

National Payroll Near 3 Billion; Welfare Plan Costs Big Factor

Testifying to its continuing progress and fundamental strength, the United States is on the verge of establishing another economic landmark—a \$300 billion annual payrolls.

Figures contained in the national accounts as compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce show that total compensation of the nation's jobholders on both public and private payrolls hit a new high of more than \$297 billions in the third quarter of this year on a seasonally adjusted annual basis. The first three quarters average out to \$294 billions as compared with under \$278 billions for all of 1959.

Role of Welfare Plans

The third quarter figure consisted of \$275 billions in direct wage and salary payments, and an additional sum of more than \$22 billions paid by employers as supplements for the benefit of their workers, primarily contributions to Social Security and payments into private pension and retirement funds, group and health insurance programs, and other welfare plans. These figures are seasonally adjusted annual rates, and do not include the cash equivalent of a variety of other fringe benefits enjoyed by the average jobholder today.

Compensation of employees now represents 70 cents of every dollar of the entire national income, and this proportion over the years, has shown a greater growth trend than that of the economy as a whole. For example, the ratio was less than 64 cents of the national income dollar a decade ago in 1950, and, back in 1929 it was little more than 58 cents.

Obviously payroll is the backbone of the nation's purchasing power, and the principal source of the people's spending and saving records which have done so much to bring the economy to its present level. It must be recognized at the same time that payroll is the principal cost in production and distribution of goods and services.

Dominance of Private Sector

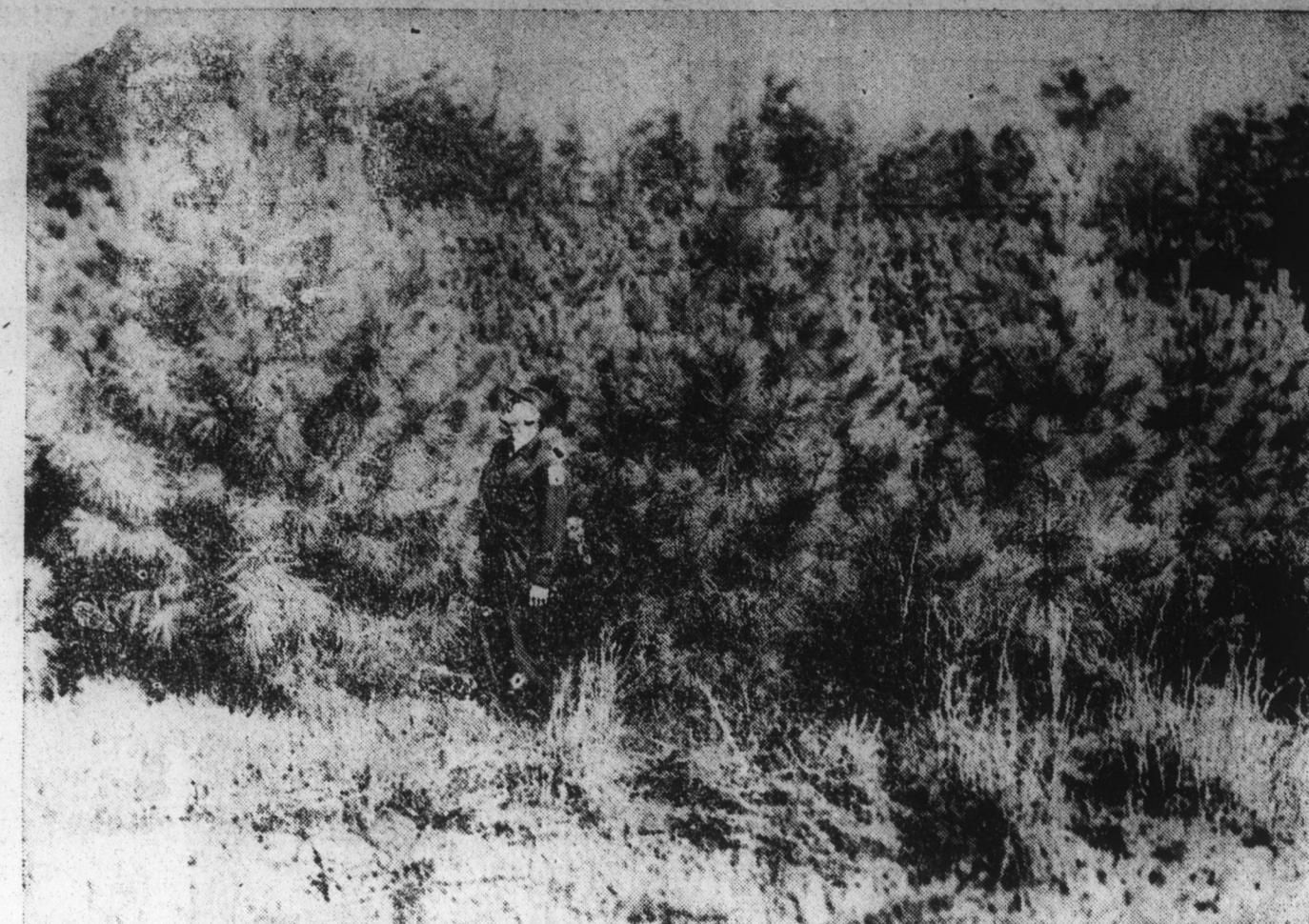
Two things stand out particularly in a breakdown of the payroll figures by composition and origin. One is the predominately free enterprise nature of our economy despite tendencies toward increasing Government orientation for years. The private sector of the economy is the source of more than 80 cents of every dollar of payroll, a proportion which has shown only minor changes in recent years.

