be more accurately determined. This would produce an apparent but not a real increase in the incidence of coronary occlusion. John Parkinson's [6] graphic description of the clinical findings in coronary occlusion, although not as well remembered, is a classic. He said, "When a man of advanced years is seized *while at rest* with severe pain across the sternum which continues for hours, and which is accompanied by shock, collapse and dyspnoea, he has an anginal attack of no ordinary kind, and is probably the victim of acute infarction of the heart muscle." Parkinson went on to state that coronary occlusion was not the terminal complication of angina pectoris.

Probably the most accurate statistical studies on the incidence of coronary occlusion in the United States at the present time were made by Master.[7] It is apparent from these studies that one of every 54 men or 89 women over the age of

TABLE 1.—*Activity of Individuals at Time of Onset of Myocardial Infarction, Based on Statistics of Master, Dack and Jaffe, Concerning a Group of 1,068 Attacks*

Activity	Av. Time Spent in Given Activity		Percentage of Onsets of Myocardial Infarction Occurring in Given Period of Activity
	Hr. per Day	Percentage of Day	
Sleep	8	33	22.5
Rest (lying or sitting)	6	25	29.5
Ordinary mild activity	3	13	21.0
Moderate activity (except walking)	3	13	9.0
Walking	3	13	16.0
Severe exertion	1	3	2.0

TABLE 2.—*Comparison of Occupational Groups with Respect to Percentage of Group Showing Myocardial Infarction and Percentage of New York Population Represented in Group by Census Report*

Occupational Group	Percentage of Population of New York Represented in Group	Percentage of Group with Myocardial Infarction
Workers and laborers	55	51
Store, office and business men	37	37
Members of the professional class	8	12

40 years will have a coronary occlusion each year. Master, Dack and Jaffe [8] reported 1,700 attacks of coronary occlusion. Of the patients, 1,068 had an available history of activity preceding their attack. As noted in table 1, the incidence of coronary occlusion relative to any stated activity in the course of 24 hours approximates the percentage of the day that is devoted to that specific activity (i. e., 58 per cent of the day is spent in sleeping or resting, and 52 per cent of the coronary occlusions occur during that period), and, likewise, as noted in table 2, the incidence of coronary occlusion relative to any occupational group equals the incidence of those engaged in that occupation in the general population.

6. Parkinson, J., and Bedford, D. E.: Cardiac Infarction and Coronary Thrombosis, Lancet **1**:4 (Jan. 7) 1928.

7. Master, A. M.: Incidence of Acute Coronary Artery Occlusion, Am. Heart J. **33**:135 (Feb.) 1947.

8. Master, A. M.; Dack, S., and Jaffe, H. L.: The Role of Effort, Trauma, Work, and Occupation in Onset and Subsequent Course of Coronary Artery Occlusion, M. Ann. District of Columbia **10**:79 (March) 1941.