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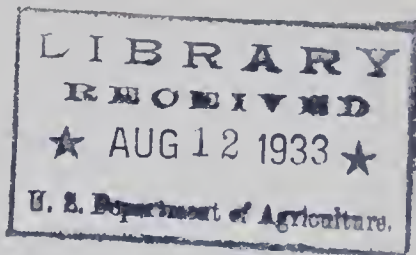


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1933

THE MANGO

Reasoner Brothers' Royal Palm Nurseries
Oneco, Fla.



Wilson Popenoe, in his "Manual of Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruits", is authority for the statement that "at the present time the Mango is a fruit of greater importance to millions throughout the tropics than is the apple to temperate North America". It seems strange, then, that with its age-old reputation for delicious flavor and wholesome nutritiousness, as well as its unquestioned economic importance, Mango culture has not made more rapid progress in the Western Hemisphere. The fact that early importations were of the coarse, fibrous, seedling sorts, disagreeable and unappetizing to many, undoubtedly delayed public recognition of the value of this fruit.

The comparatively recent importations of the fancy fiberless Indian varieties was therefore the first important step in the advancing commercial popularity of this fruit. The spreading realization of the ability to control temperature limitations with orchard heaters, thus opening up a large area of South Florida to the cultivation of this fruit, was the second important step so far as culture in the United States was concerned.

The Mango is much less exacting as to soil and fertilizer requirements than the Avocado and will succeed well on almost any type of good grove or garden soil, even on damp ground entirely unsuited to Avocados. In the main, however, the deeper, better drained soils, commonly referred to as "good Citrus soil", is preferred for Mangos, as well. Commercial plantings should be set at least 30' to 35' apart each way, unless for dwarf varieties such as the Itamaraca, where this distance may be somewhat reduced.

With the exception of the Anthracnose fungus attacking the flowers and the young fruit (controlled with frequent sprayings of Bordeaux Mixture), Mango trees will be found largely immune to disease. Occasional attacks of the ordinary scale diseases or Red Spider can be easily controlled by the usual oil emulsion sprays.

Our plants are all inarched (or grafted) on box and pot grown two-year-old seedlings, and may be set safely at any time of the year, being strong and vigorous trees, well rooted. We suggest shading with brush or burlap for the first few weeks, and careful attention to watering until well established.

PRICES on standard varieties of fancy grafted sorts: Strong, 1 yr. inarched plants, 12" to 20" high in Avocado boxes -- \$2.00 each, \$18.00 per ten, \$160.00 a hundred.

HOME ORCHARD COLLECTION (No. 6)

Six Fancy Mangos, our selection, and one seedling extra (\$12.35 value) for \$10.00

AMINI: Medium sized fruit, highly colored red and yellow; deliciously fragrant.

PROOKS LATE: A Sandersha-Mulgoba hybrid originated on the lower East coast. Very prolific and late ripening.

CECIL: A small fruit of excellent quality, resembling Cambodiana. Reported to be a very free bearer.

CAMBODIANA: Early ripening; long, yellow fruit. Very fine sort, without any turpentine taste, and very free from fiber.

FERNANDEZ: Medium in size, late ripening, as a rule; fruit has bright red cheek.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the [redacted] regarding the [redacted] case. It is noted that [redacted] was interviewed on [redacted] and [redacted] and that [redacted] was interviewed on [redacted].

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GOA ALPHONSE: Considered one of the finest grown around Calcutta. Of large size with a bright red cheek.

HADEN: A Mulgoba seedling; high color, clear yellow with brilliant red cheek; quality similar to the parent sort, and much more prolific.

ITAMPARACA: Flat, tomato-like shape, weight averaging from 6 to 10 oz. Excellent quality, being spicy and distinctive, and a prolific bearer.

LANGRA BENARSI: Very prolific and a strong grower. Fruit is the largest we have ever seen, weighing up to 3 lbs. 12 oz. each! Very little fiber; flavor rich and juicy. Fine for home use, but too tender to ship.

MULGOBA: One of the earliest sorts imported and of very high quality, but a shy bearer. The fruit is brilliantly colored.

PAHERI: One of the finest sorts grown in India. Thick skin, yellow and green when ripe; red cheek. Yellow flesh, tender and juicy; sweet and aromatic.

PICO: Cambodiana type; color, yellow. A long Mango of good size. From the Philippines. Extra good dessert quality.

SINGAPUR: The flavor is distinct, rich and sweet. Fruit is remarkably uniform in shape; meaty, thick and solid-perfect, weighing from 12 to 20 oz. each.

SANDERSHA: A large and usually late-ripening variety. Its great length and quality make it a favorite for canning, etc.

WHITE LANGRA: Introduced from India by the Dept. of Agriculture. A regular and profuse bearer. The fruit, while not highly colored, is medium large, and of excellent mild flavor; very free from fiber.