The other significant factor is the expansion of the supplements provided by employers to help protect the nation's jobholders against the economic impact of death, disability, unemployment, and retirement. Over the 1950-60 period, for example, these supplements to direct wage and salary payments have practically tripled, from less than \$8 billions in 1950 to a current annual rate of approximately \$22 billions, a rate of growth of about twice that of the entire payroll account and well over double that of national income in the period.

An analysis of the sources of livelihood of the working population shows manufacturing far out in front in this respect. In 1959, for example, the payroll account in manufacturing added up to just under \$93 billions, three-quarters greater than in 1950. Manufacturing has been the source of about one-third of the nation's payroll as far back as figures are available.

Trade and Government

The No. 2 source of payroll in most years has been wholesale and retail trade taken together, but it is now being challenged by Government (Federal, State and local combined). In fact, aggregate wages and salaries plus supplements paid by Government last year added up to just under \$49 billions and was a few hundred millions higher than the comparable \$48½ billion total for the trade classification. In this respect, the feature of the past decade has been the State and local government



Pictured above is a typical 5-year-old pine tree plantation averaging 10 feet in height. The N. C. Department of Conservation and Development has 95,000,000 forest tree seedlings to distribute this winter. Applications for these trees can be secured from the State Forester at Raleigh or from R. C. Stivey, Chowan County Forest Ranger; county agent's office or the local soil conservation office. Prices for pine seedlings are \$5.00 per 1,000. Frank White, Jr., of Chowan County has a planting machine and will do the planting at a nominal price. Assistance for purchasing trees is available by applying at the ASC office at the rate of \$12 per acre. Farmers are urged to take advantage of this great opportunity to "make money" from that un-used land and help make North Carolina a more prosperous and attractive state.



BIKE FIGHT—Way up in the air, 4-year-old Richard Blake manages an uneasy smile for the benefit of the photographer and Jane Britnell, 6. The 75-year-old relic is mounted outside a bicycle shop in Worcester Park, Surrey, England.

payroll account, which more than doubled in the period and last year topped that of the Federal Government for the first time since 1940.

Taken together, manufacturing, trade and Government provided 68 cents of the nation's payroll dollar. The balance came from a variety of industries and trades, including services, construction, transportation, and the classification of finance, insurance and real estate.

But How About The Steak?

Diner: "I've been waiting half an hour for that steak."

Waiter: "Yes, sir, I know you have. If everyone was as patient as you, this would be a better world."

SPORTS AFIELD

By Ted Kassing

Failure to retrieve a fallen quail, grouse, duck or any other game species simply amounts to plain, unadulterated waste that should be considered unforgivable unless a determined and conscientious effort is made to save it, comments Henry P. Davis, Sporting Dogs Editor of Sports Afield Magazine.

