year including tax transmissions, and another 250 incoming calls were received. I'm sure the council office would have at least double or triple that in phone time, and added to that would be the work of all the other delegates.

Every year we think maybe things will be a bit quieter, but without fail issues rise like wax in the honey sump. Over those years we had to deal with Hawaii protocol, three transit bans, several border closure extensions including a difficult one when Charlie Mayer was in office, implementation of FSAM 11 programs investing \$500,000 in promotion and research, completing chemical registrations of Apistan and formic (menthol had been registered earlier), extensive work on the national voluntary honey promotion check-off, tripartite and NISA development, Apimondia work, revitalizing Hivelights, membership expansion, the sugar tariff, increasing Chinese imports and the U.S. China tariff and subsequent quota system, Federal honey house regulations, and Cost Recovery.

While all this is being done, your CHC president, executive, delegates and the secretary-treasurer and beekeepers everywhere were experiencing the spread of varroa and tracheal mites, rising costs, and improving honey markets in their individual operations.

You can see there is a lot more being done at Council than I first was aware of in 1988. It is for that reason that I will be a supporting member of our national organization for many years to come. It's important that we all support the CHC with memberships, as provinces, delegates and as individuals, even if you might disagree with one policy or another, because the overall impact of Council to you will be positive.

When I look to the **future of the Canadian Honey Council** I think that the work load will remain quite high. The industry will have to support the work with more dollars and the CHC itself may want to consider new ways to operate and structure itself to improve participation, and to spread the workload around, and focus on the activities it can best achieve. Linda Gane has served us admirably and with unflinching dedication to the national interests, so I have no criticism of our current office. However, in the future the CHC should consider **creating an executive officer** who will carry out all the office functions as well as act as C.E.O. of Honey Council in communications with the federal government. The C.E.O. would take direction from an executive and by CHC resolutions and be an employee of the industry with a renewable contract.

The point here is to greatly reduce the workload of the president and executive, while encouraging more people to let their name stand for Council and also make the office and the workings of the CHC more accessible to everyone. This is an option that I believe Council should look at in the future when the opportunity arises.

The CHC will also have to play a larger role in media relations as knowledge of the AHB increases. We were well positioned to expand Mary's role but this is no longer an option for us.

Again, on the issue of office organization, we are seeing an explosion in computer technology and communications, so I see the Internet as an integral component of CHC in the near future. As more beekeepers get on-line, the Internet will be an excellent way to disburse industry information beyond what *Bee Delights* and other periodicals can do.

What about future CHC policies and projects?

A big item here will be the 1999 Apimondia meetings in Vancouver. Over 2,000 people are expected to attend. This will be a great opportunity to showcase Canadian and North American beekeeping and our products to the rest of the world, and to North Americans as well.

The issue of bee imports from the mainland U.S. and other parts of the world will remain important for Council. In the next few years we will see first how Canadian beekeeping adapts to varroa, and at the same time we will see further how the Africanized Honey Bee finds its' space in American beekeeping. I believe that a protocol could be developed in the future to import queens and packages from parts of the U.S. with acceptable risk levels. In the following year, the CHC and CAPA need to continue to carefully monitor both developing situations, and in 1997 the industry should be prepared to either extend the closure or set up import permits for 1998. The key is to make these decisions based on good science and to remain united regardless of which path is followed.

Just as important as accessing good bee stock, is the issue of finding bee research in Canada. We need further research to register alternative treatments for varroa thereby extending the life of Apistan; we need to further develop integrated pest management that includes a strong queen breeding and queen rearing component; and we need more work on product development, quality assurance, and cheaper treatments for Nosema, chalkbrood etc.

The CHC needs to continue to press the federal government for federal/provincial agreements that would greatly simplify the ability of a small and diverse industry such as ours to put in place a national mandatory check-off for Research and Promotion. In the mean time, the provincial associations may be better positioned with the beekeepers to find ways to raise the dollars necessary to carry out this research.

As a beekeeper, I think the future looks great! The key to success is to stay tuned in, work with your neighbours, and your association, and the CHC and stay focused on your bees.

At this time, I'd like to thank everyone for your support and the co-operation and encouragement that I received over the past four years. I look forward to spending a little more time with my young family and to building a new honey house at Honeybear, and preparing my operation for the mite years that just started for us last season.

While the elections are not until Monday, I'd like to ask every delegate to give serious consideration to allowing your name to stand for president. You are all capable and will do well as long as you remain committed to the national agenda and take your cues from the board and accept wise guidance from Linda when it is offered.

And while the work can be demanding, as much as you give, you will receive.

Thankyou.

APPENDIX C

**SECRETARY'S REPORT**

January 20, 1996

As Barrie will have covered the main topics that required input from the office, I will not reiterate,

The membership numbers are coming up a bit. The memberships should start increasing as the economy in the beekeeping community is far more optimistic than it has been for a long time. Most beekeepers are already indirectly members through their respective provincial associations, but we still need the grass roots representation. The Canadian Honey Council may want to look at the membership categories again. Maybe we should be more specific about the basic \$40.00 membership and have it for hobbyists only; with the commercial memberships starting at \$75.00.

I have no paid assistants in the office once again. Cathy is still on my personal payroll and helps me when I am behind.

The FSAM II program added a big work load to the office, but that has come to an end. The research side of it was very simple and very straight forward, but the promotion end of it is was much more time consuming. Mary Lye should be commended for her great enthusiasm and all the effort she has put into your programs, both under the FSAM II funding and the latest on the volunteer check-off program. We were very fortunate indeed to have hired Mary for the job.

This year we have been involved with many of the government departments, dealing with HACCP, the Business Alignment Plan, the CITT dealing with the sugar issue and especially the Trade Commissioners that are looking for honey and bee hive products. A number of government departments are requesting information about our organization and this year we have dealt with quite a few questionnaires.

The number of phone calls received in the office this year to purchase honey is horrendous. Most of the brokers and trading companies who contact us want a list of beekeepers and want to know what the price of honey is. Hopefully some of you have enjoyed a new contact or sale as a result of this information being sent out.

The office has been relatively quieter this year. We do not have a lot of big issues that demand a lot of time. I want to suggest that we have the office hours cut to three days a week unless of course some big issues come into being and then the time would have to be adjusted accordingly.

I would like to see us do more cost recovery work, rather than volunteer work, I guess. At the present time we are selling our beekeeper lists and that is the only cost recovery that we do.

I continually have students and adults that seek information regarding segments of our industry, its effects on the environment and also requests regarding production and marketing. I have some letters that are pretty standard that I send out for answers, but these requests are still very time consuming when they become specific and put time constraints on the deadline to answer them. Some want the answers the same morning via fax. These I find difficult to deal with. I think that we are going to have to address this issue and do something about it.

All in all, I think that we had a good year in the office. Not too many harsh issues that pit beekeepers against beekeepers; we seem to be working together more towards common goals.

I would like to especially thank CAPA for their help during this past year. I want to give additional thanks to Don Dixon and John Gruszka for their guidance and for attending to the information requests that came from me and to Mark Winston who has given me much needed advice and guidance in many areas this past year. I want to thank the Provincial and Federal government officials who are always so willing to assist where they can. Also, thanks to Gary Hergert for all his assistance and expertise this past year.

I would like to thank my delegates and my Executive that have made my job much easier by assisting whenever possible. Thanks, you are a great group to work for. I would especially like to say thanks to Barrie and Jean-Pierre, these are two people that deserve more rewards than will be given to them this year. They divided up jobs and both worked very hard on them for you the beekeeper, the recipient of the fruits of their labours.

Once again, I would like to thank you for another year that you have allowed me to be of service to you.

Respectfully submitted by



Linda Gane  
Secretary-Treasurer

APPENDIX D

Canadian Honey Council Promotion Fund  
Statement of Revenues and Expenses  
As at Jan 15, 1996

COPY

REVENUES

Packers

|           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Bee Maid  | \$5,000.00      |
| Beetown   | 1,119.38        |
| Billy Bee | 3,047.02        |
| Doyon     | 1,380.34        |
| Labonte   | 1,000.00        |
| ODEM      | <u>3,047.57</u> |

Total Packer Contributions

\$14,594.31

Beekeeper Contributions -- Nov 94 -- Feb 95

|           |                           |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| Alberta   | \$1,500.00                |
| B C       | 787.25                    |
| Ontario   | 3,717.50                  |
| Manitoba* | 2,500.00                  |
| Sask.     | <u>2,450.00</u> 10,954.75 |

Beekeeper Contributions - Check Off

8,135.41

Total Beekeeper Contributions

19,090.16

Sale of Honey Books

2,073.19

TOTAL REVENUES

\$35,757.66

EXPENSES

|   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| Interactions: Expenses Prior to April 1/95* | \$2,500.00                   |
| Expenses                                    | 12,000.00                    |
| Fees  | <u>13,508.25</u> \$28,008.25 |
| Bank Charges                                | 14.00                        |
| Canadian Sport Fishing Productions          | <u>2,675.00</u>              |

TOTAL EXPENSES

\$30,697.25

BALANCE IN ACCOUNT

\$5,060.41

\* \$2,500 from Manitoba Beekeepers paid Prior to April 1/95 directly to Mary Lye re: TSN show

Canadian Honey Council Promotion Fund  
Analysis of Receipts  
As at Jan 15, 1996

Receipts from Packers:

|   | Packers<br><u>Portion</u> | Producers<br><u>Portion</u> | <u>Total</u>      |                    |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Bee Maid                                  | 5,000.00                  | 0.00                        | \$5,000.00        |                    |
| Beetown                                   | 1,000.00                  | 119.38                      | \$1,119.38        |                    |
| Billy Bee                                 | 1,523.51                  | 1,523.51                    | \$3,047.02        |                    |
| Doyon                                     | 1,000.00                  | 380.34                      | \$1,380.34        |                    |
| Labonte                                   | 287.09                    | 712.91                      | \$1,000.00        |                    |
| ODEM                                      | 3,047.57                  | 0.00                        | <u>\$3,047.57</u> | \$14,594.31        |
| Beekeeper Contributions -- Nov 94--Feb 95 |                           |                             |                   |                    |
| Alberta                                   |                           |                             | \$1,500.00        |                    |
| British Columbia                          |                           |                             | 787.25            |                    |
| Manitoba                                  |                           |                             | 2,500.00          |                    |
| Ontario                                   |                           |                             | 3,717.50          |                    |
| Saskatchewan                              |                           |                             | <u>2,450.00</u>   |                    |
|   |                           |                             | 10,954.75         |                    |
| Beekeeper Contributions -- Check Off      |                           |                             | <u>8,135.41</u>   |                    |
| Total Beekeeper Contributions             |                           |                             |                   | 19,090.16          |
| Sale of Honey Books                       |                           |                             |                   | <u>2,073.19</u>    |
|   |                           |                             |                   | <u>\$35,757.66</u> |

| <b>Prov</b>                    | <b>Name</b>             |                   |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>MB</b>                      | Sprucewood Colony Ltd.  |                   |
|                                | Bruce Smirl             |                   |
|                                | Saturn Apiary           |                   |
|                                | K S Wajtas              |                   |
|                                | Borden Petrcia*         |                   |
|                                | Wendell Honey Farms*    |                   |
|                                | Art Richmond*           |                   |
|                                | James B. Clark*         |                   |
|                                | Podoski Farms           |                   |
|                                | Philip Froese           |                   |
|                                | Schau Honey Farm        |                   |
| <b>Total MB Contributions:</b> |                         | <b>\$3,153.97</b> |
| <b>ON</b>                      | Eagles Nest             |                   |
|                                | A Stoddard Jones        |                   |
|                                | Yogi Bear Honey         |                   |
|                                | Oak Grove Apiaries      |                   |
|                                | Stewart Kilbank         |                   |
|                                | Keith Steele            |                   |
|                                | Andy Hiemstra           |                   |
|                                | Mary Eaton              |                   |
|                                | David Gale              |                   |
|                                | Boards Northern Nectars |                   |
|                                | Shanks Apiaries         |                   |
|                                | J. Barry Davies         |                   |
|                                | Ravenhill               |                   |
|                                | Neil Plummer            |                   |
|                                | Terry Hunter            |                   |
|                                | Beeline Apiaries        |                   |
|                                | Sun Parlour             |                   |
|                                | Leslie S. Byers         |                   |
|                                | Winford F. Hitchcock    |                   |
|                                | Kouba Apiaries          |                   |
| The Honey Works                |                         |                   |
| Dutchman's Gold                |                         |                   |
| Leslie Jubby                   |                         |                   |
| Chatsworth Honey*              |                         |                   |
| Termmeer Aplaries              |                         |                   |
| <b>Total ON Contributions:</b> |                         | <b>\$2,288.72</b> |



| Prov                          | Name                    |  |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| BC                            | Van Han Apiaries        |  |
|                               | North Peace Apiaries    |  |
|                               | Edward Kay              |  |
|                               | Orchard Blossom Honey   |  |
|                               | Douglas McCutcheon      |  |
|                               | Mike McLennan           |  |
|                               | Connell Apiaries        |  |
|                               | Terry's Honey Farm      |  |
|                               | Johnson                 |  |
|                               | R. Parent               |  |
|                               | B. Hodie                |  |
|                               | F. Brandel              |  |
|                               | S. Mitchell             |  |
|                               | Abbotford/Mission Div.  |  |
|                               | Port Alberni            |  |
|                               | Shuswap                 |  |
|                               | Ted Kay                 |  |
|                               | P. Whitehouse           |  |
|                               | C. Soehngen             |  |
|                               | Fredrick's Honey        |  |
| BCHRA                         |                         |  |
| <b>Total BC Contributions</b> | <b>\$1,689.90</b>       |  |
| AB                            | Honeybear Apiaries      |  |
|                               | Northern Nectars        |  |
|                               | Mighty Peace            |  |
|                               | Bill Hunter*            |  |
|                               | Leroy Ralph Poelman*    |  |
|                               | TPLR Honey              |  |
| J. Andreae                    |                         |  |
| <b>Total AB Contributions</b> | <b>\$1,222.45</b>       |  |
| SK                            | Hannigan Honey          |  |
|                               | Hutch's Honey           |  |
|                               | Hilbert Honey Co. Ltd.* |  |
|                               | C & L Apiaries 1988*    |  |
|                               | Busy Bee Farms*         |  |
| Mohr Apiaries                 |                         |  |
| <b>Total SK Contributions</b> | <b>\$1,639.01</b>       |  |

| <b>Prov</b>                    | <b>Name</b>                  |                   |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>PQ</b>                      | <b>Miel McCaig</b>           |                   |
|                                | <b>Jean Pierre Chapleau</b>  |                   |
|                                | <b>Ferme Forestiere*</b>     |                   |
|                                | <b>Jean Paul Tefflier</b>    |                   |
|                                | <b>Les Pollinisateurs*</b>   |                   |
|                                | <b>Entreprise Francis*</b>   |                   |
|                                | <b>Bernard Morand*</b>       |                   |
|                                | <b>Gaitan Loiselle*</b>      |                   |
|                                | <b>Gaston Rocheleau*</b>     |                   |
|                                | <b>Jocelyn Legari*</b>       |                   |
|                                | <b>Manon Choquette*</b>      |                   |
|                                | <b>Jn. Guy Lamfrom*</b>      |                   |
|                                | <b>Clement Teasdale*</b>     |                   |
|                                | <b>Rochers Des Plaines*</b>  |                   |
|                                | <b>Pierre Turcot*</b>        |                   |
|                                | <b>Gisile Fortier*</b>       |                   |
|                                | <b>Miellerie Lambert*</b>    |                   |
|                                | <b>Gisile Larochelle*</b>    |                   |
|                                | <b>Rita Fortier*</b>         |                   |
|                                | <b>Guillaume Turmine*</b>    |                   |
|                                | <b>Guy Leblond*</b>          |                   |
|                                | <b>Maruice Lemire*</b>       |                   |
|                                | <b>Germain Tetrault</b>      |                   |
|                                | <b>Keating</b>               |                   |
|                                | <b>Guy Leblanc*</b>          |                   |
|                                | <b>Andree Lamontagne*</b>    |                   |
|                                | <b>Villeneuve*</b>           |                   |
|                                | <b>Lemire*</b>               |                   |
|                                | <b>La Ferme du Renior*</b>   |                   |
|                                | <b>Turmine*</b>              |                   |
|                                | <b>9005-6045 Quebec Inc*</b> |                   |
| <b>Total PQ Contributions:</b> |                              | <b>\$1,210.69</b> |

APPENDIX E

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

Main issues addressed during 1995:

1. Coordination of guidelines and recommendations for bee hive use of chemicals across Canada.

A request for provincial recommendations was distributed to all provinces. Replies were distributed to members of the committee for review. No major differences in recommended usage were noted. Further review may indicate preferable ways of presenting the information.

