

region.³ It is possible to compare the industry in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but just as the timber industry in Quebec and in Ontario differed from that of British Columbia, so the lumber industries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick differed from each other and from all the rest.

The period from 1784 to 1867 has been chosen for discussion. The first date, 1784, marks the division of old Nova Scotia into three colonies: Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island and New Brunswick. The last-named was established as a separate province. At the same time there was a sudden overall increase in population because of the arrival of the Loyalists. Some review of the period prior to 1784 will be necessary for an understanding of the topic. The second date, 1867, coincides with the final end of timber preferences and with the beginning of new alignments because of Confederation.

Differences in geography, settlement patterns, the timing of settlement, and Crown lands policies help to explain the variation in the development and relative importance of the lumber industry in Nova Scotia and in New Brunswick.

The trade in lumber was influenced by the local mix of geography, people and provincial policies, but in each province the industry was also affected by North American pressures and British policy. The economic value of the colonial forests was affected by British trade and emigration regulations and by naval requirements. Investment capital came from both British and American sources. Trading alliances and wars -- the Napoleonic Wars, various boundary disputes, the War of 1812, the Reciprocity Treaty and the American Civil War -- all influenced the value of timber in the two maritime colonies. In addition, monopolies acquired by Quebec timber merchants affected the masting trade of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Many of these external pressures were shared by both provinces but in New Brunswick, because of the local differences outlined, an export-based lumber industry developed, giving that province a significantly different economic structure.

In each case, the crucial underlying factors which led to differences were people (the timing of settlement, the size of the population, the political and technical expertise of the lumber traders) and geography (the soils, climate and the forest types they sustained, transportation routes and settlement patterns).

An interpretation of terms may be appropriate here. The words "timber," "lumber" and "wood" will be used interchangeably. The term "lumber industry" was used in North America and the term "timber trade" was used by the British to

3 Canada. Dept. of the Environment, Forestry Service, *Canada's Eight Forest Regions* (Ottawa, 1974), *Can. No.* F025-8/1973, *passim*.