Fig. 1. A one-storied peasant house with a straw roof with no window, in which severe rachitic child presented in the other photo (Fig. 4) was reared. Photograph taken at Onikobe village, Miyagi Prefecture.

Fig. 2. Same house as shown in Fig. 1 in winter. The place is under snow in almost half of the year.

Fig. 3. “Ejiko” cradle. Infants are reared in craddles owing to the convenience in peasant’s home, esp. in the farming season. They are bound by strings at their neck to avert accidents, kept in a dark room. In wide use in Tohoku District.

Fig. 4. Characteristic deformities in a rachitic child. Marked lordosis, distended abdomen and Harrison’s groove can be elicited. Photograph is taken in a peasant’s house.

Fig. 5. Innerside of a typical peasant’s house in Tohoku District, displaying an unsanitary living condition. Stable located just neighboring the kitchen.

Fig. 6. Marked bow legs of a rachitic child.
Fig. 7. Rachitic twins, male, aged 1 year 3 months. On admission.
left: T.S., right: M.S.

Fig. 8. T.S. X-ray findings of the wrist of a rachitic twin, showing a dystrophic rachitic changes of bones. On admission.

Fig. 9. T.S. X-ray findings of the wrist of a rachitic twin, showing the change of bones due to dystrophic rickets. On admission.

Fig. 10. Rachitic twins, male, aged 1 year 4 months. On discharge. Same patients as shown in Fig. 7.
left: M.S., right: T.S.

Fig. 11. T.S. X-ray findings of the wrist of a rachitic twin. Two months after admission.

Fig. 12. M.S. X-ray findings of the wrist of a rachitic twin. Two months after admission.
Fig. 13. Upper end of tibia in dystrophic rachitic rat. Cupping of epiphysis is less evident compared with that in eutrophic rickets. Notice thin layer of corticalis.

Fig. 16. Upper end of tibia in eutrophic rachitic rat. Cupping of epiphysis and thickening of corticalis are remarkable.

Fig. 14. Low power view of costochondral junction in dystrophic rachitic rat.

Fig. 17. Low power view of costochondral junction in eutrophic rachitic rat.

Fig. 15. Tohoku Pediatric Osteometer measuring the hardness of bones. Explained in the article "Hardness of Bones" by Sukeo Ito.

Fig. 18. 2 y. ♀ dystrophic rickets.
   Hardness of Bones
   1.7 kg ———> 2.5 kg.
Fig. 19. A tetany provocation positive child, showing a characteristic position of the hands. (Aged 1 y. 8 m. ♂)

Fig. 20. "Nawamoto-box" with silvered quartz plate, permitting UVR. (3200 Å) In the box preventive and therapeutic measures for experimental rats are successfully conducted.

Fig. 21. Anti-rachitic model house under construction.

Fig. 22. A characteristic position of the right hand in a tetany provocation positive child. (Aged 2 y. 2m. ♂)

Fig. 23. Ultraviolet spectrogram of several plastics.

Fig. 24. A model house, furnished with windows of vast range. Panes are fit in a sliding-door. They are prepared by plastic glass, transmitting the UVR.