

on to the summit of Everest. The Canadian climbers chosen to make the final ascent were the fittest of the climbers.

During the final climb the climbers each carried two oxygen tanks plus supplies in case they were forced to camp overnight on the way back from the summit. Weather conditions for both climbs were reported ideal by expedition officials in Kathmandu.

Mr. Skreslet said the last steps in reaching the summit in high altitudes are the toughest, even though the climbers are equipped with oxygen masks. "You'll take one step and then you'll inhale, then another and you exhale and you feel like you can't go another step," he said.

Congratulations were sent to the climbers by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and from the other members who had left the expedition.

In his telegram, Mr. Trudeau said the climbers had "captured the imagination of all Canadians and the attention of the world" in the climb.



CP Laserphoto

Pat Morrow reached the summit of Mount Everest on October 7.

One of the Sherpas with Mr. Skreslet, Sungdare, established a world record by reaching the top of Mount Everest for the third time.

(CANEVEREX, the promoting agency for the expedition have various items for collectors in commemoration of the success of the Canadian expedition — pins, crests, decals etc. All proceeds go towards the cost of the expedition. Orders should be sent to CANEVEREX at 1801 McGill College Avenue, Suite 530, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 1N3.)

Big business in recycled tires

British Columbia firms are turning discarded tires into usable products, reports the *Canadian Press*.

Some of the 2 million to 3 million rubber tires discarded each year in that province are being recycled into such diverse products as floating docks, fences and recreational floors.

Last year, Topper Floats of Delta, British Columbia processed 25 000 rubber tires for floating docks, platforms and mooring buoys.

Using a patented process, the company filled tires with polystyrene beads, then steam-pressed them to bond and evenly distribute the material that causes the tires to float.

Tire casings protect the material from marine growth, petroleum products and damage caused by debris and tides.

Don Downie, who owns and operates I and D Enterprises of Kelowna, British Columbia, makes rubber fencing from discarded tires.

This type of fencing is highly recommended by veterinarians to prevent injury to animals.

Rubber floors

North-West Rubber Mats Limited makes rubber flooring from tires in a converted barn on the Pitt River.

The plant, which opened in 1968, runs 24 hours a day, producing recreational flooring that can be used in ice arenas, gymnasiums for weightlifters and stables. Also manufactured are grooved horse trailer mats and mats for pickup trucks. The mats are shipped across Canada and the United States and as far away as Panama and New Zealand.

North-West also regrinds its die-cutter trimmings, with old fire casings, to produce experimental road-paving material of rubber and asphalt, originally developed in Sweden.

The rubber additive helps provide longer highway wear, more flexibility and reduces winter frost heaves. The mixture has been used in Saskatchewan and the United States.

Roads paved with new material

Last summer, three test strips totalling 735 metres were paved in Victoria, British Columbia as a demonstration area, using a combination of hot asphalt and rubber grindings.

The joint project between Victoria and

the provincial environment ministry is being monitored by the US highways administration laboratory in Vancouver, Washington.

OK Tires of New Westminster, British Columbia is one of the largest tire recyclers in the province, using about 158 000 radial and bias-ply tires a year.

Used tires, particularly radials, are not always in good supply. To meet the quota of 3 040 retreaded tires a week, three shifts work around the clock, inspecting thousands of tires for flaws such as cuts or damage to the sidewall and cord. Almost 60 per cent of the tires are rejected.

Funding for science centre

The federal government will contribute \$5.35 million towards construction of the Sudbury Science Centre which is expected to be a major tourist attraction in northern Ontario.

The funds, to be made available to the \$23.5-million project in fiscal year 1982-83, include \$4.1 million towards the capital cost of the project, \$1.25 million from a special employment fund and \$350 000 for displays from Energy, Mines and Resources Canada of seismic monitoring equipment and a weather monitoring unit from Environment Canada. An additional sum of up to \$100 000 will be contributed on an annual basis to the operating costs of the federal displays.

The \$5.35-million federal contribution joins \$5 million from INCO, \$1 million from Falconbridge, a \$7-million Lottario grant and \$3 million from the Ontario government in the form of an endowment grant. The centre is seeking private donors to make up the rest of the capital cost.

When in full operation, the centre located in Sudbury, Ontario, will produce directly or indirectly 130 jobs with a payroll of \$2.6 million. The estimated impact on the tourist industry in northern Ontario is estimated at 220 person-years in jobs and an additional \$11 million to the regional economy.

The Science Centre will be a world class facility containing outstanding educational, scientific and technical displays. It will employ a unique design concept and will represent a new step in the evolution of science museums. Incorporated in the centre's display program will be the Big Nickel Mine, a major exhibit of mining science, history and technology.