







### 西多摩支會品評會變更廣告

本會品評會開會期日は既に稟告せ  
 る如く九月二十二日より同二十七  
 日まで六日間東京府西多摩郡役所  
 に開設の豫定なりしか恰も此時日  
 に於て府會議員の選舉あり會場の  
 使用困難なるの事實を生し左記の  
 如く會期を變更するの止むを得ざ  
 るに至れり依て茲に廣告して會員  
 及出品人諸君に白す

明治三十六年 自十月七日 六日間  
 至同 十二月十二日  
 褒賞授典式 十月十日

大日本  
 蠶絲會 西多摩支會

信州本場  
 發售無盡  
**春蠶種**

種類 中巢 青熟  
 銀生 又昔

右原種用種及製絲用種共多少に係らず御請育の程備  
 に奉應候  
 代價その他詳細は御一報次第直に御同答可申上候

長野縣北佐久郡中津村

萬葉節王 丸山惣左衛門  
 電話號碼(マール)

高橋信貞講述

生絲繭蠶種審査法

定價  
 金四拾錢  
 郵費六錢

高田重右衛門訂正  
 金成金産 著

桑樹栽培改良法

價六十錢  
 郵費八錢

右師要項の方は御申心相成度候

大日本蠶絲會

### 大日本蠶絲會報第百參拾六號

#### 論 說

(Contributions) (Opinions)

#### ●軟化病研究成績

醫學博士 澤村 眞

澤村博士に其研究に關する蠶の軟化病研究成績を寄稿せられたこ  
 とを讀ひし、我が研究を加へたる點の勢に關する點、澤村の  
 同行の一致せられたる點を以て、研究成績の全文を要する如  
 欄のれたり、併て本月十日諸君をして此の點を讀み譯註の點  
 五ヶ條を記したるもの即ち本欄なり、若し其詳細を知らんと  
 欲すは本欄より進路する英文軟化病研究成績を熟讀するを要  
 す。

吉池幹事から私に軟化病研究成績に付ての御話をせ  
 まとのことでありました、私の研究はマダ十分に  
 完結したと申す譯でないから一體は御謝りをしま  
 したが再三の御勸めでありますから大體を茲に御話  
 いたすことに致しました、  
 私は元來養蠶のことは甚だ不案内であるてす、茲の

般は何本あるか、種節は幾つあるかも存せぬやうな  
 始末で申さば蠶業界の門外漢であるので、斯やう  
 な門外漢が今日の大問題である所の蠶病などのこと  
 に付て研究成績を発表するとか意見を述べるとか申  
 すのは大膽と云はむよりは寧ろ滑稽ならんので、  
 殊に暴きて軟化病に付ては内外の先生方が十分に御  
 研究になり其の病態から預防法などを立派に御講論  
 が發表されて居ります、其の中に私のやうな門外漢  
 が飛出して一個の意見を吐くなどは突飛なることか  
 知れない、併し又云へば私は門外漢であるだけ  
 知らぬ所もある、若し私が蠶病學の大先生であつた  
 ならば私の一言が大なる影響を蠶業界に及ぼすか  
 も知れない、併し門外漢であつて蠶業界に信用が薄  
 いだけ安心である、固より私の説などは大家先生の  
 批評を仰いだならば直ちに誤謬を指摘されて二喝に



●柞蠶絲に就て (五續)

大日本蠶絲會

編輯の員

第二章 清國に於ける柞蠶飼育及柞蠶

絲製造に關する狀況一般

第一節 柞蠶飼の産地

柞蠶飼の産地に於ては盛京省其首位を占め山東省之に次ぎ、四川、河内、安徽、湖北、直隸、貴州、廣東の諸省にも多少産出す、今盛京省及山東省に於ける主要産地を舉ぐれば左の如し。

盛京省：安東縣、懷仁縣、寬甸縣、青堆子、沙河、大孤山、蓋平縣、海城縣、岫巖州  
山東省：東海州、文登縣、萊陽縣、海陽縣、棲霞縣、福山縣、諸城縣

(備考) 山東省は東北部の三方海に臨し、且青島山嶽に富むを以て多量の海産物を獲せり、従て人口も亦亦増加し、然るに平野の地乏しきが故に山嶽の利を全うするの道あり、是れ故に同省に於て柞蠶飼育の試みられたる所以にして其後農士の密営せし其今日の盛況を生ずるものと信ぜられ、柞蠶飼の重要産地であると同一の道なるべきか、余が今章に於ては東海州が主要

漢の柞蠶飼育の習俗せるは全く青島地嶽東海州の如用(李濟江南の人)と云ふもの故に地を察し、自ら試み、段々柞蠶飼育の術を實地に示し、其獎勵も亦宜しきを得たるに到るなり。

盛京省、安東縣は飼育中柞蠶飼育の最も盛況を極むる地方にして、光緒十九年の調査に據れば柞蠶飼反對は五十五萬頭(二畝は六頭に當る)なりと云ふ。

第二節 柞蠶の飼育

一、地勢

飼育地は大概丘陵及山嶽の東北及東南に面せる傾斜地に於て、疎樹の地に點々至二三寸の赤松を混し下草の少なき極めて清潔なる場所なり、聞く處に依れば此地方に限らず、清國は對る處蔭炭に乏しく其價不廉なるを以て草根の如きも尚採掘して燃料に供すと云ふ、土地の清潔なる所以知るべきなり。

二、氣候

東海州下龍泉湯は降雪始は十月末、降雪終は一月末降雨は三月より十月迄の期間に雨多し、就中六七月頃は多し、風は春季に多く秋季に稀なり。

三、土質

山東省中柞樹の最も生育する地方は大概花崗岩の分



圖覽一 地産絲繭柞蠶飼養地

● 盛京

形風化せるものより成れる砂質の土壌なり。

四、樹種  
柞蠶を飼育するに用ゆる樹種は柞樹若しくは椴樹(柏  
翠樹)と稱す、本邦の標と名も異なること無し。

五、柞蠶飼育用標種

標種は一見本邦の桑畑に剪剔たり、先の春季標子の  
實を二三日間浸水し七八粒位方三尺内外の地を能く  
掘り返し下種す、株間は大概五六尺とす、標の丈は  
四五尺とよし伸長せしめず、下種後六七年以上して柞  
蠶の飼養に適す、毎年十一月に剪れば小枝を伐採し  
幹は七八年毎に切斷す、幹部を裁きたる製春は柞蠶  
の飼養に供用せざれども秋季に至れば之れを用ゆ。  
標種に課せらるゝ税額は一把(一把とは清國半里四  
方凡我二町四方云ひ又は滿の或數量を云ふ)は付  
山東省地方は凡我一間八九十發、畿京省地方は我  
一間二十錢なり之を剪子税と稱す。  
龍泉湖に於て最も多く標種を有するものは百畝(一  
畝は我六畝に當る)に達するものあり、其價額は四  
百圓(我四百八十圓位)なりと、而して未だ標種やな  
さる樹木の無き土地は僅に百畝に付二十兩に値

す、同地方に於ける標種一ヶ年の借地料は一畝に  
付百文なり。

六、飼育法

柞蠶は二化蠶にして春秋に期に發生す。

春期

幼蟲發生

發種時期

秋期

幼蟲發生

發種時期

九月中旬

本邦に於ては春蠶繭の質を佳良なりとし其價も亦秋  
蠶繭に比し不廉なりとも、清國に於ては却て秋蠶繭  
を良しとす、是れ其體質及絲量のみならず、繭質  
にあり、春季は投養の未だ繁茂せる爲飼育  
するに勞力を要すること多し、結繭後發蠶の速が  
なる爲發種するの煩を能ふも由るが如し、故に春  
蠶は重に秋蠶用標種を用ると以て目的とす、從て  
春蠶繭の量は秋蠶繭に比し少量なり。  
採種用の秋蠶繭は箱中に數枚室外に吊し置き只發家  
の時室内に入るの外他に保護すること無し、雌雄  
は繭の形狀に依り之を識別するを得べし、即ち繭は

雌は比し繭の形小さく繭の先端の輪紋密なり、發  
蠶時は春蠶は結繭後約二十日秋蠶は製春清明頃とし  
て發蠶のためよ終る迄春秋共に十二三日を要す、  
發蠶の時刻は午後三時頃にして八九時頃に交尾す  
るを以て、豫め口徑二尺五寸高さ八九寸の標種にて  
造りたる籠に雌百頭雄百二十頭を入るゝなり、即  
して翌日午後三時頃離間せしめ別の籠に入るゝとき  
は、午後七八時頃産卵し始め翌日太陽の登る頃産卵  
を終り、全日午後八九時頃再び少量の産卵を爲す、  
産卵終了日位を経たるものは之を山番の家を運び、  
五日位にして孵化するを得、標種を與へ、其葉に上  
りたるものを標種に放棄す、大概一本に付標の大小  
に依り二十頭乃至四五頭なり、秋季には交尾の  
後繭の翅を長さ六寸位の「かやつりかさ」にて結ひ  
標に結び付け、樹數五百に付二千餘頭を要すと云

を極度とす。  
(害敵) 鳥類中鳥の害最も甚たく之を防ぐには既  
を述べ、昆虫類にありては七月發生する來複蟻、及  
四月下旬發生する海子なるもの害甚だし、兩者共に  
清人は決して切斷す、蟻、蜂、蛇等の害は本邦と異  
なること無し、別に本邦に於けるが如き腐敗病あり  
其原因未だ明白ならず、暴風雨の害は最も恐るべき  
ものにして年に依り數處益に大差あるは主として此  
點にあるもの、如し、今年年に於ける魯國を聞くに  
左の如し、但十ヶ年を平均すれば大概五割の收獲を  
得べしと云ふ。

明治三十二年 三期 同 三十三年 五期  
同 三十四年 二期 同 三十五年 八期  
降雨の際に柞蠶は之を避くる爲に總て葉の裏面に移  
るものなり。

(飼育地の廣袤) 害虫、鳥、獸防禦上飼育地の廣大  
なるるとは極めて肝要なるべし、彼龍泉湖附近の如き

市街に接近せる標種には、特に番人の必要無き、往復  
に不便なる場所にあては小屋を設け始終之れに留  
泊して飼育に從事す、標種の生長するに従ひ甲州  
より乙州に移すこと及其害敵を防ぐことは飼育者の最



定量分析成績

加里	雜	煙葉	少量
岩波	雜	曹池	少量
加糖	三二五七五	曹池	五六八三三

工男には一箱百三十個入の真綿を一回に渡し之れより細綿したるものを一箱とし、一箱の重量は大抵十匁と定め十匁に付三十匁を仕拂ふが故に七百四十匁が黒一弗即ち我八十匁に値するものとせば十匁に付三匁二厘の貨額に當る、故に

- 一等工男は二五、六
- 二等工男は一九、二
- 三等工男は一二、八
- 四等工男は二、八〇

（工夫の數） 織絲工夫は總數五百五十人にして別に繭を煮るもの八人、繭の上皮を剥き採るもの二十一人、其他の労働者十二人あり、阿れも男子にして女子は一人も用はず。

- （絲挽賃） 絲挽賃は總て織絲量に據り仕拂ふこととし工男を其技術により五階に分つ。
- 一等 八十匁
- 二等 七十匁
- 三等 六十匁

- 上等 參百五拾匁
- 中等 參百匁
- 下等 貳百五拾匁

此は參百匁となり、本年は參百拾五匁に増えりとも云ふ言少しく誇大なるが如きも製絲價格の連年の昂揚するを知るに足るべし。

（荷造） 一箱十匁ものを八十總即ち八百匁（五斤）を一箱とし二十箱を一箱とし百斤とす。

（製造高） 約七百匁即ち五斤其五六分は上等にして二三十担は下等其他は中等品なり。

（輸出先） 一旦上海に輸出し同地より大部分は佛羅西に幾分は米國に輸出す。

既業日數は正月十五日間休業するのみにして一年を通じて製絲と運轉し、朝は六時より夕は五時乃至六時に至る、毎一日の製絲高は上絲百八十斤屑絲百斤なり。

商標は英國旗にして價格は百斤上海賣左の如し。

- 上等 三百八十匁
- 下等 三百匁

何れも八匁附にして小枠造造なり。

輸出税は百斤に付二匁五十匁にして荷造費は上絲入箱代一匁屑絲代貳拾匁あへんべらなり。

生産費は百斤に付百兩位に上り、加之原料圖漸次騰貴するを以て製絲の利益次第に減少すと云ふ。

華泰製絲器械局に於ける調査

華泰は華豊と共に芝罘港清人參總賣の支配に屬する者にして漸く明治三十三年の開設に係るものなり、作製絲製造の利益少なからざるの一般廠として見るべきか、作製茶は三十二例をなし、織絲工男五百十二人あり蒸綿釜は三十四個ありて、其釜一個にて一回に蒸綿する數量は一萬二千個乃至一萬七八千個とす。

繭千個より得る絲量は上絲百匁（三十五年蒸繭は品質不良なりしを以て七八十匁なりし）屑絲六十匁とす。

手織製絲工場

手織製絲工場は芝罘市街に十有餘箇所ありて一工場に於ける織絲工男の數は少なくとも五六十名多きは二百名に及ぶものあり、近時作製絲の好況を呈するを以て工場の新築せらるるものあるを見る、何れも八匁附小枠造造なるが如し、製糸場に於ては二十粒附大枠（深約二尺五寸位の大枠に録り取る）織絲工場を日擊せり、七八人の課に據れば小枠絲百斤の生産費は八十兩にして大枠絲百斤の生産費は四十四兩

なりと。

第五節 柞蠶絲の種類及價格

柞蠶絲に大柞絲と小柞絲との別あり、器械製絲は總て小柞絲なれども、手練製絲に大柞絲と小柞絲との二種あり、小柞絲は粒付少なくて捻造りなれども、大柞絲はそれに反し粒付多く恰も本邦の折返し造りの如し、左に手練製絲兩種の百斤の價格を單々述べし(器械絲の價格は已に記せるが如し)

小柞絲	上	中	下
大柞絲	上	中	下
	三〇〇	二九〇	二六〇
	三〇〇	二八〇	二四〇

山東省産の絲は慶京省産の如く此し品質優して優等なり、是れ前者の製絲業に熟練せると水質の佳良なるに原因するなるべし。

第六節 柞蠶絲の晒白法及び染

色法

本邦に於けるが如く晒白法及練り方は従來清國蠶業家の定も思考せざる所に於て、當時本邦に於て晒白するものあるを聞き頗りに其方法を知らんことと希望するの状況なり、現に余が觀察中其質問に答へ

るを以ても察知するを得べし、當時彼等が行ふ所の晒白法及練り方は左の如し。

晒白法として何等の手續を行はず只十粉子(山東省龍泉湯にも産す)と豆盛炭の混交物に浸すのみ、斯の如くするときは幾分白色を帯び重量を増加するなり。

練り方としては豚の内臓(肝臟か)の油を盥に汲める熱湯に混交し、之に織物を入れ能く浸し八九時間を経て引き上げ、再び熱湯中に入れ洗滌したるものを乾燥するにあるのみ。

染色法、従來柞蠶絲織物は孰れも生絲の儘彼の無地繭織に織成せしも近年藍色と紅色との二種に染め使用し、繭織なるものを織出すに至れり、土人の染る處に依れば染料は外國より輸入したるもの紅染料は國內に産するものを用ゆ、染色法は山東省中機業の隆盛なる昌邑に於て専ら行はるゝも其技術は探るに足るもの無し。

第七節 柞蠶絲を使用する織物の種類及價格

現今柞蠶絲を以て織出す織物の主なる種類は左の如し

如し

織物の名稱	藍(晒)	白(晒)	白(水晒)
洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
二洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
三洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
四洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
五洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
六洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
七洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
八洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
九洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
十洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
十一洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
十二洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
十三洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
十四洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
十五洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
十六洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
十七洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
十八洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
十九洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇
二十洋編	一四〇	一四〇	一四〇