2. Oxytetracycline

\* A possible source of confusion is the various numbers attached to different brands of this product, and whether it is being used by the packet, or by the teaspoon.

Oxysol 62.5 • •••62.5 mg/g

Terramycin Animal Formula •25 g/400 g•62.5 mg/g •25 g/packet

Oxytel 25-S••25 g/pound•55 mg/g•25 g/packet

\* A Canadian registration of antibiotic extender pattles is still not yet complete. The product will have the Canadian maximum permissible content of oxytetracycline (800 mg per hive dose) rather than up to 1000 mg as in the U.S.

3. Drugs for Nosema apis control:

a) Fumagillin price increase. The 1995 price for fumagillin-based products was 50 % increased over 1994. Willy Baumgartner of MEDIVET Pharmaceuticals explained that the sole world production of fumagillin has been moved (by Sunofi, a new owner from France) from Hungary to a new facility in India, and price increases originate at that level.

No price decrease is expected unless a competitive source arises. An opportunity (somewhat high stake) for a Canadian initiative exists, which could involve industry partnership.

b) Nosemack. In response to a request for information about this non-fumagillin based product, it was

found that it is an old product once used widely in Europe, still registered in Germany, and that it contains mercury. Considering the product's history of toxicity to bees, and the potential for hive product contamination, Nosemack appears to have no value for further consideration in Canada.

4. Neem: A research project on neem efficacy against bee diseases is under way at Simon Fraser U. (Adony Melathopolous). Beekeepers in California have reported apparent efficacy against Nosema, but not against varroa. Owing to a U.S. legal decision regarding patent rights, Phero Tech, B.C. has suspended efforts to register neem-based products. W.R. Grace and Co., producers of the neem product Margosan, indicate they are pursuing registration in Canada for non-bee purposes.

Varroa control chemicals:

5. Fluvalinate:

\* Several papers reported finding resistance of Varroa to fluvalinate, in Italy. The finds have been confirmed by the manufacturer of Apistan.

A report from Europe indicates finds of resistance in other countries.

If North American experience is similar, Apistan may not give adequate control within a few years. The implications could be serious, so it is suggested that this issue be discussed at the meeting, with the object of development of a strategic plan.

\* Research from Spain, directed at acaricide residues in honey, reported that although fluvalinate degraded rapidly in honey, one of its breakdown products (3 phenoxybenzaldehyde) was readily found in honey from treated beehives (3 and 6 months old). Peter Sporns advised that the compound would be very wax soluble, and would (like benzaldehyde) eventually break down to benzoic acid. He felt that although there would likely be little concern considering its low toxicity, its detectability might become a problem. Sporns may be interested in addressing this or similar research issues, when he returns from sabbatical in early 1996.

6. Amitraz:

A 12x increase in the allowable food residue of amitraz resulted in a decision to allow registration of amitraz (for the first time in Canada) for control of pear psylla. Although this move could make registration for control of varroa in Canada easier, no further enquiries to that end have been made. Following the withdrawal of amitraz for bee use in the U.S., concerns regarding bee toxicity, residue in hive products and applicator exposure would have to be addressed.

7. Varroa control: other prospective products  
Further reports of efficacy of other products against varroa, were reviewed. Cupric salts, thymol mixture and lactic acid were each reported to be effective in certain situations, but had limitations such as high labor requirement or inadequate efficacy when capped brood was present. A report from the January 1996 American Beekeeping Federation convention will give details. Neem: see discussion above.

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

Measures to avoid development of resistance to acaricides, while achieving adequate varroa control and ensuring hive product purity, are required. This issue requires more attention. A discussion paper was prepared and distributed to the BEE-L Internet discussion group. It generated approval and encouragement, but little discussion.

9. Poisoning of bees.

Manitoba Beekeepers' Association is addressing the increasing problem of bee poisoning resulting from aerial application of chlorpyrifos (Lorsban) against Bertha armyworm on canola. Discussion to come at CHC.

A review of the registration of carbofuran (Furadan), which has also caused bee poisoning, has resulted in limitation or discontinuance of several uses (including grasshopper control) effective Dec 31, 1995. Updates on 1994 issues: (refer to 1994 committee report for details).

10. Material for hive depopulation: calcium cyanide or other options. After January 1995, the supposed continuing supply of calcium cyanide turned out to be less attractive. It now (again) appears that commercial supplies of calcium cyanide in Canada are nearly gone, and replacement supply is available only at a prohibitively high cost owing to the requirement for a large minimum order. The industry could help if it could determine its future needs. 11. Tylosin: prospects for its use against foulbrood.

As of December 1995, U.S. registration for bee use was not imminent. Mussen and Peng have a paper in press (Journal of Insect Physiology) but without residue data. Current standard tests use a bacterial bioassay to determine residue contamination, and the antibiotic properties of honey interfere.

12. Other potential drug options for foulbrood: lauric acid.

H. Shimanuki reports they have decided to concentrate on lauric acid. 1995 field trials indicate that little residual action remains after dust formulations were consumed, so further work will concentrate on contributing to the efficacy of vegetable oil based extender patties.

13. Varroa chemical trials in Canada:

B.C. trials continue to indicate that either of Apistan hive strips or formic acid as labeled can be effective in reducing varroa populations adequately. Prolonged release formic packets were effective, especially

when applied on the bottom board. "Mite-wipe" pads (which prolong formic evaporation to about 3 days) are being marketed and were included in fall 1995 trials. Nassenhelder evaporators from Germany, reservoirs for liquid formic for wick dispensing from a frame, will be tested in 1996.

## APPENDIX F

### **Sex and the Single Bee**

The sex, or gender, determination system of the honey bee is different from that in mammals and man, and has a major impact on our production of quality selected stock. A single gene, with many forms, called alleles, controls the gender of an individual. Normally, fertilized eggs are heterozygous, having 2 different alleles, and become female - either worker or queen. Unfertilized eggs are hemizygous, only one copy of the gene, and are always drones. Sometimes, especially when queens are closely related to the drones they mate with, a fertilized egg has two of the same allele, or is homozygous. These individuals are abnormal males, and are eating by the workers in the larval stage. This produces spotty brood.

Nature has selected for mating behavior far from the colony to ensure that queens mate with unrelated drones. In our artificial apiary setting, queens may be limited in the drones they mate with. Therefore, a queen breeder needs to ensure that their mating population is large enough to maintain sufficient numbers of alleles of the gene. Other characters may also be negatively affected by too much inbreeding. More than 100-150 colonies in a breeding population should ensure enough diversity for many generations. My new assignment at USDA, ARS, Beltsville, MD, is to explore ways to preserve the diversity of honey-bee germplasm, such as freezing semen.

Queens and drones find each other when mating away from the colonies because they both use similar features of the environment to orient. Radar studies of drones show that they follow linear features such as trees along a fence line or river. Where these "flyways" intersect, the drones congregate in large groups, and a queen flying in this area will rapidly mate with many drones. These 'drone congregation areas' may be stable from year to year, and can be located when there are many drones flying in an area.

## APIMONDIA COMMITTEE REPORT

January, 1996

The Canadian Apimondia Organizing Committee has been working since 1990 on a proposal to bring The International Apicultural Congress of Apimondia to Canada in 1999. During the last Congress at Lausanne, Switzerland held Aug. 15-19, 1995 the Apimondia General Assembly approved Canada's bid to host the 1999 Congress at Vancouver during the week of Sept. 14-18. The committee members that presented Canada's bid at Lausanne included: Jean-Pierre Chapleau, Merv Malyon, Paul van Westendorp, Cynthia Scott-Dupree, John Gruszka, Ken Evans and Don Dixon.

Apimondia, the International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations holds its Congress every two years in a different host country. The next Congress, in 1997, will be held in Belgium.

The 1999 Congress at Vancouver will be an exciting and challenging opportunity for Canadian Beekeepers, bee research scientists and educators and bee related businesses to showcase our industry and meet with other bee people from all regions of the world where bees are kept. The Canadian Organizing Committee expects Apimondia '99 to be the largest gathering of beekeepers ever held in North America and possibly the world. An event not to be missed by anyone interested in bees.

Since Apimondia approved our bid last summer the Organizing Committee has been actively working to create the foundation for the organization of a successful Congress.

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

**Chair:**

|           |          |                     |
|-----------|----------|---------------------|
| Don Dixon | Manitoba | Provincial Apiarist |
|-----------|----------|---------------------|

**Finance**

|                      |         |  |
|----------------------|---------|--|
| Cynthia Scott-Dupree | Ontario | University of Guelph                           |
| Jean-Pierre Chapleau | Quebec  | Vice President, C.H.C.<br>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<br>Trade and Convention Centre |

**Pre and Post Conference Tours**

Merv Malyon

Manitoba

Commercial Beekeeper

**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 1995 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, 1995 to December 31, 1995**

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

**Investments:**

|                   |                           |                    |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1) GIC - 181 days | 5,000.00                  |                    |
| 2) GIC - 1 year   | 5,000.00                  |                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b>      | <u><b>\$10,000.00</b></u> | <b>\$11,950.02</b> |

**Income:**

|                             |                           |                    |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Interest on -</b>        |                           |                    |
| 1) GIC - 181 days           | 127.00                    |                    |
| 2) GIC - 1 year             | 300.00                    |                    |
| 3) Bank Account             | 27.42                     |                    |
| <br><b>CHC Contribution</b> | <br><b>3,000.00</b>       |                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                | <u><b>\$ 3,454.49</b></u> | <b>\$15,404.51</b> |

**Expenses:**

|                                    |                           |                    |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Delegates to Lausanne, Switzerland | 12,003.56                 |                    |
| T-Shirts, Gifts                    | 304.99                    |                    |
| Postage                            | 75.84                     |                    |
| SFU - Logo Design                  | 200.00                    |                    |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                       | <u><b>\$12,584.39</b></u> | <b>\$ 2,820.12</b> |

**Total remaining in account as of December 15, 1995** **\$2,820.12000000**

Respectfully submitted,

Cynthia Scott-Dupree  
December 15, 1995



APIMONDIA 1995

Report to the delegates of the Canadian Honey Council

by

Jean-Pierre Chapleau

official delegate of the Canadian Honey Council

I was acting as the official canadian delegate at the occasion of the 33rd congress of Apimondia held at Lausanne from August 15 to August 19 1995. I was accompanied by Merv Malyon, also delegated by the CHC. As well, four other person from the canadian Apimondia organising committee (Don Dixon, Paul van Westendorp, Cynthia Scott-dupree, John Gruzka) and Ken Evans from the Vancouver Trade and Convention Center attended the event.

### **The result of the canadian bid for hosting the 99 convention**

The major motivation for attending the Lausanne convention, was the continuation of the lobbying of the Canada to obtain the 99 Apimondia convention in Vancouver in 1999. On that point, we attended all the meetings of the delegates, and with the help of the other Canadians, made personal contacts with delegates from numerous countries, mostly delegates wich we did not have a chance to meet at the beijing convention in 1993. Don Dixon reviewed the canadian proposal and a video on the Vancouver Convention and Trade Center was presented to the delegates. South Africa was also bidding for 1999. Nevertheless the vote of the delegates, at the occasion of the last part of the general assembly during the closing ceremony, was favorable to us.

### **The collection of technical information about organisational aspects of the convention**

The canadian delegation took advantage of this occasion to collect as much technical information as possible about the organizational aspects of the event in preperation for the 1999 convention.

### **Political aspects and general trends in Apimondia**

Mr. Raymond Borneck was reelected as president of Apimondia. He was the only candidate. He expressed the wish that this be his last mandate.

The bylaws of Apimondia have been modified. The major change is the reduction of the size of the executive comitte. One new executive member has been elected: Mr Lear from south Africa.

I must mention the effort of the international organism to put some order in the list of its member with the exclusion of a certain number of countries who had not paid their dues for 4 years.

Some interesting aspects of the evolution of Apimondia during the two last years must be emphasized. Apimondia sure made numerous efforts to become a more opened organism. The creation of a newsletter and the sending of the minutes of the meetings of the executive council sure contributed to keep the members more informed of what was going on in the organism. Also this opening also materialised in a collaboration with International Bee Research Association (IBRA) and with American Association of Apitherapy (AAA) for the organisation of parts of the convention. Apimondia now also has a presence on the Internet communication network with its own electronic addre

APPENDIX H

Canadian Honey Council  
January 1996

## REPORT ON THE SUGAR ANTI-DUMPING TARIFFS ISSUE

Last summer the federal government imposed temporary anti-dumping tariffs on refined beet and cane sugar imported from the United States, from all the major exporting countries of the European Community and from some other countries. This is consecutive to an anti-dumping petition submitted by the Canadian Sugar Institute (CSI) representing the two Canadian sugar refiners. These tariffs are important and range from 350\$ to over 1000\$ per metric tonne. Their effect was to stop instantaneously all imports.

The Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT) is presently going through a complex procedure in order to determine if the importations have hurt or threaten to hurt the Canadian sugar industry. If the findings are positive then the Tribunal must determine if the imposition of anti-dumping tariffs are in the public interest of the Canadians. At both steps of this process, the CITT receives submissions of all interested organisations, corporations or individuals. If he deems appropriate, the Tribunal can organize public hearings.

Where are we right now ? The CITT has gone through the first part of the procedure. Roughly, the findings are that the domestic sugar industry has not been hurt so far but that the situation of the imports threatens to hurt it ! The CITT has also received the submissions for the public interest portion and recently stated that there will be public hearings. The hearings will start on February 27. The final decision of the Tribunal is expected by April 4, 1996.

The Canadian Honey Council is following this issue closely. We submitted a report in which we say that permanent tariffs would probably mean a significant increase in the price of refined sugar. The cost of feed is very important in the budget of a bee operation. It can represent as much as 30% of the expenses ! On the other hand we have little control on the price of honey and our profit margins are low. The Canadian sugar industry is highly concentrated and we feel that we need the competition of the imports in

order to maintain the prices at a decent level. We participated in the first session of public hearings and will participate to the second session.

Right now my feeling is that the tribunal will decide either to remove completely the present tariffs either to reduce them significantly. Anyway every commercial beekeeper should be prudent and consider a possible increase in the cost of sugar in his 1996 budget.

What shall we do if the tariffs remain at their present level? Everything indicates that then the price increases would be fairly important. One could consider using high fructose corn syrup as an alternative. This sugar extracted from corn is a superior quality bee feed. Many beekeepers are already using it and are very happy with it. The bad news is that the availability of HFCS is limited compared to sucrose. Worst, the price of all corn product is presently rising and will continue to rise due to a shortage in this production. The beekeepers using HFCS claim that the 77% syrup has to be diluted down to approximately 66% in order to avoid granulation problems. We must be careful to obtain the enzyme processed corn syrup, the other type being toxic to the bees. The last alternative would also be for many beekeepers to modify their management and leave more honey to the bees.

