

## VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY STAMP

A five-cent stamp to be released on June 5 by Canada's Post Office will commemorate the 300th anniversary of a perilous four-month voyage of discovery by the *Nonsuch* into Arctic waters. Historians credit the opening of Canada's West through the fur trade to the success of the voyage.

The new horizontal stamp, 40 by 24 mm., was designed by the British American Bank Note Company Limited, Ottawa, which will print 24 million of the issue. The virtually invisible mucilage used on two previous Canadian stamps will be used.

"Canada", in dark blue lettering, is printed vertically at the extreme left of the stamp; immediately adjacent is the *Nonsuch*, with billowing sails, in relatively calm blue seas against a backdrop of icebergs and the aurora borealis, in which shades of light green and rose are predominant. A white denominative "5" appears in the upper-right corner in a blue sky; at the lower right, in dark-blue water, white lettering consists of: "1968", "Voyage of the *Nonsuch*" and "Voyage du *Nonsuch*". The superstructure and masts of the ship are mainly in golden oak hue; pennants are in red and white.

### HISTORY OF VOYAGE

The originators of a plan to tap a vast fur potential by explorations through northern waterways were Médard Chouart, Sieur des Groseilliers and Pierre Esprit Radisson.

Sailing from Gravesend, England, on June 3, 1668, the tiny 43-ton 36-foot ketch *Nonsuch* "heaved to" on September 29 in James Bay at the mouth of a waterway which the adventurers christened Rupert River. Their point of landing was to become the site of Charles Fort which, in turn, became Rupert's House. It was here that the newcomers from the old world met the primitive Cree Indians, who displayed a significant lack of hostility. Obligated to winter in the unfamiliar harsh northern environment immobilized by heavy ice, the *Nonsuch* and her crew, commanded by Captain Zachariah Gillam of Boston, returned to London in October 1669 with a rich cargo of prime furs; it was this success which led Prince Rupert and 17 associates to obtain from Charles II their incorporation as The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay. The charter, a lengthy document of some 6,500 words, has been referred to by historians as the most far-reaching commercial document in British history.

### OVERSEAS SPORTS GRANTS

Over \$50,000 has been granted to national sports-governing bodies and agencies to support international competition other than Olympics.

The grants, made under the provisions of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Programme, will aid Canadian athletes in 16 sports in participating in world and North American championships and other international competitions.

The largest grant, \$11,828, went to the Canadian Track and Field Association to help send a Canadian

team to compete in England, Norway and Sweden. The money will cover half the travel costs for the 60 members in the Canadian contingent.

The Canadian Sports Parachuting Association will enter a team of 11 (five men, five women and a pilot) in the 1968 world championships in Austria with the aid of a grant worth \$6,110.

The Canadian Badminton Association was awarded a grant of \$5,445 to assist in sending the Ladies National Team into the American Zone competition, and, if successful, into the final round of the Uber Cup world championships in Japan in 1969.

A grant of \$5,000 to the Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association will assist in sending a Canadian team of 12 and three officials to the Para-Lympics in Tel Aviv, Israel, in November.

The Royal Canadian Golf Association received a grant of \$4,095 to help send four men to the 1968 world amateur team championships at Melbourne, Australia, and the Canadian Ladies Golf Association was awarded \$2,595 to send a team of three to the 1969 world championships in Sydney, Australia.

Other grants awarded recently under the Fitness and Amateur Sport Programme to assist Canadian participation in international competition included: archery (Ambassador Cup, Canada vs. U.S.A., \$2,000); cricket (international series, Canada vs. U.S.A., \$832); field hockey (West Indies tour, \$3,275); swimming (British Invitational Meet, London, \$1,360); synchronized swimming (national AAU championships, California, \$2,894); table tennis (North American championships, Detroit, \$578); water polo (Invitational Tournament, Havana, \$1,781); water skiing (world water-ski championships, Bogota, \$2,434); yachting (international class, world championships, England, \$850, and OK Dinghy, world championships, Norway, \$525).

### POTSHERDS AND DETERGENT

William J. Folan, John H. Rick and Walter Zacharchuk, archaeologists employed by the Canadian National Historic Sites Service, have devised a new use for old washing-machines. Artifacts covered with mud or clay can be cleaned in the machines, reducing 45 hours of work to one and saving enough money to finance an additional excavation each year.

The three archaeological researchers bought a second-hand washing machine for \$10, cut away the agitator fins from the central shaft, bolted a plastic garbage-can to the base of the shaft, and secured a circular, flat brush in the bottom of the can.

The artifacts were placed in the garbage-can, covered with warm water and detergent in preparation for the washing and rinsing process, which took only 15 minutes. The invention was so effective that in one test several bricks were washed with glass, ceramics, and clay-pipe bowls without breakage.

The inventors recommend a popular model so that the agitator unit can be moved to another machine when the machinery wears out. The average duration of the modified washing appliance is 200 hours.