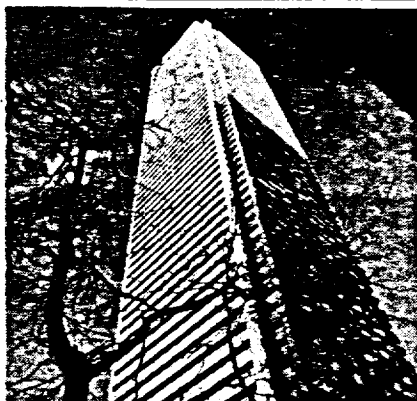


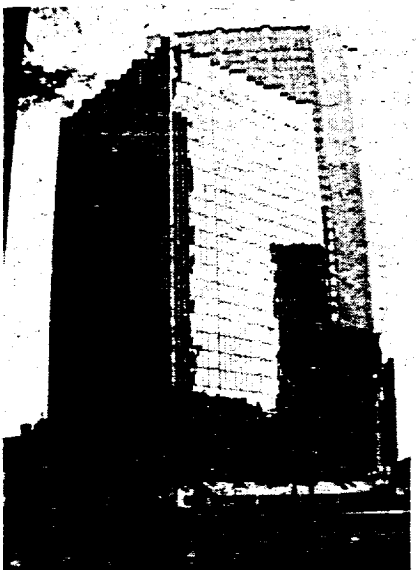
TORONTO



The First Bank Tower is the greatest of these, the largest bank building in the world, the tallest building outside the U.S.A., and the Ontario headquarters of the Bank of Montreal. This 285.2 m, 72-storey edifice is clad in over 46 400 m² of Carrara marble — more than Michelangelo ever saw. The work of Edward Durrell Stone and Vincent Furno, the Tower is the focal point of what will be the First Canadian Place, a complex covering almost three hectares.

Commerce Court, head office of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, is a grouping of four buildings around a unique courtyard. At 239.1 m, Commerce Court is the largest stainless steel-clad structure in the world — designed by I. M. Pei.

Another architectural giant, Mies van der Rohe designed the Toronto-Dominion Centre, headquarters of the Toronto Dominion Bank. The Centre consists of four main structures, the tallest of which is the 56-storey Bank Tower — only 225.7 m high.



Finally there's the 'Golden Skyscraper', the *pièce de résistance* of the Royal Bank Plaza. Two triangular towers — vertical pleats of shimmering bronze, pink granite and glass — are linked by a gigantic glass-covered plaza which incorporates a landscaped garden court. Webb, Zerafa, Menkes, Housden was the only Canadian firm to design one of these giant banking structures, all of which are located where the action is, in the heart of Toronto's financial district.

Fact! The Toronto Stock Exchange ranks third in volume of shares traded in North America after the New York and American Stock Exchanges.

A major redevelopment project in downtown Toronto is the Eaton Centre, a mercantile showpiece containing Canada's largest department store, the T. Eaton Co. Limited. This huge store has almost 93 000 m² of retail space spread over nine retail levels. It has the world's longest blouse bar and the largest cosmetic centre in North America. There are 300 other stores too, and an interior shopping mall topped by a vaulted glass roof that filters natural sunlight down through trees, fountains, and sunken garden courts, bringing the outdoors in.

Timothy Eaton (1834-1907), founder of the Eaton empire, opened his first department store in Toronto in 1869. With two policies he revolutionized the commercial practice of his times: by selling goods for cash at fixed prices and by guaranteeing "Goods Satisfactory or Money Refunded". As business prospered, he built up one of the largest department stores in North America and eventually opened branches in cities across Canada.

Canada's first general mail order catalogue was a T. Eaton innovation. At first it was printed in English and French and was often referred to as "the farmer's bible". It survived from 1884 until 1976 when it was abandoned for economic reasons. The largest mail-order house in Canada today is Simpsons-Sears conglomerate, another merchandising giant whose headquarters is in Toronto.



The world's highest post office can be found in Toronto — in the world's tallest free-standing structure, the CN Tower. It's 553.33 m from the top of the antenna mast to the ground. Commissioned as a communications centre, it holds antennas for 8 TV channels and 11 FM radio stations. It's got the world's highest restaurant too. Or so they say. On a clear day you can see Buffalo, N.Y.

Toronto has its "dream castle", a 98-room potpourri of Norman, Gothic and Romanesque styles, complete with a secret staircase and hidden panels. Casa Loma was built between 1911 and 1914 by Sir Henry Pellat, soldier, financier, industrialist, who had a life-long passion for castles from medieval times. Sad to say, Sir Henry's pocket book couldn't keep up with his dreams and the castle was taken over for taxes. It's now a museum and a fine example of one Torontonians' eclecticism.

The University of Toronto is Canada's largest with over 46,000 full and part-time students. It was here, in 1921, that insulin was discovered by Dr. Frederick Banting and Dr. Charles Best. Dr. Banting and Professor J.R. MacLeod (as head of the physiology department) were awarded the Nobel Prize for this achievement. Banting shared his half with Charles Best.

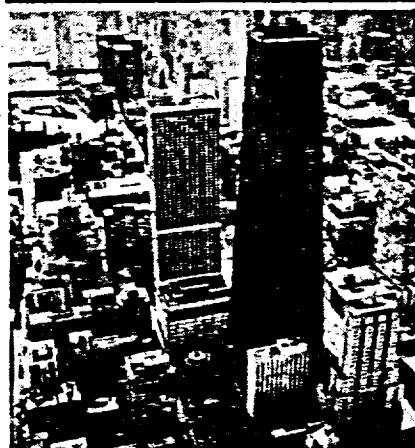
Field Museum, one of the world's largest natural history museums; the Brookfield Zoo; the famous Museum of Science and Industry and — Ripley's Believe It or Not Museum.