以上七種の織物は總て共に柞蠶絲にして他種の絲を混入すること無し、而して藍方格細及長流水細は専ら日本向にして其他は何れも外國に輸出せらるゝものなり、特に近京大粗織の製造額増加せりと云ふ。

因に記す浙江省の一地方に近時柞蠶絲及家蠶絲を交織せる織物を産出するものあり、又本邦人にして本邦にて晒白染色せる柞蠶絲を上海に輸送し蘇杭兩地の機業家として試験となさしめ居るものありと。

● 繭の審査例則に就て

従來慣用せらるゝ繭の審査例則に就て平常の懐抱を述べて大方讀者に賢したい。

採審査といふものは慣むべきものであつて其公明正大なるべきは言ふまでもなく、其成績は極めて的確にして優を揚げ劣を貶するものでなければならぬ、従て其の品質の準則たる例則の如きも大に意を用ひて作成する事を要する。

従來の例則は會の大小、事宜の如何によりて其場合毎に斟酌する所あるも、肉眼鑑定と器械検査の二手段である。

- 肉眼鑑定
  - 色澤、形状、葉綫、絲量、綫幅、貯繭、評價
  - 器械検査
    - 繭長、綫度、額節、切斷

是等は従來論者が定められたるものにて在つて歴實地に適用せられたるものも甚實際完全なるものなるべし。

く、子の如き無罪證の者が之を譲するは潜題の罪なきとせざれども、思ふて言はざるは斯道に不忠實であると考へる、依て罰は是等の項目に對して論評を試みやう。

本館内眼鑑定に於て爾の良否を定むる標準は何であるか、此標準が定まれば鑑定の項目も定まる譯である、而して子弟の見る所を以てすれば良爾とは左の如きものである。

一言にて言へば實績に適當なる論評すれば

解明容易にして  
結果容易にして  
結果容易にして  
結果容易にして

斯の如くである、そして其形題が適當にして善一なるを望むのである。

斯の如きものを良爾として賞し、之に反するものを惡爾として貶すべきである、夫れゆゑに審査の項目も是を目的として定めて宜しう譯である、今従来の例則に拘らず右の標準に據て項目を舉ぐれば、

形題、種類、結果、練習

一 練習 是は亦形状と同一なり  
一 結果 是は亦形状と同一なり  
一 空爾 此項は異議なきも往々三題五題を微明し其數より三割ある層物其他落失益の定率を減ずるは實に甚だ道理なき事ではあるまいか、爾の解釋の良否によりて層物其他落失の益は甚しく差があるものである、然るに三割ある一定係數を乘するは殆んど全く恣意検査であつて内眼鑑定と云ふ事の出来ない不當なる事實と考へる、宜しく是は出

一 形題 是は諸因子の混合即ち合計點の如きものである、是を一項目として存し他の因子の各項目の點數と平均するは甚だ不道理ではあるまいか、況んや價を付するといふ事は點分變な結果を生ずるから宜しく排除すべきである。

以上の記載によつて内眼鑑定に就て子の意見の一斑を知られたであらう、次には器械検査に就て少し論じて見やう。

一 審査に於ける器械検査は内眼鑑定を助くるものである、非常に多くの材料を用ひ精確なる検査を爲すのでなかつたならば決して重き點數を負荷せしむべきものでない、それゆゑ僅々二題三題の繰繰を試むるが如きは全く参考検査と見做して餘り重きを置かぬが宜しい、併し三題繰繰とも無難でない参考になるは勿論である、從來の項目に就き直ちに論評を試みやう。

一 近頃は一歩所にて共同乾燥を爲して、出品するものなきがある、是に附點するは借りて出品するものを用點するに近く不當と云はねばならぬ、故に予は向後は出品爾中五位は生の内に爾層を離し、微風を用ひ、一節と空爾として進へ出さしむれば大に宜しと考へて居る、さすれば乾燥とる爾は形題の齊否と點數等を改むる参考のみに供

一 一程度 是は程度をしらべる爲にも必要である、併し二アーム七分五厘



一絲量 得らるへき絲量を鑑定し、兩百兩に對し平均何多のものと考位とし、上下何程毎に何點の優劣點を附す。

一絲質 縮製聚絨其他の形態に據りて無生し、精良の牛絲を作り得へきものを可とし、之に反するものを否とす。

是はマンの英文であつて何語翻を要するけれども、意味は此種なる積りにしたる昔いかと思ふ、要するに常に製絲と云ふ事を土產にしてやるのである、併しイタラ製絲に適當であるても製絲上一般に不可能の事は仕方がないから是非開明せねばならぬ。器械検査の方は従來の英文で意味が通じて居るが、檢尺器製絲に個々三點を用ふるは不養成である、能とべくんば拾額以上をやりたきものである、そして其點點は大に勤者を要する是は前に陳べたから茲には贅せずに措かぬ。

要するに予は彼等新奇を好むものでないけれども、又舊弊の墨守を喜ぶものでない、君子は徳く世と推移すといへり、改正すべき事はマン／＼改正すべきものなりと考へる、江湖若し同愛の人ありて前陳す

の意見に對し我亦共に公にせらるゝならんらば自他の便益であらう、予は例をても範圍に自説を保守するものでない、妙策良謀には何時にても降参をするのである。

北海道土產

大日本編輯部 農學士 月田 臨三郎

北海道の土產新ですが、私の水道を廻りたる日數

は少なかつたから殊々な御土産もないて、けれども折角の御寄ですみずから二三の見聞したる事實を御説教しませう。

達ない、私の觀察したる結果も同一である、併しなから之に似し製業の發達を妨害するものもある、是を以て水道の製業に適當せる事情光明の半面は彼等實地界の半面に關しては餘り聞かない、されども物の全局に於ける利害得失所謂光明暗闇の兩方面を研究して之に應ずるの術を施さなければ眞の製業の發達を圖ることが出来まいと思ふ、そういふ次第であるから妨害となるべきものを列挙して御參者と致しませう。

一 邊境の發達 現今は内野業に依りて養蠶をなすことが出来なけれども、永く此意に沿ふることか六がしから、何せなれば水道の開拓せらるゝと反比例をなし野業の減少することは免れない、果してそうてれば養蠶は培養桑樹に依らなければならぬ運命が段々迫て来る、處が私の見た所でも富岡、上川地方の如きは内地より輸入せる桑苗が枯れぬと云ふことであるけれども、一般氣候上の關係から内地輸入の苗木は成育が六ヶ敷い、尤も前述の地方にても枯れぬ苗木は表皮の厚く堅き丈夫なる赤木の樹なも

し、又共同種蠶業、殺蛹乾燥場の設立、其他幾多の事業に補助を興へ製業の發達を獎勵致しつゝある、此の如く本道では製業に重きを置くも、本道日本の製業として本道の製業に重きを置くに違ひない、併し私は本道の製業が日本製業上の重鎮となるの暇に到達することを望む者である。

從來世人が本道の製業を適當して居ると云つて居る關係は、原野に自然生の桑樹があると云ふこと、氣候上の富麗たる蟹類の存在せざると云ふこととの三つである、或る程此等は本道の製業に好適なる事情に相



此等病の初期に在りては事動不活潑となり食慾減衰し、座位の周圍に這ひ出んとし、病勢漸く進むに従ひ體弱極端し來りて青白色を帯び一種の光澤を呈するに至る、ひかる鱗、節高、節裂と稱するものなるも推察の時期に於ては體弱向は小にして平時は性々其病徴を明かに認め難しと雖も、眼別に及ぶときは鱗蓋口已に乾裂するも本病に類するものは乾裂すること能はず、茲に始めて能く其病徴を認むるを以て

● 膿蓋の病原體研究 (續前)

大日本醫學會 農學十 宮 原 忠 正  
 技師 岡 曾 廣 内 武 貞  
 大日本醫學會 第六常會員

第三章 膿蓋の病徴及び經過

膿蓋の初期に在りては事動不活潑となり食慾減衰し、座位の周圍に這ひ出んとし、病勢漸く進むに従ひ體弱極端し來りて青白色を帯び一種の光澤を呈するに至る、ひかる鱗、節高、節裂と稱するものなるも推察の時期に於ては體弱向は小にして平時は性々其病徴を明かに認め難しと雖も、眼別に及ぶときは鱗蓋口已に乾裂するも本病に類するものは乾裂すること能はず、茲に始めて能く其病徴を認むるを以て

一般に不潔露と稱す、而して病勢急進むに至れば皮膚大に腫脹となり、遂に破潰して所々より乳汁膿の膿汁を流出し終て乾死す、病勢輕きか又は老熟の病に於て此病に患されたるものは結痂化することあり、多くは死腐りとなり膿に化すること稀なり、假令化膿するも産卵することなし。

本病蓋の膿汁を顯微鏡にて檢するときは常に必ず多數の多角形體を認むべし、從來假令體と稱するものにして一種の光澤を有し其大きは一定せず、大なるものは〇、〇七ミ、〇、一に及ぶものあり少しく魅力を加ふれば容易に破砕する性質あり、  
 此も膿蓋の特有物たる多角體は病原微生物なるか、將た又寄生物にあらざるか、若し寄生物にあらざれば如何にして蓋體內に産出せらるるものなるかに就ては從來學者の一定せず、水、油人の疑ひ存せし處なり、之れ單に本病原體の發育經過に於て他病原微生物の發育經過と大に其趣を異にせし處あれば、  
 今、乳汁注射後三、四十時間經過せる鱗蓋を採り之を解剖して詳細に檢査するも本病特有なる多角體は決して

出ず、能はず、之を固定着色し注射して顯査するも鱗蓋何れの組織内に於ても遂に此多角體を認むることを得ず、唯體皮組織の組織内に於て鱗の周圍に青色を帯びて恰も空虚なるかの如き部分あるを見るのみ、越へ五十分間乃至七十時間を経過したる鱗蓋を採り顯査する時は、鱗蓋の末端にして體皮組織に附着せる部分に於て始めて多角體の數多産出せられたるを見る、然れども此時に於ては多角體は必ずしも一定の形を呈し、乃至〇、〇七ミ、〇、一乃至〇、〇七ミ、〇、一に過ぎず、而して此多角體一種の形によつて包被せられ中央に大なる核を有するが爲め、最も多角體は體皮組織細胞内核の周圍に於て産出せられたるもの、如し、木れより漸く時日を経るに従ひ多角體の生出は甚だ増進して、體皮組織層筋層及び氣管膜等は此多角體を以て充満せらるるに至るべし、遂に至れば鱗蓋は腐爛著しく肥大し皮膚を白色を呈し一種の光澤を帯び、遂に皮膚部變じて膿汁を流出し乾死するに至る。

第四章 膿蓋の病原體

前章に於て已に述べたるが如く、乳汁注射後三、四十時間を経過せる鱗蓋の體皮組織を採り固定着色して鏡檢するときは組織内の周圍に於て青色を帯びて恰も空虚なるかの如き部分の存在するを見るべし、此部分に本病原體究し最も重要な關係あるものにして特殊の手段を以て之を顯査するときは決して空虚にあらざるのみならず明かに物體の存在するものなるを知るを得べし、此物體は兩端大〇たる橢圓體にして大小種々あり、即ち其市〇、〇一五乃至〇、〇八ミ、〇、一あり、斯る物體は健全鱗蓋の體內に於ては決して見ることなし。

此物體は光線を強く反射する所の一面の輪を以て圍繞せられ、其形の大なるものは橢圓體をなし、小なるものは兩端の尖り一層薄しきが爲め角形をなす、而して其内部は凡そ白色基に於て散く散色し得る顆粒體より成り、時に腐蝕を有することあるを見る、  
 更に謂へて此物體の組織内に於ける變化を密かに顯査するときは時日の經過に伴ひ益々増大なるを認むべし、即ち此物體が體皮組織細胞核の附近に存在し

部を増大するものにして前述の如く健全な體内に  
見ることなきも物體なり、而して此物體に低度の刺激  
を以てすれば或は空虚の如き觀ありと謂ふも、  
高度のものに以て催し観察するときは透明なりし部  
分は却て種の顆粒體にして其間隔の他の顆粒體より  
區別せらるるを見る、是に由て之を規れば此物體  
は一種の寄生物なるを察するを得べし。

寄生體發育生長増大するに至れば内部に對し顆粒體  
部を認め、寄生體は細胞質より區別せらるること一  
層明瞭となる、而して此時に當りては體皮組織の細  
胞核は多くは寄生體の爲めに破壊せられ容易に認知  
するを得ざるに至る、此に於て數多の寄生體は體皮  
組織内に寄生變列するを以て體皮組織内に於て寄生  
體は却て一種の皮膚組織を形成するに至る、又寄生  
體の生長増大すると共に體皮組織は著しく膨起し着  
通のもの、數倍の厚さとなり、益々寄生體と細胞質  
とを明かに區別するを得るに至る、漸く發育しを角  
體を形成しつゝある際には往々三乃至四個の寄生體  
の集合して一被膜内に存するを見る、而して多角體  
全く完成せらるるときは組織は遂に破壊せられ膿汁

體外に漏出するに至る、此多角體は即ち本病原の耐  
久性體にして内に數多の胞子を包有するものなり、  
今適當の刺激を早める發見を採り之を調査すると  
多角體内に胞子形成の準備をなし、或は已に胞子  
を形成せるもあり、發見の體皮組織に於ける寄生體  
の核は恰も體皮組織の細胞核の有様々々に至る、  
故に多角體は體皮組織細胞内の變化により核の周圍  
より形成せられつゝあるもの、如く見ゆべしと雖  
も、多角體は決して細胞内が物、變化より生ずるも  
のにあらず、必ず前述の如く寄生體の變化によりて  
生ずるものなり。

以上述べたる所の經過を按ずれば所謂寄生體なるも  
の一種の原生動物にあらざるなきか更に其耐久性  
體を論じて之を明かにせん。

第五章 病原體の耐久性體

本病原の膿汁一面を取り之を鏡檢するときは其形、角  
形多角形圓形等あり、大小亦不定にして二重の輪に  
て圍まれたる光輝を強く反射するものあるを見  
ゆ、之れ即ち多角體又は假晶體と稱する物體にして  
内部に數多の胞子を含有する本病原の耐久體なりと

す、多角體の大きさは一定ならずとも其見〇〇〇  
二乃至五〇〇〇七、八、九、十、水、オートマ、ア  
ルブール、ケロコ、ホルム、ケリク、等には容易  
に溶解することなく、オスモニウム酸にて處理する  
も蒸發することなく、然れども九〇%のアルブールに  
二年間漬けて置くときは分解して細末となり内部より  
一種の顆粒體の現出するを見る、又一%の苛性加里  
には能く溶解して消失す、今其消失する有様を注意  
して観察すると最初は最初多角體は光輝を失ひ膨脹軟  
化し、内部に一種の顆粒體を現出し次で外部の物質  
溶解し次で顆粒體漸次消失するを見、或は外面全  
く消失するも内部の顆粒體は遂に消失するに至らず  
して僅かに殘存することあり、此外多角體は蠶兒の  
胃液血液及び人の唾液等にて處理するときには能く溶  
解するものなれども苛性加里に於けるが如く内部の  
顆粒體を消失することなし、  
蠶兒の胃液或は人の唾液を用ひて多角體を溶解し之  
を調査するに、周圍の物質漸く溶解し其内部には數  
十個の顆粒體を有し、強く光輝を反射する性質あり、  
見るべし、之れ本病原を寄生體の胞子にして蓋し、