F A N C Y S E E D L I N G S

We strongly recommend the planting of these Fancy Seedlings from the best named varieties by those that have room to experiment, as from these seedlings new and choice varieties may be expected to originate, just as Haden has been developed from the Mulgoba. Strong young pot plants 75¢ each, \$6.50 X, \$60.00 C.

S E E D L I N G M A N G O S

Certain types of common fibrous Mangos come fairly true from seed, and can be perpetuated without the necessity of inarching. We offer the following varieties in strong pot plants at 35¢ each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

APPLE: Light-fleshed; nearly round; light yellow skin when ripe. A common variety in Cuba, where it is known as "Manga Blanca".

FILIPINO: (Elinor) The best of the seedling types and partially free from fiber. Fruit long and good sized; light-colored flesh; mild and pleasing flavor.

MANGA: The "Turpentine Mango" from Cuba, where it is known as the "Manga Amarilla". The tree is especially beautiful, making a thick, round head of leaves.

NO. 11: Yellowish-green when ripe; very rich and full-flavored. Thought by some to be the common parent from which our fancy Indian varieties have been developed. Always brings a good price on the market.

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First paragraph of text, starting with a faint opening word.

Second paragraph of text, continuing the narrative or report.

Third paragraph of text, possibly containing a list or specific details.

Fourth paragraph of text, further development of the content.

Fifth paragraph of text, possibly a transition or a new section.

Sixth paragraph of text, continuing the main body of the document.

Seventh paragraph of text, possibly a summary or conclusion of a part.

Eighth paragraph of text, further details or observations.

Ninth paragraph of text, possibly a final note or signature area.

Tenth paragraph of text, possibly a closing or a reference to another document.

Eleventh paragraph of text, possibly a list of items or a table header.

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NEW VARIETIES ON TRIAL

In Mangos, as in other subjects, we are constantly experimenting with new varieties, and having a good many requests from our visitors for plants of these sorts so they may try them, also, we list a number of them below. Those varieties marked #, we consider especially promising. Some of the others may be equally fine, but we have not secured sufficient information on them, as yet.

PRICE -- \$2.50 each.

- AMEERI: U.S.D.A. F.P.I. No. 8731. Mentioned by Director Simmonds in his first choice list at the Chapman Field Experiment Station.
- # BORSHA: U.S.D.A. F.P.I. No. 29505. From Poona, Bombay, India. A good bearer, and considered one of the most important at Chapman Field.
- # CARABOA: U.S.D.A. F.P.I. No. 24927. A Chinese type Mango from the Hawaiian Islands, which seems to be particularly well adapted to Florida conditions.
- # FAIZANSON: A splendid new seedling originating in the Palma Sola section near us, *distributed* from the Government-introduced Faizan variety. While not highly colored, it is notable for its late ripening and yet good quality. Fruit on the parent tree has ripened as late as October 23rd.
- GOLA ALPHONSE: U.S.D.A. F.P.I. No. 29506. From Poona, Bombay, India. A rather dwarf grower, fruiting well at the Chapman Field Station.
- GOLLAN: Our own introduction from India, about 1905. Not a heavy bearer, but fine quality, and a most unusual "musky" flavor.
- # HOLT: A cross between Kavasji-patel and Piere (Paheri). Especially introduced for us from the Hawaiian Islands, through the U.S.D.A. We quote the originator's description. "Size extremely large; skin thick, yellow in color, over-spread with scarlet on exposed side; flesh orange in color, very juicy, good flavor, little fiber, seed small. Regular bearer; immune to Mediterranean Fly".
- JULIE: U.S.D.A. F.P.I. No. 26125. Dwarf tree with fair crops from Chapman Field.
- # KALA ALPHONSE: U.S.D.A. F.P.I. No. 29509. Rather dwarf grower, prolific bearer; especially recommended from Chapman Field for the Home Orchard.
- # KAVASJI-PATEL: U.S.D.A. F.P.I. No. 29507. Especially recommended in the Hawaiian Islands, where it is described as follows: "Size very large; shape similar to Piere (Paheri). Skin thick, yellow in color, scarlet on exposed side; flesh bright orange, fine texture, of delicious aroma and flavor, suggestive of the flavor of a fine orange. The foliage of the tree has a Citrus odor.
- MADRAS: U.S.D.A. F.P.I. No. 10657. From Seharunpur, India. Described as fruiting quite well at Chapman Field. Small and stringy, but has a fine flavor.
- SALAMAR: U.S.D.A. F.P.I. No. 9535. Considered rather important at Chapman Field Experiment Station. We have no description of the fruit.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5800 S. UNIVERSITY AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

MEMORANDUM

TO: [Name]

FROM: [Name]

SUBJECT: [Subject]

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