A comprehensive article will be published in the next Hive Lights on the Canadian sugar market and the Canadian sugar industry.

Jean-Pierre Chapleau  
Vice-president

Draft: 20 November, 1995  
6:resfund.doc

Mark L. Winston  
Department of Biological Sciences  
Simon Fraser University  
Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6

**PROPOSAL: CHC/CAPA RESEARCH FUND**

The objective of this proposal is to provide ongoing funding for Canadian bee research, so that research work can continue in spite of significant government funding cutbacks. The funding environment has changed dramatically over the last year, and contemporary applications for research dollars now require that commodity groups and industry provide matching funds to obtain government grants. Simply put, the beekeeping community needs to provide dollars rather than just letters of support if Canadian bee research is to continue contributing to our industry.

I propose to develop the Canadian Bee Research Fund to provide money that can be used to match government grants. This model is based on the Australian and New Zealand industries which provide approximately \$150,000 a year towards research in each country. Their research allocations are governed by a joint beekeeper/researcher committee, and funds are generated by voluntary or mandatory levies. Below I describe a model for a Canadian Bee Research Fund (CBRF) that will provide considerable benefits to our beekeeping community by allowing for stability and ongoing dollars to fund needed research.

Funding

Option I: The Promotion Fund will be changed to a Promotion and Research Fund, with levies collected through voluntary beekeeper and packer assessments, as currently managed. The Canadian Honey Council will decide the proportion of funds to go towards promotion and research each year at their annual meeting, but a minimum of 20% of the Promotion and Research Fund will be assigned to research. Initially, 20% of funds collected for the Promotion and Research Fund will be used for Research, and 80% for Promotion. In addition, the CBRF will accept other donations from individuals or organizations.

Option II: An independent CBRF would be set up, to be funded through levies on honey, colonies, provincial associations, etc. The issue, of course, would be to determine whether levies would be voluntary or mandatory, how to administer the levies, and if mandatory how to enforce it.

Option III: The CBRF would be funded purely by donations, to be solicited at provincial and federal meetings. Associations could be encouraged to donate proceeds from auctions, etc. to this fund, and to explore other options to solicit funds from individual beekeepers, packers, and other groups involved in the beekeeping industry. This option would be the least controversial, and also would generate the least money.

Governance: The Canadian Bee Research Fund will be set up as a registered charity that can issue tax receipts for donations. The Fund will be administered by a joint CHC/CAPA committee composed of four directors: the President's of CAPA and CHC and the Chairs of the CAPA and CHC Research Committees, or their designates. The CBRF will be administered by the CHC Treasurer, who will serve as a non-voting member of the Directors Committee. The Directors will meet during the annual CAPA/CHC meetings to allocate funds and conduct any other business of the Research Fund.

Short and Long-term Research Funds: Two separate accounts will be administered by the Directors:

Short-term: 75% of funds donated to the CBRF will be allocated on an annual basis for research purposes by the Directors.

Long-term: 25% of funds donated to the CBRF, as well as any unusual contributions, bequests, etc., will be deposited in a Canadian Bee Research Endowment Fund. No allocations will be made from this fund until it reaches a minimum balance of \$100,000. At that time, the Directors may allocate up to 80% of the income from the Endowment each year towards research, at their discretion. The Research Endowment will be administered by the Directors, who will maintain the Endowment in a long-term savings account or certificate of deposit.

Application Procedures and Criteria: The following describes annual application procedures and priorities for grants:

The Canadian Bee Research Fund (CBRF), jointly administered by the Canadian Honey Council and Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists, is calling for research proposals to conduct projects with potential to benefit the Canadian beekeeping and pollination industries. This competition is open to all qualified individuals and institutions. Projects of one, two, and 3 years duration will be considered, with a maximum of \$20,000 per year to any one project. Application deadline is 01 October each year. Applications should have the following format:

Cover Page

Principal Investigator: Name, address, phone, FAX, e-mail, signature

Collaborating Individuals/Institutions: Names, addresses, phones, FAXes, e-mail addresses, signatures

Title of Project

Total of proposed budget for each year

Names and signatures of relevant administrative personnel, if any

Summary

Provide a brief summary of the objectives and potential benefits of the proposed research.

Project Description

Describe the proposed research, in no more than 4 pages. The proposal should describe clearly the objectives of the project, the methods used to meet the objectives, and the economic or other benefits that will result. Also discuss where the results might be published, and how transfer of new technology to the beekeeping industry will be accomplished.

Budget

A) List the proposed annual budget for each of the following categories for each year requested:

- Salaries and benefits
- Equipment (non-expendables)
- Supplies (expendables)
- Travel
- Other (specify)

B) Describe and justify the requested expenses. Present quarterly cash flow needs for each budget category.

Note that overhead costs, institutional overhead, administrative costs, and the purchase of long-term capital assets such as vehicles normally are not eligible for funding.

### Timetable

Describe the timetable for the project, giving a detailed work plan and specific milestones to meet the objectives of the project. Also discuss the resources and personnel available for the project. For collaborative projects, discuss the responsibilities of each collaborator, location of work, etc.

### Matching Funding

Projects with additional or matching funding will be preferred. Describe here the funding that you or your institution will contribute to the project, and list other funding for which you have applied or will receive towards this project.

### Attachments

Attach curriculum vitae for the principal and collaborating applicants, and other information relevant to the proposed research (i.e., reprints of completed relevant research, other grant applications, supporting letters, etc.).

Mail 5 copies of the completed applications by 01 October to:

Canadian Bee Research Fund  
Canadian Honey Council  
P.O. Box 1556  
Nipawin, Sask. SOE 1E0

Reporting of Results: The Directors will insure that results from research funded by the CBRF will be disseminated to beekeepers through symposium talks and written submissions.

Research Priorities: The CHC and CAPA will advise the CBRF of research areas that in their estimation should receive priorities for funding. However, interpretation of how applications meet these priorities, and funding decisions, remain the responsibility of the Directors of the CBRF.

Registering of Charity: If this proposal is adopted, the proposed Directors of the CBRF will draft and submit the required documents to Revenue Canada to initiate and manage the fund, no later than 6 months after adoption of this proposal.



APPENDIX J

# Fran Kay & Associates

R.R. #2, Chase. B.C. V0E 1M0  
 Phone/Fax: 604-679-5362  
 E-mail: frankay@netshop.net

## HIVELIGHTS REPORT CHC Annual Meeting, January 19, 1996

|         | Revenues (invoiced) | Costs              | Balance            |
|---------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| May '95 | \$2460              | \$4170.45          | (\$1710.45)        |
| Aug.'95 | 1115                | 3081.25            | (1966.25)          |
| Nov.'95 | 3070                | 3481.03            | ( 411.03)          |
|         | <u>\$6645</u>       | <u>\$10,722.73</u> | <u>(\$4087.73)</u> |

\*\*\*\*\*

| Allocation of sales per issue |        |        |                  |          |          |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------|----------|----------|
| May 95                        | Aug.95 | Nov.95 | Feb.96 (to date) | May 96   | Aug.96   |
| \$1254.50                     | \$1067 | \$3585 | \$1394.25        | \$743.75 | \$311.25 |

\*\*\*\*\*

| Cost breakdown           |                |                |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                          | May 95         | Aug.95         | Nov.95         |
| Publishing fee           | \$300          | \$300          | \$300          |
| Postage                  | 226.16         | 249.30         | 228.83         |
| Phone/fax                | 185.88         | 123.79         | 100.43         |
| Database/mailling labels | 242.84         | 78.28          | 38.75          |
| Mileage                  | -              | 25             | -              |
|                          | <u>954.88</u>  | <u>776.37</u>  | <u>668.01</u>  |
| GST                      | 66.84          | 54.35          | 46.76          |
| Printing (incl GST)      | 2748.83        | 1890.53        | 2266.26        |
| Translations (no GST)    | 400            | 360            | 500            |
| TOTAL                    | <u>4170.45</u> | <u>3081.25</u> | <u>3481.03</u> |

\*\*\*\*\*

|                                      | Projection-Feb. 1995 | Actual (average) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Costs/issue:                         |                      |                  |
| 750 copies, 24 pages                 |                      |                  |
| Scanning, printing, mail preparation | \$2800               | \$2301.87        |
| Office expenses                      | 150                  | 291.42*          |

|                             |           |            |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Publishing fee              | 300       | 300        |
| Postage                     | 210       | 200**      |
| Not in original projection: |           |            |
| Mileage                     |           | 8          |
| Translations                |           | <u>420</u> |
| TOTAL                       | \$3460    | \$3521.29  |
| Revenues:                   | \$1866.67 | \$2215     |

Notes:

1. \* Reflects problems with the computer program and translation from one system to another. Eventually, we had to input the membership list manually. In the second issue database costs were the majority of wrong addresses, no longer in business items to be deleted. Third issue should reflect "normal" cost for database handling and printing of labels.

2. Mileage for delivery of material to the printer will ONLY be charged when this cannot be piggybacked onto other business in Kamloops or wherever we print.

3. First issue costs reflect set-up costs, including cover design, scanning of all photos and logos used to that stage, and color work. Second issue is much reduced (partly because of less work; partly because of pressure from another printer for the business). Third issue is slightly higher because full color was required on the covers (this was paid for by the advertiser.) In future, scanning of black and white photos, logos etc., will be done privately which should result in more savings. Competition for the printing job won't hurt either.

4. Translations are paid on a per hour basis. Last issue had one article converted from French to English as well as the usual English to French. Initially, we had great difficulty finding a translator with sufficient beekeeping vocabulary. I am very grateful to Anne Savoie at Simon Fraser University for her help here.

Despite the quality of her work, I believe it is necessary to limit the cost of translations per issue to \$400. I would like Jean-Pierre Chapleau to give us some feedback as to how our efforts in this area are seen in Québec. I believe we MUST offer articles in French if we want to call ourselves a national publication. However, the cost is disproportionately high and I would like to feel more certain it makes a difference to Québécois interest in Hivelights.

\*\*\*\*\*

1996 Budget (4 issues)

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| Costs:             |       |
| Publishing fee     | \$300 |
| Postage            | 235   |
| Phone/fax          | 150   |
| Database           | 40    |
| Printing/mail prep | 1500  |
| Translations       | 400   |

GST

2625  
183.75  
2808.75 x 4 = \$11,233.50

Revenues:

Average (minimum needed)

\$3000 x 4 = \$12,000

Comments:

I believe this to be a very realistic budget and there is good opportunity to do even better. It is my hope we can recoup some of the 1995 investment as well as pay 1996 expenses. I have been extremely pleased with advertiser reaction to date, and obviously, they are pleased with us.

We need more good photos, especially of events and people involved in beekeeping activities.

It would be helpful for articles, especially technical ones, coming from sources where French translations can easily be supplied, to arrive in both languages. E-mail is a tremendous bonus as I can download the material directly into the pages. E-mail also saves a lot of phone bills.

I am currently exploring using the services of a professional mail preparation house. They have the capability of screening disc files for invalid addresses, changed postal codes, new subdivisions etc. and making corrections. Done early enough, it even allows for adjustment in numbers of copies printed. Sorting is to "letter carrier walk" standards, which requires no further sorting on route and is delivered in one to four days instead of seven or more. Addresses are printed right onto the magazine, without need for labels. There is also a 7¢ per copy saving on the postage when sorted this way, so there is good likelihood this will be as cheap or cheaper than before, and much more efficient. The service will ONLY be used if it is also cost efficient.

Circulation numbers for Hivelights are not large (650-700 mailed each issue), which poses something of a problem when pitching to advertisers, especially in the US where beekeeper numbers are so much greater. The only real saving grace is that those few comprise the vast majority of honey production in Canada, therefore can be expected to have a larger effect. In any cost-cutting strategies, I would caution against cutting the circulation numbers any lower.

Interest charges on overdue accounts have not been charged to date. They will be implemented immediately.



APPENDIX K

Honey House Standards David MacMillan

**BACKGROUND:** Back in 1991, Agriculture Canada introduced new regulations regarding Hygienic practices for production and processing right up to the final sale of Honey, that if fully enforced could put anyone out of business no matter how good you think your operation is. Roger Congdon was Canadian Honey Council President at the time and Pat Erridge was head of FP&IB. We argued that these new regs were far too tough given the nature of our product and considering the multi-purpose use to which most of our Honey houses are put. Roger was given assurances that these new regs would not be enforced until we had a chance to negotiate for some leniency. Ontario then under the chairmanship of Barry Davies took these new regs and following their format rewrote them to better suit our industry practices. The rewritten document was first reviewed by Ontario's Board of Directors and then presented to Sal Damonte, who is the Regional Director of Agriculture Canada FP&IB for Ontario. Some minor changes were made at that time and the resulting document which we call the "Code of Good Manufacturing Practices". We hoped this would become the new regs.

This was the document that I presented at the 1995 meetings in Edmonton. Through CHC, the delegates were invited to review the document and direct any comments, questions or suggested changes back to me. B.C. and Alberta were the only two to respond and essentially no changes were needed.

My assumption at the last meeting with Sal was that he would work to have this new code adopted as the new regulations.

**CURRENT SITUATION:** We will have to request further meetings with either Sal Damonte or contact Jacquelin Cote as to the current status. As a further step, Ontario sent out a survey to their commercial beekeepers to see how we currently stack up with regards to the "Good Manufacturing Code". Seventy one individuals took the time to reply to the questionnaire. We tabulated the results in 3 categories: 1-99, 100-499, 100+.

The results show as you might expect that there are lots of areas for improvements.



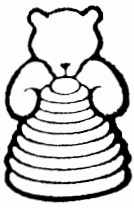
PROFESSIONNAL HONEY PACKERS' REPORT PRESENTED AT THE  
CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL IN OTTAWA on January 22nd 1996

Mr. Chairman, Delegates,

On behalf of the honey packers of Canada, I am please to present my report. As you all know, we have worked very hard to make sure that the promotion program would work. We have had meetings with the President Mr. Barrie Teermer, Mr Gary Hergert, who I want to thank him very much for his help, Mrs Mary Lye who have been very helpfull too; Mr. Wayne Rumball of Odem International has also agreed to work with us and all the honey packers participants.

We did not have the support of the beekeepers at all, and as I mentioned before, the honey packers already pay 4 millions dollars a year to promote honey across Canada and in some other countries. The beekeepers do not think for the future at all. Honey prices have gone up much too fast this year; as I mentioned last year, we had 25% increase during the last three years, but in 1995 only, prices have gone up more than 50% which is unbelievable. The shelf space has started to be reduced last year; already listings have disapeared on the shelf and the result is, that there will have less honey jars on the shelf, less honey will be sold at the retail level, because of high prices. A reasonable increase every year can be accepted by the consumers, but an increase like the one we had in 1995 will hurt the honey industry.

Industrial users will replace honey in their recipie, because of high prices; if honey prices do not go back to normal, and quickly, within a year, honey prices will go back where it was 4-5 years ago. Beekeepers will cry again and will blame honey packers. If chain stores do not sell honey, they will sell some other products which sell faster. As you know, honey is impulsive buying and you can be sure that it is the samething than the maple syrup; when its price double within a year, the sales went down so much that they had to create a bank of maple syrup to warehouse that stuff during 3-4 years, until its price went down by 75%. I would like to point out that maple syrup is an exclusive product, which is not the case of honey.



As I also mentioned, there are over 270 producers-packers and if they would have paid a minimum of \$ 250.00 each, it would help very much. I remember at a certain conference call, somebody told that he would be surprised if all the honey packers would pay the 1/4 cent; I respond to this man that the list of producer-packers who would not pay the 1/4 cent, would be so long that the black board would not be big enough. At my knowledge, all the honey packers have paid their due to the promotion program and we still pay on a daily basis.