以上述べ來りたる實驗調査の結果に依るときは本病  
病原體の繁殖は左の二種の方法により行はるゝを窺ふ  
を得べし。

一 初は寄生體舟形圓形或は不規則なる形を具へ  
中心に分體生殖により繁殖増加し多角體は食料と共  
に胃中に入り、或は傷所より體内に侵入し、胃液又  
は血液の作用を受け外部の物質は溶解消失し、内部  
より一種の顆粒體即ち胞子を現出す、其大さ〇〇〇  
〇一、二、乃至〇〇〇〇七、八、九、なり、此の  
初めにありては此の如く微細なりと雖も暫にして  
兩端尖りたる有角體となり、體内組織の細胞内に穿  
より繁殖増大し、一定の間隔細胞内に於て分體生殖に  
より遂に繁殖増加し漸々周圍の組織を侵害す、或は  
二 以上の如き形體を以て總體は分裂繁殖し體内  
諸組織を充満するにすれば一細胞内に於て通常三





や其數量さへもかち各絹絲絹織會社に於て使用  
るを躊躇せざるに至りたり。

作蠶絲の現状既記の如し尙ほ少しく既述の事を述  
に、信州有明村の山崎絹織路は彼の岐阜の牧崎、山  
崎と絹織の交織にて後述を山崎にて顯はせしもの  
の需用非常に廣きを以て之が需用に應じしありし  
に、飼育上樹皮に餘刺を生ぜし際試みに柞蠶を飼育  
せし處近來山崎絹織路の路販告日の如くならざるに反し  
作蠶絲販路大に開けて昨年の如き同地の産額二百個  
中百五十個は柞蠶絲なりしと。柞蠶絲は元來有明村  
の特産物にあらず、明治十一年本道開拓使時代清國  
山東省より原種を取寄せ飼育を試みたるもの各府縣  
に分贈せられ轉じて有明村にまで及びしものにて、  
今今同地は本邦にての特産地となれり。

明治十三年の頃なりしならんか、英城縣に於ては  
其筋の保護に依り三益社とか稱せしものを起して、  
數百町多の樹林地に柞蠶を飼育し、絹に絲に轉じて夫  
を計畫する處ありしも、今日の如く該社の事設備せ  
ざりし爲め終に失敗に歸したり、然れども同縣は柞  
蠶飼育林に富めるを以て今に年々信州より出稼し收

滿は待降りて絲に製し居れり。  
北海道に於て柞蠶飼育を試みたる人四五にして止ま  
らず、而して何れも良結果を得ずして廢れし行遣  
なり、在り中原因を種するに於ては原種の方  
に不完全なるあり、或は時期宜しきを得ざるあり、  
且蟲及び小蠶の害其他氣候等に關しての失敗あり、  
而して是等飼育者は何れも其の飼育を爲したる  
に於て伐り揃ふるなく、又下草を刈るなく、天然草  
に放養して人工を加へたる本任拵の飼育を爲したる  
の注意を拂ひて飼育に従事しなれば、柞蠶は幾んど良林  
となり、瘦地は大葉に良土と代り國家を益する蓋し  
静かざる可し、然れども内地に於ては只留む可く  
して行ふ可らざるを如何せん、幸にも北海道は天與  
の柞蠶圃にして特に開拓使は二十餘年前に既に日資  
を擲ちて進て該事業に従事したり、而して其不結果  
を擲ちしことは前記の如し、然れば此に再び人民に奨  
勵して柞蠶業に従はしめんするには、先づ適當の地  
を拓き、後述し、設備を別、假り、假り、柞蠶  
地を精し得べし、場所を數十町歩一時に開發し、三四

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●青森外五縣蠶絲業視察談(前編)

大正五年 農務士 中村 彦

第八、埼玉蠶絲業一版

一、施設事項

二、蠶絲統計

年次	蠶絲	繭	製普通繭	生絲
二十六年	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
二十七年	1,200,000	1,800,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
二十八年	1,500,000	2,200,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
二十九年	1,800,000	2,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
三十年	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
三十一年	2,200,000	3,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
三十二年	2,500,000	3,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
三十三年	2,800,000	3,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000

は、蠶絲の生産は、其の天賦の資を以て、其の生産  
は、水産の事業として従事せしむるの精神を養成  
せしむる可らず、而かも何人も、その資金を以て、收  
獲の有無を決定し、種々の事業に服する人もなき道理な  
れば、此際北海道は適當の地を指定して模範飼育  
地を設け、方其道の經營家を以て、北南地方の柞蠶  
地を調査せしめ、又飼育を試みるものには相當の保  
護奨励を與へ、道廳之が監督を爲すの必要あり。  
今假に一町多より繭三萬粒を得ずものとし、一個一  
厘五毛と假算して此收入金四十五圓之を方三里に飼  
育するものとするは其收入は實に六十二萬九千七百  
圓餘となるなり、而して水道に於て此地積を得るは  
甚だ容易にして其諸困難を排し障害物を除去して完全  
なる柞蠶地たらしむるに數年の日を要するは勿論  
あり外なき、他の耕作地に適すや荒廢に耐はしむる  
るには勤む此位の不便は忍はざる可らず、且本業に  
着手するは今日を以て最好時期なりと稱すれば不文  
を省みず聊か所見を陳して當路者及び當業者の參考  
に資するものなり。

縣下飼育の邊界あるは無しと雖も、就中四千町  
歩餘の秩父郡を第一とし、入間、大里、見玉の三部  
之れに次ぎ、五百町歩餘の南埼玉郡最も少なし、概  
論すれば縣下西北方に多く、東南方に少なし、桑樹  
の種殖は早生市平、晚生十文字にして秩父、見玉の

今山間部に中、高刈を見るも其他に大概根刈立な  
り。萎縮病の害は激甚と稱する程度に達せざるもの、如  
し、余が長野縣下に於て遺酒したる如き被害地は遠  
に本縣下に於て目撃せず。

四、養蠶

奉養蠶立時期は五月十日頃にして七十度内外の温度  
にて飼育日數三十四五日を要す、蠶種製造家は蠶種  
の害を恐れ稍早く、播立て飼育日數を短縮するに勉  
め、飼育を薄くし、養蠶し易からしめ、産卵數の多からん  
ことを希ふもの、如し、是れ勿論經濟上に於て利得  
する所少なからざるべしと雖も蠶種其物の可否に就  
ては須らく研究を要す。

殊支那の養蠶家は春蠶を三回位七日間に播立て、養蠶  
の需要供給の状況を視察し、以て均密を期するに因り、  
近年桑葉不足の爲中途蠶兒を棄却するが如きこと頗  
し、養蠶の發達せし地方に於ては實行して適當なる  
方法と云ふべし。

夏蠶飼育戸數の少なきは全く普通農事との關係に由  
る、秋蠶は夏蠶に比し遙に發達し播立枚數の如き七  
倍と云ふ、岡野萬庫の構造等には有隣堂發兌の蠶種貯  
藏法(山中某種蠶)に詳なり。

兒玉郡兒玉町製造社、目的は養蠶業を擴張改良す  
るにあり此目的を達する爲學校、講習所を設け且教  
授員を各地に派遣す、目下社員數は一萬五千四百  
五十八名にして四十三府縣に散在すと云ふ。

同社に於ては七十二三度を以て三十三日目に上蓋  
せしむる飼育法を行ふ、製造蠶種は白玉多數を占め  
青蠶少しあり、前者は繭一付粒數二百八十粒後者  
は二百四十粒位を普通とす。

六、繭の集散

縣下生産の繭約二十萬石其半は長野縣へ其他少量は  
群馬縣へ輸出せらるべしとは余が嘗て耳にせし所な  
るを以て、今回視察の際充分其調査をなさんことを  
欲せしむ、時の短かりし材料を得難く爲遂に其詳  
細を知ることを得ざりし、左に縣下日本鐵道株式會  
社鐵道線路各驛繭輸出入及び川越繭輸出數量調査表  
を擧げ以て其一般を窺ふに便す。

縣下日本鐵道線各驛繭輸出入數量

(三十二年)

倍以上なり、従來専ら風火種なりしが近來生種多  
し。

五、蠶種

種類は白玉最も多く又青、大又、白龍之れに次ぐ白  
玉一少粒數普通二百八十粒位なり、蠶種は大概豫約  
販賣にして蠶用者は産卵の時期に際し製造家に就  
き實況視察の上購買方を約定す輸出先は群馬、神奈  
川、東京、茨城等なり。

本年四月發行の埼玉縣蠶種検査成績に據る販賣調査  
表を添付しあるを見たり其様式左の如し

寄附名

原種用種數

製種用種數

想ふに各府縣に於ても前表を調製し相互交換すると  
きは輸入蠶種要地自ら明確となり、蠶種改良上幾  
多參考の資を得べし。

兒玉郡本任町日本蠶種貯藏株式會社、故鐵道社長  
木村九歳の洋行土産とも稱す、き蠶種貯藏庫は二  
十四年八月竣工、翌二十五年より蠶種貯藏の業務を  
始め爾來依頼者増加し、三十四年の如き一萬八千餘  
枚の多き以上依頼者の區域一府二十縣の廣きに達

郡名	種數	原種用種數	製種用種數
群馬	八	八	八
神奈川	八	八	八
東京	八	八	八
茨城	八	八	八
埼玉	八	八	八
千葉	八	八	八
栃木	八	八	八
群馬	八	八	八
合計	八	八	八

(生繭の乾燥) 繭の集散盛なるに伴ひ生繭乾燥業の  
必要起るは理の當然なり、今縣下の生繭乾燥業者を  
擧ぐれば左の如し。

- 兒玉郡本任町 合名會社種留若尾乾燥所
  - 同 水正實聯合會社
  - 同 入間郡川越町 合名會社川越生繭乾燥所
  - 同 川越町聯合會社
  - 北条郡小川町 株式會社小川生繭乾燥所
  - 北条郡藤岡町 株式會社藤岡生繭乾燥所
- 合名會社種留若尾乾燥所。は一日に殺蛹のみは二十  
石本乾燥は八百石を仕上ぐるの設備を有し總て蒸氣  
を暖管に導き乾燥するなり、乾燥に要する時間は平



にして已に陛下に工場を建設して製練業を営むものありて、古語に曰く精神一則何事不成と諺言ふれ、之を思ふ。

青森外五縣蠶業調査會を終るに臨み更に吾人對外貿易の地位を保持し國脈を維持するに稱する年終にして、僅か數地方の物産なるが如き現狀は國を經濟上大に憂ふべきにあらざるや、將た亦我蠶絲界に於ける大欠點にあらざるや、敢て國の志士並に我蠶絲界先進の諸君に致す。

(了)

●澤村博士の軟化病研究成績を讀む

我日本醫學會 農學博士 大森 順造

右は澤村博士が醫學博士澤村氏を以て博士に就て、蠶一萬頭飼育に當りて生れたるものなるが、同様に飼て種を留め意に思はざることをし、蠶を澤村博士の論文を以て讀めたるなり。

られたり、扱其論文六種は農藝化學に關する問題にして余輩の論議すべき事にあらずとも、一種は蠶軟化病の研究報告にして是れ余の數年來專攻せる問題なるが故に特別に其報告を觀しに、大いに余の研究せる所と異なる者あり、こゝに其論文の全然誤謬なることを斷言せざるを得ざるを悲む。

一、澤村氏が軟化病を以て非傳染性の蠶病と爲せるは根拠より誤れり、軟化病の劇烈なる傳染性を有する事は古來より養蠶家の熟知せる所なれども、今余の爲に一二の知れ切つたる事實を掲ぐべし、即ち眞に軟化病に罹りて歿れたる蠶兒の體液を取り、之を養蠶に接し、他の蠶兒に食せしむる時は、即ち軟化病に罹るを見る、然に他の原因によりて感れたる蠶兒の體液を取り、蠶の體液を爲すに絶えて眞の軟化病を發する者なし、又、蠶の體液を以て、眞の軟化病に罹りて水に混じ、之を養蠶と共に蠶兒に食せしむる時は、多く軟化病を發するを見る、然るに、蠶の體液を取りて、同様に蠶の體液を爲すに流して、同様の結果を見ず、此試驗は蠶の大家、ベックマン氏の履行しし所にして、明かに其の傳染性病者と合

有する事を證す、又、余の養蠶したる所に感れたる蠶非非常の病を發したる者、若し彼は、於ては、從來の飼育法を改め、病寄の殺滅を勉めざる以上は、今や同病の異種を發すること能はざる者となす、以上説明する所に據れば軟化病にはそれぞれ特殊の傳染病的細菌ありて各固有の病徴を現はす者なるを知るに容易なりとす。

二、澤村氏は如何なる細菌と雖も蠶の消化管内に入り、其時蠶兒の體液を凝縮する時は軟化病を發すとす、之は、氏の試驗法に一大問題あるを生じ、示す者なり、氏は常に試験すべき細菌の培養液を蠶兒の紅門より腸中に注射せり、然るに蠶兒の如き小動物にして而かも直腸の末端の緊縮せる者に對し、蠶の消化管内に注射する者には、細菌の何種なるを問ふが如き技術を行ふ場合には、細菌の何種なるを問ふに、蠶兒は負傷して死亡する者なし、既に死亡すれば其體軟化して崩散を來し、見軟化病の末期に於けるが如き外觀を呈する者なり。

氏は常に斯かる状態を見て軟化病を發したると思へるが如し、故に氏は從來或る學者の研究を以て非病

細菌を認められたる性質、結晶、ベックマンの如きは通常軟化病を起す者と爲せり、結晶、ベックマンの如きは通常健康なる蠶兒の消化管内に在る者にして、獨り軟化病蠶兒にのみ在る者にはある者なり、殊に氏が紅門より注射せる蠶兒を温室中に置く時は、蠶病一層強くなり、と云へるは、負傷して死亡したる蠶兒の一層強軟を早めたるを見て速かに發病せる者と思ひたることを明かなり。

三、澤村氏が軟化病を以て單純なる一種類の如く思ひて試験したるは輕率なり、軟化病は其種類甚だ多く地方に依りて特殊の病徴を呈し其流行の勢ひも亦地方に依りて變遷の差あり、察するに氏の研究の範圍は極めて狹隘なる者と云はざるべからず。

四、澤村氏は蠶體の明瞭中に細菌の繁殖を見すと云へり、是れ亦大なる誤謬にして、氏の觀察の範圍を自ら見るに足る、軟化病に、死亡したる蠶兒の紅門を以て、消化管内に黃褐色を呈し、結核を以て、水部、結核を呈し、此部分を切片、薄本と爲して鏡檢すれば、結核は著しく、且、即ち軟化病の細菌にして、此寄集合せるを見る、







鹿兒島 赤吉製絲場

液罐の破裂

液罐を充たすに乾燥管内火炎場  
の移りたるなる人

三重 船木製絲場

静岡 富士根製絲場  
第三工場

山梨 雨宮製絲工場

長野 七間 星 社

同 土屋勘右衛門  
工場

同 田中製絲場

同 ⑤製絲工場

液罐の破裂の真に液罐内の液力に由り  
液罐上部を割れ飛す  
液罐の常用液力より強へたると安全  
管の管を以て決り液力に堪へず  
けるも液内の液力は液力に堪へず  
液力に堪へずと破裂す  
六天が液力に耐えんとし多量の  
液力に耐えんとし多量の液力に  
加減を怠りたる時液力に耐え  
充分にして安全に居り居るに  
液力に耐えんとし多量の液力に  
液力に耐えんとし多量の液力に  
液力に耐えんとし多量の液力に

以上の奥害中に火災を起したる重なる原因は蘭の板  
鋪乾燥にあつて過半数十四を占むる、而して其乾燥  
装置は不完全であるとか又は火力を激烈ならしめた  
などである、液罐の破裂は管理者の懈怠に由り起  
つたものは四、液罐の不具合と云ふ割合である、尚  
此液罐破裂の真に負傷者を出したること八人、死者  
は二人である、何んと顧みて茲に至れば凄然とする  
てはないか、事に製絲に従ふの人は深く反省を要す  
る次第である。

