

The cottonwoods belong to the poplar family of which there are many species. The black cottonwood, otherwise known as the balsam cottonwood, balm cottonwood or western balm is the only deciduous tree in British Columbia used to any extent in the manufacture of lumber. It grows to a large size and is found extensively along the rivers of Central British Columbia and the coast regions. Its wood is non-resinous and is used chiefly in cooperage and box making industries. The Indians use this tree extensively in making their "dugout" canoes.

Small quantities of yellow pine, also known as bull pine, are found in the south central districts of British Columbia. In the same regions are found also very limited quantities of white pine, sometimes known as silver pine. Both yellow and white pine make excellent lumber similar to the fast disappearing pine woods of Eastern Canada.

Western larch and tamarack are found in small quantities and are used locally to some extent. Other evergreen trees found include the western yew and the Rocky mountain juniper.

Of deciduous trees the following species are found in the province: Garry oak, madrona, broad-leaved maple, vine maple, dwarf maple, aspen, balm of Gilead, black cottonwood, paper birch, western birch, Alaska birch, mountain birch, mountain alder, red alder, Sitka alder, white alder, Oregon crabapple, western service-berry, black cherry, black haw, western chokecherry, western dogwood, western black willow, long leaved willow, Hooker willow and silky willow. The largest of these is the cottonwood.

In a recent report entitled "Forests of British Columbia," prepared by H. N. Whitford, Ph.D., and R. D. Craig, F.E., under the direction of Clyde Leavitt, Chief Forester, Commission of Conservation, Canada, the estimated extent of the available saw-mill material of the province has been shown. These estimates were established only after a most exhaustive study of forest conditions in this province and may be considered substantially accurate. The following table, applicable to Central British Columbia, has been compiled from this source. It consists of two parts, the first showing the timber by districts and the second by species. For this purpose Central British Columbia will be found divided into four principal regions, coast, north central, south central, and east of Rocky mountains. Each of these regions is further subdivided into local districts and the total estimated amount of commercial timber shown for each district. In the second part of the table the estimated amounts of the various species of timber are shown for each of the four main regions.