

NEWSLETTER

Informing Nova Scotia dairy producers on matters affecting their industry.

Vol. 10, No. 6 – January 2010

Chocolate Milk Facts

Source: DFC

- Store-bought chocolate milk is similar to the homemade version: cocoa powder and sugar are added to white milk.
- Flavoured or not, milk is an important dietary source of calcium and vitamin D, with over 300 mg and 100 IU per 250 ml (1 cup), respectively.
- A glass of chocolate milk contains a very small quantity of caffeine found naturally in cocoa. This is less than most chocolate bars and about the same as a cup of decaffeinated coffee.
- Chocolate milk and white milk are a source of the same 16 essential nutrients, many of which are necessary for the health of bones and teeth and important for growing children (calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, zinc, vitamin A, vitamin D, and protein).
- Research has shown that children who drink chocolate or other flavoured milks consume fewer soft drinks and fruit drinks than children who do not.
- Chocolate milk contains the same quantity of total sugar (natural and added) as an equal amount of unsweetened apple juice.
- Studies show that children and adolescents who include chocolate and other flavoured milks in their diet tend to have an overall better diet quality with no adverse impact on body weight.
- A growing body of evidence suggests that chocolate milk may be an ideal post-exercise recovery beverage for physically active adults and athletes.
- Just like white milk, chocolate milk is good for the health of teeth.

UPCOMING EVENTS & DEADLINES:

February 18, 2010 Quota Exchange Deadline
February 22, 2010 Quota Lease Deadline
March 9-12, 2010..... Western Canadian Dairy Seminar
March 23-25, 2010..... Dairy Focus

Stock Management Plan

The Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee (CMSMC) will be considering a stock management plan later this month. This plan, developed by technical representatives and CDC staff, adjusts the national industrial quota based on stock levels. CDC, plus private processor butter stocks, represents a buffer during milk shortages. If these stocks grow too large, producer revenues drop because there is too much industrial milk being produced. When that happens the surplus ends up in stocks, further reducing revenues.

Like other aspects of supply management, maintaining an adequate level of butter stocks is important in balancing supply with demand. Under the plan, if the stocks exceed pre-determined levels there is an automatic quota reduction to slow down industrial milk production.

Provinces are currently reviewing this plan prior to a CMSMC meeting in late January. The current re-setting of quota levels every second month, based on demand, will continue.

P3 Allocation

Producers and processor representatives from the Maritime provinces met in early January to further discuss development of a common milk allocation plan. Milk allocation is a set of rules determining which processors get raw milk for making which products. All three provinces currently have basic cascading systems, and moving to a common system is seen as essential for the whole industry. To date, the group has tackled some issues, but considerable number crunching lies ahead. These efforts are designed to parallel similar discussions taking place between Ontario and Quebec. The overall objective is to see if a P5 pool-wide allocation system can be implemented. Substantial work remains to be done within the region first.

CQM Follow-Up:

Please send your self-declarations or corrections to Gloria by email at gmartin@dfns.ca or fax 897-9768

Results of the January 2010 Quota Exchange
This exchange was subsequently prorated 23.55% for buyers

Kilograms		Producers	
Purchased (<i>actual</i>)	19.18	Buying Quota	7
Offered to Purchase	140.35	Offering to Buy	13
Offered to Sell	19.18	Selling Quota	8
		Offering to Sell	8

Price	Offers to Sell (kgs)	Cumulative Sales	Difference	Cumulative Buys	Offers to Buy (kgs)
\$22,000.00	11.27	11.27	-129.08	140.35	0
\$24,800.00	0.35	11.62	-128.73	140.35	0
\$26,000.00	1.3	12.92	-127.43	140.35	0
\$26,003.00	0	12.92	-127.43	140.35	5
\$26,800.00	0.71	13.63	-121.72	135.35	0
\$27,013.00	0	13.63	-121.72	135.35	10
\$27,513.00	0	13.63	-111.72	125.35	10
\$27,993.00	0	13.63	-101.72	115.35	5.4
\$28,000.00	4.55	18.18	-91.77	109.95	0
\$28,500.00	1	19.18	-90.77	109.95	0
\$28,501.00	0	19.18	-90.77	109.95	2
\$28,513.00	0	19.18	-88.77	107.95	10
\$28,995.00	0	19.18	-78.77	97.95	5
\$29,000.00	0	19.18	-73.77	92.95	2
\$29,011.00	0	19.18	-71.77	90.95	0.5
\$29,100.00	0	19.18	-71.27	90.45	2
\$29,150.00	0	19.18	-69.27	88.45	7
\$29,167.00	0	19.18	-62.27	81.45	81.45

