

the common practice among the Indians to whitewash their houses. Though trachoma is common among the Indians in other parts of Canada, none was found in this survey.

It can be seen, therefore, that the Indians examined in this survey have basically good eyes and vision, but as age increases, this picture changes, owing to the increased incidence of the effects of ocular disease. The reduction of the high incidence of ocular disease lies in the realm of preventive medicine, sociology and public health. No conclusions can be drawn at this time regarding the role played by nutrition deficiency in the incidence or variety of ocular diseases and disturbances found.

REFERENCES

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TABLE V

Miscellaneous Ocular Conditions Found Calculated on the Basis of 300 Patients

Ocular Conditions	No.	Frequency Per cent
1. Phlyctenular keratitis (active)	2	0.7
2. Phlyctenular keratitis (inactive)	4	1.3
3. Corneal scars owing to lime burns	4	1.3
4. Corneal scars owing to trauma	2	0.6
5. Corneal scars, unknown cause	4	1.3
6. Strabismus	6	2.0
(a) Divergent monocular	2	0.6
(b) Divergent alternating	1	0.3
(c) Convergent monocular	3	1.0
7. Hordeola	3	1.0
8. Benign melanoma (conjunctive)	2	0.7

RÉSUMÉ

300 Indiens Cris du Manitoba ont été examinés au point de vue de la fonction oculaire. Il ressort de cette enquête que les Cris ont une bonne vision dans le jeune âge mais que les maladies oculaires augmentent avec l'âge. Cet état de choses est apparemment lié aux conditions sociales et hygiéniques de cette tribu. C'est en améliorant ces conditions que la prophylaxie des maladies oculaires sera créée et deviendra opérante. Il n'est pas possible d'affirmer actuellement que les déficiences attribuables à une mauvaise nutrition jouent un rôle dans l'écllosion et l'évolution des maladies des yeux.

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