I would like to thank Mr Paul Belisle and Mr Gordon Marks from BEE MAID CO for their support to the program ( 5,000.00 ) which have been very helpfull to the promotion program. I would also like to thank Mr, Ralph Grossman from Billy Bee Co. who has worked very closely with Mrs Mary Lye to start the program and also work with her on a constant basis.

I want to thank also Mr. Jean-Pierre Chapleau from the Beekeepers' Federation of Quebec who has published a lot on informations to the Quebec Beekeepers.

I was aware that honey crop was less than last year, but I didn't think, it was so small crop. When you consider the amount of money that beekeepers have subscribed into the promotion program. The beekeepers are getting good money for their crop and they should invest a little bit in the future. We have been doing that, since we pack honey.

Thanks very much for your attention and I wish you A HONEY OF A YEAR in 1996 and all the best wishes for the new year starting.

Sincerely,

Jean-Marc Laponté President  
Honey Packer's Association  
of Canada

# SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES



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17 January, 1996

## President's Report Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists

This has been a busy and positive year for CAPA. A number of initiatives that we have worked on for many years became realities this year. In addition, the mood in the industry and among CAPA members continues to be optimistic, in spite of government cutbacks that threaten research and extension positions.

The most notable events of 1995 were the approval of Apimondia being held in Vancouver in 1999, and the publication of our Pollination Guide. Many CAPA members, along with the Canadian Honey Council, attended the 1995 Apimondia meeting in Switzerland to follow-up our promotion of Vancouver at the 1993 China meeting. It was a long and laborious task, with real competition from other countries at the end, but the Apimondia Board decided to hold the 1999 conference in Vancouver in September. We can now move on to the tasks at hand to make this conference a reality. Congratulations to the entire Apimondia Organizing Committee, and especially to the Chair Don Dixon, for doing a superb job in convincing Apimondia to come to Canada.

The Pollination Guide also was published in 1995, and this, too, required considerable work over a long period to become a reality. Many CAPA members contributed to the Guide, and Cynthia Scott-Dupree in particular deserves full credit for her persistence and editorial skills in steering the Guide towards publication. Both the Guide and the Apimondia success are major, world-class achievements, and are clear indications that CAPA continues to serve our industry with considerable skill, dedication, and high-quality output for our work.

As President, I have been involved in various consultations and discussions with the CHC and the Federal government. I advised both organizations concerning the proposed changes to international reporting of pests and regulations for importations of bees and bee products, and these items will be on our agenda for discussion. I also provided some suggestions to the CHC for the annual CAPA/CHC symposium, and assisted the CHC in issuing invitations to speakers. In addition, I provided some feedback to the AAPA concerning the reorganization of our sister organization in the United States, and they are proceeding with some

restructuring that brings them a bit closer to a CAPA-like organization.

Another issue of great concern over the past year has been the reduction of research funding and positions in Canada. I developed a proposal for a Canadian Research Fund to address issues caused by these cutbacks, which will be discussed at the CAPA and CHC meetings. Also, Rob Currie organized our 5-year research review meeting, which allows us to coordinate Canadian bee research and oversee the health of this important component to our industry.

I would like to conclude by thanking all of the CAPA members for their hard work and dedication this past year, especially the Committee chairs and our Executive. In particular, Paul van Westendorp as Secretary-Treasurer continues to do the real work for CAPA, and I deeply appreciate his attention to the never-ending details that have to be dealt with so that we can function effectively.

I also appreciate the professional and friendly interactions we have developed with the Canadian Honey Council over the years, and which continue to be the most pleasurable part of being CAPA President. I would like to especially acknowledge Barrie Termeer and Linda Gane from the Council. It has been a great pleasure to work with both of these fine individuals over the past year.

Sincerely,



Mark L. Winston  
President



APPENDIX N

Area Report to the Canadian Honey Council AGM  
Alberta Beekeepers Association Delegate - David Tharle

1996 January 22nd

The moderate winter of 1994/95 should have been an agreeable one for Alberta colonies. However, wintering losses averaged close to 20% and ranged from 5% to 84%. A wide variety of causes such as poor queens, mites, and spring which refused to arrive were cited as contributing factors.

The majority of producers were happy with the progress of their colonies in late spring, but weather was still a concern. Most regions were either suffering from near drought conditions or from being nearly washed away. (Hives floating downstream may not be that uncommon in other provinces, but it certainly gained attention when it occurred on the Alberta prairie.) These trends continued through to the end of July.

August was very frustrating for many of us, as a dull and cool weather pattern settled over most of the province. Bad enough to prevent honey production, yet not severe enough to finish the season, it toyed with the minds of producers. By the beginning of September, some beekeepers suddenly realized they had colonies on the verge of starvation.

Fortunately the fall brought us better than average temperatures. Sugar feeding was substantially heavier than normal, but producers were able to complete wintering preparations with little interruption.

The hive count in Alberta as of 1995 December 31st totaled 173,000 colonies; an increase of 4.8% over 1994. During 1995 there were 750 beekeepers registered in the province, operating 165,000 colonies for honey production. Unfortunately these colonies only produced slightly over 20 million pounds, for an average of 120 lbs per hive, approximately 25% below the 5 year provincial average.

For a change, poor production has coincided with substantially higher prices. Although many producers presold portions of their 1995 crop last spring, the sharp increases have netted them at least an average annual return. The little bulk honey left in Alberta is now being sold for over \$1.00 per pound.

1995 saw another increase in the number of hives placed under pollination contracts in southern Alberta. Hybrid Canola seed growers utilized 25,000 hives this year and are looking for an additional 15,000 hives in 1996. The fees for pollination are \$100.00 per hive.

As a result of the optimistic future for pollination contracts and honey prices, there is a tremendous demand for bees and hives. Current prices for hives with bees are \$180.00 to \$200.00. Honey supers with drawn comb are selling in the \$20.00 - \$25.00 range.

Varroa continues to spread in Alberta. As of October it has been identified in 13 beekeeping operations in nine (9) different parts of the province. Most outbreaks still trace their origins to bees from British Columbia, however, now in a few cases it appears the mites have spread from neighbouring operations. In October, the provincial apiculturist notified all registered beekeepers within these districts, that the mite had been found and that the producers should monitor their colonies.

As regards the activities of the ABA, early in 1995 a plebiscite resulted in Alberta producers voting overwhelmingly to leave NTSP retroactive to the end of the 1993 crop year. The amending agreement was completed in late November, but participants have not yet received their share of the surplus.

The ABA is establishing research priorities and favours work that will give immediate solutions to maintaining hive health in the face of mites. To this end, the Association has commenced work to directly fund a research project that will interview Alberta beekeepers who have had mites for a number of years. The object will be to determine what treatments are working and which are failing.

In these times of shrinking government dollars, the ABA has requested that the main focus of our Provincial apiary staff be extension. Our producers felt this to be the most beneficial use of limited funds, although we hope Alberta Agriculture can still maintain some level of inspection and enforcement.

Our AGM in early November has forwarded two positions to this body for your consideration later today. Firstly, that Agriculture Canada be encouraged to ensure foreign honey entering Canada meets Canadian standards and that labelling requirements for said honey in industrial and consumer packs are enforced. Secondly, the ABA supports making export certificates for honey non-mandatory in light of cost recovery and the market value of that service.

We wish our fellow beekeepers all the best in 1996.

APPENDIX O

Ontario Crop Conditions:

Taking the province as a whole, Ontario had an excellent crop in 1995. The provincial average in the 120 pound range. Colour however was down with more golden honey being produced and less white honey. Door prices are now around \$1.50 per pound. The rise in price of bulk honey has been so fast that by the time a producer/packer is able to introduce a price increase he should be starting on the next one. There is concern about consumer resistance as well as buyer resistance at the store level. We are fortunate that most of us who package honey have adequate supplies from our own production and do not have to look at purchasing large quantities during this volatile period.

Mite Situation:

The spread of the Varroa mite has been dramatic and this year we have heard the first reports of colony collapse due to mite infestation. Apistan strips alternated with the use of Formic Acid seems to be the preferred treatment method for Varroa with the use of Formic Acid also being used to reduce Tracheal levels. A majority of beekeepers are incorporating resistant lines of bees into their operations to deal with Tracheal mites.

Research into breeding for Varroa mite resistance is in jeopardy due to the termination of Tibor Szabo's position with Agriculture Canada. Also the continued success of our Tracheal mite resistant stock program which is funded by OMAFRA and headed by Medhat Nasr could be affected by future cuts.

The OBA is very upset by the denial of some appeals made by producers in default with NTSP and although we are not privy to all the information regarding each case we know there were serious problems with the administration. We intend to continue to push for a more satisfactory resolution to the program.

Looking forward to 1996 we like everyone else will be attempting to fill up any empty equipment with bees in order to increase production and take advantage of the current prices for honey.

Respectfully submitted by

David MacMillan  
Ontario delegate to the CHC

Canadian Honey Council  
January 1996

## Québec Provincial Report

Despite a late spring and a drought in the early part of the summer, the crop has been well above average for most beekeepers in Québec. The retail price seems to be slightly increasing, following the bulk prices. By the 1994 figures, the number of beekeepers was down to 760 and the number of hives was also down to 27,500 hives. Our feeling is that the number of hives has increased slightly in 1995. There seems to be a tendency to fewer but bigger operations.

The demand for blueberry pollination is progressing as the culture expands and intensifies. Between 7000 and 8000 hives went to the Lac St-Jean area last Spring. The development of cranberry production also shows interesting opportunities for the future. On the negative side the demand for apple pollination is stagnant or slightly decreased due to difficulties in this production. Overall total pollination activity has increased.

Club Api is still active and is the major factor of progress in the beekeeping area in Québec.

Varroa is still confined to 3 border areas : one small pocket at the Ontario border in Témiscamingue and two wider areas near the U.S.A. border. The infestation is progressing in these zones but has not escaped yet. Tracheal mites were found in six locations, one being as far as 45 km from the U.S.A. border, near St-Jean. The eradication policy has been abandoned this year.

On the political side, Hélène Prince is the new president of the Fédération des apiculteurs du Québec. Our association is going through financial difficulties with the reduction in the number of beekeepers and the fading out of the financial support from l'Union des Producteurs Agricoles. The F.A.Q. does not receive any government money.

Jean-Pierre Chapleau  
provincial delegate

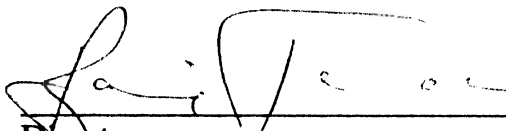
APPENDIX Q

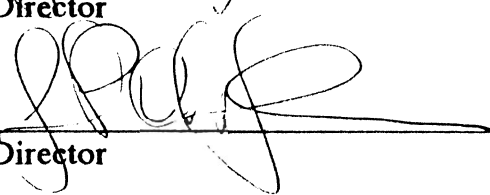
**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -  
BALANCE SHEET  
October 31, 1995**

UNAUDITED

|                                 | 1995         | 1994          |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
|                                 | \$           | \$            |
| <b>ASSETS</b>                   |              |               |
| <b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>           |              |               |
| Cash                            | 5,132        | (4,688)       |
| Accounts Receivable             | 649          | 0             |
| Due from FSAM II Fund - *NOTE 2 | <u>0</u>     | <u>14,547</u> |
|                                 | <u>5,781</u> | <u>9,859</u>  |
| <b>CAPITAL ASSETS</b>           |              |               |
| Office equipment - * NOTE 3     | <u>2,683</u> | <u>3,354</u>  |
|                                 | <u>8,464</u> | <u>13,213</u> |

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

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

UNAUDITED

1995                      1994  
\$                              \$

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

|                                  |               |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Account Payable                  | 3,868         | 0             |
| Accrued Liabilities              | 1,177         | 6,084         |
| Due to Related Parties - *NOTE 4 | <u>5,949</u>  | <u>5,462</u>  |
|                                  | <u>10,994</u> | <u>11,546</u> |

MEMBERS' EQUITY

|                           |                |               |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Members' Equity (Deficit) | <u>(2,530)</u> | <u>1,667</u>  |
|                           | <u>8,464</u>   | <u>13,213</u> |

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

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -  
STATEMENT OF MEMBERS' EQUITY  
October 31, 1995**

UNAUDITED

|   | 1995           | 1994           |
|---|----------------|----------------|
|   | \$             | \$             |
| <b>BALANCE, beginning of year, as previously stated</b> | (142)          | 2,522          |
| <b>Prior period adjustment - * NOTE 5</b>               | <u>1,809</u>   | <u>(5,500)</u> |
| <b>BALANCE, beginning of year, as restated</b>          | 1,667          | (2,978)        |
| <b>Income (loss) for the year - General Fund</b>        | (4,203)        | 4,643          |
| <b>Income for the year - Research Fund</b>              | <u>6</u>       | <u>2</u>       |
| <b>BALANCE, end of year</b>                             | <u>(2,530)</u> | <u>1,667</u>   |
| <br>Made up as follows:                                 |                |                |
| <b>General Fund</b>                                     | (3,530)        | 673            |
| <b>Research Fund</b>                                    | <u>1,000</u>   | <u>994</u>     |
|   | <u>(2,530)</u> | <u>1,667</u>   |

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

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- GENERAL FUND -  
STATEMENT OF INCOME  
For the Year Ended October 31, 1995**

**UNAUDITED**

|  | 1995                  | 1994                |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|
|  | \$                    | \$                  |
| <b>INCOME</b>                                |                       |                     |
| Membership fees - *NOTE 6                    | 34,535                | 35,905              |
| Annual meeting                               | 6,708                 | 2,280               |
| FSAM II Administration fee                   | 0                     | 20,000              |
| Donations                                    | 27                    | 0                   |
| CAPA/CHC Symposium                           | 2,054                 | 0                   |
| Miscellaneous                                | 278                   | 214                 |
| Hive Lights                                  | 13,150                | 0                   |
| Promotional Materials                        | 13,228                | 0                   |
| Wages payable written off                    | <u>2,180</u>          | <u>0</u>            |
|  | <u>72,160</u>         | <u>58,399</u>       |
| <b>EXPENSES</b>                              |                       |                     |
| Accounting                                   | 963                   | 1,568               |
| Annual meeting                               | 6,393                 | 3,440               |
| Awards and donations                         | 130                   | 279                 |
| Advertising                                  | 0                     | 293                 |
| Bad debt expense                             | 0                     | 65                  |
| Bank charges                                 | 42                    | 108                 |
| CAPA meeting                                 | 64                    | 0                   |
| CAPA/CHC symposium                           | 3,147                 | 0                   |
| Corporation filing fee                       | 30                    | 30                  |
| Hive Lights                                  | 7,777                 | 0                   |
| FSAM II contributions                        | 11,526                | 0                   |
| Insurance                                    | 250                   | 250                 |
| Interest and penalties                       | 521                   | 192                 |
| Membership and subscriptions                 | 1,069                 | 1,018               |
| President's honorarium                       | 2,000                 | 1,900               |
| Promotions                                   | 2,522                 | 0                   |
| Office                                       | 8,986                 | 11,051              |
| Salaries and benefits                        | 29,458                | 30,887              |
| Translation services                         | 50                    | 0                   |
| Travel                                       | 705                   | 1,522               |
| Workers' compensation                        | 59                    | 48                  |
| Loss on Disposal of Capital Asset            | <u>0</u>              | <u>267</u>          |
|  | <u>75,692</u>         | <u>52,918</u>       |
| <b>NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE AMORTIZATION</b> | <b>(3,532)</b>        | <b>5,481</b>        |
| Amortization                                 | <u>671</u>            | <u>838</u>          |
| <b>NET INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR</b>        | <b><u>(4,203)</u></b> | <b><u>4,643</u></b> |

