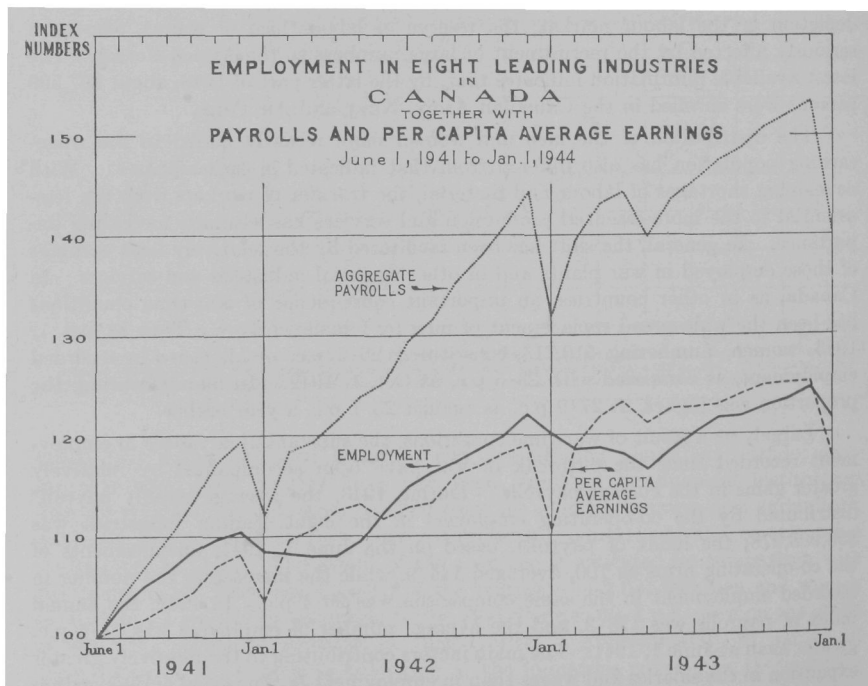


in addition, there is a considerable amount of overtime work. (2) The payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers; the rates at which this bonus has been calculated have been increased on more than one occasion since its institution. (3) The progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work. In certain cases, higher wage-rates have also been authorized.

In spite of these main factors reacting favourably upon the current payrolls, the average weekly earnings of the typical wage-earner have not shown advances commensurate with those in the index of aggregate payrolls, due to the continued dilution of labour and other factors. Nevertheless, the growth in the average earned income, as indicated in these statistics, has been noteworthy; in the period from June 1, 1941, when the payroll record in its present form was commenced, to Dec. 1, 1943, the per capita average earnings have arisen by 25.2 p.c. The weekly figure in the case of the eight leading industries in 1943 was \$30.78; if finance is included, the mean was \$30.79. These averages considerably exceed those of \$28.56 in the eight leading industries and \$28.61 in the nine industrial divisions, in 1942.

The accompanying chart depicts the general trends of employment and of payrolls in the period from June 1, 1941. The relatively greater rise in the disbursements than in employment is striking; the reasons for the disparity in the



rates of increase have already been given. The occasional interruptions in the generally upward movement in the payrolls have been due, in the main, to losses in working time over holidays, notably at the year-end, and at the Easter season. These factors were reflected also in a lowering of the average weekly earnings of the