

with Meen over the age of the crater, holding it was pre-glacial. His photography of the area is now considered to be proof of glaciation on the crater's rim.

#### Dr. Currie's findings

In 1962, Dr. K.L. Currie of the Geological Survey undertook the most exhaustive single study ever made of the crater. Currie worked not only through the 45-day ice-free period that year but camped on the ice to complete his studies after freeze-up.

Currie issued the first serious challenge to the meteoritic theory, suggesting that the crater could have been caused by the "collapse of a fluid-supported dome". In other words, he argued that molten rock may have pushed up a high "bubble" at some early age in the earth's evolution. The crater may have been formed when this bubble burst and collapsed in upon itself.

In the Geological Survey of Canada bulletin *Geology of the New Quebec Crater* (1966), Currie wrote that his theory "explains all the geological evidence and is at least as plausible as the impact theory".

Geologists agree that a final resolution of this debate will await an examination of the rocks at the bottom of Lac Cratère.

For the present, the secret of the new Quebec crater is safe under a quarter-mile of crystal clear water.

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#### Consumer price movements

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) (1971=100) for Canada advanced 1.0 per cent to 141.2 in August from 139.8 in July. Food prices, which also moved up 1.0 per cent, accounted for nearly 30 per cent of the increase. Higher prices for shelter and transport-

ation each contributed an additional quarter. The index for all items excluding food rose 0.9 per cent. From August 1974 to August 1975, the total CPI registered an advance of 11.1 per cent.

Over half of the 1 percent rise in the food index was due to higher pork quotations which, on average at the beginning of August, were 6.9 percent over those of July and 41 percent over those of August last year. Higher egg prices and increased charges for restaurant food also contributed significantly to this advance. After declining in the preceding eight months, sugar prices moved up 19.6 per cent. Seasonally lower quotations for fresh vegetables, down 12.0 per cent, and the continued downward movement of prices for margarine and other fats and oils partly offset these increases.

The rise of 0.9 per cent in the index for all items excluding food was due in great part to higher shelter costs for both owned and rented accommodation and generally increased premiums for automobile and household insurance. Higher gasoline prices in certain provinces also contributed to this increase, as did increased charges for haircuts. Clothing prices, as has been the case since earlier this year, showed little movement.

Viewed in terms of goods and services, the price level of goods increased 0.7 per cent while those for services rose 1.7 per cent from July to August.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the all-items index advanced 0.9 per cent in August, including a 0.7 percent increase in the food index and a 0.9 percent rise in the index for all items excluding food.

In August, the current annual rate of change in the CPI based on the seasonally-adjusted movement since three months earlier, was 13.9 per cent, a rate similar to that experienced in the latter part of 1974.

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#### Labour force in August

Employment decreased and unemployment increased in August, giving a seasonally-adjusted employment rate of 7.3 per cent, up from 7.2 per cent in July. The adjusted rate in August 1974 was 5.3 per cent.

Employment, seasonally adjusted,

was estimated at 9,298,000, down 18,000 from the July figure. It decreased 22,000 for persons aged 14 to 24, increased for women 25 and over and remained about the same for men 25 and over.

The adjusted unemployment level increased 12,000 to 736,000 in August. The increase was 10,000 for persons 14 to 24 and 4,000 each for men 25 and over and women 25 and over.

Without seasonal adjustment, the labour force was estimated at 10,402,000 in August with 9,779,000 employed and 623,000 unemployed for an unemployment rate of 6.0 per cent. In July, the work force was 10,479,000 with 9,826,000 employed and 653,000 unemployed for a rate of 6.2 per cent. In August 1974, the labour force was 10,152,000 with 9,705,000 employed and 447,000 unemployed for a rate of 4.4 per cent.

Adjusted unemployment rates for the provinces, with July figures in brackets: Newfoundland 21.0 per cent (18.9 per cent); Nova Scotia 7.9 per cent (7.0 per cent); New Brunswick 11.9 per cent (10.7 per cent); Quebec 8.9 per cent (8.8 per cent); Ontario 6.2 per cent (6.3 per cent); Manitoba 3.5 per cent (2.6 per cent); Saskatchewan 2.7 per cent (2.9 per cent); Alberta 4.1 per cent (4.4 per cent); British Columbia 9.2 per cent (7.9 per cent). Because of small sample size in Prince Edward Island estimates of unemployment are subject to wide error and are not published.

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#### European flavour in Ontario

(Continued from P. 4)

This year's program, from September 19 to 28, offers more than 100 events, from open air wine gardens and wine-tastings to street parades and festive dances. For the first time, tours will enable visitors to see all steps involved in commercial winemaking.

"Oompah" bands, plump sausages, succulent cabbage rolls, smiling frauleins, frothy steins and decorative, beer halls combine to lure the thousands of annual visitors to the K-W Oktoberfest. This event, in its seventh year, takes place from October 10 to 18.

The nine-day program includes a range of activities from parades and ballet to baton-twirling contests, trap shoots, and visits to Kitchener's Farmers Market.

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