
By Yasuo Iwasaki.

The author found that the vitamine C content in the flesh of Japanese sand pear, Chōjūro (a horticultural variety), was very poor, but when its rind and flesh were compared, the rind part was a little richer.

The method used by the author for the experimental scurvy was the following: growing guinea pigs were fed on the mixture of equal volume of wheat bran and rolled oats at libitum, a daily ration of 40 c.c. of milk autoclaved for an hour at 120°C. and water given freely after the animals had taken the milk. After the animals had shown obviously the scorbutic signs, several amounts of the juice of the above named fruits to be tested were given to them in addition to the above foods. The juice of each fruit was freshly prepared every day before giving it, being grated and squeezed the fruit through cotton-cloth.

45 c.c. of the juice of pears, not containing the rind part were added every day, but this could not cure the scurvy, and the animal died on the 26th day from the time the juice had been added.

The juice from the flesh containing rind part showed better anti-scorbutic potency, because the animals which took 41 c.c. of it every day, became gradually cured from the disease, and after 40 days they restored their health utterly. One animal which took 34 c.c. of the juice every day, showed a slight symptom of scurvy yet.

The juice of the ripe Kaki-fruits Fuyū (a horticultural variety) was given to two animals, 10 c.c. per day for 30 days. The animals cured completely during the period. So it can be said that the Kaki juice has a very good antiscorbutic power, but its minimum dose which can cure scurvy can not be determined from these experiments.