

On the Alberni Canal opposite Franklin Creek, considerable changes in depth certainly occurred near the shore, and seem, according to some soundings made, to have been found also in the channel. More than a mile of telegraph cable was lost at this point by the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphs and soundings indicated increases in depth of more than 100 feet at some points.

There were many landslides, not only in the primary and secondary epicentral regions, but on most of the lakes on Vancouver Island and even in the Fraser Valley, more than 40 miles east of Vancouver. In many cases, an alluvial fan, extending from the steep rocks bordering the shores of these lakes and resting with its submerged outer rim on the marginal shelf, slipped off into deep water, leaving a steep cliff face, sometimes 30 feet or more in height, at the point where the fan broke from the shore. Local waves of some violence occurred at such points, but general "tidal waves" did not result. Seiches of moderate height were observed for some hours on many of the lakes.

Damage, becoming notably less with increasing distance from the epicentre, was reported throughout Vancouver Island, adjacent territory on smaller islands and on the mainland. The tremors were felt as far south as Portland, Ore., U.S.A., and as far east as Kelowna in the Okanagan Valley, B.C. The point farthest north from which a report was received was Smithers, but it was not a general experience north of Ocean Falls and Bella Coola. The evidence is conclusive that this earthquake was not associated with the Queen Charlotte Islands nor with any submarine fault off the Continental Shelf in the Pacific.

The earthquake was, in general experience, preceded and accompanied by a heavy subterranean roar. At several places, however, competent observers indicate that there was absolutely no sound until the heavy shock occurred.

Unique among earthquakes of this magnitude, only one aftershock was recorded. This was felt generally throughout the main and secondary epicentral districts but was not sufficiently strong to cause any damage. Two other light tremors were reported.

#### PART IV.—FAUNA AND FLORA

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

Canada is a comparatively new country with resources that 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.