

Spurred by thoughts of boys "After 15 miles," he went on, "I could feel myself going. I lay down, but each time I would think of the children and get up again."

At 10.45 p.m., when he was just about at the end of his strength, he found an unmanned plant belonging to the Calgary Power Company at Kinanaskis Lakes, about halfway to the highway. "I just couldn't have gone another step - I would have died right there," he said. "That telephone saved my life."

"The man on the other end told me how to get into the plant and then sent a ranger to pick me up."

The boys, meanwhile, had stayed in the truck as their father had told them, except to run up and down, now and then to keep warm. Rolf, the eldest, had walked down the road a little way to see if help was in sight.

They had never given up hope of being rescued. "I know he would come back," said Rolf of his father. "I knew he wouldn't forget us".

About three o'clock in the morning, just as they were succumbing to sleep, they saw the lights of the RCMP rescue truck.

### Canadian stamps produced with new ink

A new phosphor ink developed recently by the Canada Post Office is being used in the production of "Ottawa tagged" stamps.

The change comes as a result of properties in the phosphor that were found to be causing the phosphorescent chemical to migrate to and through other materials coming in contact with these stamps. While this effect is not harmful to health or safety, it can alter the condition and value of stamps in a collection if they become impregnated with the migrating chemical.

Stamps tagged for use in Ottawa bear phosphorescent lines in the side margins which activate the automatic facing and cancelling machines used at the Ottawa Post Office. There were two types of phosphor used, one for lithographic inks and one for gravure inks. It was the latter type that displayed the migrating properties.

The department suspended further

use of the gravure phosphor ink while it developed and tested the new, non-migrating ink now being used. The new ink uses the same type of phosphor as has been used in the lithography inks.

### Passport office for Winnipeg

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has announced that a regional passport office will be opened in Winnipeg in 1973. While the date of the opening has not yet been set, it is expected that the office will be functioning before the busy summer season.

The opening of an office in Winnipeg will extend to the Province of Manitoba the regional passport office, idea, which is designed to provide faster, more convenient and more "personalized" service to the Canadian travelling public.

With the remarkable growth in international travel in recent years, the demand for passport services has increased at a rate of 10 per cent *per annum*. In 1961, some 160,000 passports were issued and just short of 500,000 were produced in 1972. This means that passport facilities were provided to one in every 50 Canadians last year and that, by the end of 1972, some two million passports were in circulation.

To respond to this growing and highly seasonal demand for services, regional offices were opened in 1970 in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, and in 1972 in Halifax and Edmonton. They have been an unqualified success. The opening of the office in Winnipeg will provide citizens of that city and the surrounding area with passport facilities similar to those enjoyed by the residents of other major cities in Canada.

### Student employment

A total of 174,709 students were placed in jobs by Canada Manpower centres last summer - an increase of some 32,500 over the numbers placed in 1971, Manpower and Immigration Minister Robert Andras has announced.

A record 130,000 students, or 75 per

cent, found employment through 137 special Canada Manpower centres for students - more than double the 63,000 placed by the 119 CMCs operating in the summer of 1971.

Placements by region for both secondary and post-secondary students were: Atlantic, 16,452; Quebec, 35,287; Ontario, 74,597; Prairies, 34,271; Pacific, 14,102.

Forty per cent of the total student labour force registered in Canada for summer employment with the special centres, compared to 25 per cent in 1971. There were 376,000 secondary and post-secondary students registered at CMCs, compared to 212,000 in 1971 - a 77 percent increase in registrations.

### New Brunswick's gazetteer turns up strange names

Skunk Hollow, Deadmans Ledge, Squirrel Jump Gulch, Horseback Ridge - they sound like names out of old Western movies, but they're all in New Brunswick. So are Utopia, Sugarloaf Mountain, Upper and Lower California, and even Loch Lomond.

These are some of the 14,000 names of populated areas and natural features listed in a new edition of the *Gazetteer of Canada for New Brunswick* published for the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names by the Department of Energy Mines and Resources. The previous edition, issued in 1956, contained only 7,000 place names.

The gazetteer, in English and French, includes a glossary of terms, a map of New Brunswick showing counties and parishes, the exact geographical position of each place and a map with instructions on how to obtain maps of regions within the province on a scale of 1:50,000.

Other odd place-names found in the province are: Push and Be Damned Rapids, Pull and Be Damned Island, Slingdung Brook, Spit Shoal, Skull Island, Hells Kitchen (a ravine), Left Hand Leg (a bay), and The Old Sow (whirlpools). New Brunswick also has 33 Mud Lakes, four Devils Elbows (river bends), ten Dead Brooks, a Five Fathom Hole (a cove), the Kouchibouguac River and Scodawab-scook Bend. And there are some lyrical names as well: Diffin Heath,