

It is not a disease for which hospital figures are of much service, and yet it is interesting to compare the large institutions on the two sides of the Atlantic. At the Montreal General Hospital in 10,934 admissions for the ten years 1900 to 1909 there were 6 cases diagnosed as angina pectoris. At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, among 10,510 admissions in ten years in the medical ward there were 9 cases. At St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1907 there were 2 cases in 2602 medical admissions; in the same year at St. Thomas's Hospital in 2261 medical admissions there was only 1 case. This gives an average of 1 case a year in the wards of the large general hospitals. The figures at the Johns Hopkins Hospital are scarcely available for comparison, since they embrace a very large number of patients admitted to the private wards, and even into the public wards many of the farmer class are admitted from the country at large.

These figures bear out a remarkable fact with which we are all familiar—that angina pectoris is an affection of the better classes, and not often seen except in private practice. During 10 years I did not see a case at the Montreal General Hospital, and only one case at the University Hospital, Philadelphia; and I have no notes of a case seen at the large Philadelphia hospital. It is only as the consultant's work increases that he begins to see the disease, and then a man in active practice may see 10, 15, or more cases in the course of a year. This was about my average, and I see from the statements of our President, and of the late George Balfour of Edinburgh, that this is about the figure reached in this country by the consultant with recognised cardiovascular leanings. Once there was the unusual experience of eight cases in a month (May, 1899), three of which died in the same street within a short distance of each other, or, to be more accurate, one died on the steps of the cathedral, the other two in adjacent houses not far away.

Let me give as briefly as possible my personal statistics. I have notes of 268 cases in all—231 men, 37 women. If we recognise, as was my custom, mild neurotic or pseudo, and a grave organic or true form, there were of the former 225, and of the latter 43. I have not counted *les formes frustes* unless a case had subsequent severe attacks. As Heberden remarked, women are rarely affected, only 3 of his 100 cases. Of the severer form of 225 cases there were only 14 women. On the other hand, of the minor type, of 43 cases there were 23 women. It is somewhat surprising to see that in this country in the registered fatal cases of angina for the past 20 years the ratio of women to men was 1 to 1·8—5133 women to 9303 men.

The age incidence is late. the largest number of cases occurring in persons over 50. Of the 612 deaths in England and Wales, only 36 occurred between the ages of 35 and 45; while between 45 and 65 there were 291 deaths. In my list