Dairy Services Lab Results
December 2009

Loop Plate Count (LPC)		
Count	Samples	Percent
<25,000	228	89.76
25-50,000	20	7.87
>50,000	6	2.36
TOTAL	254	99.99
<i>97.63 % meet provincial standard Avg. LPC - 19,941</i>		
Somatic Cell Count (SCC)		
<i>Average SCC - 238,268</i>		
Lab Pasteurized (LP)		
Count	Samples	Percent
<750	8	50.00
>750	8	50.00
<i>50% meet provincial standard</i>		
Adulteration (added water and/or antibiotics)		
Water (Farm Tanks)	0	
Antibiotics (Tankers)	2	

P5 QUOTA EXCHANGE RESULTS

	Clearing Price
PEI	\$28,000
New Brunswick.....	\$25,000
Ontario	\$25,000
Quebec.....	\$25,000

The deadline for the next quota exchange is February 18, 2010, at 4:30 p.m.
Results will be available on February 19, 2010.

Animal Disease Emergencies

By Merridy Rankin, AgraPoint

So your cow is sick...that's your business. Yes, it is your business...but should you tell others in the dairy industry? Sometimes...when you are dealing with certain diseases, you need to think about the potential impact on not just your farm but the dairy industry, before you decide *not* to inform other producers. Every disease occurrence does not need to be reported to your Board. The diseases we are talking about are those diseases such as foot and mouth disease, which could have a serious negative effect across the provincial, and potentially the national, dairy herd. It happened in Saskatchewan in 1952, and it could happen again. If an outbreak of FMD occurred, the virus could spread rapidly to all parts of Canada through routine livestock movements. Unless detected early and eradicated immediately, economic losses would be extensive. Aside from obvious losses in milk and livestock production, FMD is a trade issue, and its occurrence would result in immediate loss of our export markets for livestock and livestock products. International trade markets could be shut down for a minimum of 18 months, and clean-up could cost billions of dollars.

So what can you do now to be able to react when a disease threatens your herd or the provincial herd? Become familiar with and follow the Animal Disease and Containment Section of the Atlantic Dairy Farmers Emergency Management Plan (EMP). This section of the EMP addresses the need to report certain disease occurrences to your Vet and Board office. If warranted, the Board Manager will call together an Emergency Management Team (EMT) to decide the actions all producers should take to protect themselves, and the provincial and national herd, from further disease spread. The EMT will guide the industry through the emergency and work collaboratively with the provincial and federal governments. Please contact Kara Irving, Bernie MacDougall, or Dwane Mellish through the Board office for more information on the Atlantic Dairy Farmers EMP.

Canadian Quality Milk (CQM) Program... What happens this year?

by Gloria Martin, Quality Milk Program Coordinator

Your **CQM anniversary** is the “date of issue” written on your CQM certificate.

If that date is in 2006 or 2008, then your farm will be validated this year.

If that date is in 2007 or 2009, then your farm will receive a self-declaration this year. A random 5% of farms completing self-declarations will also undergo a validation.

***Validations** are scheduled 30 days on either side of your CQM anniversary. Upon being validated, you are expected to have your corrective actions completed and verified within the target date that is written on your validation report.

***Self-declarations** will be sent before your CQM anniversary. These forms must be fully and correctly completed and returned to DFNS before the “**DUE DATE**” written on the top of page one.

***If a producer cannot meet the validation & self-declaration timelines outlined above**, the producer can request an extension from DFNS. The producer should make the request before the due date. DFNS may grant a one-month extension. If after the one-month extension, the corrective actions are not completed and verified, another one-month extension may be requested. DFNS may grant a second extension, and accompanying it will be a warning indicating the situation and requesting that the corrective action(s) be taken and verified within 30 days or **the registration withdrawal process will be initiated. Registration withdrawal may result in the producer losing his/her CQM registration.** This has wider implications because all licensed dairy farms must be registered with the CQM program.

*Don't forget to take an **annual (compliant) water test** and have your equipment dealer complete Record 14B (**annual wash system evaluation**). You'll need to show them to the validator or include those dates in your self-declaration.*

Dairy Focus 2010 – Old Orchard Inn

Mark your calendars for the upcoming Dairy Focus being held on March 24-25, 2010. Please visit www.dairyfocusconference.com for registration forms and details.

Continue BSE Surveillance

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is asking cattle producers to continue to present eligible animals for testing under the national BSE surveillance program.

This program has been highly successful in demonstrating the low level of BSE in Canada, and continues to play an important role in our country's strategy for managing BSE. This program is also critical in maintaining domestic, as well as international, confidence in Canadian beef products.

Please contact the nearest CFIA office or your veterinarian to make arrangements for testing. The CFIA continues to provide financial support to offset the costs of veterinary examinations and carcass disposal (on-farm disposal or dead stock collection). For more information on the national BSE surveillance program, including details on cattle eligibility requirements, call 1-800-442-2342 or visit www.inspection.gc.ca.

