Editor's Comment:

1. Last line was incomplete in abstract because no in vivo study was done by authors.
2. In procedure aqueous extract was never mentioned.
3. Representation of procedure for 'Antinutrient analysis' was incomplete.
4. The manuscript contain numerous syntax error. Kindly check by authentic specialist.
5. I am really confused whether author used aqueous extract of the leaves because I have heard presence of oleic acid (28.98%) in aqueous extract for the first time.

6. Reference till not uniform. (e.g. somewhere journal name given in short form somewhere in details. Somewhere letter were unnecessarily capitalized. Symbols like comma, full stop used uselessly. Indents were very irregular, etc.)
7. Scientific names always be in italics anywhere.
8. To prove the novelty author should have to mention in vivo activities but no where it was mentioned.
9. Authors till not justified the novelty of the work in the manuscript.

Author's Feedback:

1. The last line of the abstract has been corrected in the manuscript.
2. Procedure for aqueous extraction was not mention because there was no aqueous extraction for this particular work. However, there was an aqueous extraction for other on-going work.
3. The methods used for the Antinutrient analysis quoted. We believed there is no need for the presentation of procedures for that. There was no presentation of procedures for both mineral and proximate analysis.
4. The grammatical and syntax errors has been corrected
5. The confusion about the mentioning of aqueous extract in the discussion section has been corrected. Authors acknowledge this with great appreciation.
6. The non-uniformity of the references has been corrected with appreciation.
7. The scientific names with improper presentation have been corrected to the right format.
8. Authors believed there is novelty in the work, because it is the first time such work is done with plants in question. However, In-vitro and in-vivo work are currently on-going to scientifically validate the traditional use of the plants in the management of common ailment in Nigeria.
9. Authors concluded that: We report here, the presence of the important components of C. papaya and V. amygdalina resolved by GC-MS analysis and their nutrients compositions. Thus, the first step towards understanding of the active chemical components in the medicinal plants, which is helpful for further detailed study.