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



**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- RESEARCH FUND -  
STATEMENT OF INCOME  
For the Year Ended October 31, 1995**

UNAUDITED

|                                | 1995<br>\$ | 1994<br>\$ |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| <b>INCOME</b>                  |            |            |
| Interest                       | <u>6</u>   | <u>2</u>   |
| <b>EXPENSES</b>                | <u>0</u>   | <u>0</u>   |
| <b>NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR</b> | <u>6</u>   | <u>2</u>   |

"The Review Engagement Report, accompanying notes and schedule  
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, 1995**

**UNAUDITED**

|  | 1995           | 1994           |
|--|----------------|----------------|
|  | \$             | \$             |
| <b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>                              |                |                |
| Net income (loss) for the year                           | (4,197)        | 4,645          |
| Items not affecting cash:                                |                |                |
| Amortization   | 671            | 838            |
| Loss on disposal of capital asset                        | <u>0</u>       | <u>0</u>       |
|  | (3,526)        | 5,750          |
| <br>   |                |                |
| Cash provided by (applied to) operating working capital: |                |                |
| Accounts payable   | 3,868          | (212)          |
| Accounts receivable                                      | (649)          | 66             |
| Accrued Liabilities                                      | (4,907)        | 5,084          |
| Due from Related Parties                                 | 14,547         | (14,547)       |
| Due to Related Parties                                   | <u>487</u>     | <u>(38)</u>    |
|  | <u>9,820</u>   | <u>(3,897)</u> |
| <br>   |                |                |
| <b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>                              |                |                |
| Capital asset purchase                                   | 0              | (300)          |
| Capital asset disposal                                   | <u>0</u>       | <u>450</u>     |
|  | <u>0</u>       | <u>150</u>     |
| <br>   |                |                |
| <b>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN FUNDS for the year</b>         | 9,820          | (3,747)        |
| <br>   |                |                |
| <b>CASH, beginning of year</b>                           | <u>(4,688)</u> | <u>(941)</u>   |
| <br>   |                |                |
| <b>CASH, end of year</b>                                 | <u>5,132</u>   | <u>(4,688)</u> |
| <br>   |                |                |
| Cash consists of:  |                |                |
| General Account  | 4,132          | (5,682)        |
| Research account   | <u>1,000</u>   | <u>994</u>     |
|  | <u>5,132</u>   | <u>(4,688)</u> |

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

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**October 31, 1995**

**UNAUDITED**

**NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT 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 - DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES**

The Canadian Honey Council - General Fund manages both the FSAM II Honey Development Fund and the Fred Rathje Memorial Fund. The FSAM II Honey Development program expired March 31, 1995 and an amount of \$11,526 was written off as uncollectible at year-end.

**NOTE 3 - OFFICE EQUIPMENT**

| Cost         | Accum.<br>Amort. | Net<br>Book Value<br>1995 | Net<br>Book Value<br>1994 |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| \$           | \$               | \$                        | \$                        |
| <u>7,686</u> | <u>5,002</u>     | <u>2,683</u>              | <u>3,354</u>              |

**NOTE 4 - DUE TO RELATED PARTIES**

|                                     | 1995         | 1994         |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                     | \$           | \$           |
| a) Due to Linda Gane                | 631          | 0            |
| b) Due to Fred Rathje Memorial Fund | <u>5,318</u> | <u>5,462</u> |
|                                     | <u>5,949</u> | <u>5,462</u> |

- a) This amount relates to net expenses of CHC - General Fund paid by Linda Gane.
- b) The change relates to a plaque purchased for \$144 by CHC - General Fund on behalf of Fred Rathje Memorial Fund.

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- GENERAL FUND AND RESEARCH FUND -  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
October 31, 1995**

UNAUDITED

- 2 -

**NOTE 5 - PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS**

Prior period adjustments in the amount of \$1,809 for 1994 and \$5,500 for 1993 have been recorded. The 1994 adjustment relates to FSAM II fund travelling expenses paid by CHC - General fund. The 1993 adjustment is a payable to Fred Rathje Memorial Fund for \$5,500 that was a Honey Marketing Fund debt that has now been assumed by CHC - General Fund. The prior period comparative figures have been restated to reflect the prior period adjustments.

**NOTE 6 - MEMBERSHIP FEES**

|               | 1995          | 1994          |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|               | \$            | \$            |
| Sustaining    | 3,000         | 3,200         |
| Beekeepers    | 2,910         | 3,875         |
| Delegates     | 27,000        | 27,000        |
| Supporters    | 1,200         | 1,830         |
| Value - Added | <u>425</u>    | <u>0</u>      |
|               | <u>34,535</u> | <u>35,905</u> |

**NOTE 7 - COMPARATIVE FIGURES**

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

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND -  
BALANCE SHEET  
As At October 31, 1995**

**UNAUDITED**

1995                      1994  
\$                              \$

**A S S E T S**


**CURRENT ASSETS**

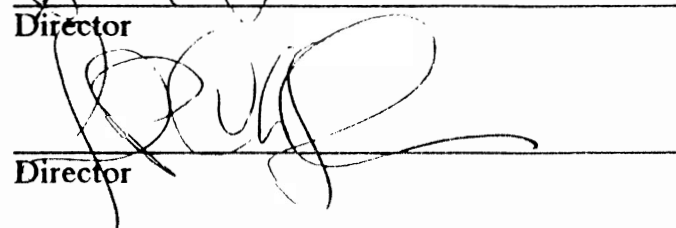
|                       |              |              |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Cash in bank          | 1,432        | 1,424        |
| Due from General Fund | <u>5,318</u> | <u>5,462</u> |
|                       | <u>6,750</u> | <u>6,886</u> |

**M E M B E R S '   E Q U I T Y**

|                                  |              |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>CAPITAL RESERVE - *NOTE 2</b> | 5,440        | 5,440        |
| <b>UNAPPROPRIATED EQUITY</b>     | <u>1,310</u> | <u>1,446</u> |
|                                  | <u>6,750</u> | <u>6,886</u> |

**APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

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

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND -  
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND UNAPPROPRIATED EQUITY  
For the Year Ended October 31, 1995**

**UNAUDITED**

|  | 1995          | 1994         |
|--|---------------|--------------|
|  | \$            | \$           |
| <b>INCOME</b>  |               |              |
| Interest   | <u>8</u>      | <u>4</u>     |
| <b>EXPENSES</b>  |               |              |
| Awards -*NOTE 3  | <u>144</u>    | <u>49</u>    |
| Net Loss for the Year  | <u>(136)</u>  | <u>(45)</u>  |
| <b>UNAPPROPRIATED EQUITY, beginning of year<br/>as previously stated</b> | 1,446         | (4,009)      |
| Prior period adjustment - *NOTE 4  | <u>      </u> | <u>5,500</u> |
| <b>UNAPPROPRIATED EQUITY, as restated</b>                                | 1,446         | 1,491        |
| Net Loss for the year  | <u>(136)</u>  | <u>(45)</u>  |
| <b>UNAPPROPRIATED EQUITY, end of year</b>                                | <u>1,310</u>  | <u>1,446</u> |

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are an integral part of the financial statements."

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- FRED RATHJE MEMORIAL FUND -  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
October 31, 1995**

**UNAUDITED**

**NOTE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

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

**NOTE 2 - CAPITAL RESERVE**

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

**NOTE 3 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The Canadian Honey Council - General Fund purchased a plaque on behalf of the Fred Rathje Memorial Fund for \$144. The Due To/From General Fund account has been adjusted accordingly.

**NOTE 4 - PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT**

A prior period adjustment for \$5,500 has been recorded to reflect a receivable from National Honey Marketing that was written off in 1993. The receivable has been assumed by the CHC - General Fund, and has been booked to "Due From General Fund". The comparative figures have been adjusted to reflect this change.

**NOTE 5 - COMPARATIVE FIGURES**

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

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- FSAM II HONEY DEVELOPMENT FUND -  
BALANCE SHEET  
As At March 31, 1994**

\$

**ASSETS**

**CURRENT ASSETS**

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| Bank             | 5,088        |
| Prepaid Expenses | <u>3,127</u> |
|                  | <u>8,215</u> |

**LIABILITIES AND RETAINED EARNINGS**

**CURRENT LIABILITIES**

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Accounts Payable    | 20,594        |
| Accrued Liabilities | <u>500</u>    |
|                     | <u>21,094</u> |

**RETAINED EARNINGS**

|              |
|--------------|
| (12,879)     |
| <u>8,215</u> |

**APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

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



**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL**  
**- FSAM II HONEY DEVELOPMENT FUND -**  
**STATEMENT OF RETAINED EARNINGS**  
**As At March 31, 1994**

|                                   | \$              |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>BALANCE, beginning of year</b> | 0               |
| Net Loss for the year             | <u>(12,879)</u> |
| <b>BALANCE, end of year</b>       | <u>(12,879)</u> |

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

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- FSAM II HONEY DEVELOPMENT FUND -  
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE  
For the Year Ended March 31, 1994**

|                              | \$              |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>INCOME</b>                |                 |
| Government Grants            | 199,106         |
| Interest                     | <u>955</u>      |
|                              | <u>200,061</u>  |
| <b>EXPENSES</b>              |                 |
| Administration               | 15,777          |
| Audit Fees                   | 500             |
| Bank Charges                 | 26              |
| Interest                     | 47              |
| Promotion                    | 87,640          |
| Research                     | <u>108,950</u>  |
|                              | <u>212,940</u>  |
| <b>NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b> | <u>(12,879)</u> |

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

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- FSAM II HONEY DEVELOPMENT FUND -  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION  
For the Year Ended March 31, 1994**

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
|  | \$                      |
| <b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>                              |                         |
| Net Loss for the Year                                    | (12,879)                |
| Cash Provided By (Applied to) Operating Working Capital: |                         |
| Prepaid Expenses   | (3,127)                 |
| Accounts Payable   | 20,594                  |
| Accrued Liabilities                                      | <u>500</u>              |
| <br><b>INCREASE IN CASH FOR THE YEAR</b>                 | <br>5,088               |
| <br><b>CASH, beginning of year</b>                       | <br><u>0</u>            |
| <br><b>CASH, end of year</b>                             | <br><u><u>5,088</u></u> |

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

**CANADIAN HONEY COUNCIL  
- FSAM HONEY DEVELOPMENT FUND -  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
For the Year Ended March 31, 1994**

**NOTE - 1**

The Canadian Honey Council has agreed to administer the Farm Support and Adjustment Measures II Honey Agreement program. This program is funded by The Minister of Agriculture, and the program shall continue through to March 31, 1995. Its purpose is to provide short term financial assistance for market development and research initiatives.

The Canadian Honey Council has subcontracted Mary Lye to operate as the Promotion Coordinator. As well, the research activities have been contracted out to various universities and other such research centres.

Appendix R

BYLAWS AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT

We do not have any bylaw changes that have come to our attention this year, but do have to make sure that the bylaws are re-printed this year and that each grass roots member has a copy of them.

The grass roots membership in the Canadian Honey Council has come to a delicate position. The financing from the delegates and membership is directly related to the operation of our organization. We need to take a serious look at how to generate additional dollars for the Canadian Honey Council.

I would like to suggest that this year we try a membership drive through all the provincial organizations. This could include a write up in all the provincial newsletters or a personal letter to the membership of the provincial organizations.

I would further like to see the commercial beekeeper membership be set at a minimum of \$75.00 with the basic \$40.00 being left in position for the hobbyist (one who operates 100 colonies or less). I would like to further suggest that the brokers, honey packers and supplier fee be set at \$75.00 for individual memberships.

I would like to leave these ideas with you for consideration and deal with it at resolution time.

Respectfully submitted

Wink Howland

## APPENDIX S

### China

Apparently in 1995 there were fewer hives in China due to the low prices that the beekeepers were receiving from 1991 to 1994. This, combined with bad weather and beekeepers abandoning migratory beekeeping has resulted in a much lower production in China. Estimates are that China will export, for the 1995 season, less than 65,000 MT.

The price of Chinese honey has more than doubled for some grades in the past 18 months. The outlook for 1996 is for additional hive reductions, but perhaps with a better yield per hive, giving China about the same quantity of honey available for export in 1996.

### Australia

A severe drought in 1994-95 cut production almost in half. Because of this Australia will have very little honey for export in 1996 as they try to rebuild their stocks and cover their commitments from the previous crop.

### Chile

Production in Chile is progressing normally, and they should have their normal 5 to 6,000 MT available for export.

### Mexico

The Mexican crop began the season looking good, with adequate rains and moisture. The first crop of highland honey was cut short by early frosts and what could have been a bumper crop turned out to be a normal crop. The second, more important production of Yucatan and Tabasco crop is now being produced, but cold weather has been hampering production and the honey flow has been slower than normal.

With increased temperatures the crop will at best be normal.

### Argentina

Argentina has been increasing production almost every year for the past 5 years. For the 1994 season they exported over 72,000 MT of honey, and for the 1995 season, despite a poor crop, will likely reach exports of about 60 to 65,000 MT.

The 1996 production is currently under way. So far production has been slow due to a lengthy drought that began in May 1995. In the first part of January they have finally begun receiving rains, but temperatures have continued to hover around 40 degrees

celcius, quickly drying the moisture that is received. Many Argentine exporters refuse to make any new crop offers, and those that do offer are being very cautious.

At this stage it is impossible to predict the outcome of the new crop. In a drought it is possible to produce a bumper crop of honey, but also possible to produce nothing at all.

With an average yield per hive, Argentina is likely to take over China's role as the world's largest exporter of honey in 1996.

#### Uruguay

Argentina's neighbour, they have also been stuck in a drought since May '95. Unfortunately they did not get the rains that Argentina received in early January and perhaps as much as 40% of the available forage has been burned by the heat. Production here is expected to be down 20 to 40%, giving them about 6,000 MT available for export, most of it typically being sold to Brazil.

#### Outlook

Canadian honey prices have risen an average of 1 cent per week since March 1995. Will they continue to rise, or will they stabilize, or will they drop. Probably no one knows. The main factors that will dictate prices over the next 12 months are as follows:

1. Production in Argentina - In a normal year Argentina has already pre-sold about 30 to 40% of its new crop production. This year they have pre-sold very limited quantities, probably not more than 5% of the crop. If they have a good crop, prices are likely to drop. If they have a poor crop prices could continue to increase.
2. Consumers - What is honey worth to a consumer? What is it worth to an industrial user as an ingredient? No one is sure. Consumption of honey will go down at current price levels. If it only drops slightly, prices are unlikely to be affected. If we see a dramatic drop in consumption then the world will soon be oversupplied and prices will drop.

APPENDIX T

Following is the NEEM report from Simon Fraser University. Its a bit different presentation than Mark Winston's at the AGM but includes some of the info FYI.

Herbal Remedies on the Way for Sick Bees

by Adony Melathopoulos

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Beekeepers have become increasingly dependent on the use of synthetic pesticides and antibiotics to combat bee pests, and this has led to several problems. Examples include increased treatment and labor costs, toxicological hazards to beekeepers and bees, and risks of contaminating honey crops. In addition, the limited number of registered products currently available for use have left beekeepers vulnerable to the evolution of pesticide and antibiotic resistance. Searching for alternatives has not been easy, but now scientists think they may have found a glimmer of hope from naturally occurring compounds found in plants.

Plants produce chemicals to keep themselves from being infected with diseases or eaten. Nicotine, for example, is a potent nerve insecticide that tobacco plants produce to prevent their leaves from being destroyed by hungry insects. People have long known about these compounds having used them as folk remedies to cure illnesses for centuries. Scientists are now investigating these compounds this work has led to a number of potent drugs and pesticides. Promising initial results from two North American studies suggest that plant extracts may soon be used by beekeepers to fight their mite and disease problems.

