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Milk - Expanded Nutrition & Family Programs Michigan State University Cooperative Extension Service September 1977 6 pages

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# Expanded Putrition & Family Programs

# Milk

## THE BIG IDEA (Your Goal)

When I (the aide) have taught this lesson, the homemaker will be able to:

1. **Compare** the cost per serving of different forms of milk.

2. **Select** milk for quality, food value, and economy.

3. **Know** the number of servings of milk needed daily.

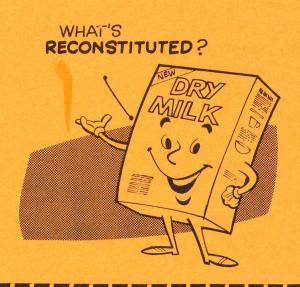
# FACTS BEHIND THE BIG IDEA (For You to Show and Tell the Homemaker)

• Milk is a basic food that everyone in the family needs every day.

- Milk and milk products are rich in calcium.
- Milk contains high quality protein, riboflavin, and other vitamins and minerals.
  - Whole milk is a source of vitamin A.

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• Vitamin D is added to homogenized milk, and vitamins A and D to dry milk.



• Unless you have some milk, cheese or ice cream each day, it's difficult to get as much calcium as you need.

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• You can buy milk in many forms.

#### **Daily Milk Needs**

Children under 9 — 2-3 cups

9-12 years old - 3 or more cups

Teens — 4 or more cups

Adults - 2 or more cups

### **CUT MILK COSTS**

- \$ Nonfat dry milk usually costs much less than fresh milk. Use it in cooking or as a beverage.
- \$ Buy nonfat dry milk in as large a package as you can store and use without waste.

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- \$ Store brands of nonfat dry milk are usually cheaper than nationally advertised brands. Small, individual packs are more expensive than regular packages.
- \$ Mix equal amounts of fresh, whole milk and reconstituted, nonfat dry milk for drinking.
- \$ Evaporated milk costs less than fresh milk but more than nonfat dry milk.
- \$ Save a few cents per quart by buying milk in containers larger than quart size.
- \$ Save a few cents when you buy milk in a carton instead of a plastic jug.

### COMPARE COSTS OF MILK PRODUCTS

Look at different milk products. Think about how much nutrition they provide for the money.

Compare the cost of 1 cup fresh, whole milk with:

 — 1 cup of milk in different forms — evaporated, nonfat dry.

 $-1\frac{1}{2}$  cups ice cream needed to supply the same amount of calcium found in milk.

-  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of pasteurized process cheese needed to supply the same amount of calcium found in milk.

### THINGS TO DO BEFORE VISIT

Check your files for suggestions on how to get more milk into family meals and snacks. Figure out how much milk your family drinks each week. Estimate how much this milk costs if you use fresh, whole milk **or** nonfat dry milk.

### HOW DO YOU KNOW SHE LEARNED?

Listen to the homemaker as she talks. What kind of questions is she asking? How does she react to the price comparisons you have made during the lesson? Ask her to name some ways she might save on her milk bill. How does she respond?

#### **REFERENCES (Available in Your State)**

The Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture offers its programs to all eligible persons regardless of race, color, or national origin, and is an equal opportunity employer.

Cooperative Extension Work: United States Department of Agriculture and State Land-Grant Universities Cooperating.

Issued September 1977.

# Expanded Putrition & Family Programs

# Milk

(A/V)

(Use this sheet on home visits)

#### THE BIG IDEA

When you compare the nutritive value and cost of different forms of milk, you can choose the milk product that provides the greatest nutritive value for the money.

### HOW TO PRESENT THE BIG IDEA

Explain why milk is important.

**Show** the homemaker how to compare the cost of a cup of milk:

Form	Quantity	Purchase Price	Price per Cup
Whole Milk	1 gallon half-gallon 1 quart		
Dry Milk	20 quarts 10 quarts 1 quart		
Evaporated Milk	13 ounces		

**Using** the handout, figure the amount of milk the homemaker will need to purchase each week.

**Decide** how different forms of milk can be used to satisfy her family and stretch the milk dollar.

### HOW DO YOU KNOW SHE LEARNED?

Ask the homemaker to point out the best buy as you discuss and figure the costs per serving. Can she suggest changes she can make in her milkbuying habits?

# EXPANDED NUTRITION & FAMILY PROGRAMS

Cooperative Extension Service 

Michigan State University 
East Lansing, Michigan 48824

10-b

# Ways to Serve Nonfat Dry Milk

# Which is the right one for you?



INSTANT NONFAT DRY MILK

## FLUID MILK FROM NONFAT DRY MILK

**For 1 cup fluid milk.** Add 1/3 cup instant nonfat dry milk to 1 cup water. Stir to mix. Chill for drinking.

#### For about 1 quart fluid milk.

Add 1-1/3 cups instant nonfat dry milk to 4 cups water. Stir to mix. Chill for drinking.

#### **Buttermilk**

Mix 3 cups instant nonfat dry milk and 3 cups lukewarm water. Add ½ cup fresh buttermilk. Cover. Let stand at room temperature about 8 hours until thickened. Stir until smooth. Cover and chill. Makes 6½ cups.

# HALF WHOLE MILK AND HALF NONFAT DRY MILK

Blend equal parts of whole, fresh milk with reconstituted nonfat dry milk. Stir. Refrigerate.

#### **Orange Cooler**

Prepare 4 cups of reconstituted nonfat dry milk in pitcher. Add a 6-ounce can of orange juice concentrate and 3 tablespoons sugar. Stir. Refrigerate for several hours. Stir again. Pour into 4 glasses.

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Compar	re Cost	S		(H)
How much milk doe	es my family drir	nk each day? _		
How much milk do	they drink each	week?		
	mills anot0			
How much will this		Cost of	Price	Cost of Milk For One Week
	Size of	Cost of	Price	
How much will this	Size of Container	Cost of	Price Per Quart	

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