Then there's music. Both cities boast famous symphony orchestras, and both cities love jazz. Both cities have national league hockey, baseball, and football teams.

There's fine dining and a wide variety of cuisines — which brings us to the people. After all "What is the city but the people?"

It's really not important which city has the biggest this or built the tallest that. It is fun and interesting to discover that both have so much in common... and so much to boast about. And there's so much more. There's Toronto's new Metro Toronto Zoo and the new Science Centre; the Art Gallery of Ontario with the world's largest collection of Henry Moore sculptures; and futuristic Ontario Place. There's Chicago's Art Institute with one of the world's largest and most respected art schools; the

CHICAGO



Famous buildings in Chicago include the First National Bank, 259.3 m high and until recently the world's tallest bank building. In the plaza, the bank features a 21.3 m long mosaic by Marc Chagall.

There's also the Merchandise Mart, the world's largest commercial buying centre, and the Wrigley Building of chewing gum fame.

The city has been experiencing a recent building boom in skyscrapers. The tallest building in the world is here — the 447.9 m high Sears Tower, home of the Sears, Roebuck Company.

Then there's the John Hancock Centre, known locally as Big John. It's the world's largest combined office and apartment building, and the world's fifth tallest building.

The fourth tallest building is here too — the Standard Oil Building. Designed by Edward Durrell Stone, it stands 346.25 m high.



The Playboy Building has the world's most powerful aviation beacon, visible for 800 km — under ideal conditions.

A financial tidbit — the Midwest Stock Exchange, in value of stock traded, is second to the New York Stock Exchange in North America.

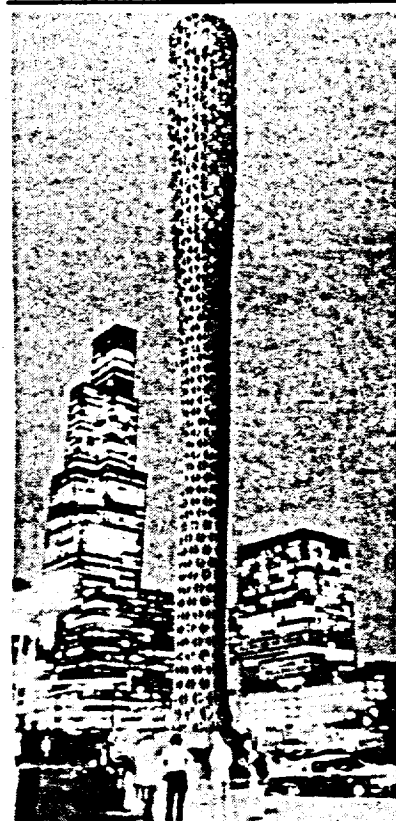
The heart of Chicago is known as the Loop because of the elevated transit tracks that girdle the central business district.

Here is famous State Street, created as a shopping area from a swampy piece of land after the Great Fire. "Meet me under the clock" refers to one of the world's largest department stores, Marshall Field and Company. A landmark for more than a century, the store has an inner court rising 13 storeys and a rotunda topped by a Tiffany dome made of 16 million separate pieces of glass.

Marshall Field (1834 - 1906) opened his great emporium in 1881 which quickly became notable for its customer innovations such as restaurants, personal shopping services, and home delivery. In an age notorious for its casual business ethics, Field was noted for the correctness of his. He operated a one-price store and insisted on good quality and courteous customer treatment.

A Chicagoan, Montgomery Ward, pioneered the mail order business in 1872 with a catalogue designed to serve rural markets. His judgment in choosing merchandise and a money-back guarantee ensured its success. That catalogue, with Sears-Roebuck's, makes Chicago today the mail order capital of America.

New is 74-storey Water Tower Place, a fashionable shopping and commercial complex built around Chicago's famous Water Tower. The turreted landmark was one of the few public buildings to escape the Great Fire.



Also new is Claes Oldenburg's lattice-work-steel baseball bat, or as it's more technically known, batcolumn. (Batman please take note!) Nearly 31 m high, it stands in front of the Social Security building.



Chicago has its Cubs, Hawks and Bears (read baseball, hockey and football teams)... and the world's largest post office. 26,000 people work here.

The University of Chicago, world famous for its advancements in research, is the site of the first atomic chain reaction, achieved by Nobel Prize winner Enrico Fermi on December 2, 1942.

They're what give these cities their vibrant life and colour. Both can boast a multiplicity of cultures, in the main a heritage of the Second World War. Today almost one-third of Chicago's population are Blacks, mainly from the southern U.S.A. who've brought their love of life and rich traditions to this gutsy city. In Toronto the largest non-WASP group are probably the Italians who numbered about one in eight of the city's inhabitants in the last census. Then there are the Germans and the Irish, the

Ukrainians and the Scandinavians, the Orientals, and the Indians, both East and West, and more, all flavouring the life and art of these sprawling lakeside cities. It's a cultural buzz!

Of course there are differences. A major one is size for Toronto has only about one-third the population of Chicago. But it's growing fast. In fact, Toronto is on its way to becoming a boom town as Chicago was, and continues to be, in the 20th century.