The plant extracts currently being tested on honey bees have several properties that make them superior to synthetic products. They tend to have effective against a wide range of pest organisms, making it possible to control many honey bee pests simultaneously, reducing the number of chemicals used in honey bee hives. They also tend to have low environmental persistence, do not induce resistance readily, and are relatively non-toxic to humans.

Most of the work to date has been done on highly odorous oily plant extracts known as essential oils. Essential oils are volatile blends of chemicals that hold the fragrance of leaves or flowers in a concentrated form. Today they are probably best known for their use in aromatherapy, but up until the WWII essential oils of thyme, lemon, clove, and chamomile were used as antiseptics in hospitals. The use of essential oils to fight honey bee mites and diseases has already developed in Europe, where an Italian product containing the essential oil of thyme (thymol) has been shown to be effective against Varroa. In North America, tests conducted by U.S.D.A. Scientist Nick Calderone are



looking at the ability of a thymol, eucalyptus, camphor, menthol oil blend against Varroa mites. Recent results obtained using green florist foam to slowly release the blend indicate it can be as effective at killing Varroa as Apistan strips. Earlier work done by Calderone in 1990 suggests that some of the essential oils used in the blend could be effective against both American Foul Brood (AFB) and chalkbrood. Although Calderone's blend is still in the testing stage, the results to date offer some promise on the near horizon.

Unlike essential oils, products derived from the Asian neem tree are relatively unknown to North America. Nonetheless, neem products have been used since antiquity in the traditional Hindu medicine known as the Ayurveda. The antibiotic and pesticidal properties of neem leaf, seed kernel, and neem seed oil extracts have been confirmed through research over the past 50 years. The extracts contain a number of active ingredients that are potent antibiotics, are able to stop invertebrates, such as mites and insects, from feeding, and disrupt the hormones they use for molting. Despite wide spectrum efficacy against many agricultural pests, neem is relatively non-toxic to insect predators and pollinators, including honey bees, birds, and mammals.

We are currently conducting research to determine the effects of neem seed extracts on Varroa and tracheal mites, chalkbrood, and AFB. Preliminary work from Agriculture Canada and Germany suggests that neem products appear to be effective against both mites, Chalkbrood, and Nosema. We hope to confirm these results by early next year. We also are planning to determine the effect neem seed extracts have on honey bee colonies in order to determine if neem can be safely used in the hive, and how it might best be applied.

Plant extracts may be the next breakthrough in the management of honey bee pests. It is ironic to realize that the same concoctions that were used by grandpatents world-wide to cure colds and flus, have found their way into our sick bee hives.

**NOTE: NO BOTANICAL EXTRACTS MENTIONED IN THIS ARTICLE ARE CURRENTLY REGISTERED FOR USE IN HONEY BEE COLONIES.**

APPENDIX U

**The Africanized Bee in Texas**

The USDA, ARS, Honey Bee Research Unit, where I was Research Leader, monitored the honey bee population in two areas, along the southern border of Texas and 150 miles south in the Mexican state of Tamaulipas, before and after Africanized honey bees (AHB) were in the area. Additional monitoring was done by USDA, APHIS, and Texas A&M University, moving just ahead of the spreading population of AHB in Texas. The monitoring was done using Schmidt, paper-pulp nest boxes baited with a Nasonov pheromone mimic. Swarms that had taken up residence in the boxes were sampled and removed once each month.

AHB were first found in Hidalgo, Texas, along the Mexican border, on October 15, 1990. During the next several years, they expanded their range in Texas rather rapidly, through the south, west and central counties. As of December 1995, they had been found in 95 counties. The state of Texas has chosen to quarantine those counties as finds were made, to protect the rest of the beekeeping areas from externally imposed quarantines on the entire state. The primary beekeeping region of the state is to the east and has yet unaffected by AHB. They have moved from Texas into several counties of New Mexico, and a second population from western Mexico has spread into Arizona and bits of California. Puerto Rico and St. Croix also have AHB.

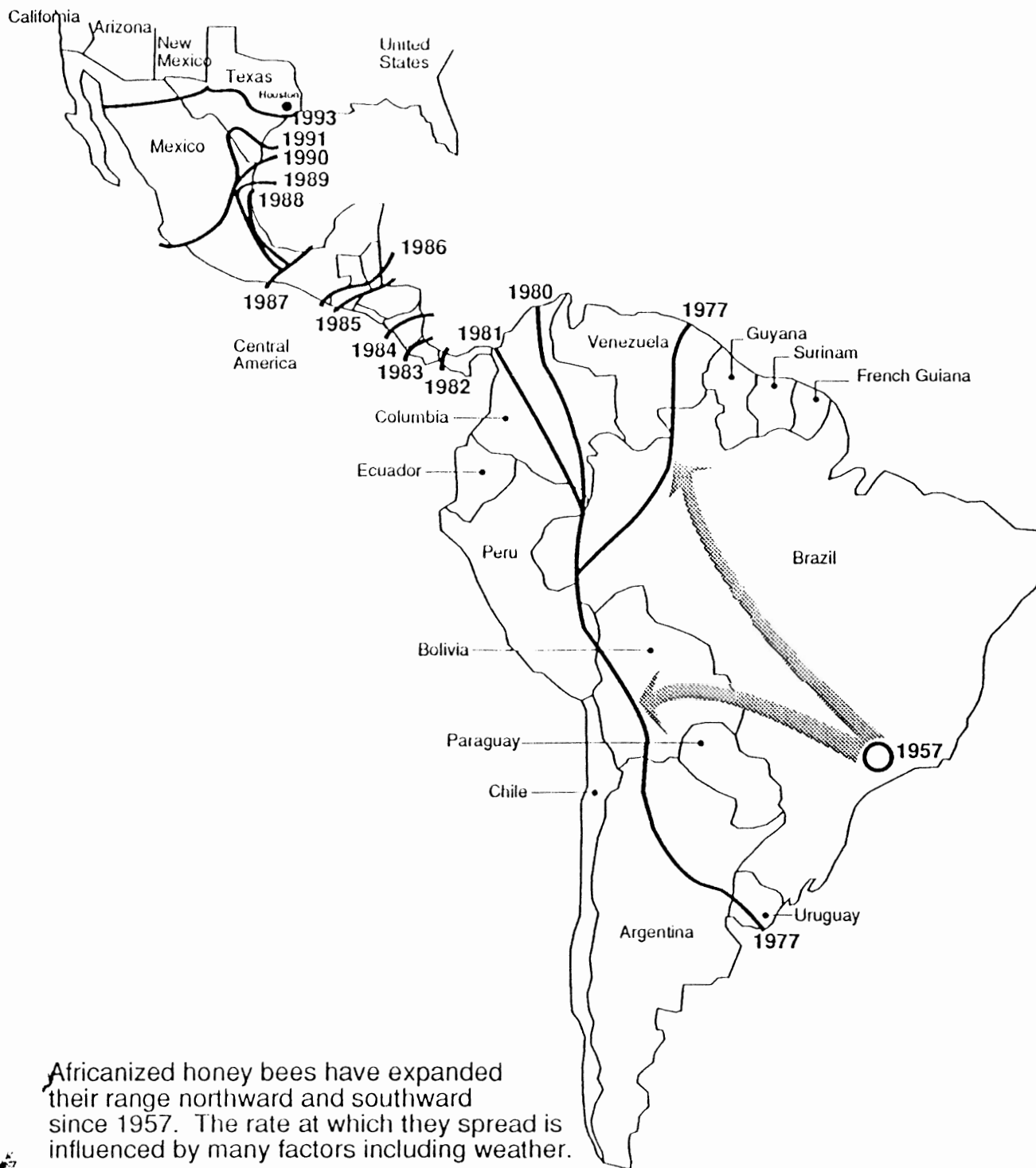
There are several likely reasons for the limited, slowing movement of AHB into east Texas. We have always expected that they would reach a climatic limit as they did in Argentina, where a transition zone formed that had mostly hybrids, leaving the more temperate areas with only European varieties. That transition zone may be forming in south Texas. Secondly, the well-established population of European bees, managed and feral, in the good habitat of east Texas, is resisting the Africanization process. Thirdly, the AHB began to be infested with Varroa mites as it moved into south Texas (they both got there about the same time), and many wild colonies are being killed by the mite.

Several Important facts have been established by the monitoring, by comparing the two trapping areas. In Tamaulipas, there is essentially no modern beekeeping, only wild bees. In south Texas, there are 20,000 colonies of managed stock kept primarily for pollination rental. The two areas are showing very different patterns of Africanization. Within 1 ½ years after the arrival of AHB to central Tamaulipas, the area bees were close to 100% AHB. In Texas, even after 5 years, there are still 10-20% of the captured swarms that are EHB. Also, it is clear that significant interbreeding is occurring as we do not find any very African-like AHB. Most are intermediate in many characters, including defensive behavior.

The impact of the AHB on the US so far has been minimal. There are stinging incidents in the areas with AHB, however there have been only three human deaths. Others, although severely stung, have survived with careful medical care. Various types of livestock and pets, especially those that are tied or confined, have been killed. With time, the commercial pest control community has assumed the major effort for swarm and nest removal, with fire departments and some county animal control handling emergencies. Beekeepers have been hurt by the loss of apiary sites and concern about liability, some minor stinging incidents have occurred with disturbed bees following vehicles from apiaries, and it has been a difficult task, and often an economic burden, to keep colonies European with requeening.



# Migration of Africanized Honey Bees



Africanized honey bees have expanded their range northward and southward since 1957. The rate at which they spread is influenced by many factors including weather.



APPENDIX U-1

CHC RESEARCH PRIORITIES 1996

ABA Proposals:

1) Varroa treatments - new and applied

Continue work on evaluating existing registered treatments and testing combinations of these treatments and optimum timing; do research that might consider label changes for overwinter treatment (example - one or two strips placed in brood nest in September, followed by label recommendation for one or two new strips placed in brood nest early in the next spring to prevent tolerance or resistance build-up of varroa mites).

Manitoba - agree - develop a general winter treatment (apistan or something else)  
- develop alternate treatments

Other delegates - no specific comments

2) Tracheal mite treatments - new and applied

Similar to varroa program. Continue to evaluate different methods and timing for applying menthol and formic acid. Test correlation of nosema treatments and nosema spore levels to mite levels and hive mortality.

Manitoba - agree - develop mite resistant bees

Other delegates - no specific comments

3) Neem research - goal to register Neem for either control of chalkbrood, nosema, tracheal mites, or varroa mites.

Conduct efficacy tests, but equally important, determine whether residues in honey or wax can occur, and describe specific formulation of neem (perhaps Margosan-O) that has a short life as active ingredient breaks down rapidly. In the U.S. treatments can be registered without efficacy guarantees as long as residues are in acceptable levels. The market determines value of efficacy. Under minor use registration, the bee industry may want to pursue this. Determine whether higher concentrations of neem are required for mite control, without harming the honeybee. W.R. Grace and Company would be interested in adding a hive treatment to their label for Margosan-O. They are currently pursuing registration of Margosan-O in Canada for other uses.

Other delegates - no specific comments

4) Pheromones

Follow-up pheromone work that has been used to develop artificial pheromone sprays to optimize pollination. Perhaps pheromones could be used to further control swarming, aid in requeening and maybe in mite control if pheromones could trigger earlier capping behaviour? disrupt reproductive biology of mites? be used in mite traps?

Other delegates - no specific comments

**5) Nosema and chalkbrood control**

Develop cheaper treatments than fumagillin

Manitoba - develop chalkbrood controls

- develop cheaper treatments for nosema

Other delegates - no specific comments

**6) Africanized Honey Bee certification**

Work with the U.S. to develop simple techniques to identify AHB to aid in importation of queens and packages from the U.S.

Saskatchewan - Unanimously opposed to this work

- Viewed as aiding a competitor as it regards sales of queens and nucs

Other delegates - no specific comments

**7) Genetic engineering in bees**

Develop techniques to transfer genes from *Apis cerana*, for example, into *Apis mellifera* to speed up breeding programs for varroa mite tolerance.

Other delegates - no specific comments

**8) Gene transfer**

Work with other areas such as New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii and U.S. to move Canadian bee genetics to their breeder stock.

Other delegates - no specific comments

**9) Mite tolerance**

Continue breeding programs in Canada given establishment of #8.

Manitoba - supports development of mite resistant bees

Other delegates - no specific comments

**10) Product development**

Continue to develop new uses for honey. Expand this to include new uses for pollen, bee venom, wax and perhaps bee extracts.

Other delegates - no specific comments

**11) Honey certification**

Improve techniques to identify honey purity and sources.

Saskatchewan - Could better market specialty honeys or floral mixes if they could be better identified. Pollen sampling is extremely costly and requires a lab in order to have the test done.

Other delegates - no specific comments

\*footnote - Quality assurance programs are starting to gain attention and support in the U.S.

**Other comments or subject areas raised:**

**Manitoba - Wintering**

Study how pesticide residues affect overwintering.



APPENDIX U-2

Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturalists  
Research Planning Workshop  
17 Ottawa 1996

I Apicultural Research Priorities

A) Diseases, parasites & pests:

Research relating to disease, parasite and pest management were discussed under the following areas:

- Parasites
- Adult bee diseases
- Brood diseases
- Africanized bee
- Viruses
- Other

Research priorities in this area for the next five years were identified and ranked (high, medium or low) as follows:

Rank Priorities

High - Economic impact of disease-parasite interactions and efficient methods to control pest-disease complexes.

i) *Nosema* and tracheal mites, *Nosema* and viruses, interactions between tracheal and varroa mites

ii) Broad spectrum controls for honey bee diseases and parasites

High - Methods to improve control of the varroa mite using "current tools"  
e.g. timing, dosage rates, length of exposure, reuse of Apistan strips

High - Economical controls for the varroa mite

i.e. alternatives to currently registered products

High - Acaracide treatments suited to Canadian management conditions

e.g. ways of applying acaracides while wintering bees

High - Acaracide management techniques related to delaying development of pesticide-resistance in the varroa mite

e.g. proper dosage and length of exposure, implications of leaving apistan strips inside colonies, development of management strategies that involve different classes of pesticides

High - Factors that influence population buildup and local distribution of tracheal mites

i.e. geographical and/or management effects, impacts of mite levels on honey production, wintering etc.

Low - Better detection methods for the tracheal mite

i.e. lower detection limits for ELISA, refinement of ELISA to enhance ease of use

Low - Cultural control techniques and integrated pest management controls for bee mites

- Pheromone based control methods for parasite and pest control

High - brood pheromone for control or monitoring of varroa

Low - mating disruption for greater wax moth\*

\* project nearing completion

#### **B) Stock selection and breeding\*:**

Research relating to stock selection and breeding were discussed under the following areas:

- Disease/pest resistance
- Wintering ability
- Honey production
- Pollinating behaviour
- Queen rearing
- Docility
- Longevity

\* It was noted that breeding programs require stable long-term funding that is not likely to be available for the next five years. In addition to demonstrating success methods to distribute and maintain stock would have to be implemented.