Each season thousands of hunters, either careless or too lazy to make an honest retrieving effort, cause a loss of several million dead or wounded ducks which would have made a substantial contribution to the family's larder if a little well-directed energy was expended. A similar situation exists in the ranks of upland game hunters, probably to a lesser extent.

An excellent way, perhaps the only way, to cope with this wasteful situation is to use a retriever. His ability to find game will not only enhance your game bag, but will double your pleasure afield.

Many pheasant hunters do not use dogs, and thereby miss a large portion of the fun that goes with hunting. They argue that the wily ringneck will ruin any pointing dog in time, owing to his running proclivities. Admittedly, the pheasant is a hard bird to handle, but many seasoned or experienced bird dogs learn to solve that running problem by circling the bird and heading him off before he takes to the air, often frightening him so badly that the bird will almost have to be booted out of the cover.

Quail are becoming increasingly wary with the passing of each season. Seldom do we find the easy single shooting of by-gone days when a flushed covey would fan out in an open sedge-field to become individual and

easy marks for crack gunners. Here the retrieving dog comes into his own and thousands of bobwhite are brought to hand which would never grace a hunter's table were it not for the ability of his dog to scent out and find the dead or wounded game.

It is duck hunting, however, that the worth of the retriever is best exemplified. Whether it be shooting over open water or marsh lands from blinds, jump shooting from boats, pass shooting, or sky-busting highflyers in the heavy pin oak flats of the Southland, a retriever such as the Chesapeake, Labrador or Golden, or an Irish or American water spaniel will prove his true worth as an important factor in successful waterfowling.

Many of these dogs display an almost uncanny ability to mark birds down, whether it be in woods, water or fields. Quail and pheasant hunters are rapidly recognizing the value of retrieving dogs.

TRY A HERALD CLASSIFIED

MERRY CHRISTMAS



A friendly Christmas "Hello" to all our wonderful friends. May this season be a happy one for you and yours.

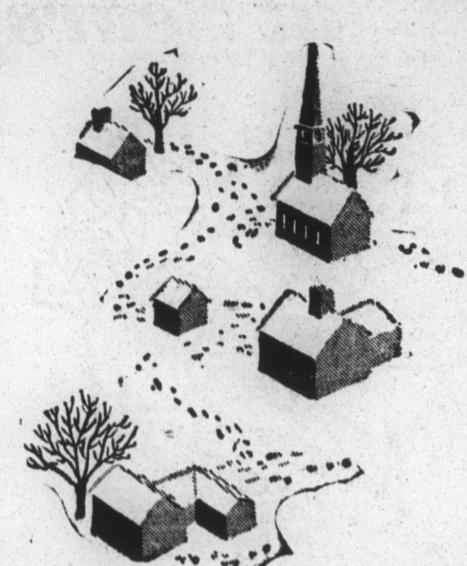
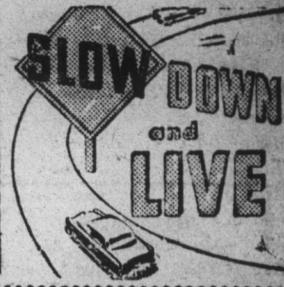
Four Fire Alarms During November

Fire Chief W. J. Yates reports that Edenton firemen answered four alarms during November, two of which were in Edenton and two out of town. For the Edenton fires the firemen were out one hour and 15 minutes and out of town two hours and 15 minutes. The firemen were on the air 15 seconds in Edenton and 20 seconds out of town. They traveled five miles in Edenton and 30 miles out of town. For the Edenton fires 300 feet of hose was laid and 900 feet out of town. Twelve feet of ladder were raised for the out-of-town fires.

Thirty-four volunteers responded for the Edenton fires and 40 out of town.

Property involved included \$45,000 in Edenton and \$8,500 out of town. Damage in Edenton was estimated at \$50 and \$2,856 out of town. Insurance in Edenton was \$21,500 and \$5,000 out of town.

During the month the firemen held one fire drill, answered eight still alarms, refilled 16 fire extinguishers, painted 16 hydrants and worked 25 hours on repairing Christmas toys.



May peace and joy abide with you at this Holiday Season.

**Best Wishes
of the
Season**

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