

in every case the damage was within 30 feet or less of the top. The damage at Cornwall was estimated at \$1,000,000 and the same estimate was made for Massena, though these figures are considered high.

As stated above, this is the third largest earthquake in Canada in over seventy years. In 1860 and again in 1870, there were severe shocks, presumably centering near Three Rivers, Que. On Feb. 28, 1925, a severe earthquake shook a wide area, from James Bay on the north to Virginia on the south, westward to Duluth and eastward to the Atlantic. It was located near the mouth of Rivière Ouelle on the south shore of the St. Lawrence about 30 miles below Quebec City. On Nov. 1, 1935, another occurred near Timiskaming, Que., at the southern tip of Lake Timiskaming, about 40 miles north of Mattawa, Ont. Of the three most recent earthquakes, that of 1925 was definitely the most severe, the one at Timiskaming in 1935 the next and that at Cornwall in 1944 the least. In each case, they were felt over such wide areas that the focus must have been relatively deep, possibly 20 miles.

A complete study of the Cornwall earthquake is being undertaken by the Dominion Observatory. The seismograms of all the seismograph stations in Canada and the United States have been requested. When these are in hand and the study is completed, the position of the epicentre and the depth of focus will be more precisely determined, but it is not likely that there will be much change from the tentative location of the epicentre near Massena Center, N.Y., and a depth of focus of 20 miles or less.

PART III.—THE FLORA OF CANADA

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

PART IV.—FAUNAS OF CANADA

See list at the front of this edition for special material, under this heading, published in previous editions of the Year Book.

PART V.—LANDS, PARKS, SCENIC AND GAME RESOURCES OF CANADA

Canada is distinctly a new country and her resources are, for the most part, in the early stages of development. The fur, fishery and forest resources have, it is true, been the basis of trade for two or three hundred years, but exploitation on the present commercial scale is of relatively recent growth. Nevertheless, much effort has been directed to conservation in the cases of those resources that admit of such methods. Details of such policy are given in the chapters dealing with the individual resources.

Numerous surveys and investigations of the extent and value of the resources have been made from time to time and the results have been reviewed in special publications. Detailed information regarding individual natural resources will be found in the later chapters.