#### **B) Stock selection and breeding (continued):**

Research priorities in this area for the next five years were identified and ranked (high, medium or low) as follows:

##### Rank Priorities

low - Mating-control for honey bees to promote and enhance tracheal mite resistant stock

medium - Honey bee stock selection for resistance to the varroa and tracheal mite

#### **C) Colony management:**

Research relating to colony management\* were discussed under the following areas:

- Wintering
- Package-bee and queen production
- Honey production
- Pollen and other hive products

\* see also colony management associated with parasite control

Research priorities in this area for the next five years were identified and ranked (high, medium or low) as follows:

#### Rank Priorities

Low - Swarm control using pheromones\*  
\* research now in progress

#### **D) Problems associated with chemicals utilized in bee management:**

Research priorities in this area for the next five years were identified and ranked (high, medium or low) as follows:

#### Rank Priorities

High - Negative impacts of acaricide use (short and long term) on colony performance

High - Residue concerns (honey and wax)

## **II, POLLINATION RESEARCH PRIORITIES**

#### **A) Pesticide-pollinator interactions:**

Research priorities in this area for the next five years were identified and ranked (high, medium or low) as follows:

#### Rank Priorities

High - Impact of herbicide and pesticide use on colonies\* and potential for residues in honey and wax

High - Research into alternative insecticides of low bee-hazard or low bee toxicity

\* see also "Pollinator conservation"

**B) Pollination and plant-related studies:**

Research relating to pollination and plant related studies were discussed under the following areas:

- Crop requirements for pollination, nectar secretion, floral morphology etc.
- Efficiency of honey bee pollination

**B) Pollination and plant-related studies(continued):**

Research priorities in this area for the next five years were identified and ranked (high, medium or low) as follows:

Rank Priorities

- high - Improve effectiveness of honey bees as pollinators
- high - Determine the economic contribution (and thresholds) for pollinators on specific crops  
e.g. fruit crops, field crops, ginseng, hybrid canola
- high - Develop methods of enhancing bee activity (e.g. pheromones)
- high - Biological and economic comparisons between honey bees and alternative pollinators

**C) Native Pollinators\*:**

Research priorities in this area for the next five years were identified but not ranked.

Priorities

- Investigation of the biology of native pollinators
- Pollinator conservation
  - nesting habitat
  - pesticide usage
- \* Research priorities related to the study of native pollinators are not likely to be a priority for funding by the honey bee industry.

**III Emerging Issues and Recommendations:**

**A) Research:**

The research priorities listed above that were ranked as "high" were assessed and the following were identified as the most urgent issues to address within each of the two major categories (General Apicultural Research and Pollination Research). The following areas were identified within the general apicultural research category: developing more efficient and effective methods of controlling the varroa mite using "current tools"; development and testing of other economical control measures for the varroa mite; determining factors that influence the population build up of the tracheal mite; and the study of disease-parasite interactions and the most efficient methods to control pest-disease complexes.

Pollination research was identified as a separate area of concern and within this category impact the priorities were the following: agricultural pesticide use on honey bee colonies, honey and hive products; developing methods to enhance the efficiency of managing bees for crop pollination and quantifying the economic contribution of honey bees to crop pollination.

**B) Research Support:**

i) Support for apicultural research in Canada is drastically declining as a result of cutbacks in personnel and reductions in federal grants to support apicultural research. Therefore it is recommended that the President of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturalists and Canadian Honey Council Lobby the minister for a commitment to provide funding support for apicultural research.

ii) It is recommended that the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturalists and Canadian Honey Council work towards the establishment of a Research Endowment Fund and Federal Checkoff system that can be used to support research projects that are of importance to the beekeeping industry.

**Support for Specific Research Programs:**

The staffing component of Canadian research community has been severely eroded to the point where reductions are a matter of grave concern. It is recommended that the Presidents of the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturalists and Canadian Honey Council lobby the University of Guelph to ensure that the faculty positions and program funding are retained.

APPENDIX V

INCOME

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Annual Meeting      | \$4,000. |
| Memberships         |          |
| Basic               | 4,000.   |
| V-added             | 750.     |
| Sustaining          | 3,000.   |
| Supporting          | 2,100.   |
| Delegate fee        | 27,000.  |
| Hive Lights         | 12,000.  |
| Promotion Materials | 4,000.   |
| Total               | 56,850.  |

EXPENSES

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Accounting             | \$ 960. |
| Annual meeting         | 4,000.  |
| Awards & Donations     | 150.    |
| Bank Charges           | 42.     |
| CAPA meeting           | 64.     |
| Corporate filing fee   | 30.     |
| Hive Lights            | 12,000. |
| Hive Lights Reserve    | 3,000.  |
| Hive Lights Promotion  | 1,000.  |
| Insurance              | 250.    |
| Apimondia              | 1,100.  |
| President's Honorarium | 2,000.  |
| Office                 | 6,000.  |
| Salaries               | 17,000. |
| Travel                 | 1,500.  |
| Worker's Compensation  | 60.     |
| Total                  | 49,156. |

Balance to service debt to:  
a) Mary Lye (Interactions)  
b) Rathje Memorial

## Honey Bees: Pollinators of American Ginseng?

by Julie McCarthy, Department of Environmental Biology, University of Guelph

A University of Guelph study sought the dominant pollinators of American ginseng, *Panax quinquefolium*. Preliminary results from ongoing studies indicate that insect pollination improves the seed set of American ginseng. A survey of the relative abundance of insect pollinators of ginseng was necessary to identify the key pollinators and develop strategies to increase their abundance and/or activity. Surveys were conducted in ginseng gardens with and without managed honey bee colonies. In all cases, honey bees were the most abundant pollinator of American ginseng.

American ginseng, *Panax quin-quefolium* L., is an herbaceous perennial grown primarily for its fleshy root which has been collected and exported to the Orient for about 230 years (Fulder, 1980). Today, an estimated 6000 acres of ginseng is growing in British Columbia and Ontario. In British Columbia alone, there are 130 growers, farming 3000 acres of one to four year old ginseng (Al Oliver, Provincial Ginseng Specialist, BCMAFF, personal communication). Ginseng growers are faced with breeding problems such as lack of seed set and poor seed viability as high as 65%, resulting in only one third of planted seed germinating (Dr. John Proctor, Dept. of Horticulture, U of Guelph, personal communication). Ginseng seed is the primary source of plant propagation and cash for the growers. In some years, the price of seed has been higher than that of root on a per kilogram basis. Lack of fruit set is partially attributed to sterility because of poor or no pollination (Lewis and Zenger, 1982). Ginseng seed set and viability may be influenced by pollinator efficiency and abundance. To date, sweat-bees (family Halictidae) and hover-flies (family Syrphidae) are the only insects that have been identified as common floral visitors of American ginseng (Carpenter and Cottam, 1982; Duke, 1980; Lewis and Zenger, 1983).

Four experimental plots of 3-year old American ginseng plants were established in Norfolk county, 60 km southwest of Guelph, Ontario. Managed honey bee colonies were moved into two of the four fields. In order to determine which were the dominant pollinators, all insects observed pollinating ginseng were collected from



experimental plots for identification, throughout the bloom period, end of June to mid July, in the summers of 1994 and 1995.

Insects from ten different families, including syrphid flies, honey bees, halictids, ants and beetles were found pollinating ginseng during this study. In 1994, in fields with and without managed honey bee colonies, 69.4% and 63.1%, respectively, of the insects observed pollinating ginseng were honey bees. In 1995, 87.1% and 65.0%, respectively, were honey bees.

Honey bees, previously not recognized as floral visitors of American ginseng, were highly attracted to the crop and were determined to be the dominant pollinators in 1994 and 1995, working ginseng plants in each of the four study gardens with little difference in the number found in fields with and without managed honey-bee colonies. This is likely due to hobby apiaries or wild honey bee populations in the area. However, depending solely on wild bees for pollination is not reliable since their populations fluctuate due to factors such as environmental conditions and parasitic mites.

Preliminary results indicate that those ginseng plants which are accessible to insect pollinators produce a higher seed set than those isolated from floral visitors. This would indicate that insect pollination has a positive effect on the seed set of American ginseng and serious consideration should be given to strategies to increase the abundance and activity of honey bees in ginseng crops. Such strategies should include the transport of honey bee colonies into ginseng fields for the duration of the bloom period. Other strategies being tested involve application of Fruitboost (Phero Tech Inc., Delta, B.C.) to three year old ginseng plants in the field. Fruitboost, a synthetic queen pheromone mimic, is recommended for pears, cranberries and high bush blueberries and has been found to increase the number of honey bees working these crops thereby increasing fruit and seed set. Results of Fruitboost trials on ginseng are currently being assessed.

Funding for this research was provided by the University of Guelph's-OMAFRA Plants Program. Julie McCarthy is a M.Sc. student under supervision of Dr. Cynthia Scott-Dupree.

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APPENDIX X

## *A Review of the Canadian Honey Market - 1986 to 1996*

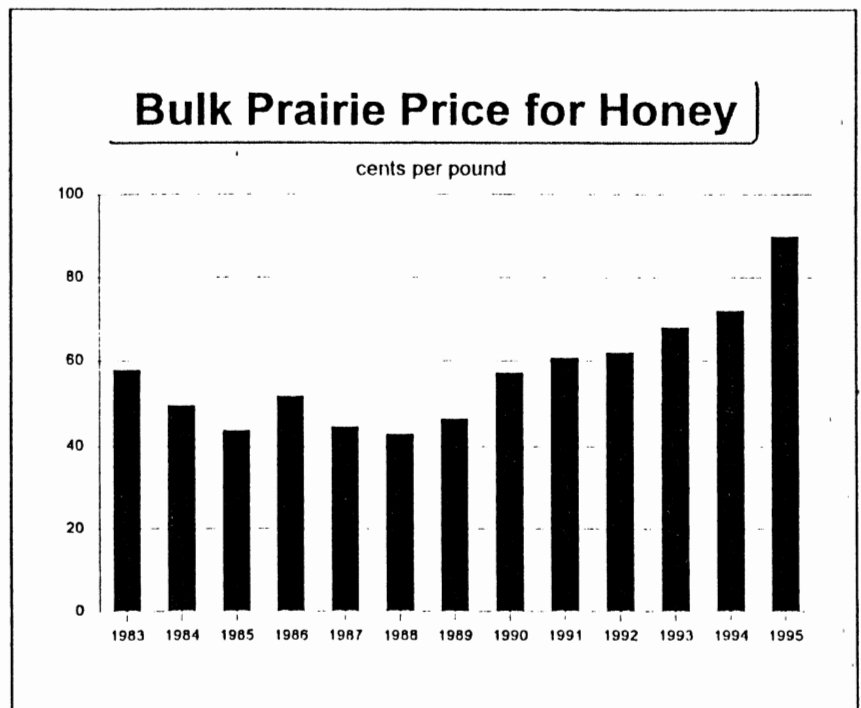
Prepared for presentation to the Canadian Association of Professional Apiculturists Research Workshop, January 17, 1996

### *Introduction*

The honey industry has seen one of the most tumultuous decades in Canadian history: Happenings included:

- the outbreak of tracheal mites in 1986,
- the closing of the border to imports of honeybees from the United States in 1987 to control the spread of Varroa parasitic mites,
- the policy change in 1986 by the United States Commodity Commercial Corporation which ended a situation where it was more advantageous for American packers to buy imported honey than to purchase honey from the United States government that had been forfeited under a loan guarantee program,
- and the United States quota on imports from China put in place in 1995, leaving American packers about 17 million pounds short of their import requirements.

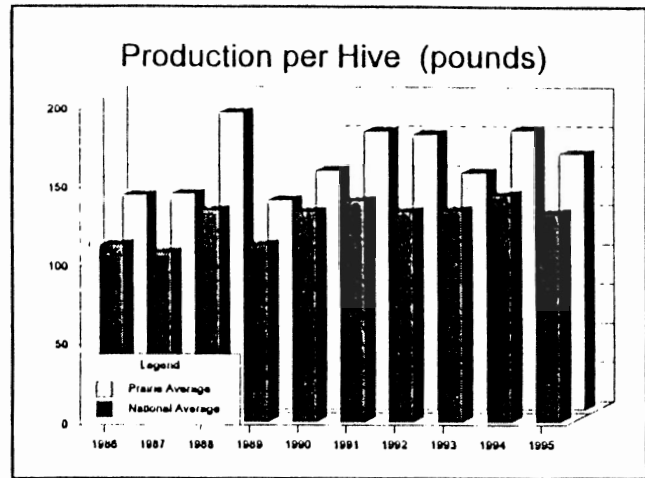
The last two occurrences have caused dramatic swings in honey prices. Prices in 1986 were in the 56 cents per pound range, dropping to 43 cents per pound (some sales as low as 34 cents) by 1988 and returning to profitable prices by 1990. The United States quota on Chinese honey in 1995, coupled with a decline in world honey production suddenly pushed domestic prices above 90 cents per pound.



### ***The Honey Bee Population***

The Canadian honeybee population declined substantially in the late 1980's, due in part to the import ban on honeybees, and largely due to the decrease in honey prices. The number of hives dropped from 700,000 in 1986, reaching 500,000 in 1990 and has remained steady since. The stagnant situation is a result of a number of constraints:

- the unavailability of the hive structures because many were sold and/or destroyed during the price downturn,
- the high price of domestic and imported beestock. The Canadian Honey Council continues to voice concerns over importing honeybees from the United States and the import ban remains in place.
- over-wintering problems with losses attributed to parasitic mites and to weather.



### ***Honey Yields***

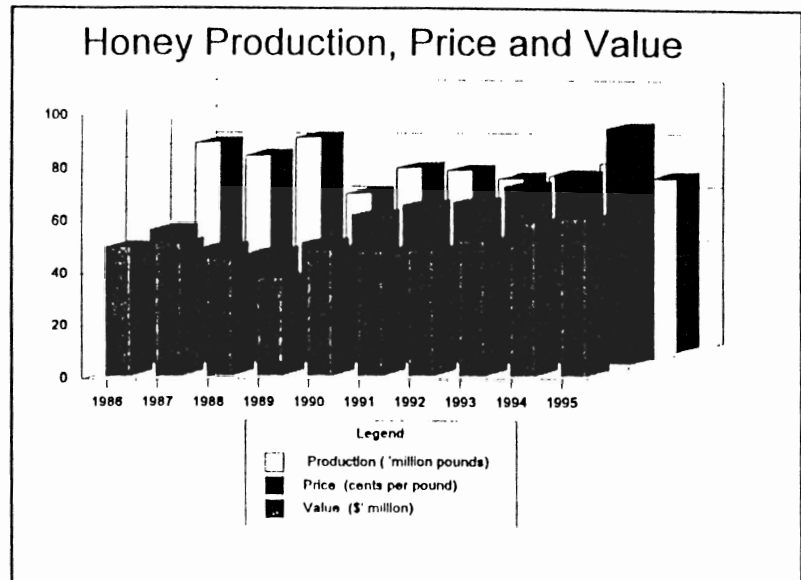
The bright spot on the honey production scene is the year to year improvement in yields per hive. Based on Prairie production, honey yield per hive has increased from a 2 year moving average of 132 pounds/hive in 1986 - 87, to 170 pounds/hive in 1994 - 95. This improvement is substantial in that increased production per hive indicated improved profitability for a fixed investment. The improvement is also an indication of the success of research, technology transfer and management skills available in the industry.

### ***The World Honey Situation***

A world-wide decline in honey production should help to maintain prices at or near to existing prices. The decline is caused mostly by cultural change in China and Mexico where alternate occupations are paying better than small scale beekeeping. In other countries, the effects of parasitic mites, africanized genetics and other diseases are restricting activities of small production or hobby beekeepers. Future growth will probably be dependent on the growth of commercial beekeeping operations in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Argentina and Australia. There does not appear to be any other countries emerging as net exporters of honey.

### *Industry Profitability*

The Canadian honey industry has suffered through a period of exceedingly low prices in the late 1980's. Honeybee stocks declined with the falling honey prices. Since 1990, a trend to higher prices has increased the total value of honey produced from \$37 million in 1989 to over \$60 million in 1995. This increase has been accomplished through a near steady honeybee population, a reduced number of beekeepers and only a slight increase in production.