養蠶製絲器具機械の特許發明

養蠶製絲器具機械の特許發明 (承前)

二、蠶眠貯蔵器 蠶眠貯蔵器の特許發明は如何なる點  
に向て注意を拂ひたるかを推するに先づ良好なる蠶  
眠貯蔵器の特質を擧ぐれば左の如し  
一、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと

二、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと

三、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと

四、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと

五、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと

六、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと

七、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと

八、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと

九、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと

特許第一三三八號 明治三十一年六月六日特許 蠶眠貯蔵器は數個  
の紙袋と一俵の摺籠にて特許するものなれば右第一  
第二、第三、第九項に遵すべく改良せしものなり特  
許第三七〇號 明治三十三年十月二十日特許 蠶眠貯蔵器は第一、  
第二、第三、第四、第六、第九項に遵すべくせるの  
發明なりと雖も前記第二三三八號と同じく年々新調  
せざるべからざる類を免れず特許第四二九五號 明治  
三十三年十月五日特許 蠶眠貯蔵器は第一、第二、第三、第五、第三  
第六、第七、第八項に遵すものにして蠶葉製の小箱  
に紙を容るゝに適當なる距離を隔て、蠶葉の縦横區  
劃を施して數多の三角状の容蠶室を造り蠶製線錠狀  
の蓋板及錠蓋の留針を柱し種痘毒錠符號を付すべき  
劃區網並に氣流及紙板挿入の小孔空席を設けたるも

のなり特許第四九九號 明治三十四年八月三日特許 蠶眠貯蔵器  
は型蓋に依り一枚の紙を以て數十個縱に連綴せる袋  
の最下部を左手の指指にて緩く持ち口を以て吹き右  
手にて紙を左手の指指にて緩く持ち口を以て十字に  
綴ふものなれば第一、第二、第四、第九項等に遵す  
るものなり  
三、上蓋器 上蓋器は實に數十の多きに連するも之を  
小別すれば左の六式となすことを得べし  
一、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと  
二、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと  
三、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと  
四、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと  
五、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと  
六、特許第一九一〇號の如きこと





せざるべし故に與へざる可とす

(二)害虫の増加する原因は種々あり其一二を舉ぐれば左の如し

一、天候によること即ち害虫の發育に適したる場合は其しく増加すべし

二、農作物は野牛植物より一般に豊収にして美味なること

三、人口の増加と共に山野の開墾、雜草の刈取等頻繁なるを以て害虫は勢ひ農園に集來すること

四、交通機關により他地方より移動し來ること

五、人智の發達により畦等は等閑に附したる害虫も今は注意するに至りたること

今は注意するに至りたること  
驅除法に付ては本會第百三十三號の本欄を参照せられたし

● 蠶種貯蔵庫の件に就き質問

大日本蠶絲會員 高 橋 清 七

町村農會の事業又は一部落の共同に造すべき蠶種貯蔵庫にして普通貯蔵寸乃三千枚を容るゝに足るべき簡易なる構造方法の御教授を請ふ

答  
蠶種貯蔵庫にして簡易なるは水害と同一の構造にして可なるべしと雖も尚一層鄭重に爲すには左圖の如き構造なれば安全なりとす

圖 說 明

一 土間の構造

土間は普通の地面より二尺以上高く盛り上げ煉化若くは人造石を以て敷き詰むるか或は三和土(セメント、イタ、キ)を以て敷きとすべし

二 外庫の構造

別紙圖面の如く北側に高さ六尺巾四尺の出入口(イ)を設け北側及東側に(ロ)の位置に於て地平面より高凡二間の所の方一尺五寸の硝子窓を設け天井の中央より屋外に通ずる方二尺の氣抜(ハ)を設けるべし周圍の壁は可成厚きを要す其高さ天井に至るまで二間半とし開口奥行ともに各一間とす

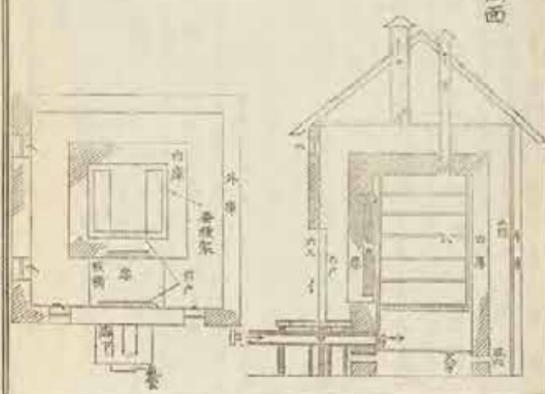
三 内庫の構造

蠶種を挿入する櫃は種紙の距離をして五分つゝ保たしむるものとすれば千枚を貯蔵するには内部の廣さ六尺高さ六尺にて足るべし故に地平面より高さ一尺

八寸の位置に床板を張り留地平面より四尺の高さに格子張の床を設け其天井の中央より外庫の天井を貫き屋外に通ずる方一尺の氣抜(キ)を設け内庫の出入口は外庫の出入口と相對せしめ巾三尺高六尺とし此出入口の扉より入りたる左右に一尺毎に(カ)なる架を設け蠶種挿入棒を敷せねくに備ふ此の架の内面の四周より一二寸つゝを隔つるものとす又内庫の床下より外庫の北側の壁を貫きて直徑八寸乃至一尺位の圓筒形鐵管(ク)を通して付し開閉を自由ならしめ平時は之を閉て全く空氣の出入を絶ち寒冷なる日を擁ひ早朝凡一時間之を開きて空氣の代謝を計るべし即ち外氣は直ちに内庫の床下に入り格子張の床を経て上昇し更に天井の氣抜より屋外に出づるものとす

壁は其外面厚さ五寸適當の土壁にして柱の内面に露出する所に漆木を打ち全面に板を張り壁と板との間隙に糊を充積す而して壁と板との厚さは一尺とす天井も壁と同様なる厚板を付くべし下層の床板より下方一二寸を距て、縦五寸横一尺三寸位の穴を南北兩個に一個つゝ設け内庫土間に於ける濕氣を外庫内

断面



に排除するの用に供す其穴は奥戸の二重となすべし  
 外庫出入口の前には高三尺五寸の昇降版を設け其内  
 方なる内庫との間は渡りの棧橋を付し暖管は此下を  
 通過せしむるものとす外庫及内庫の氣抜の基部には  
 (ト)なる間閉自由なる戸を装置し臨時閉鎖の用に供  
 すべし

●秋霖菌の解府に就き質問

文藝部 長岡市山下村 鈴木市四郎

客年秋霖菌育期には第三齡まで蔗氏平均六十度西外  
 なるを以て七十二三度に増温し五齡に至り連日の降  
 雨に遭ひ十二三回露を給與せり然れども發育良好  
 にして従て相應の收菌ありしも解府頗る困難にして  
 十中八九は切斷せり是れ如何なる原因なるや詳細御  
 示教を請ふ

答 大日本農學會 土 屋 壽

解府の難易は蔗の健康なると否とに由ることあれ  
 ども主として上葉中空葉の乾燥に由りて異なるもの  
 なり空氣乾燥にして轉運の乾燥速かなれば菌の光澤  
 純白にして解府良好なり之に反して濕氣多き乾燥速  
 緩なれば菌の色澤は茶褐色を呈し解府至難となるを

り客年の秋霖菌の如きは全く多濕の害を被むれるも  
 のなり

●霖病消毒法に就き質問

大日本農學會 高 橋 定 治

(一) 霖病を消毒するに消毒薬にて用ふる大釜に堤の  
 長さ丈の深さを有する大桶の底に穴數箇を設け  
 上部に蓋をなし之れを釜上に掛け是より蒸氣を上  
 昇せしむること恰も蒸籠にて餅を蒸かすが如くし  
 て消毒を行ふには大釜の湯が沸騰してより幾時間  
 にて消毒の効を奏するか又何病に對して有効なる  
 か

(二) 霖病を消毒するに硫黄の蒸氣を行ふには如  
 何なる仕掛にたすべしか又何病に對して有効なる  
 か

答 大日本農學會 農學士 林 牌 作

(一) 硫黄の蒸氣消毒を行ひたる後水に不便なる所な  
 れば容易に洗滌すること能はされども差支なきか  
 (四) 以上の外霖菌器具一切の極簡易なる消毒法あら  
 ば敬示せられし最も霖病は板屋なれば瓦斯を用ふ  
 ること能はず

(一) 質問の如き装置にては湯の沸騰後三十分間以上  
 煮すときは總ての病菌に對して消毒の効力あり

(二) 硫黄消毒を行ふには先づ硫黄を鍋に入れ現地に  
 掛けて燃解せしめ油狀を呈せる後之れに點火し其  
 燃焼中絶へず弱き火力にて鍋底を熱すべし此消毒  
 法は白痢病菌には効力あり他病菌に對しては効力  
 薄弱なり然れども充分硫黄を使用するときは總て  
 の病菌を殺すに足るべし

(三) 硫黄消毒を行ひたる後洗滌するに不便なる所な  
 るときは充分に開放して風を入れ其臭氣の大部分を散逸  
 せしむれば可なり

(四) 蓋室の消毒にはホルマリンを撒布するを可と  
 す器具は石蒸氣消毒法によるか又は適當なる装置  
 を爲し瓦斯消毒を行ふの外なし

●テグス製造の件に就き質問

山形縣西田郡 本 間 周 治

余が地方にテグスの原料たる樟樹棲息し何程も捕獲  
 するを得ると雖も從來何人も製糖に着手せしものな  
 く年々廢物に歸せり今回余テグスを製造せんとする  
 も完全なる製法を知らざるを遺憾とせり依て詳細示

教を請ふ

答 大日本農學會 農學士 川 島 壽 太郎

樟樹よりテグスを製する方法に就ては未だ十分の  
 研究を遂げざれども製法を通知して委託試驗をなせ  
 し結果に據れば老熟したる樟樹を其故普通の食用酢  
 (或は水酸化臭素二三%溶液)に浸すこと凡そ一晝夜に  
 して縫隙を取出し其兩端を指頭で支へ之を引伸して  
 乾燥せしめ然る後マルセイユ石鹼五分を水百匁に溶  
 かしたる液中にて凡そ一時間沸騰し更に清水にて洗  
 滌して日陰に乾かせば強韌なるテグスを得べし











英國人スターン氏の發明に係り獨逸にて製造は着手したる木製擬絹絲は化學的作用を経たるバルグを水壓力により精巧微細なる一種の管を通過せしめ以て擬絹と組織する處の纖維を作製するものにして原料として特種の水を要するに非ずと云ふ而して其品質は柔弱にして純白なるものなり一本の絲を十八筋の纖維より成り單線は殆んど肉眼にては見取れ難き程の微細なるものなるが擬似絹絲の強彈力は真正絹絲に比し遙かに劣るも着色に過しは布に纏上ぐるときは一見恰も真正絹布の如くにして本品の需要は甚だ有望なるか如く目下擬絹絲の相場は一割増し付二十八志にして非常の高價なるが獨逸ステアツゲン市に近きシッアウにて設立されたる工場にては昨今百五十封度を製出しつゝあるも却ては一日の產額を二千封度に加増するの計畫なりと云ふ

●土耳其蠶業講習所長の書簡

本會報は蠶絲業相繼業に關係ある世界の各方面の學校講習所協會當業者者には送與するを以て歐米諸國の蠶業に因める雜誌新聞紙は本會報の歐文記事と轉載するに至れり現に本年一月分の會報に今西枝藝委員が日本の蠶絲業と題し記載せられたる論文は三月三十日發行の德國化學週報に轉載せられ之を閱讀

せりとして土耳其ブルースの蠶業講習所長カ、カルフアゴー氏より今習氏に宛て交際を結び通信を閉かんを希望し且つ日本に於ける蠶絲業上に關し幾多の注文をなせり依て今習氏は本會より詳細の回答となすべく返報せられたるに由り本會は丁寧なる挨拶をなし併せて土耳其の蠶業に關て通信せられんことを請へり土耳其と謂は、德國と謂は、蠶業のある所皆我紅洋燭本會は會員諸君の贊養を得て益進て蠶業世界の盟主となり蠶業の發達を促すと同時に世界各方面の蠶業事情を本誌に掲載して參考に資せん

●米國の經濟界と生絲の需要

株式の暴落 昨今當國一般經濟界の狀況に付一言サんに本年七月中は銀貨株式取引所に於ける相場の下落頗る急激にして之がため二三の有力なる仲買商店は終に破産するに至れる程なりしが右は兩三年以來彼の「トラス」組織を以て續々設立せられたる新會社中基礎の確實ならざるもの次第に破綻の端緒を現し來り之に關係せる資本家は其危急を救濟難越するため確實なる諸會社の株式債券を賣放ち一時の金儲を計りたるより絶ての有價證券は種々の如何に陥らざる大落を來したる次第なりと一般蠶工業世界には殆ど何等の關係なく全國手形交換場高峯者數

織造輸入額繼續始末其他諸品の製造販賣高に至りては昨年の今日に比し格別の相違なきを以て之を見れば一般實業世界は尙ほ健全の狀態を維持するものと知るべし

農作物の傾向 加之當國經濟社會の景氣に大關係ある小麦及玉蜀黍の作柄は今日に至るまで發育良好より非常なる損喪を被むるに非ざれば數年來引續きたる當國商工業社會の隆盛は少くとも更に一箇年間繼續することなるべく果して然らば本年新蠶の賣當國農作物の發育方如何に注目すること頗る肝要なるべし

生絲の色澤 尙ほ昨今本邦新蠶製當業者に際し我製絲家のため一言すべきは生絲の色澤に關することなり從來日本より輸入する生絲中には色澤の純白なるものあり黄色又は黒赤味を帯びたるものあり僅僅市場にては純白なるもの賣行最も宜しきやにて我製絲家中には尙ほ純白なる品を製する向も少からず之がため却て品質を害することもあるが當地輸入

商人及蠶業家に就き聞く所に雖も生絲の色澤は純白なるもの多し然れども此種の蠶物製當國は純白なるものも多少黄色又は黒赤色を帯ぶるものも他の蠶に於て同等の品なれば其色澤の如何に關せず同等に賣れり然れども一俵の物中種々の色を混同するときは品物の不揃を示すものなれば蠶業家の嫌を受け賣行宜しからずと云ふ然らば我製蠶家は生絲の純白なるを期するよりは寧ろ其色澤を揃ふることに肝要なるべし

生絲の標準 又米國標準生絲管に關して昨年中當國米國絹業協會より同標を以て我製絲家に注意する所ありしも本邦生絲中該標準の如く管を造り當國へ輸入せらるるもの尙ほ僅少なるか其賣行の標準に關し當業者より聞く所に僅少は品質の同等なる物中最も好價を博すること能はず然れども若し今後米量の標準輸入せらるるに至らば蠶局は之を適合はする





















秋篠專政上條與一節先生著述

●新刊廣告●

最新秋蠶全書

全一冊 總計六〇五頁 郵稅六錢

農園の時に當りては、種々の方法を用いて、蠶を飼育するは、  
蠶の飼育に當りては、種々の方法を用いて、蠶を飼育するは、  
蠶の飼育に當りては、種々の方法を用いて、蠶を飼育するは、

最新 蠶病學講義

實價十五錢

蠶兒にも、亦人如く、病氣あり、從て之れが豫防消毒  
治療等の方法、人心を得れば、豐收を望むべからず、本書  
は博士の專致に關するもの、特に當文一致體なれば、婦  
女子と雖、解し易き通俗的良書なり。

最新製絲秘術

精製多挿入 定價六十五錢

凡そ製絲の業は職工の技術に依るもの極めて多きに  
於て、著者には、從率蠶書の内斯の技を究めたるもの少し、  
の學理に精なる工女を乞ふること、なせり、著者  
なるは、本書の特色也。

夏秋蠶之燈

實價五十五錢

夏秋蠶飼育の臨利ある漸く世人の知る處となり、近年  
日々其飼育に係る著書、盟會切なり、此書は著者多年  
斯業の経験より、得られたる、斯の經濟飼育秘法を  
網羅せる良書にして、農桑利用上、水著を以て、嚆矢とな  
す、茲に回答に換ふ。

發兌 書肆 有隣堂

東京京橋區南傳馬町二丁目

●精製良春蠶種販賣廣告●

一種類 大丸 丸誌法 良白 (名島村)  
良小石丸 名白 丸誌法 改良 又昔 改良

前記蠶種は天理の原則に法も自然の道理に基き大氣  
の清淨を旨とし四十餘日開利根川沿岸の良桑を以て  
飼育し、殊に精巧の斯微鏡撰種法と、トリア  
ー式消毒法とを以て専ら學理的應用に體ひ、病  
毒を除き、抗疫性に富む完全純良の蠶  
種に御座候。

●農會其他團體● 割引 拾枚以上壹割引  
●蠶種 代金五圓 送附済みの順序を以て郵送す ●郵  
便爲替は以上野國送附部島村局(御振込)之事

田島彌平蠶事部

第百零拾六號 廣告

英國產 一化性 青又青  
能性 二化性 青又青  
岩手縣二戸郡 廣岡町  
墨澤助右衛門  
信濃國小縣郡鹽尻村

廣 告  
製 種 類 又 昔  
青 熟 一 割 引  
桑 弓 園  
白 龍 種 元 祖  
白 龍 種 元 祖

後附五



TABLEAU DU MOUVEMENT DES SOIES RE-  
PARTIES EN DIVERSES INDUSTRIES.

