

NOVEMBER SURPLUS: During November budgetary revenues amounted to \$322.1 million and budgetary expenditures to \$318.2 million, resulting in a surplus of \$3.9 million for the month compared with a surplus of \$52.1 million in November, 1951. For the first eight months of the fiscal year the surplus was \$291.9 million, a decrease of \$264.6 million from the surplus of \$556.5 million for the corresponding period in 1951, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Douglas C. Abbott, announced on December 23.

Budgetary revenues in November were \$14.1 million more than the total of \$308 million received in November 1951. Individual income tax collections were \$13.6 million and customs import duties \$3.5 million higher while excise duties yielded \$2.7 million more than in November, 1951. Corporation income tax collections, however, were down by \$2.5 million and excise tax receipts by \$3.3 million as compared with November, 1951.

OLD AGE SECURITY

The decrease in excise tax collections is, of course, accounted for by the fact that while last year all receipts from the 10 per cent sales tax were credited to budgetary revenues, in 1952 only 8 of the 10 per cent was so credited, the other 2 per cent going into the Old Age Security Fund. When the amount credited to the Fund is added to the total excise tax receipts, there is a net increase of \$9.4 million in collections for the month.

For the fiscal year to date revenues amounted to \$2,686.8 million. With two-thirds of the year elapsed, this is approximately 63 per cent of the total forecast for the year as a whole. It is \$218.9 million more than the total of \$2,468 million collected during the corresponding period of 1951.

Budgetary expenditures for November, at \$318.2 million, were \$62.3 million more than the total of \$255.9 million for November, 1951. This was due mainly to increases of \$40 million in defence expenditures (that is, in the expenditures of the Departments of National Defence and Defence Production), \$9.1 million in subsidy and tax rental payments to provinces, \$2.7 million in expenditures of the Department of Veterans' Affairs (principally for disability pensions and veterans' allowances), and \$2 million in payments of old age assistance and blind persons' allowances (excluding pension payments out of the Old Age Security Fund to persons 70 years of age and over).

For the first eight months of the fiscal year expenditures amounted to \$2,395 million, or about 56 per cent of the total of \$4,270 million forecast in the budget for the fiscal year as a whole. At this date last year \$1,911.5 million or approximately 51 per cent of the total expenditures for the year had been made.

Defence expenditures amounted to \$152.5 million in November as compared with \$112.5 million in November, 1951. This brings the average for the past three months to \$153.6 million which is still considerably below the average monthly expenditure of \$177.1 million for which Parliament has made provision. For the first eight months of the fiscal year defence expenditures amounted to \$1,035.8 million. This is \$330.7 million more than the total defence outlay of \$705.1 million for the corresponding period last year, an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

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5,290,000 WORKERS: The Monthly Labour Force Survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics relating to the week ended November 22, 1952, indicated that there were 5,290,000 in the civilian labour force, 80,000 more than at the beginning of November, 1951. The civilian labour force includes all civilians 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, (a) worked for pay or profit, or did unpaid work on a family farm or in a family business, (b) had a job but did not work, or (c) were looking for work.

Out of the total civilian labour force of 5,290,000 there were 5,047,000 persons working full or part time during that week; 129,000 had jobs but did not work at them because of bad weather, temporary lay-off, illness, labour dispute, vacation or other reason; and another 114,000 did not have jobs and were seeking work. The comparative figures for the week ending November 3, 1951, were 4,991,000, 119,000 and 100,000, respectively.

Of the 5,047,000 who worked during the week, 4,680,000 worked a full week (defined as 35 hours or more) and 367,000 worked part of the week. Of the latter, 243,000 normally work part time; 21,000 others were on short time, and 11,000 were on temporary lay-off part of the week; 27,000 were away because of illness, 30,000 because of bad weather, and the balance of 35,000 because of industrial dispute, lost or found job during the week, vacation or for other reason.

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\$108,207,000 FOR MOVIES: Canadians spent an unprecedented high total of \$108,207,000 on motion picture entertainment in 1951, an increase of 15 per cent over the 1950 total of \$94,152,000. At the same time the number of paid admissions increased three per cent to \$239,132,000 from 231,747,000 the year before. and per capita expenditure rose to \$7.72 from \$7.12.

There were 1,808 regular theatres in operation during the year and their receipts were boosted to \$90,986,000 from \$82,708,000 in 1950, while amusement taxes declined slightly to \$11,374,000 from \$11,445,000. All provinces shared in the increased receipts.