

Building Societies—First established by law, 1846.

Butterine—First prohibition of manufacture and sale of, in Canada, 1886.

Burlington Bay Canal—Opened by Lieut.-Governor, 1st July, 1826. It was the first public celebration to commemorate the opening of any public work in Upper Canada.

Canada—Name, as applied to this country, first appears in "Bref Recit de la Navigation faite en 1535-36," by Captain Jacques Cartier. In glossary of Indian terms given in "Discovrs du Voyage Jacques Cartier, 1534," Cartier says the Indians call their town "Canada." The name was afterwards applied to the whole country. It is probable that the word Canada has its origin in the Indian custom of giving names to places on account of topographical peculiarities. Thus we find that the Indian name for Lake Champlain was Kanaderi-quarunte—"the lake that is the gate of the country." So, also, S. Kaniadara-da was the Indian name for that lake-environed region lying on the north of Lake Erie and north-west of Lake Ontario, and between Lakes Ontario and Huron. The Indians to this day call Ottawa Kanat-sio—"the kettle in the water," referring to the falls now called the Chaudiere. Kahionha is Indian for "river;" Kanonhan means "a full lake." Perhaps we may not be far wrong when we surmise that "Canada" has sprung from the root-word, which signified the "country of big lakes and rivers."

Canadian Government Debentures—First allowed to be purchased in England by trustees of estates, by order of Chancery Court, Oct., 1888. The order was revoked in November, the Court concluding it had not the power without further legislation.

Canadian 3 per cent. Loan—Effected in London, England, 1888. First loan at this rate of any British Colony.