TABLE OF MOVEMENT OF SILK IN  
DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES

1904		1903		1902					
Repart.	Moins ant.	Activé	Arrivé	Vendu	Sold.	Export.	Revoisg.	Paal	Remak.
Filature.	Filature.	Filature.	Filature.	Filature.	Filature.	Filature.	Filature.	Filature.	Filature.
5,114	5,114	8,253	8,257	8,257	8,257	8,257	8,257	8,257	8,257
645	645	2,781	2,781	2,781	2,781	2,781	2,781	2,781	2,781
357	357	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654	1,654
8	8	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
61,253	61,253	13,415	13,415	13,415	13,415	13,415	13,415	13,415	13,415
5,385	5,385	15,934	15,934	15,934	15,934	15,934	15,934	15,934	15,934



大日本蠶絲會

大日本蠶絲規會則

一會費金は毎年規定の通りへ翌年の分は前年十二月  
中に前納せらるべし  
一氏名住所等と變更せられたるときは其都度直に本  
會に通知せらるべし  
一會費を知らざるときは必ず其月までの會費を申立  
れたる後にあらざれば之と認せず  
一會員中死亡せられたるときは其家族又は其地方會  
員より本會に通知せらるべし  
一買圖書は半紙を用ひ一紙に一件を限り字體は成る  
べく明瞭に肥し且つ何府縣何郡何市何村大日本蠶  
絲會何會員某と署名し又買閱を成るべく現品を添  
みして送らるべし  
一會費金を督促したる後猶用金せられざる者は之を  
自分の義務と盡されざる者と看做し本會規則に據  
り除名すべし  
此心得は會員諸君常に能く了知せらるゝは勿論他人  
の入會を誘導せらるゝの際に殊に之を示されむこと  
を要す

本會に入會せらるゝには左の事項を承知して申込  
るべし  
一住所氏名を詳記したる入會書に一月月金拾貳錢五  
厘の計算を以て入會せらるゝ月より向ふ一ヶ年分  
以上の會費を添へ申込るべし  
一會報は入會を申込せられたる其月の分より發送すべ  
し入會以前會報を領せらるゝときは一冊に付金拾  
貳錢五厘を預收したる後之を添付すべし  
但し第百二號二十三年十二月發行)以前の會報  
は一冊に付金拾錢にて送付すべし  
一會費其他の會員を本會に送らるゝときは郵便爲替は  
拂渡局所を神田錦町とし受取人として大日本蠶絲會  
とせらるべし小爲替證書は受取人の氏名を名寫す  
るを得べきことなれども途中紛失の虞もあるべき  
につき爲替證書の表面右の欄内に「大日本蠶絲會」  
と記入せらるべし  
爲替振込に不便なる土地なれば郵便切手一割増に  
て送らるべし  
一通達便に託し現金にて送らるゝ時は必ず配達實辨  
右御要望の方は郵券二錢御控用あれば直に發送す

TABLEAU DU MOUVEMENT DES TOILES  
RÉPARTIES PAR JOURS.

DIAGRAM SHOWING DAILY  
MOVEMENT OF RAW SILK.

Jours, Days.	Silk.		Prix moyen.		Standard Price.		Maximum dit jour. Highest price.	
	Arrivée, Days.	Ventes, Sold.	Égide, Days.	Soie, Days.	Flattés, Days.	Zagark, Days.	Noms des fabricans, Names of fabricans.	Prix, Prices.
1	246	414	1	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Sogyanomahidjé	1070
2	548	605	11	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Kinkawda	1072
3	105	309	7	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Atawada	1073
5	404	307	8	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Eravosawan	1075
7	208	542	14	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Kawachiba	1077
8	258	448	21	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Medicahidjé	1078
9	384	531	5	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Sakamomahidjé	1078
10	431	453	9	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Miyomahidjé	1085
11	416	379	7	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Gonahwan	1075
13	302	528	9	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Apramohidjé	1080
15	445	373	1	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Kwakohwan	1070
14	306	337	11	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Uradha	1050

15	373	127	4	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Surawosahidjé	1060
17	304	363	5	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Kumilwan	1090
18	613	618	6	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Twanomahidjé	1090
19	373	568	10	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Himomahidjé	1090
20	425	654	10	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Ikowada	1090
21	385	604	7	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Kawomahidjé	1105
22	317	275	16	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Elawakwan	1105
23	380							
24	411	401	15	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Opowosahidjé	1115
25	457	502	9	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Edahwan	1095
26	487	614	11	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Yokowada	1115
27	390	253	2	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Surawomahidjé	1125
28	630	638	15	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Umyosahidjé	1090
29	609	414	15	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Schida	1100
30	323							
21	309	1115	22	1	1000 1000	1000 1000	Kikowada	1125
10-15	11,862	557	8,861					

\* per cent avous fr. 2.50.

† End = 10 lig. avous.

Agar streak: It is the same as on gelatin, but the color is fainter.

Proto: At 23°C. on the fourth day flat, light yellow, moist, homogeneous colonies are formed along the inoculated line.

Milk: Milk is coagulated, acids being formed.

Oxygen: Aerobic.

Gas: Gas is not evolved.

H<sub>2</sub>S: H<sub>2</sub>S is formed.

Reduction: Nitrate is reduced to nitrite.

Indol reaction: Fatal reaction.

Acids: 0.01% of acid, calculated as lactic acid, was produced in peptone-water containing 5% of glucose and some CaCO<sub>3</sub> for 14 days at 15°-20°C.

This micrococcus is *Micrococcus urentium* Cohn.

#### No. 10.

The colony of this micrococcus is dark purple. The properties are not yet examined minutely.

(To be Continued.)

### Marché des Soies.

#### MARCHÉ DE YOKOHAMA.

Notre marché des soies, sur lequel l'activité avait précédé depuis longtemps, a pris soudainement une grande activité au mois d'août.

Pendant les dix premiers jours de ce mois, il s'est traité journellement plus d'un mille balles, et on a enregistré une plus-value de 5 à 10 yen quant aux prix.

Pendant la dizaine suivante, l'importance des affaires a été plus élevée, beaucoup de transactions ont lieu et les cours se sont considérablement élevés. Pendant la dernière dizaine la situation continue à se manifester excellent, la vente quotidienne s'est élevée à plus de 1000 balles comme dans les premiers dix jours du mois.

Le nombre des marchandises arrivées et vendues pendant ce mois a été très considérable comme on pourra en juger par les tableaux suivants.

### Raw Silk Market.

#### RAW SILK MARKET AT YOKOHAMA.

The inertness to which the Yokohama market had been subjected for some time returned to its activity as soon as the month of August was reached; and before the lapse of the first 10 days the quotations rose between 5 and 10 yen, the daily transactions exceeding 1000 bales for a few days during this period.

During the second 10 days, the quotations remained steady and the transactions were favorable, that towards the end of this period further rise was made in the quotations compared to those of the previous period of the 10 days.—This condition has been maintained throughout the whole of the last or third period of the month, the transactions exceeding 1000 bales almost every day.

The following diagram shows the amount of raw silk which was sold during August and the same or stock at the close of the month.

of  $0.8 \mu$ . Usually two are united, but sometimes four. It is colored by *Gram's* method.

**Bouillon:** On the second day it becomes turbid, and after 20 days a feeble ring on the wall, and a yellow precipitate was formed.

**Gelatin plate:** Surface colony is yellow, moist, bright, round, convex and sharply defined. By weak magnification it appears granular. Gelatin is liquefied. Deep colonies appear as white points.

**Gelatin streak:** Sulphur-yellow, homogeneous colony is formed along the inoculated line, gelatin being liquefied very quickly.

**Gelatin slab culture:** Thread-like growth to the bottom, liquefying gelatin in the form of a nail.

**Agar streak:** An elevated homogeneous, moist white colony is formed which gradually turns yellow.

**Potato:** At room-temperature elevated, yellow, moist bright, homogeneous colonies are formed along the inoculated line.

**Milk:** Milk is coagulated, acids being formed.

**Oxygen:** Aerobic.

**Gas:** Gas is not formed.

**H<sub>2</sub>S:** H<sub>2</sub>S is not formed.

**Reduction:** Nitrate is reduced to nitrite.

**Acids:** 0.013% of acid, calculated from the dissolved CaO as lactic acid, is formed by culturing in peptone-water containing glucose and CaCO<sub>2</sub> for 14 days at 15-20°C.

The yellow pigment is insoluble in water or alcohol, but soluble in potash solution. The color is not destroyed by HCl or H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

This micrococcus is the same as *Micrococcus III* of the silk-worm, and is probably *Streptococcus bombycis* Macchiati.

#### No. 8.

**Form:** The cell cultured in bouillon for 24 hours has a diameter of  $1 \mu$ . Commonly two are united but sometimes four. It

is colored by *Gram's* method.

**Bouillon:** At 15°C. on the fourth day it becomes a little turbid, and on the sixth day the precipitate settles. It remains the same after 20 days.

**Gelatin plate:** Surface colony is white, round, elevated, sharply defined, and moist. By weak magnification it appears homogeneous. Deep colonies appear as white points.

**Gelatin streak:** An elevated, white, moist, homogeneous colony is formed. Gelatin is not liquefied.

**Gelatin stab-culture:** Thread-like growth to the bottom.

**Agar streak:** A moist, bright, dirtywhite, homogeneous colony along the inoculated line.

**Potato:** An elevated, white, moist, bright, homogeneous colony. On the central line it is more elevated.

**Milk:** Milk is coagulated, acids being formed.

**Oxygen:** Aerobic.

**Gas:** Gas is not formed.

**H<sub>2</sub>S:** H<sub>2</sub>S is formed.

**Reduction:** Nitrate is reduced to nitrite.

**Acids:** Acids are formed in glucose solution.

This is the same as *Micrococcus II* of the silk-worm, and is probably the *Streptococcus Pastorianus* Krasnischtschik.

#### No. 9.

**Form:** The cell cultured in bouillon for 24 hours is somewhat oblong and  $0.8 \mu$  in the longer diameter. Usually two are united. It is colored by *Gram's* method.

**Bouillon:** On the seventh day little white precipitate is formed, the fluid remaining clear. It is the same after 20 days.

**Gelatin plate:** Surface colony is deep yellow, round, elevated, sharply defined and moist. By weak magnification it appears granular. Deep colonies appear as yellow points. Gelatin is not liquefied.

**Gelatin streak:** Deep yellow, rather dry, homogeneous colony, which is much elevated on the central line. Gelatin is not liquefied.

**Gelatin stab-culture:** Thread-like growth to the bottom.

Gas: Gas is not formed.  
 $H_2S$ :  $H_2S$  is not formed.  
 Reduction: Nitrate is reduced to nitrite.  
 Acids: Acids are formed in glucose solution.  
 This micrococcus is the same as *Micrococcus I* of the silk-worm.

## No. 5.

Form: The cell of 24 hour's culture in bouillon has a diameter of 1.2  $\mu$ . Two or more are united. It is colored by Gram's method.

Bouillon: At 23°C. on the second day it becomes turbid and on the fourth day a scum is formed and on the seventh day a white precipitate appears, the middle part being clear. It remains the same after 20 days.

Gelatin plate: Surface colony is yellow, round, sharply defined, granular, moist and bright. It appears alike by weak magnification. Gelatin is liquefied. Deep colony is a yellow point.

Gelatin streak: Sulphur-yellow, moist, homogeneous, elevated colony is formed along the inoculated line. Gelatin is quickly liquefied, yellow precipitate being formed.

Gelatin stab-culture: Thread-like growth to the bottom, gelatin being liquefied at first in the form of a funnel but afterwards cylindrically.

Agar streak: Sulphur-yellow, moist, homogeneous, elevated colony along the inoculated line.

Potato: At 23°C. dry, flat, white colony, having yellow granules thereon.

Milk: Milk is coagulated, acids being formed.

Oxygen: Aerobic.

Gas: Gas is not evolved.

$H_2S$ :  $H_2S$  is formed.

Reduction: Nitrate is reduced to nitrite.

Acids: Acids are formed in glucose solution.

The yellow pigment is insoluble in water or alcohol, but soluble in potash solution. The pigment dissolved in the latter solution becomes colorless by the addition of HCl, which is restored again to yellow by alkali.

This micrococcus is a variety of *Micrococcus lotens* Lehmann et Neumann.

## No. 6.

Form: The cell cultured in bouillon for 24 hours has a diameter of 0.8  $\mu$ . Commonly two are united. It is colored by Gram's method.

Bouillon: On the third day a precipitate appears, and after 20 days a feeble yellow-brown scum and a yellow-brown precipitate are formed.

Gelatin plate: Surface colony is yellowish brown, moist, bright, round, sharply defined and elevated. By weak magnification granular consistence is seen. Deep colony is a white point.

Gelatin streak: Light brown, tenacious colony is formed along the inoculated line. Gelatin is liquefied, film being formed.

Gelatin stab-culture: Thread-like growth to the bottom, liquefying gelatin in the form of a funnel.

Agar streak: Yellowish-brown, moist, homogeneous, elevated colony.

Potato: At 23°C. on the second day a yellow colony is formed along the inoculated line. It assumes gradually a reddish yellow color and becomes elevated, dry and granular.

Milk: Milk is coagulated, showing an alkaline reaction.

Oxygen: Aerobic.

Gas: No gas is evolved.

$H_2S$ :  $H_2S$  is formed.

Reduction: Nitrate is reduced to nitrite.

Indol reaction: Faint reaction.

Acids: 0.024% of acid, calculated from the dissolved CaO as lactic acid, were formed in peptone-water containing 2% of glucose for a week at 15-20°C.

This micrococcus is probably *Micrococcus pyropus curvis* Lehmann et Neumann.

## No. 7.

Form: The cell cultured in bouillon for 24 hours has a diameter

hours is  $0.8\mu$ . Usually two are united. The microbe is colored by *Gram's* method.

**Bouillon:** On the fifth day it becomes turbid, and on the seventh day a yellowish-brown precipitate is formed. After 20 days a feeble brown scum appears.

