



Toronto Stock Exchange moves to hi-tech tower after 40 years on Bay Street.

opened in 1937, following the amalgamation in 1934 of the TSE and the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

But by the late 1970s with some 350 traders keeping track of more than 1 200

stock issues, the 789-square-metre exchange floor was over-crowded. In 1982, \$17.7 billion worth of stock was traded on 1.57 billion shares.

The new location triples the size of the

trading floor to 2 787 square metres. An additional 11 612 square metres is devoted to office space.

It will accommodate 1 700 employees and is, said Howe, the most technologically advanced exchange in the world.

Innovations at the TSE include the Computer Assisted Trading System (CATS) which handles about 800 less actively traded stocks, a personal paging system which vibrates in a trader's breastpocket alerting him to instructions from a broker, and a Traderphone which handles 90 lines on eight handsets. (The old TSE telephone system offered four lines and four handsets per booth.)

Instantaneous readouts from other stock and options markets are displayed on five large screens, or jets, providing constant updates on the TSE as well as exchanges in New York, Chicago and Montreal. The futures area is dominated by a 15 metre display system carrying the latest in TSE quotations relating to the futures market.

Built into the trading posts are dozens of touch-sensitive computer terminals — traders simply touch segments of the screen to receive the latest bid or to ask prices on stocks or options.

Banff springs being restored

One of Canada's national parks was born out of a chance discovery by a pair of Canadian Pacific Railway workers who went exploring in 1883 near a work camp, about 120 kilometres west of Calgary.

They found a steaming vent on a mountainside, lowered a ladder through the vent and discovered hot mineral springs bubbling out of Sulphur Mountain.

The work camp eventually became Banff, the springs became a tourist attraction in the Rockies and in 1885 the federal government set aside a small area around the springs as the first national park.

Now visitors can enter a cave and see the original pool, which still sends sulphur fumes up through the ceiling vent as it did a century ago.

Centenary planned

In 1985, the national parks system celebrates its centennial and the federal government is spending \$14 million to restore the original Banff springs and bath-houses.

A wooden bath-house was built in

1887, and in 1914 a grandiose swimming pool of stone arches and inlaid floors was opened. The wooden bath was demolished in the 1930s and the pool was closed completely in 1976.

The present hot springs that attract visitors are on a different site, three or four kilometres farther up the mountain-side.

Al Peters, project manager for Parks Canada, said the restoration is a painstaking process. "We're trying to preserve everything we can," he said.

The 1914 structure is in sad shape. When it was abandoned it was left to the elements, without any maintenance, while the public was consulted for ideas on what to do with the site.

"In the 1960s there was trouble meeting health regulations which had changed very drastically," Peters said. "We were unable to meet some of the modern swimming pool regulations."

But even in disrepair, the crumbling floors and weather-beaten walls have an aura of opulence.

"They were playing to a broad spectrum of visitors," Peters said, "although it was certainly built to the grandeur of the Banff Springs Hotel.

"Even in its debilitated condition, 350 000 visitors a year still go to see it." The pool once was a wonder of the country. "Back in 1914, when it was completed, outdoor swimming pools were almost unheard of," Peters said. "We feel certain that when it opened it was by far the first outdoor pool in western Canada."

The restoration plan calls for rebuilding the 1914 structure to its original condition. Even the quarry tile floor will be restored. "We found a manufacturer who can closely match the original floors," said Peters.

There will be a second-storey interpretive centre, detailing the background of the springs and the national parks. The old 1887 wooden structure also will be rebuilt and the plan calls for a new parking area and interpretive walks around the area.

"There will be a Victorian or Edwardian lounge in the old bath-house," Peters said. "I think the public will be very, very impressed."

The cave into the first spring will remain, allowing visitors to imagine the day the two railwaymen lowered their ladder through the ceiling vent to explore the warm mists of the pool.