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THE SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY
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THE SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY

An historical geography from its origins to 1914

J. H. GALLOWAY

Professor in the Department of Geography and Fellow of Victoria College, University of Toronto
For my mother  
and in memory of my father
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graphical Review and to the American Geographical Society, the holder of
the copyright, for permission to republish. Chapter 5 incorporates in revised
form my 1985 paper on “Tradition and innovation in the American sugar
industry c. 1500–1800: an explanation”, published in the Annals of the
Association of American Geographers. I would like to thank the Association
of American Geographers for permission to republish. The Royal Statistical
Society has kindly given me permission to republish Figure A.1.

I gratefully acknowledge the permission of the following to reproduce
their illustrations in this book: Plates 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9 and 10: the British
Library; Plate 4: the Rare Books and Manuscripts Division, The New York
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A note on statistics

The book contains a number of tables and graphs of sugar production. For ease of comparison, I have converted to metric tons all units of weight—Spanish *arrobas* and Portuguese *arrôbas* (very different measures), French *livres*, English tons, Dutch East Indian *pikols* and Singapore *piculs* (slightly different measures)—using the equivalents given by McCusker (1973: 621) and Furnivall (1939: xxiii). One metric ton equals 86.9 Spanish *arrobas*, 68.1 Portuguese *arrôbas*, 2,043 French *livres*, 0.984 English tons, 16.19 Dutch East Indian *pikols* and 16.53 Singapore *piculs*.

Many authors still turn to Noel Deerr (1949–50) for figures on the annual exports of the various sugar colonies. Unfortunately, Deerr frequently fails to mention his sources of information, although, given that he was writing in England, he no doubt found his data on the sugar trade of the English colonies in the Public Record Office. I have used statistics compiled by more recent scholars and have relied on Deerr when he is the only source.