**Gelatin plate:** It did not grow on gelatin within 13 days at room temperature (winter).

**Gelatin streak:** Granules of white and light yellowish color are formed intermingled along the inoculated line. Their color changes afterwards respectively to yellow and deep brown. Gelatin is slowly liquified.

**Gelatin stab-culture:** Thread like growth to the bottom and liquefaction in the form of a nail.

**Agar plate:** At  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ . the surface colony is light brown, moist, bright, round, lipped, sharply defined, and the centre is somewhat elevated. By weak magnification its consistence seems to be homogeneous. Deep colonies appear as white points.

**Agar streak:** White, moist, granular, non-tenseous colony which assumes after a few days a yellow color.

**Potato:** On the second day a flat, dry, light brown, granular colony along the inoculated line.

**Milk:** It is coagulated showing an alkaline reaction.

**Oxygen:** Aërobie.

**Gas:** Gas is not evolved.

**$\text{H}_2\text{S}$ :**  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  is not formed.

**Indol reaction:** Faint reaction.

**Reduction:** Nitrite is formed from nitrate.

**Acids:** Acids are formed in glucose solution.

This micrococcus is *Micrococcus bicolor Zimmermanni*.

### No. 3.

**Form:** The cell cultured in bouillon for 24 hours has a diameter of  $0.8\mu$ . Two are usually united, but sometimes four; isolated cells are rare. It is colored by *Gram's* method.

**Bouillon:** At  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., on the second day a little white precipitate is formed, the supernatant fluid becoming clear. It is the same after 20 days.

**Gelatin plate:** Surface colony is dirty white, round, convex, with a white ring. By weak magnification, the centre seems deeply colored and it becomes lighter towards the margin. Gelatin is slowly liquefied.

**Gelatin streak:** A light brown, homogeneous colony is formed, gelatin being liquefied.

**Gelatin stab-culture:** Thread-like growth to the bottom, liquefying gelatin along the inoculated line.

**Agar streak:** Moist, homogeneous, tenseous colony which is white at first, but becomes light reddish-brown afterwards.

**Potato:** It did not grow on potato in a week at  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**Milk:** Milk is coagulated, acids being formed.

**Oxygen:** Aërobie.

**Gas:** Gas is not formed.

**$\text{H}_2\text{S}$ :**  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  is formed.

**Reduction:** Nitrate is reduced to nitrite.

**Acid:** Acid are is formed in glucose solution.

### No. 4.

**Form:** The cell cultured in bouillon for 24 hours has a diameter of  $1\mu$ . Two are usually united. It is colored by *Gram's* method.

**Bouillon:** At  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$ . on the second day a white precipitate is formed. Scum is not formed by 20 days' culture.

**Gelatin plate:** Surface colony is yellow, moist, bright, round, sharply defined, convex and homogeneous. The appearance is the same by weak magnification. Deep colonies appear as white points.

**Gelatin streak:** Homogeneous colony along the inoculated line, the color of which is white at first but turns yellowish brown afterwards. Gelatin is not liquefied.

**Gelatin stab-culture:** Thread like growth to the bottom.

**Agar streak:** Elevated, homogeneous, moist, dirty-white colony.

**Potato:** At  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., on the sixth day of inoculation a white elevated homogeneous colony is formed along the inoculated line.

**Milk:** Milk is coagulated, turning acid.

**Oxygen:** Aërobie.

as they died, their intestinal juice was examined with a microscope. The results were as follows:—

	Number of larvae.	First day.	Second day.	Third day.	Total.	% of the dead.
Water.....	10	0	1	2	3	30
<i>Micrococcus II</i> of silk-worm.	10	0	5	2	7	70
<i>Bac. myopathicus</i> from silk-worm.	10	2	8	0	10	100
<i>Micrococcus I</i> of mulberry-leaves <sup>1</sup> .....	10	0	4	0	10	100
<i>Micrococcus II</i> of mulberry-leaves.....	10	0	5	5	10	100
Control.....	10	0	0	0	0	—

The dead larvae were grouped according to the species of the bacteria found in the intestines as follows:—

	<i>Micrococcus</i> only.	<i>Bac. myopathicus</i> and <i>Micrococcus</i> .	<i>Bac. myopathicus</i> only.	<i>Bac. myopathicus</i> and <i>rod-inlacillus</i> .	Very few bacteria.
Water.....	1	1	1	0	0
<i>Micrococcus II</i> of silk-worm.	2	3	1	1	0
<i>Bac. myopathicus</i> .	0	0	8	0	2
<i>Micrococcus I</i> of mulberry-leaves.	3	1	3	0	0
<i>Micrococcus II</i> of mulberry-leaves.	0	1	0	0	0

From these results it follows that the micrococci present on the mulberry-leaves can cause flacherie in just the same manner as those from the diseased silk-worms. It is therefore very probable that the micrococci found in the intestinal juice are the same as those found on mulberry-leaves.

#### Experiment XIII.

1902 October. In order to observe whether the micrococci found in the diseased larvae exist also on mulberry-leaves or not, micrococci were isolated from these leaves and their properties were examined.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Micrococcus I* of mulberry-leaves formed a white colony, while *Micrococcus II* a light brown colony on agar.

<sup>2</sup> The leaves came partly from the of Agricultural college farm in Kumada, and partly from a garden in Fukko where no silk-worms were reared for 30 years.

#### No. 1.

**Form:** The diameter of the cell cultured in bouillon for 24 hours is 1 $\mu$ . Commonly two are united. The cells are colored by Gram's method.

**Bouillon:** At 15°-17°C. bouillon becomes turbid on the second day of inoculation, and on the seventh day a white ring is formed on the wall of the tube and a white precipitate is formed, the supernatant fluid becoming clear. After 20 days a feeble scum appears.

**Gelatin plate:** Surface colony is white, round, sharply defined, lipped, moist and has porcelain-like lustre. A point of light brown color is in centre. By weak magnification the appearance is the same, showing a curdled consistence. Deep colonies appear as white points.

**Gelatin streak:** Colony is light brown and folded; a film is found along the inoculated line, gelatin being liquefied.

**Gelatin stab-culture:** At 12°C. after 20 day's culture, colonies are formed along the inoculated line, liquefying gelatin.

**Agar streak:** White, homogeneous, moist, elevated, translucent colony.

**Potato:** At 23°C. elevated white colonies are formed which on the sixth day turn brown and show granular consistence.

**Milk:** At 30°C. milk is coagulated in 24 hours, acids being formed.

**Oxygen:** Growth is better in presence of air.

**Gas:** Gas is not evolved by culturing in a nutritive solution containing glucose for 7 days at 15°C.

**H<sup>2</sup>S:** H<sup>2</sup>S is not observed in bouillon cultured for 24 hours.

**Reduction:** Nitrate is reduced to nitrite.

**Acids:** Azolithmin is turned red in peptone-water culture containing 5% of glucose. This micrococcus is therefore probably *Micrococcus coronatus* Flugge.

#### No. 2.

**Form:** The diameter of the cell cultured in bouillon for 24

it is no toxin. It is a well known fact that the coli-bacillus reduces nitrate to nitrite. But the production of nitrite in the decoction of mulberry-leaves by *Bac. megatherium* and the micrococci were also proved by the writer.<sup>1</sup>

This experiment was performed therefore to observe the effect of nitrite on the silk-worm.

July 4, 9 A.M. 20 larvae of the second day of the fifth age were fed with mulberry-leaves moistened with a 10% solution of sodium nitrite for a day.<sup>2</sup> On the next morning a larva died.

They were then fed with the normal leaves, but on the sixth day two died with vomiting and diarrhea, but bacteria were not observed in the intestinal juice as in the case of flacherie.

By injecting 0.1 cc. of 1% solution of sodium nitrite in the usual manner, six out of seven larvae used for the experiment died instantly, the bodies of which were softened and stretched. Those to which only 0.05 cc. were injected, were, for 10 hours after the operation, in a somnolent condition. Then they became again active, but on the third day five died, the dead bodies becoming softened. With the intestinal juice of the larvae that died of flacherie, the usual nitrite reactions can sometimes distinctly be obtained. These facts make it clear that nitrite formed by bacteria is one of the injurious products that may contribute to the development of flacherie.<sup>3</sup>

#### Experiment XII.

Since *Bac. megatherium* or *coli-bacillus* are of general occurrence it is no wonder that they propagate also in the intestines of the silk-worms. But as to the micrococci it is different.

As a micrococcus and *Bac. megatherium* exist in the interior of some eggs, they might come from the eggs as Pasteur and Mouchéti supposed. But flacherie is usually prevalent after the fourth age.

Therefore it is very improbable that the micrococcus remains

<sup>1</sup> Mulberry-leaves contain often much nitrate.

<sup>2</sup> 15 cc. of the solution to 100 gms. of the leaves. The larvae did not eat the leaves as usual.

<sup>3</sup> That sulphide is also injurious to silk-worms, was confirmed by a third experiment.

in the digestive canal for so long a time without developing the malady. Moreover the micrococcus found in the eggs was quite different from those usually found in the diseased larvae.

1902 June 23.<sup>1</sup> Agar-plates were infected with small fragments of a mulberry-leaf.

The colonies formed after two days were as follows:—

The original plate: Colonies of a large bacillus (*Bac. megatherium* or *Bac. subtilis*?)

The second dilution: Numerous colonies of the large bacillus and micrococci.

The third dilution: Colonies of the large bacillus and white colonies of micrococcus.

June 24. The former experiment was repeated, as on the previous day there had been a heavy rain.

The results were as follows:—

The original plate: Colonies of the large bacilli and micrococci intermingled.

The second dilution: Colonies of the large bacilli and white and brown colonies of micrococcus.

June 27. The experiment was repeated with mulberry-leaves of *Harajuku* where silk-worms were never reared before.

The results were as follows:—

The original plate: Colonies of various bacteria covered the whole surface.

The second dilution: Yellow and gray colonies of micrococci besides those of other bacteria.

The third dilution: White and light brown colonies of micrococcus.

To decide whether the micrococci of mulberry-leaves are the same as those of flacherie, it was necessary to observe their action on the silk-worm.

July 7, 9 A.M. The micrococci isolated from mulberry-leaves and those of the diseased larvae were inoculated in the usual manner into the larvae of the fifth day of the fifth age, and

<sup>1</sup> It rained two days before.

According to the kinds of the bacteria found in the intestinal juice they may be grouped as follows:—

	Much <i>Bac. megatherium</i>	<i>Bac. megatherium</i> + micrococci	<i>Bac. megatherium</i> + coli-bacillus	<i>Bac. megatherium</i> + coli-bacillus + micrococci
Water .....	0	2	0	0
Filtrate from solid bacillus .....	1	7	0	0
The same neutralized .....	0	3	3	3
Filtrate from the mixed culture ..	4	2	3	0
The same neutralized .....	4	1	0	3

As many died of flacherie in this experiment, it might be supposed that the malady was caused by toxins, but that is very improbable, since water alone might have produced the same result.<sup>1</sup>

Moreover flacherie is caused by various kinds of bacteria as was shown in the previous experiments. This makes it very improbable that a specific toxin is the cause of the malady.

#### Experiment X.

From the results obtained in the previous experiments there is no doubt that flacherie is not caused by a special toxin. But since the malady is caused by the multiplication of bacteria in the intestinal juice, the cause of the disease must be due to some action of bacteria and since many kinds of bacteria can produce this disease, the injurious action must be one common to all these bacteria.

The vital action common to all of them and suspicious of injury to the silk-worm is the formation of acid, because the digestive enzymes of silk-worm are active only in an alkaline solution. The micrococci found in the diseased larvae and that in the eggs as well as *Bac. megatherium*, *coli-bacillus*, *Bac. subtilis*, *Bac. mes. vulgatus* and *fasciis*, all produce acids in a solution containing carbohydrates, which were confirmed by direct experiments. Moreover, since the reaction of the intestinal juice is neutral or faintly

<sup>1</sup> Compare also the above experiment. p. 18.

alkaline, and the fluid excreted in flacherie is sometimes quite acid, there must exist some relation between flacherie and the formation of acids by the bacteria. Hence the effect of injection of acids was studied.

0.1 cc. of distilled water, 3% normal sodium carbonate solution, 2% acetic acid, 2% lactic acid and 2% butyric acid were respectively injected, as in the former experiments, into the intestines of the larvae of the fifth age. By this operation some vomited fluid, especially many of those injected with water and sodium carbonate solution. All the larvae seemed somewhat inactive, but those injected with water and sodium carbonate solution showed very good appetite after a few hours.<sup>1</sup>

Those injected with the acids died with vomiting and diarrhea after about 10 hours, the dead bodies softened, the third and fourth segments being elongated, in short showing the close resemblance to those died of flacherie.

Those injected with 0.1 cc. of 10% lactic acid died instantly without vomiting or diarrhea, the bodies contracting and becoming rather hard. But even in this case the intestinal juice of the dead did not show an acid reaction, but still was alkaline, what shows that the silk-worm even dies when the alkaline reaction of the intestinal juice is a little weakened. By this experimental result it may be explained, why the appearance of the dead bodies of the larvae in one case is different from that in the other.

Vomiting and diarrhea characteristic to flacherie is probably due to the fact, that as the intestinal juice is neutralized by the acids produced by the bacteria, the patient secretes more juice to restore the alkaline reaction on one hand, while resorption is stopped on the other; hence the quantity of the fluid in the intestinal canal increases so much as to cause vomiting and diarrhea.<sup>2</sup>

#### Experiment XI.

But the bacteria seem to produce a certain poison, although

<sup>1</sup> The larvae injected with distilled water did not die within 24 hours.

<sup>2</sup> In higher animals also the secretion of the intestinal juice is much accelerated by presence of acids. *Boesp.* Physiol. Chemie.

The results of the experiments may be summarized in the following table.

	First day.	Second day.	Third day.	In % of the larvae taken for the test.
Control .....	0	0	0	0
Water .....	0	0	2	20
<i>Micrococcus I</i> .....	0	5	2	20
" <i>II</i> .....	0	4	0	40
" <i>III</i> .....	2	5	0	70
Coli-bacillus .....	0	0	1	100
<i>Bac. anthracis</i> .....	0	0	0	0
" <i>paratyphosus</i> .....	0	7	1	80
<i>Bac. coli</i> .....	1	0	2	00

From the results obtained in this experiment the following conclusions can be drawn:—

1. Many species of bacteria can propagate in the intestinal juice of the larvae and cause flacherie.
2. Disorder in the digestive organ such as injection of water causes flacherie.
3. From the above facts it is clear that bacteria, that can cause flacherie, are present at all times in the intestinal canal of the larvae waiting for an opportunity for development.
4. That flacherie caused by the injection of the bacteria is not due merely to the disorder in the digestive canal, is proved by the following facts.
  - a. The bacteria injected into the intestines multiplied therein.
  - b. When bacteria were injected, flacherie was produced more quickly and frequently than when water is injected.

#### Experiment VIII.

This experiment was performed to test once more for the production of toxin by injection. The materials used for the experiment were *Micrococcus III* cultured in a decoction of mulberry-leaves in absence of air for 7 days at 36°C.

It was filtered through Chamberland's filter and a part of it was neutralized with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.

June 2. 2 P.M. 0.05 cc of the original and the neutralized filtrates were injected into the intestines of the larvae (*Ashii*

variety) on the fourth day of the fifth age. The results were as follows:—

#### 1. The Original Filtrate.

Eleven larvae which received this material remained inactive for two hours. One of them was killed and the intestinal juice was examined, in which *Bac. megatherium* was found in large number. On the next morning eight larvae died, in two of which micrococci abounded, but little of *Bac. megatherium* was present; and in three others *Bac. megatherium* abounded, while micrococci were few; while in three others only *Bac. megatherium* was found. On the 11th two died, in which *Bac. megatherium* abounded, but few micrococci were found.

