

NINETEENTH NATIONAL PARK

Kejimikujik, Canada's newest national park, in south central Nova Scotia, was opened officially last month by Mr. Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The 145-square-mile park is the nineteenth in Canada's national parks system, which stretches from Terra Nova, Newfoundland, to Mount Revelstoke, British Columbia. Its present services include a 250-site campground, a 50-site group-camping area, a supervised swimming beach, boating and sanitary facilities, a canteen, three picnic areas, and three hiking trails.

University-trained naturalists carry out an active interpretation program, including hikes and illustrated lectures, designed to explain the park's human and natural history to visitors.

The new park was first proposed for Nova Scotia in 1962, and, after a two-year study, development began in 1964, when the province turned over the land to the Federal Government.

The park has been zoned to provide for a gradual return of the land to its natural state and in certain areas, a complete wilderness atmosphere is maintained, where travel is by canoe or on foot. Small overnight shelters are provided.

HUMAN AND NATURAL HISTORY

Kejimikujik National Park, a gently-rolling wilderness, is threaded by numerous rivers and sprinkled with some 35 shallow lakes.

Micmac Indians, who inhabited the area long before the first Europeans settled the Nova Scotian coast, left rock carvings on the shores of Kejimikujik Lake. An Indian cemetery on the same lake is to be studied by the National Museum of Canada in 1970.

The park was once the site of extensive lumbering operations and, until recent times, drew sportsmen, who hunted and fished there. Today, with the exception of fish, all wildlife including white-tailed deer, beaver, muskrat, and squirrel is protected. About 100 species of bird, including the blue and gray jay, robin, junco, warbler, and gull are known to nest in the park.

Plantlife varies from the mayflower, violet and other wildflowers that carpet the wooded areas in spring, to forests of red oak, sugar and red maple, beech, pine, and birch. It is believed that some of the islands in Kejimikujik Lake are covered by a relict forest (vegetation that has never been disturbed).

HOUSING STARTS IN JULY

Preliminary figures released recently by the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation show that 14,955 dwelling units were started in Canada's towns and cities during July.

Urban starts for the first seven months of 1969 now total 100,055 dwelling units, some 17.4 per

cent, or close to 15,000, more units than during the same period last year. Contributing to this increase is a 20 percent increase in starts on apartments and other multiple dwellings and an 11.4 percent increase in starts on single-detached houses.

The July figures represent a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 187,300 units (the June rate was 201,000).

Actual starts of single-detached houses during July 1969 were up slightly to 4,500 units from 4,487 in July 1968. Multiple-dwelling starts declined from 10,830 units in July 1968 to 10,455 units in July 1969.

STANDARD SIZES FOR CHILDREN'S CLOTHES

Consumer and Corporate Affairs Minister Ron Basford has announced a nation-wide program to promote the use of the Canada Standard Size (CSS) label on children's clothing. Such a label on a garment means that it is sized according to body measurement rather than age.

During a press conference at which young models demonstrated the size differences within a single age-group, Mr. Basford said: "Many parents have complained to us about the trouble they have buying children's clothes which fit properly. Obviously, all eight-year-olds are not the same size and the consumer should be able to buy by measurement rather than age. Today we are launching a program to encourage manufacturers to produce children's clothes in Canada Standard Sizes, and we are urging mothers to buy only those items carrying the CSS label."

The CSS program is voluntary, but manufacturers wishing to use the standard label must obtain a licence from the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs and conform to the regulations. Abuse of such a licence could lead to its suspension or prosecution with a maximum penalty of \$5,000.

Mr. Basford said that the major retailers and manufacturers had welcomed the program and were assisting in its promotion because a better fit for children's clothes would mean fewer returns of merchandise. The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs is publicizing the CSS label in its *Consumer Communiqué*, in retail outlets across the country, in the press, and on radio and television.

The children's sizing-standard based on body measurements was developed by the Canadian Government Specifications Board, which includes manufacturers, retailers, consumers and government officials.

Says Mr. Basford: "There is a good deal of economic waste and inconvenience to the public because of the lack of acceptable standards in many lines of consumer goods. The Consumers' Association of Canada and other interested groups have long advocated the action we are taking today, and the establishment of standards in other commodities is receiving our closest attention."