The future for the Canadian honey industry is bright. There is always a concern that trade actions may disrupt present markets. For example, a relaxation on the recently announced quota on honey entering the United States from China could depress prices somewhat. The bigger picture, and the challenge to the world beekeeping industry, is that if the present honey shortage persists, and prices continue to rise, consumer resistance could become a factor in future price increases.

### *Conclusion*

There is no doubt that research has helped Canada achieve a reputation for having the best quality honey while obtaining the highest yields in the world. Research will, of course, continue to be an important function of maintaining the viability of the Canadian industry. For example, research on over-wintering prepared the industry to address a decision on prohibiting imports in an effort to control the spread of Varroa mite infestations. Many of the beekeepers had already switched to over-wintering to capitalize on increased profitability from the practice. Industry financed research on natural occurring phenol concentrations have provided an understanding of phenol residues that were being challenged as a trade barrier.

There will continue to be new issues that must be addressed by the honey industry. For example, Canada is moving toward being both an importer and exporter of honey. Canadian honey is respected world-wide as one of the best honeys in the world. We, as a country, are now both an exporter of honey (25 million pounds estimated for last year!) and an importer (6 million pounds estimated for last year). But we should be exporting larger amounts of value added packaged honey. Can research into packaging, floral source identification and other ways of improving the status of Canadian honey help to sell a value added product world-wide? .. / 4

The requirements of pollination for fruit, vegetable and field crop producers should also continue to be addressed. Higher prices for honey could cause reluctance for renting hives for pollination. Improving the efficiency of honeybee pollination and improving honey yield while on pollination sites are possible objectives.

Trade actions on sugar will increase the cost of sugar in Canada. Beekeepers have traditionally purchased imported sugar for winter feeding. Research into alternate products may be required.

There is also the challenge of funding. In the past, it has been the government, and government programs that have funded research. There is no doubt on the need for continuing research, but it will be increasingly the responsibility of the honey industry to raise its own funds in order to fund and to help fund much of the research in the future.

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



## AGRICULTURE DIVISION STATISTICAL BULLETIN

## DIVISION DE L'AGRICULTURE BULLETIN STATISTIQUE

### PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF HONEY 1995

#### HONEY HIGHLIGHTS

Canadian honey production in 1995 is estimated at 67.1 million pounds, down 11.1% from 1994, while, in the Prairie Provinces, 1995 production decreased 16.3% from last year.

Yield variation explains changes in production. Poor weather conditions in parts of Alberta reduced the province's average yield/colony by 30.7% between 1994 and 1995. Better weather conditions increased yields in Ontario and Québec by 36.9% and 76.0% respectively. This year's increased production in Central Canada, however, covers only 39.0% of the shortfall in Alberta.

Total value of the 1994 crop is estimated at \$60.3 million compared to \$53.2 million in 1993. An improved international market situation is expected to boost the value of the 1995 crop despite higher production in 1994.

#### Data Sources

In the nine provinces where provincial estimates are published, the estimates pertaining to total beekeepers and colonies are provided by provincial apiarists based on their registration lists and detailed subject-matter knowledge.

In mid-September, Statistics Canada conducted a CATI survey of a sample of 600 beekeepers in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Response rates to the survey were approximately 90% in all five provinces.

The provincial agriculture departments in Québec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia carry out their own surveys to independently estimate all honey variables published in this annual Statistics Canada statistical bulletin. Each of the honey specialists in these provinces conducts an annual, non-probability, mail survey.

### PRODUCTION ET VALEUR DU MIEL

1995

#### FAITS SAILLANTS SUR LE MIEL

On estime la production canadienne de miel en 1995 à 67.1 millions de livres, en baisse de 11.1% par rapport à 1994. Tandis que, la production dans les provinces des Prairies a diminué de 16.3% par rapport à l'an dernier.

La variation du rendement explique les changements dans la production. De mauvaises conditions de température dans certaines régions de l'Alberta ont réduit la moyenne provinciale du rendement par colonie de 30,7% entre 1994 et 1995. De meilleures conditions de température en Ontario et au Québec ont permis une hausse des rendements de 36,9% et de 76,0% respectivement. L'augmentation de production au Canada central cette année ne couvre cependant que 39,0% de la baisse en Alberta.

La valeur totale de la récolte de 1994 est évaluée à \$60,3 millions comparativement à \$53,2 millions en 1993. Une meilleure situation du marché international devrait augmenter la valeur de la récolte de 1995 même si la production de 1994 était plus élevée.

#### Sources de données

Dans les neuf provinces où des estimations provinciales sont diffusées, ce sont les apiculteurs provinciaux qui fournissent les données ayant trait au nombre total d'apiculteurs et de colonies, en se fondant sur leurs listes d'inscription et sur leurs connaissances exhaustives du domaine.

À la mi-septembre, Statistique Canada a réalisé une enquête avec ITAO d'un échantillon de 600 apiculteurs de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau Brunswick, du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan. Le taux de réponse obtenu pour l'enquête s'élevait à environ 90% dans les cinq provinces.

Les ministères provinciaux de l'agriculture du Québec, de l'Ontario, de l'Alberta et de la Colombie-Britannique mènent leurs propres enquêtes pour en arriver à des estimations indépendantes de toutes les variables du miel diffusées dans le bulletin statistique annuel de Statistique Canada. Les spécialistes du miel de chacune de ces provinces mènent une enquête postale annuelle non probabiliste.



Response rates are generally about 40%. While these surveys cover the same subject-matter as the Statistics Canada survey, each province customizes its questionnaire to request supplementary data on a topic relevant to its apiculture industry. For example, most of these questionnaires also request data on beekeeper revenue derived from pollination services.

### Revisions

The provincial estimates are preliminary when first published and subject to revision in the following year's publication. There are relatively few revisions made to the value estimates due to the availability of administrative data at the time value estimates are initially made.

### Data Quality Description

#### Honey

Except for the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the estimates for honey in this publication are based on a probability sample of beekeeping operations. The potential error introduced by sampling can be estimated from the sample itself by using a statistical measure called the coefficient of variation (CV). Over repeated surveys, 95 times out of 100, the relative difference between a sample estimate and what should have been obtained from an enumeration of all beekeeping operations would be less than twice the coefficient of variation. This range of values is called the confidence interval.

For the 1995 Honey Survey, CV's range from less than 1% to 6.5% for the variables that are most frequently reported (average yield, prices), which makes them very reliable.

Les taux de réponse sont généralement d'environ 40 pour cent. Bien que ces enquêtes portent sur le même secteur spécialisé que l'enquête de Statistique Canada, chaque province établit son propre questionnaire en vue de recueillir des données supplémentaires sur des domaines pertinents aux yeux de l'industrie apicole. Par exemple, la plupart de ces questionnaires fournissent également des renseignements sur les recettes monétaires des apiculteurs découlant des services de pollinisation.

### Révisions

Lorsqu'elles sont diffusées pour la première fois, les estimations à l'échelle provinciale sont provisoires et peuvent faire l'objet de révisions au cours des années qui suivent. Le nombre de révisions apportées l'année suivant la diffusion initiale est relativement faible, en raison de la disponibilité des données administratives, au moment où celles-ci sont diffusées pour la première fois.

### Description de la qualité des données

#### Le Miel

À l'exception du Québec, de l'Ontario, de l'Alberta et de la Colombie-Britannique, les estimations pour le miel dans la présente publication sont basées sur un échantillon probabiliste des exploitations apicoles. L'erreur éventuelle provoquée par l'échantillonnage peut être estimée à partir de l'échantillon lui-même au moyen d'une mesure appelée le coefficient de variation (c.v.). Pour les enquêtes répétées, 95 fois sur 100, la différence relative entre une estimation de l'échantillon et ce que l'on aurait dû obtenir à partir d'un dénombrement de l'ensemble des exploitations apicoles représente moins de deux fois le coefficient de variation. On appelle un tel éventail de valeurs l'intervalle de confiance.

Pour l'enquête sur le miel de 1995, les c.v. oscillent entre moins de 1 % et 6.5 % dans le cas des variables qui sont déclarées le plus fréquemment (rendement, prix), ce qui les rend très fiables.



**Table 1. Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees, Production and Value of Honey and Wax in Canada<sup>1</sup>, by province, 1994 and 1995 with Five-year averages, 1989 - 1993**  
**Tableau 1. Estimation du nombre d'apiculteurs et de colonies d'abeilles, production et valeur du miel et de la cire au Canada<sup>1</sup> par province, 1994 et 1995 et moyenne quinquennale 1989 - 1993**

| Province and Year<br>Province et année                | Beekeepers  |          | Honey - Miel             |                  |
|---|-------------|----------|--------------------------|------------------|
|   | Apicultures | Colonies | Average Yield per colony |                  |
|   |             |          | number<br>nombre         | number<br>nombre |
| <b>Prince Edward Island<br/>Île-du-Prince-Édouard</b> |             |          |                          |                  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 79          | 743      | 108                      | 49               |
| 1994  | 75 r        | 600      | 93 r                     | 42               |
| 1995 P  | 70          | 700      | 85                       | 39               |
| <b>Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse</b>                  |             |          |                          |                  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 418         | 7,880    | 65                       | 30               |
| 1994  | 522 r       | 12,500 r | 66 r                     | 30 r             |
| 1995 P  | 520         | 14,000   | 45                       | 20               |
| <b>New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick</b>              |             |          |                          |                  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 430         | 4,840    | 66                       | 30               |
| 1994  | 510         | 5,200    | 55 r                     | 25 r             |
| 1995 P  | 480         | 5,900    | 45                       | 20               |
| <b>Quebec - Québec</b>                                |             |          |                          |                  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 1,020       | 36,956   | 112                      | 51               |
| 1994  | 760 r       | 27,765 r | 75 r                     | 34 r             |
| 1995 P  | 760         | 28,000   | 132                      | 60               |
| <b>Ontario</b>  |             |          |                          |                  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 4,700       | 101,400  | 90                       | 41               |
| 1994  | 4,500       | 85,000   | 73                       | 33               |
| 1995 P  | 4,300       | 84,000   | 100                      | 45               |
| <b>Manitoba</b>                                       |             |          |                          |                  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 980         | 81,300   | 153                      | 68               |
| 1994  | 800         | 81,000   | 165                      | 75               |
| 1995 P  | 800         | 83,000   | 170                      | 77               |
| <b>Saskatchewan</b>                                   |             |          |                          |                  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 1,420       | 89,600   | 172                      | 78               |
| 1994  | 1,400       | 86,000   | 199                      | 90               |
| 1995 P  | 1,400       | 86,000   | 185                      | 84               |
| <b>Alberta</b>  |             |          |                          |                  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 817         | 147,700  | 147                      | 67               |
| 1994  | 750         | 159,000  | 195 r                    | 88 r             |
| 1995 P  | 750         | 159,000  | 135                      | 61               |
| <b>British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique</b>        |             |          |                          |                  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 3,533       | 46,959   | 77                       | 35               |
| 1994  | 2,839       | 44,200 r | 103                      | 47               |
| 1995 P  | 2,500       | 41,750   | 63                       | 29               |
| <b>Canada</b>   |             |          |                          |                  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 13,397      | 517,078  | 130                      | 59               |
| 1994  | 12,156      | 501,265  | 151                      | 68               |
| 1995 P  | 11,580      | 502,350  | 133                      | 60               |

<sup>1</sup> Does not include Newfoundland - Saqs Terre-Neuve

r, Figures are revised - chiffres sont révisés

P Preliminary - nombres provisoires

Note: 1 Pound = 0.453 592 37 kilogram; 2,204,622 pounds = 1 metric tonne.

Note: 1 livre = 0.453 592 37 kilogramme, 2,204,622 livres = 1 tonne métrique.

**Table 2. Estimates of the Number of Beekeepers and Colonies of Bees, Production and Value of Honey and Wax in Canada <sup>1</sup>, by province, 1994 and 1995 with Five-year averages, 1989 - 1993**

**Tableau 2. Estimation du nombre d'apiculteurs et de colonies d'abeilles, production et valeur du miel et de la cire au Canada <sup>1</sup> par province, 1994 et 1995 et moyenne quinquennale 1989 - 1993**

| Province and Year<br>Province et année                | Honey - Miel<br>Total production<br>Production totale |                               | Value<br>of Honey<br>Valeur<br>du miel | Value of honey<br>and wax<br>Valeur du miel<br>et de la cire |
|---|---|-------------------------------|--|--|
|   | lb '000<br>liv '000                                   | metric<br>tonnes<br>métriques | \$'000                                 | \$'000   |
| <b>Prince Edward Island<br/>Île-du-Prince-Édouard</b> |   |                               |  |  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 80  | 36                            | 121                                    | 121  |
| 1994  | 56 r  | 25 r                          | 87                                     | 87   |
| 1995 P  | 60  | 27                            | ..                                     | ..   |
| <b>Nova Scotia - Nouvelle-Écosse</b>                  |   |                               |  |  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 516   | 234                           | 658                                    | 674  |
| 1994  | 826 r   | 375 r                         | 1,242                                  | 1,294  |
| 1995 P  | 630   | 286                           | ..                                     | ..   |
| <b>New Brunswick - Nouveau-Brunswick</b>              |   |                               |  |  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 317   | 144                           | 426                                    | 434  |
| 1994  | 286 r   | 130 r                         | 434                                    | 442  |
| 1995 P  | 266   | 120                           | ..                                     | ..   |
| <b>Quebec - Québec</b>                                |   |                               |  |  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 4,149   | 1,882                         | 5,286                                  | 5,343  |
| 1994  | 2,086 r   | 946 r                         | 4,437                                  | 4,483  |
| 1995 P  | 3,704   | 1,680                         | ..                                     | ..   |
| <b>Ontario</b>  |   |                               |  |  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 9,088   | 4,122                         | 8,911                                  | 9,110  |
| 1994  | 6,206   | 2,815                         | 6,718                                  | 6,815  |
| 1995 P  | 8,311   | 3,770                         | ..                                     | ..   |
| <b>Manitoba</b>                                       |   |                               |  |  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 12,433  | 5,639                         | 7,043                                  | 7,220  |
| 1994  | 13,365  | 6,062                         | 8,777                                  | 9,063  |
| 1995 P  | 14,110  | 6,400                         | ..                                     | ..   |
| <b>Saskatchewan</b>                                   |   |                               |  |  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 15,421  | 6,995                         | 8,783                                  | 9,007  |
| 1994  | 17,114  | 7,763                         | 11,226                                 | 11,584   |
| 1995 P  | 15,910  | 7,217                         | ..                                     | ..   |
| <b>Alberta</b>  |   |                               |  |  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 21,676  | 9,832                         | 12,792                                 | 13,121   |
| 1994  | 31,005 r  | 14,064 r                      | 21,140                                 | 21,729   |
| 1995 P  | 21,465  | 9,736                         | ..                                     | ..   |
| <b>British Columbia - Colombie-Britannique</b>        |   |                               |  |  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 3,599   | 1,632                         | 3,304                                  | 3,391  |
| 1994  | 4,554   | 2,066                         | 4,740                                  | 4,840  |
| 1995 P  | 2,624   | 1,190                         | ..                                     | ..   |
| <b>Canada</b>   |   |                               |  |  |
| Average/Moyenne 1989 - 1993                           | 67,279  | 30,516                        | 47,324                                 | 48,421   |
| 1994  | 75,498  | 34,246                        | 58,801                                 | 60,337   |
| 1995 P  | 67,080  | 30,426                        | ..                                     | ..   |

<sup>1</sup> Does not include Newfoundland - Sans Terre-Neuve

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P Preliminary - nombres provisoires

Note: 1 Pound = 0 453 592 37 kilogram; 2,204,622 pounds = 1 metric tonne.

Note: 1 livre = 0 453 592 37 kilogramme; 2,204,622 livres = 1 tonne métrique.