#### 2. The Neutralized Filtrate.

On the forenoon of the 10th nine out of twelve larvae used for the operation died, in which *Bac. megatherium* abounded. On the 11th three died, in which both *Bac. megatherium* and micrococci were found.

#### Experiment IX.

Since some bacteria produce a powerful toxin only when they are suitably infected, all the bacteria isolated from the diseased larvae were cultured together in nutritive glucose solution for 24 hours at 36°C. A culture of coli-bacillus was also served.

June 10. 11 P.M. 0.1 cc. of the original and neutralized filtrate of the above cultures were injected into the larvae (*Ashii* variety) on the fifth day of the fifth age.

The number of the dead was as follows:—

	Number of the larvae tested.	First day.	Second day.	Third day.	Fourth day.	% of the dead.
Water .....	10	0	0	2	0	20
Filtrate from coli-bacillus .....	10	0	6	1	0	100
The same neutralized .....	10	0	1	1	2	30
Filtrate from the mixture of cultures .....	10	0	6	4	0	100
The same neutralized .....	10	0	5	2	2	00

*Bacillus mesentericus vulgatus* Flügge.

" "*fascus* "

*Bacillus subtilis* Cohn.

June 7. 2 P.M. The above materials were injected into the larvae (*Daliki*-variety) on the second day of the fifth age. After the silk-worms had recovered the normal state which took about five hours, 10 lively larvae were selected from each section, and at the same time 100 larvae were kept as control, among which no disease appeared during the experiment.

According to a previous experiment it was known that flacherie is produced after about three days even by injecting pure water into the intestines through the anus, when the temperature is high, but when bacteria are injected the malady is produced more quickly. A slow development of the disease at a high temperature therefore would give naturally no decisive result. The results of the injection must be observed within 3 or 4 days. The results after three days were as follows:—

#### 1. Distilled Water.

The larvae injected behaved very lively and showed a very good appetite. On the third day two of them died; in their intestinal juice many micrococci were found.

#### 2. Micrococcus I.

The silk-worms lost appetite. On the afternoon of the second day four of them died of flacherie; in the intestinal juice micrococci and *Bac. megatherium* were found in large number. On the same night one died, in whose intestinal juice only micrococci were found. On the night of the third day two more died, in which also only the micrococci were found.

#### 3. Micrococcus II.

The larvae lost appetite. On the afternoon of the second day one died of flacherie, in which much of *Bac. megatherium* and little of micrococci were found. On the second night three died, in which a great number of micrococci was found.

#### 4. Micrococcus III.

The larvae lost appetite. On that night two died of flacherie, in one of which the micrococci prevailed, while in the other *Bac. megatherium* exceeded the number of micrococci. On the second day five died of flacherie, in which a great number of micrococci was found.

#### 5. Coli-bacillus.

The larvae lost appetite completely. On the afternoon of the second day six died of flacherie in which coli-bacilli were found in great number. On the second night three died, and on the afternoon of the third day one died. In the former only coli-bacilli while in the latter *Bac. megatherium* was found.

#### 6. Bacillus mesentericus vulgatus Flügge.

The larvae lost appetite completely. On the afternoon of the second day two died, in one of which *Bac. mes. vulgatus* prevailed, while in the other micrococci were more abundant. On the second night seven died, in six of which *Bac. mes. vulgatus*, but in one only micrococci were observed.

#### 7. Bacillus mesentericus fascus Flügge.

The larvae lost appetite. On the second night seven died of flacherie, in four of which only *Bac. mes. fascus*, but in three this microbe together with micrococci were found. On the afternoon of the third day one died, in which *Bac. mes. fascus* alone was observed.

#### 8. Bacillus subtilis Cohn.

The larvae did not lose appetite so completely as the others. In the first night one died of flacherie, in which much *Bac. subtilis* was found. On the forenoon of the third day four, and on the afternoon one died of flacherie; in the former *Bac. subtilis* prevailed, while in the latter micrococci

be due to the fact that the bacteria were fed to young larvae. Therefore this experiment was repeated using old larvae.

The bacteria used for this experiment were *Micrococcus II* isolated this year from a diseased larva and the sarcina<sup>1</sup> isolated from the eggs of silk-worm. They were inoculated with the following materials.

- I. The micrococci, cultured on agar, suspended in water.
- II. The filtrate obtained from the decoction of mulberry-leaves cultured for a week at 36°C.
- III. The above culture heated for 30 minutes to 67°C<sup>2</sup>.
- IV. The same to which formalin was added in the proportion of 1 drop to 10 cc. of the culture.<sup>3</sup>

May 22. 3 P.M. The materials above described were given together with mulberry-leaves<sup>4</sup> each to 100 larvae (*Abokiki* variety) on the first day of the third age. They were kept in the usual manner till the fifth age without observing any symptoms of the disease.

The average temperature and moisture during the experiment were as follow:—

Date.	Temperature.	Moisture.
May 22	22.5°C.	70.0
23	22.0	78.0
24	22.1	80.0
25	21.1	75.9
26	22.0	82.0
27	22.0	69.0
28	18.5	74.7
30	22.2	78.7

#### Experiment VI.

As the result of the former experiments were all negative, it seemed doubtful that the bacteria used in these experiments were not the pathogenic ones. This experiment was therefore performed

<sup>1</sup> Sterile Intra. Plöge.

<sup>2</sup> Sterilized.

<sup>3</sup> Sterilized.

<sup>4</sup> 1.5 cc. of the materials to 200 gms. of mulberry-leaves.

to observe the infective power of the intestinal juice of a diseased larva.

May 28. 3 P.M. The intestinal juice, obtained respectively from a dead larva whose body was softened and elongated, and from that whose body was contracted, were fed four times together with mulberry-leaves each to 10 larvae (*Abokiki* variety) of the second day of the fifth age. In the intestinal juice there were of course bacilli and micrococci in great number. They were then fed in the usual manner for a week without observing any symptoms of the disease. The average temperature during the experiment was as follows:—

Date.	Temperature.
May 28	17.0°C.
29	18.0
30	20.0
31	19.5
June 1	21.5
2	19.8
3	20.9

From these experimental results it is clear that silk-worms do not become ill from flacherie when the surrounding conditions are favorable to their health, and they have resistance-power. These results agree with that reported by the Austrian Agricultural Experimental Station.

#### Experiment VII.

Since the negative results obtained in the former experiments might have been due to the insufficiency of the number of the bacteria, a further experiment was made by injecting various bacteria directly into the intestines through the anus by means of a syringe, the point of which was carefully rounded off. The bacteria cultured on agar were suspended in water and 0.05 cc. were injected. The species of the bacteria used were as follows:—

*Micrococcus I.*

" II.

" III.

*Coli-bacillus* (isolated from the diseased larva).

## Experiment III.

This experiment was performed to confirm once more the result of the former ones. The cultures used in this experiment were prepared from *Micrococcus II* cultured in bouillon for 10 days at 36°C. and from *Micrococcus I* cultured in bouillon for 34 days at 36°C. The filtrate was however prepared only from the former.

Nov. 14. At noon the cultures and other materials were given to the larvae on the second day of the fifth age, taking 20 larvae for each experiment. The temperature of the room was 15°C. and moisture 54. They were kept to the 18th, no diseased one being observed. They were therefore placed in a thermostat and kept at 27°C. and on the 22nd they were again transferred to the former room, and on the 26th they formed cocoons.

The number of the dead larvae during the experiment was as follows:—

Date.	Control.	Culture of <i>Micrococcus I</i> .	Culture of <i>Micrococcus II</i> .	The filtrate.
Nov. 19	3	1	2	1
20	1	2	1	3
21	2	2	0	2
22	0	1	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0
25	1	4	0	1
Total .....	7	10	2	7

The disease was grouped as follows:—

	Control.	<i>Micrococcus I</i> .	<i>Micrococcus II</i> .	Filtrate.
Flacherie I .....	3	5	2	7
" II .....	2	4	1	0
Gripeserle .....	0	1	0	0
Deluine .....	2	0	0	0
Total .....	7	10	3	7
Flacherie in % of the total larvae .....	57	42	15	55

It will be seen from these tables that flacherie was more in the

larvae that were not infected artificially, than in those that received the bacteria. From this fact it can be learned that the bacteria, that cause flacherie, are already present in the vicinity of the larvae and even in their intestines, waiting for an opportunity for development. Since many patients appeared among the larvae fed with the filtrate, flacherie would seem to be caused by some toxins. But this can not be sure, because in the intestinal juices of the diseased larvae many micrococci were present which certainly had caused the malady.

The results obtained in this and other experiments disprove the violent infectiousness of flacherie, which is against the belief held by the sericulturists of the present day.

## Experiment IV.

This experiment was performed to investigate once more the pathogeny of the micrococci.

1902. May 8. *Micrococcus II* cultured in the desiccation of mulberry-leaves for 7 days at 36°C. were given four times to 100 larvae (*Abiki* variety) of the first day of the first age. After this they were kept in the usual manner till the fourth age, without observing any symptoms of flacherie.

The number of the larvae examined on the first day of the fifth age were as follows:—

	Healthy.	Dead	Lost
Control	89	6	5
Inoculated	91	3	6

The average temperature and moisture during the experiment was as follows:—

	Temperature	Moisture
First age	19.0°C.	68.4
Second "	21.5	71.4
Third "	22.0	75.3
Fourth "	20.0	78.1

## Experiment V.

Since flacherie occurs usually more in old larvae than in young ones, the negative result obtained in the former experiments might

each experiment was 20, and the quantity of the materials used was 1.5 cc. to 100 grs. of mulberry-leaves. The larvae showed a very good appetite, and then they were treated as usual. The temperature in the box was 21°C.

Oct. 30. When they were examined in the morning, there were no diseased larvae found. Hence the culture, the filtrate and the heated liquid were given again to the larvae as before, and the temperature was raised to 25°C, and water was besprinkled in order to increase moisture, because high temperature and moisture, are favorable to the development of flacherie. But as the arrangement to keep the temperature high was imperfect, it fell too low during the night.

Oct. 31. No symptom of the disease was observed in all the sections.

Nov. 1. All the larvae, except one in the control experiment that had died, spun healthy cocoons.

#### Experiment II.

The negative result obtained in the former experiment might have been due to the low temperature. So this experiment was performed to repeat the former one using higher temperature. The culture used for this was also that of *Microcococcus II* cultured in bouillon for 3 days at 36°C. Filtration and heating were performed as in the former experiment.

Nov. 8. In the afternoon the materials were given twice respectively to 20 of the larvae of the fourth day of the fourth age in the same manner as in the former. The intestinal juice of the diseased larvae was also given to 10 larvae. At 4 P.M. they were put in a thermostat and kept at 27°C. In the thermostat the ventilation was rather poor and the moisture content high, so that moulds grew on the excreta. The larvae soon got into the stage of ecdysis, and on 10th they ended ecdysis. From this day on death took place.

Nov. 11. The silk-worms were transferred to a room of 21°C.

The number of the dead larvae will be seen from the following table.

Date	Control	The culture	The filtrate	The heated culture	The intestinal juice
Nov. 10	1	4	1	0	7
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	1	0	1	0
13	0	1	0	0	2
14	0	0	1	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	1
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	1	0	2	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	1	1	0	0	0
Total	3	10	4	1	10

The remainder formed cocoons.

As soon as the larvae died, their intestinal juice was examined with a microscope, and according to the microbes present in the juice and also other symptoms, the disease of the dead larvae was grouped as follows:—

	Control	Culture	Filtrate	Heated culture	Intestinal juice
Flacherie I	0	2	1	0	7
II	1	0	0	0	1
Grasserie	0	1	1	0	2
Peltrie	2	2	3	1	0
Total	3	10	5	1	10
Flacherie in % of total larvae	5	33	3	—	80

Contrary to the former experiment many flacherie-patients were produced in this. It can, therefore, be concluded:—

(I), that flacherie takes place when temperature and moisture are high and ventilation is insufficient, in short, when the conditions are injurious to the health of the silk-worms;

(II) that pathogenic action is not due to the production of toxin.

Flacherie I denotes that in which micrococci were abundant, and flacherie II which bacilli were abundant.

In the intestinal juice other micrococci and bacilli are of course present, although their number is commonly less than the above described. But as the colonies formed by those micrococci which are chymogenous, are at first white and assume the proper tint after many days of culture, mistakes are possible by not giving time enough.

*The Micrococcus present in the Eggs.*

**Form.** The cell cultured in bouillon for 24 hours is 1  $\mu$  in diameter. It occurs always in packet-form in nutritive fluids. But in the intestinal juice of the larva it occurs in the form of diplococci.

*Gram's method:* Positive.

*Oxygen:* Aërobie.

**Bouillon.** Bouillon becomes turbid little on the seventh day of inoculation, and a light yellow precipitate is formed after 20 day's culture.

**Gelatin plate:** Surface colony is yellow, moist, bright, elevated, round and sharply defined. By weak magnification it is granular. Deep colony is a yellow point. Gelatin is liquefied.

**Gelatin streak:** A yellow, elevated colony is formed along the inoculated line, gelatin being quickly liquefied.

**Gelatin stab-culture:** Colonies are formed discontinuously along the inoculated line. Gelatin is liquefied at first in the shape of a nail, but afterwards in the shape of a cylinder.

**Agar plate:** Surface colony is yellow, moist, bright, mucous, elevated, round, sharply defined, and has a point on the centre. By weak magnification granular consistence is visible. Deep colony is a white point.

**Agar streak:** An elevated, especially in the central line, moist, homogeneous colony, the color of which is yellow shadowed with black, is formed.

**Potato:** A yellow, moist, homogeneous colony is formed along the inoculated line on sixth day at 23°C.

**Milk:** Milk is coagulated with much production of acid.

**Gas-production:** Gas is not produced.

**H<sub>2</sub>S:** H<sub>2</sub>S is not formed.

**Reduction:** Nitrate is reduced to nitrite.

**Acid:** Acids produced in 14 day's culture in glucose-bouillon at 20°C was 0.33% calculated as lactic acid.

Yellow pigment of the micrococci is insoluble in water, alcohol or ether, but soluble in potash solution, which turns pale red by warming with addition of HCl.

By these properties this microbe is recognized as *Sarvino later Flügge*.

### Chapter III.

#### The results of the experiments.

As in the intestinal juice of the diseased larva, an abundant growth of bacteria takes place, the pathogenic action may probably be due to the production of a certain toxin. Hence some experiments were undertaken to test this suggestion by using a solution, containing toxin, prepared in the usual manner from the culture of the micrococci commonly found abundantly in the diseased larva.

#### Experiment I.

This experiment was performed in Agricultural College in October of 1901. At this time it was rather cold and since bacillary happens more rarely in cold than in warm weather, the silk-worms used for the experiment were reared in a large box constructed to keep the larva at a somewhat elevated temperature. This box and other apparatus used in the experiment were sterilized with the vapors of formaldehyde.

The material used for this was prepared from *Micrococcus II* cultured in bouillon for 9 days at 36°C. The filtrate was prepared from the above culture by filtering through Chamberland's filter; and as in some cases toxin is not secreted from the living bacteria cells, a part of the culture was heated to 65-70°C. for 30 minutes to kill the bacteria-cells.

Oct. 29. 3 P.M. The original culture, the filtrate and the heated culture were given together with mulberry-leaves to the larva of the second day of the fourth age. The number of the larvae used for

**Gelatin streak:** Colony is homogeneous, and at first white but afterwards turns yellowish-brown: It does not liquefy gelatin.

