

shoes — 15·68%, rubber shoes and moccasins — 8·89%, slippers — 4·87% and rubber overshoes — 4·78%.

Heating. The following materials are used for heating in the household: wood, coal, straw, corn stalks, dried manure, sunflower stalks, vine stalks etc. Most of the households (97·63%) are using wood produced on the farm. Coal is used in only 8·42% of the households. The other heating materials are remnants left on the farm from the plants and the live-stock.

Lighting. Kerosene is the main lighting material used in the farm household. 72·52% of the households are using kerosene. Only 6·29% of them have electric light.

The cultural needs (books, theater, school tuition and fees, fees of reading societies etc.) of the members of the farm household are satisfied only to a limited degree. The largest expenditure is for supporting the children in the school.

Personal needs. This item comprises the expenditures for drinking (wine, liquor etc.), for tobacco, coffee and others. These expenditures are incurred because of deeply rooted habits. They are made usually by the men.

The expenditure for religious needs — church, religious rites and ceremonies and others are very small.

Medical help is used very rarely in the farm household — usually in case of a serious sickness. More often the children are suffering.

The environment, or the material surrounding in which lives the farm family is not on a high level in respect to hygiene and conveniences. The average family of six members lives in only one room or two, but there are families of nine members living in only one room. In many of the households the preparation of the food is done in the sleeping room. There are not enough beds and bed-covers. The members of 11·22% of the households are not using beds but are sleeping on the floor. Only 43·56% of the households have a separate kitchen, but in most of these a dish-rag and a canal for the dish-water are lacking. 17·37% of the households do not have a toilet.

Expenditure for labor. The woman takes an even share with the man in the work on the farm. Not only this, but she does also the heavy part of the housekeeping work. The largest part of the labor spent in the household is used for preparing the clothing and secondly, for preparing the food, in taking care of the children etc. There is a seasonal variation in the labor expenditures: during the summer season, for instance, less labor is used for the preparation of the clothing but more for the preparation of the food, while during the winter season — is the opposite. 13·41% hours are required per day for the housekeeping work, of which only 39 minutes per child are devoted to taking care of and educating the children of the family. In this, the men are helping with only 6·09%.