

The average annual expenditure of a farm household is 24,093 leva (\$ 240.93), which amounts to 3,950 leva (\$ 39.50) per head. In the following table the different items of the annual expenditure are given.

The Bulgarian farm household is to a great extent selfsufficing, i. e. it uses mainly products and materials produced on the farm. On the average, the home-grown products and materials amount to 16,793 leva (\$ 167.93), or 69.70% of the total expenditure, while those bought on the market amount to only 7,300 leva (\$ 73) or 30.30%.

The main occupation of the members of the studied farm households is agriculture. The members of only 24.28% of the households have a side — line occupation besides agriculture. The income of the side-line occupation influences the total expenditure of the household. The average annual expenditure of household with a side-line occupation is larger — 25,327 leva (\$ 253.27), as compared with an average annual expenditure of 23,612 leva (\$ 236.12), for the households without a side-line occupation.

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**The food** of the farm household in Bulgaria is very undiversified. It consists mainly of flour (bread) — 72%, then of meat — 10%, of dairy products and eggs — 6%, vegetables — 5%, fruits, grapes, mellons etc. — 4%, alcoholic beverages (wine, liquor etc.) — 2%, and sugar, rice and others — only 1%. The average quantities per year and per consuming unit of some of the more important food products are as follows: flour (bread) — 352.700 kgr., meat — 27.490 kgr., fish — 0.450 kgr., lard — 4.858 kgr., butter — 1.100 kgr., vegetable oils (sunflower oil and others) — 5.680 lits., milk — 67.58 lits., cheese (Bulgarian white cheese, kashkaval and others) — 9.470 kgr., eggs — 71 pieces, sugar — 2.050 kgr., rice — 2.725 kgrs., fresh vegetables — 109.500 kgrs., beans, peas and others — 13.260 kgrs., potatoes — 17.500 kgrs., fresh fruits — 24.030 kgrs., grapes — 81.610 kgrs. and wine — 30.480 lt.

The home-grown products comprise some 82.60% of the total expenditure for food, while those supplied from the market, mostly from the grocery store, — only 17.40%.

The food received daily by a consuming unit is equal to 3,408 calories and is enough for the up-keep of the body and for the heavy physical work. The food of the farmer in Bulgaria is lacking in fats. Through the large quantity of bread the farmer consumes more carbohydrates.

**Clothing** is the second largest item of the farm household expenditure. The clothing materials are supplied mainly from the market. 63.46% of the total expenditure for clothing is spent on the market, and only 36.54 of it are materials produced on the farm. Even though the materials are supplied mainly from the market the clothing is usually prepared in the household.

**Shoes** are supplied mainly from the market — 92.19% of the total expenditure for shoes. The shoe-materials produced on the farm comprise only 7.81%. The following types of shoes are used by the members of the farm household: leather moccasins — 65.78%, ready-made leather