

describe the same activity. The expression "square timber" refers to a tree trunk which has been squared along its length, ususally by hewing with an axe. A standard size "deal" is nine inches wide, twelve feet long, sawn to a thickness of three inches, and can later be resawn into other dimensions.

Although Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are both known as maritime provinces, a study of the maps of these areas will indicate a number of different geographical features. Nova Scotia has a land-link to New Brunswick and all of Canada west from there, but it is almost an island and has a long and much indented coastline. In areas of the coastline where timber was available, it could easily be reached and was soon gone. Nova Scotia has many rivers but they are narrow and short in length. Except for a few rivers navigable for brief distances, and the expanse of inland water with outlets to the sea provided by the Bras d'Or Lakes, easy access into the interior of the province was not possible. The LaHave River is navigable to Bridgewater, the Annapolis River was navigable to Bridgetown, the Avon River could accommodate vessels beyond Windsor, and the St. Mary's could carry water traffic a few miles inland; all these rivers fostered lumbering and shipbuilding at various times. Lumber for export was manufactured on the Mersey and Medway rivers as early as the 1760s by Simeon Perkins and other settlers from New England, while the Sissiboo, Jordan, Tusket, Stewiacke, River Phillip and Bear River, to name a few, early supported lumbering activities. Much of the lumbering on these small rivers was conducted on a correspondingly small scale with many participants.⁴

In contrast, New Brunswick is more of a continental land mass, bordered by Quebec and Maine. The river system facilitated communication and timber making. Many New Brunswick rivers are large, particularly the St. John and the Miramichi. The St. John was early used for lumbering operations and along with the Miramichi and the St. Croix River became an area of large scale lumbering activities. Many river mouth towns and cities such as Saint John, Chatham, Newcastle and St. Stephen grew in response to the stimulus of the lumber industry. The St. John flows deep into Maine and the St. Croix forms part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. Since this boundary was in dispute from 1783, and was not finally settled until 1842, and since much lumber was harvested in the disputed territories of the border, many clashes occurred between the lumbermen of Maine and those of New Brunswick. Not only did

⁴ A.A. Lomas, "The Industrial Development of Nova Scotia, 1830-1845" (Master's thesis, Dalhousie University, 1950), *passim*.