1. Laboratory animals such as rats are easier to come upon rather than willing human beings and it is more ethical to use short lived animals such as rats that breed quickly than humans that are long lived and cannot breed quickly.
2. Not necessarily, there could be other factors along with the bacterium being present that trigger the virus. While in this case a negative result occurred more information about the bacterium was gathered.

3a.) If beriberi was am airborne illness a mix of poor ventilation, a high population density and permeable floors would cause the most cases as this scenario would allow the virus a greater range of motion than if ventilation was good and density was low for example.

3b.) The data has no correlation of beriberi being an airborne illness as every situation had similar numbers regardless of properties with the only notable differences being poor ventilation and the age being between 21 – 40.

4.) The removal of the cuticle causes beriberi as the oils prevent the fostering of a environment that the beriberi bacteria enjoys.

5.) The information tends to support the theory of rice being a factor as a disproportional amount of people who ate half-polished rice did not end up having beriberi while those who didn’t did by a large amount. Enough to have a correlation but more testing would be required.

6a.) While beriberi was “isolated” with new evidence of more dietary habits and food bing related to beriberi its possible that beriberi was not a bacterium, but they would have to continue to try and replicate the bacteria and infect other living creatures.

6b.) While possible white rice had something causing the illness, the substance in question would more than likely be related to the theory below rather than being a separate substance all together.

6c.) There is a process done on rice that could cause the removal of a substance in white rice that would be present in white rice. The removal of the cuticle. Further experiments should involve how much the cuticle effect the body.

6d.) While possible red rice had something curing the illness, the substance would more than likely relate to the theory above.

7.) With this evidence in tow the most effective hypothesis to follow up on are c and d as both deal with substances found in red rice that deal with substances that cure beriberi.

8.) That something regarding to the oils or other dietary factors were effecting the health of people who only ate white rice.

9.) No, as more and more evidence seem to support that beriberi is more related to dietary problems than it being the cause of some kind of bacteria.

10.) There was something other than fats, carbohydrates, and proteins which could be found in milk that allowed the mice to grow. It must be a substance that is dissolved in the milk but hasn’t been able to be separated. (Minerals like Calcium and Vitamins).

11.) The cause of beriberi is more than likely the lack of fats contained in the cuticle or something in the fats themselves. This could be why those who eat the cuticle on red rice remain healthy while those who don’t intake those fats are unable to grow healthily.

12.) They were searching for something predetermined in their minds and continued to search for something that didn’t exist. While it may have been a case of confirmation bias, its also possible that the scientists continued to misread into their own evidence or didn’t have the tools necessary to discover the true cause.