**Gelatin stab-culture:** Colony is formed straightly along the inoculated line to the bottom.

**Agar streak:** Colony is elevated, homogeneous, moist, and at first white but afterwards assumes a faint brown.

**Potato:** A white, homogeneous colony is produced along the inoculated line in 6 days at 23°C.

**Milk:** Milk is coagulated, acid reaction being produced.

**Gas-production:** Gas is not evolved.

**H<sub>2</sub>S:** H<sub>2</sub>S is not formed.

**Reduction:** Nitrate is reduced to nitrite.

**Acid:** Acids are produced when cultured in a nutritive glucose bouillon.

#### *The Micrococcus II.*

**Form:** The cell cultured in bouillon for 24 hours is about 0.8 $\mu$  in diameter. It occurs usually in the form of diplococci, but sometimes four are united.

**Gram's method:** Positive.

**Oxygen:** Aerobic.

**Bouillon:** At 15°C on the fourth day of inoculation it becomes turbid, and on the sixth day a precipitate is formed, the supernatant fluid remaining clear. It is the same after 20 days' culture.

**Gelatin plate:** Surface colony is round, convex, sharply defined, homogeneous, moist, bright, white and has a porcelain lustre. Gelatin is not liquefied. Weakly magnified appearance is the same as the above. Deep colony is a white point.

**Gelatin stab-culture:** Colony is formed straightly to the bottom along the inoculated line.

**Gelatin streak:** A white, moist, homogeneous, elevated colony is formed along the inoculated line, without liquefying the media.

**Agar streak:** A white, moist, homogeneous, elevated colony is formed which extends very soon the whole surface.

**Potato:** A white, homogeneous, moist, elevated colony is formed on the fourth day of inoculation at 30°C.

**Milk:** Milk is coagulated, acid reaction being produced.

**Gas-production:** Gas is not evolved.

**H<sub>2</sub>S:** H<sub>2</sub>S is formed.

**Reduction:** Nitrate is reduced to nitrite.

**Acid:** Acids produced by culturing in a nutritive glucose solution (with CaCO<sub>3</sub>) for 6 days at 36°C, were found to be 0.12% calculated from the dissolved CaO as lactic acid.

#### *The Micrococcus III.*

**Form:** The cell cultured in bouillon for 24 hours is about 1 $\mu$  in diameter. Usually two are united but sometimes four.

**Gram's method:** Positive.

**Oxygen:** Aerobic.

**Bouillon:** It becomes turbid by two day's culture at 23°C. After 20 days a feeble scum is formed, and a yellow precipitate on the bottom, the supernatant fluid remaining still turbid.

**Gelatin plate:** Surface colony is yellow, round, convex, sharply defined, moist and bright. By weak magnifying power the appearance is the same, granular consistence being visible. Gelatin is liquefied. Deep colony is a white point.

**Gelatin stab-culture:** Colony is formed straightly to the bottom along the inoculated line, liquefying it in the shape of a nail.

**Gelatin streak:** A sulphur-yellow colony is formed along the inoculated line, liquefying it completely after a few days.

**Agar streak:** An elevated moist homogeneous colony is formed, the color of which is white at first, but turns sulphur-yellow after a few days.

**Potato:** A very elevated, moist, bright, homogeneous colony is formed along the inoculated line. It is yellow at first, but turns brown after a few days.

**Milk:** Milk is coagulated, acid reaction being produced.

**Gas-production:** Gas is not evolved.

**H<sub>2</sub>S:** H<sub>2</sub>S is not formed.

**Reduction:** Nitrate is reduced to nitrite.

**Acid:** Acids were produced by culturing in peptone-water containing glucose.

**Spore-formation:** A Spore is easily formed usually in the middle part of the rod.

**Mobility:** It shows a slow oscillating motion.

**Gram's method:** Positive.

**Oxygen:** The growth is better in presence of air.

**Bouillon:** Propagation is good, and a cloud-like precipitate is formed and a feeble ring on the wall of the tube.

**Gelatin streak:** Gelatin is quickly liquefied along the inoculated line.

**Agar plate:** Colony having curl-like appearance, irregularly extending from a light brown point formed in the centre.

**Agar streak:** A dirty white colony is formed on the whole surface.

**Agar stab-culture:** Colony is formed straightly along the inoculated line to the bottom, and it propagates on the surface quickly to the wall of the tube.

**Potato:** An elevated gray colony within 2 days of inoculation at 20°C.

**Milk:** Milk is coagulated but not with an acid reaction.

**Reduction:** Nitrate is reduced to nitrite as shown by iodine-starch and Griess' reaction.

**Gas-production:** Gas is not evolved by culturing in a nutritive solution containing glucose.

**H<sub>2</sub>S:** A trace of H<sub>2</sub>S is formed by culturing it in bouillon.

**Acid-production:** By culturing for 3 days at room-temperature in a nutritive solution containing 5% of glucose (with CaCO<sub>3</sub>), there was produced 0.153% of acid, calculated from the dissolved CaO, as lactic acid.

By these properties this bacillus is proved to be *Bacillus mephalicus* De Ruy.

#### *The Short Bacillus.*

**Form:** The cell cultured in bouillon for 24 hours is 0.6 $\mu$  wide and 1.0–1.5 $\mu$  long. It is isolated both in the intestinal juice and in bouillon, and very rarely two are united. The extremities of the rod are round. Flagella are colored by *Lifter's* method, and some have them in one end, while the other on all sides.

**Spore-formation:** Spores are not formed.

**Mobility:** It moves actively.

**Gram's method:** It is not colored by *Gram's* method. But some absorb colors especially well in the ends of the cell.

**Bouillon:** Bouillon becomes turbid and viscous. The precipitate formed can be easily distributed by shaking.

**Gelatin plate:** A white round colony is formed without liquefying gelatin.

**Gelatin stab-culture:** Colony is formed straightly along the inoculated line to the bottom, and on the surface a white colony is formed which extends to the wall of tube. The centre of the colony assumes a light yellow color after some days.

**Agar streak:** A moist, bright, white colony is formed.

**Potato:** An elevated yellow colony is formed.

**Milk:** Milk is coagulated, acid reaction being produced.

**Gas-production:** Gas is evolved by culturing it in a nutritive solution containing glucose.

**Reduction:** It reduces nitrate to nitrite.

**Indol reaction:** A faint red color is produced in peptone-water culture (for 24 hours at 25°C), when it is warmed with addition of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> or HCl.

**Acid:** It produces acids in a solution containing glucose.

By these properties this bacillus is proved to be the coli-bacillus.

#### *The Micrococcus I.*

**Form:** The cell cultured in bouillon for 24 hours has a diameter of about 0.8 $\mu$ , and appears usually in the form of diplococcus.

**Gram's Method:** Positive.

**Oxygen:** Growth is better in presence of air.

**Bouillon:** A little white precipitate was formed, when cultured for 2 days at 23°C. No serum was formed, although kept for more than 20 days.

**Gelatin plate:** A yellow, round, sharply defined, moist, bright, homogeneous and elevated colony, that does not liquefy gelatin, is formed on the surface. By weak magnification the appearance is the same. Deep colony is a white point.

## Chapter II.

## Description of the Bacteria found in the Diseased Silk-worm.

The diseased larva lose appetite, vomit a viscous fluid and suffer from diarrhoea or excrete a viscous fluid in most cases. When they are dead, the third and fourth segments become somewhat elongated and the whole body softens. But there rarely occurs a case in which the dead body shrinks and becomes rather hard. The dead worm turns black usually very soon.<sup>1</sup> Sometimes while the diseased larvae are still living, the third and fourth segments are colored black. In the digestive canal there are found usually a viscous fluid containing very little fragments of mulberry-leaves, but sometimes the digestive canal is filled with the fragments of mulberry-leaves compressed to a hard mass. The color of mulberry-leaves therein is usually brown, while that in healthy animals is green. But rarely the mulberry-leaves in the intestines retain the original green color. While the reaction of the intestinal juice of the healthy larva is strongly alkaline, that of the diseased is in most cases neutral or only very faintly alkaline.<sup>2</sup> The fluid excreted shows often an acid reaction.

In the intestinal juice there are found a great number of bacteria. That abundantly found in many cases is a micrococcus. In some cases only micrococci are found, but in many cases there exist along with them large and short bacilli. There is sometimes a case in which short motile bacilli are seen, but it is very rarely observed, that the large bacilli alone occur. As these organisms exist abundantly in the intestinal juice of the diseased larva, it may be assumed that flaccidie is caused by the propagation of the microbes in the intestinal juice.

<sup>1</sup> According to *Drebits* (Arch. für Anatomie und Physiologie 1892, p. 328) the turning black of the insect larva is due to cryptosis. The fact that the diseased larvae turn usually very quickly black after death, or show black spots while still living, is probably due to the increased production of oxidizing enzymes accelerated by the insensibility of nutrition as in the case of the vegetable cell which was proved by *Woods* (Centralbl. für Bakteriologie II, Vol. 5, No. 22).

<sup>2</sup> The digestive enzymes of *Lepidoptera* are active only in an alkaline solution and lose their action in an acid solution. *S. Saunders*, Bulletin of Agricultural College, vol. IV, No. 5.

By investigating silk-worms reared in spring, summer and autumn, the writer found that the micrococci in the intestinal juice are not of a single species but of many. But as their form is the same they can not be distinguished only by microscopical examination. The most remarkable difference is the color of the colonies on solid media. As in plate-cultures prepared from the intestinal juice of the diseased larvae, colonies of various colors made their appearance, it is beyond question that there exist in the intestinal juice of the diseased not only a single species but many species of micrococci. These microbes are present not only in the diseased larvae, but also in the healthy ones, although the number is small. Their presence in the latter case can be detected with a microscope or more easily by preparing plate-cultures.

To know whether the microbes are present in the interior of the eggs of silk-worms, they were washed with 0.1% sublimate solution and then with sterilized water, and crushed in bouillon, in which a micrococcus and a large bacillus propagated after few days. These experiments were repeated many times always with the same results; By examining the properties of the microbes, the large bacillus was found to be *Bacillus megatherium* De Bary and the micrococcus a *saxinus*, the properties of which will be described later on. The presence of microbes in the interior of the eggs of insects other than silk-worm was observed by *Blochmann*, *Korschell*, and *Zacharias*.

The properties of the microbes found in the intestinal juice of the diseased larvae and in the eggs are as follows:—

*The Large Bacillus.*

Form.—The cell, when cultured in bouillon for 24 hours, is 0.8 $\mu$  wide and 3–5 $\mu$  long. In the intestinal juice it is larger. The extremities of the rod are round, and flagella grow on all sides, and are stained by *Hoffe's* method. It exists isolated usually in the intestinal juice, but in nutritive fluid two or more are united.

<sup>1</sup> Centralblatt für Bakteriologie II, p. 546 and XI, p. 234.

thereon is greenish-yellow and has a metallic lustre. Colony on gelatin is light yellow, and gelatin is completely liquefied.

*Bacillus banygii* Mavchiati.

This bacillus exists not only in the larva, but also in the cocoon, eryvadis and imago of silk-worm. The length is 1-3 $\mu$  or often more; the ends of the rod are round, and two or more units forming a long thread. The cell-membrane consists of cellulose, as it is colored blue by iodine and sulphuric acid. It is motile and produces spore usually in the middle part of the rod. Colony on potato is yellowish-brown and elevated, which turns afterwards light brown.

Colony on gelatin is light yellow, and has a milky appearance, and gelatin is quickly liquefied. In gelatin stab-culture gelatin is completely liquefied and flake-like precipitates are produced.

After the investigations of Mavchiati, Krassiltschik<sup>1</sup> in Pasteur's Institute made some investigations on this malady, and found that it is caused by a micrococcus quite different from that of Mavchiati. This micrococcus has the following properties.

*Streptococcus Pasteurianus* Krassiltschik.

The cell is round, and has a diameter of 1-1.1 $\mu$ . It occurs in the form of diplococcus. Colony on gelatin is round and gray, and gelatin is not liquefied. On gelatin stab-culture colony grows in nail-like form without liquefying it.

Mavchiati<sup>2</sup> assumed that the micrococcus found by Krassiltschik was the same as his streptococcus, disregarding the great difference of the properties between his and Krassiltschik's microbe.

Mavchiati<sup>2</sup> proposed to examine with a microscope the moth to be used for buying the eggs and to wash the eggs with sublimate solution, since the streptococcus exists usually in the moth and eggs. He said that very good results were obtained in various

<sup>1</sup> *Comptes rendus* 1896. II. P. 427.

<sup>2</sup> *Societa Botanica Italiana* 1890.

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places by practising his proposal.

The microbes of flacherie were sometimes tried to be used for killing insects. In 1890 Hoffmann<sup>1</sup> used various species of micro-organisms to kill *Leperis monacha*, injurious insect of forests, and found that *Botrytis* and the microbes of flacherie could become parasitic on this insect and kill it.

Tangl<sup>2</sup> however, denied Hoffmann's report, since he did not believe *Bacillus banygii* was the true pathogenic microbe of flacherie, and he said that bacteria could not be used for killing *Leperis*, as there was not known any microbes that were parasitic on that insect.

Tuley<sup>3</sup> described a certain bacterium which became parasitic on the insects of pine-trees and caused flacherie. The infected insect lost appetite and died finally. The contents of the intestines were brown, and numerous bacilli were found in it especially in the fore-intestines. He gave this bacillus the name of *Bacillus monacha*. Its width is 0.5 $\mu$  and length 1 $\mu$ . It was present also in the blood of the dead larva. This disease broke out more frequently, when the climate was cold and moist. Tuley, henceforth, explained the reason, that the disease was produced, because when it was cold and moist, the food was not digested well and remained long in the intestines, thus offering an opportunity for the growth of the bacillus.

In 1901 the Austrian Agricultural Experimental Station<sup>4</sup> reported that flacherie could be infected to healthy silk-worms, neither by giving together with mulberry-leaves the intestinal juice of the diseased larva, nor the pure-culture of the microbe.

Onoz<sup>5</sup> in Japan made investigations on this disease, and found that it was caused by five kinds of special micrococci and two kinds of special bacilli, and as the symptoms of the disease caused respectively by these microbes were different, he distinguished seven kinds of flacherie.

<sup>1</sup> *Central-Blatt für Bakteriologie* XI. P. 311.

<sup>2</sup> " " " " XVI. P. 690.

<sup>3</sup> " " " " XII. P. 265.

<sup>4</sup> *Oesterreich. Versuchsanstalten* IV. Part I.

<sup>5</sup> *Sibon Sankeiron*.

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## Contributions. Opinions.

### Investigations on Flacherie.

BY

S. Sawamura. *Nagahakada, M.*

#### Chapter I.

##### Introduction.

Flacherie is a frequent disease of the silk-worm, causing great damage to sericulturists. The first observation was made by *Pasteur* who regarded this malady as being caused by three species of bacilli and a micrococcus. These micro-organisms penetrated into the tissues of the larva and even into the eggs. *Cuboni*, however, was of the opinion that the pathogenic bacterium of this disease was a micrococcus which produced black spots on mulberry-leaves. Recently *Mucchiati* made investigations on this disease and concluded that the malady was caused by a streptococcus quite different from that found on mulberry-leaves which was a diplococcus. He recognized this streptococcus as *Streptococcus leuhygia*. He found besides this a bacillus in the digestive canal of the diseased larva, but he thought this bacillus could not cause the malady, its action consisting merely in the acceleration of the malady.

According to *Mucchiati* the streptococcus and the bacillus have the following properties.

##### *Streptococcus leuhygia* *Mucchiati*.

The cell is round or oval, the diameter being 1.25—1.5 $\mu$ . It appears never isolated, but two, five or more unite in chains. It is aerobic; the propagation on potato is very quick and the colony

\* Contribuzione alla Biologia dei Batteri bei Bachi affetti da flacheria. Lezioni sperimentali Agricoltura Italiana. Vol. XX. Part. II.

BULLETIN

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