Successful Intramammary Infusion

Intramammary treatment of all quarters is an important part of the drying-off process. To achieve success, the following procedure is recommended:

1. Milk-out the udder completely;
2. Disinfect teat ends, starting with the farthest from you. Rub the teat ends for a few seconds with an alcohol pad. Use a fresh pad for each teat;
3. Insert the cannula in the teat canal to a maximum depth of 3 mm (1/8 of an inch), starting with the nearest to you;
4. Gently infuse the antibiotic preparation into each quarter;
5. Once infusion is completed, dip each teat in an approved teat dip solution.

Studies have shown that partial insertion of the cannula (to a maximum depth of 3 mm or 1/8 of an inch) in the teat canal avoids damaging teat end tissue and reduces new infection cases by 50%.

For more practical information and resources about udder health, visit www.mastitisnetwork.org and register right away to receive our *Mastitis-Flash* electronic bulletin.



Réseau canadien de recherche
sur la mammite bovine
Canadian Bovine Mastitis
Research Network

Milk Production and Pricing

by Esben Arnfast, Finance and Systems Administrator

Milk production during December was 18,456 kgs of butterfat per day, which continued the expected increasing trend for this time of the year. November and October production figures were 18,186 and 17,992 kgs/day, respectively. The butterfat test declined slightly from November's high of 4.01 kgs/hl to 3.976 kgs/hl. That test remains above last December's average of 3.962 kg/hl, but a difference of 1.4 hundredths versus 3.9 points difference comparing November to last year.

Effective December 1, 2009, quota allocated to producers has been adjusted downward from 18,245 kgs of butterfat per day to 18,078 kgs of butterfat per day. That new quota allocation is less than the December daily production figure above. This will increase the November NS continuous quota position of -1.33 closer to zero. This is a shift from our position, which moved down every month since the beginning of the current dairy year. The trend of climbing towards an over-quota position will likely continue for the normally higher production winter months and into the spring.

The NS transportation rate has increased to \$2.53/hl from the previous couple of months where it had stabilized at \$2.50/hl. All of the P5 provinces showed increases in costs pooled for the month of November. November's average in-quota milk price rebounded to \$78.18 after two consecutive months below the 12-month average. The pooling adjustment was mainly responsible for the improvement, decreasing to slightly over \$300,000 after being above \$1 million for two months. The dramatic change in the pooling adjustment was a result of high amounts of special class products declared during October and November.

An increase in the value of utilization reported by processors during the month of December further improved the price. Although a significant amount of skim milk powder was sold in the low-valued class for animal feed, very little butterfat was purchased by processors at special class prices. It is worth noting that a significant volume of milk received from producers during the last week of December was shipped to Quebec and not processed in Nova Scotia. These arrangements were necessary for the possible work stoppage at the NS "plant of last resort". This was probably a factor in limiting some special class production that usually takes place in December. January production is expected to be more typical, and as a result we should expect more special class utilization to accompany a higher pooling obligation for December.

Continuous Quota Positions

Provincial positions at the end of November, expressed in percent of total annual quota, are shown below. Most of the provincial positions changed very little from last month indicating provinces are just filling their quota. No provinces were over-quota. The upper limit is being reduced by 0.1% per month until it reaches 0.5% in January.

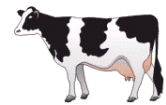
Alta.	- 2.05%	Sask.	- 0.11%	Ont.	-1.07%	NS	- 1.33%	PEI	- 0.83%
BC	- 0.01%	Man.	+ 0.44%	Que.	-2.33%	NB	- 0.26%	NL	- 9.44%

Milk Marketing Report December 2009

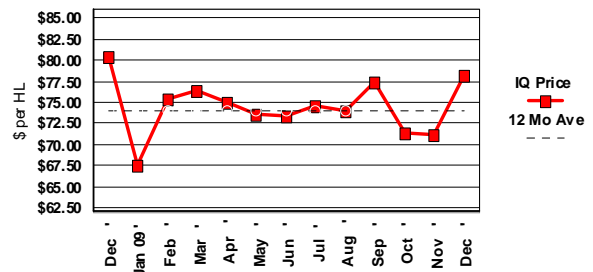
PRODUCTION	2009	2008
Average Litres/Day	464,227	463,948
Average kg Butterfat/Day	18,456	18,379
Average Composition, kg/hl		
Butterfat	3.9756	3.9614
Protein	3.3464	3.3565
Other Solids	5.6655	5.6522
Bulk Haulage (\$/hl)	2.53	2.79

PRODUCER PRICES	Butterfat (\$ per kg)	Protein (\$ per kg)	LOS (\$ per kg)	Avg. per HL
December In-Quota	11.3048	6.9444	1.7638	78.18
December Over-Quota	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00
January Over-Quota	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.00

TOTAL ACTIVE PRODUCERS:
251



**NS Average In-Quota Producer Price
Per HL basis**



Fluid Utilization Percentage

