age and those older. This was done so that data might be obtained for comparison with the data collected by the writer in a previous survey among white school children in a rural community.[1, 2]

Each patient was examined in good light and focal illumination for disease of the lids, conjunctiva, and anterior segment. Doubtful patients were examined with the slit lamp. The visual acuity was determined for each eye separately. For this purpose the illiterate "E" chart was used most frequently, as the

TABLE I

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 18 years	59	68	127
18 years and older	103	70	173
Total of all ages	162	138	300

majority of the subjects were not familiar with their letters. The working distance was 20 feet. All subjects found to have a visual acuity less than 6/6 in one or both eyes were further examined and refracted under a cycloplegic. Ocular muscle balance was examined roughly for maximumu excursion in the cardinal positions and for convergence power. Also a careful cover test was performed.

TABLE II

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PTERYGIA

Incidence by Decades

Decade	Per cent with pterygium	Number of cases
3	7	7 out of 45
4	19	7 out of 37
5	37	16 out of 43
6	40	8 out of 20
7	42	5 out of 12
8	20	1 out of 5

Age	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 18 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
18 years and older	30	29	10	14	40	23
Total of all ages	30	19	10	7	40	13

The commonest abnormality found was pterygium, a fleshy, wing-shaped growth extending into the cornea from the bulbar conjunctiva. In Table II the age and sex incidence of this condition are recorded. It will be noted that it did not occur before the age of 18 years. The youngest patient was 19 years of age. Another pterygium was found in a patient 20 years old. From this age on the condition increases in frequency as shown in the table. Also pterygium was roughly twice as frequent in the male as the female, owing possibly to greater exposure to the elements in the former. In only one case was the pterygium extensive enough to interfere with vision by extending over the pupillary area of the cornea. Twenty-four of the subjects had been given various vitamin supplements, mainly vitamin A, and 16 were controls.

In this survey pinguecula, the yellowish raised areas of the conjunctiva due to hyalin degeneration of the subconjunctical tissue, were not found in the first decade of life, but became rapidly more frequent in the second decade and were practically universal thereafter. Duke-Elder[3] believes that pinguecula and pterygia are not an extension of the same process, but that they have a similar etiology in that exposure to wind and dust are predisposing factors of the first