12.—Reported Cases of Selected Notifiable Diseases and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Province, 1957—concluded

Int. List No.	Disease	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada[1] 1957	Canada[1] 1956
		Rates per 100,000 Estimated Population											
087	Chickenpox	[2]	[2]	225.1	[2]	135.9	321.1	116.9	[2]	[2]	327.6	239.1	253.8
055	Diphtheria	2.8	—	—	—	0.7	0.4	3.4	—	3.4	0.3	0.9	0.8
045-048	Dysentery[3]	0.7	49.5	0.3	9.0	3.4	1.3	7.0	4.1	46.8	9.1	7.1	3.8
046	Amœbic	—	*1.0*	—	*0.2*	—	—	—	—	—	*0.3*	[6]	[6]
045	Bacillary	*0.7*	*48.5*	*0.3*	*8.8*	*3.4*	*1.3*	*7.0*	*4.1*	*46.8*	*8.9*	*7.0*	*3.8*
082	Encephalomyelitis, infectious	—	[2]	—	—	—	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
480-483	Influenza, epidemic	[2]	5,928.3	3,211.0	[2]	—	435.1	3,366.3	112.1	[2]	11,528.5	1,770.5	74.8
085	Measles	—	[2]	302.8	[2]	135.7	228.4	471.6	[2]	1,029.1	794.0	330.2	348.1
057	Meningococcal meningitis and meningococcemia	31.0	4.0	0.7	8.7	0.5	1.0	2.4	0.5	[2]	2.4	2.2	1.8
089	Mumps	[2]	[2]	274.2	[2]	86.6	169.1	68.6	[2]	[2]	419.7	166.6	195.4
080	Poliomyelitis, epidemic[3]	0.2	2.0	0.3	3.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	3.5	5.6	2.9	1.6	3.8
080.0 080.1	With paralysis	*0.2*	—	—	*0.9*	*0.6*	*1.0*	*0.9*	*2.3*	*2.7*	*1.7*	*1.0*	*2.3*
086	Rubella (German measles)	—	[2]	59.0	[2]	21.5	37.5	24.9	[2]	745.9	282.6	110.8	337.7
050, 051	Scarlet fever[4]	51.6	467.7	461.8	3.5	22.1	38.9	16.0	18.2	65.8	29.6	52.5	72.7
084	Smallpox	—	[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
001-019	Tuberculosis[3]	79.6	37.4	38.7	84.4	65.9	23.4	64.5	39.1	48.7	62.3	48.2	58.4
001, 002	Pulmonary	*79.1*	*26.3*	*32.8*	*77.9*	*63.6*	[2]	*58.5*	*32.2*	*41.3*	*55.2*	*56.2*	*70.8*
003-019	Non-pulmonary	*0.5*	*11.1*	*6.0*	*6.5*	*2.3*	[2]	*6.0*	*6.9*	*7.4*	*7.1*	*4.7*	*4.6*
040, 041	Typhoid and paratyphoid	1.2	1.0	0.1	0.7	3.7	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.8
044	Undulant fever	0.2	1.0	—	—	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.1	[2]	0.1	0.8	0.9
020-039	Venereal diseases	99.5	21.2	66.0	40.9	73.7	41.2	153.6	158.0	225.2	276.5	99.8	103.6
020-029	Syphilis	*8.7*	*2.0*	*6.6*	*7.1*	*22.1*	*7.3*	*10.9*	*13.1*	*9.7*	*20.4*	*13.4*	*13.0*
030-035	Gonorrhœa	*90.4*	*19.2*	*59.4*	*33.8*	*51.5*	*34.0*	*142.6*	*144.7*	*215.4*	*256.0*	*86.4*	*90.6*
036-039	Other venereal diseases[5]	*0.5*	—	—	—	*0.1*	—	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*
056	Whooping cough	0.7	25.3	48.0	0.9	53.0	44.3	15.0	12.2	77.7	63.3	45.0	53.0

[1] Includes Yukon but excludes Northwest Territories. [2] Not reportable. [3] Includes cases where type was not specified. [4] Includes cases of streptococcal sore throat. [5] Includes chancroid, granuloma, inguinale and lymphogranuloma venereum. [6] Less than 0.05 per 100,000 population.

Influenza Epidemic of 1957.—Asian influenza, which first appeared in the north of China early in 1957, spread rapidly to many other areas of the world. In Canada it was clearly evident by early September and reached its maximum incidence during the third week of October. The epidemic proportions of the disease seemed to have reached the central provinces first from the United States or by air from overseas, then developed independently in both coastal areas and spread into the intervening areas.

Surveillance reports to the Epidemiology Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare indicated that an estimated 3,000,000 persons (about 18 p.c. of the total population) in Canada were affected during the epidemic. In schools, colleges and other population concentrations, absenteeism ranged from 10 to 70 p.c. and school closing on a temporary basis was quite common in all provinces. The age data available indicated a generally higher incidence for the "under 20 years" group than for other ages, but the more complete diagnosis and notification of cases among children would have some effect on this analysis.

Although exact figures for the absence rate in industry are not available, the results of the monthly labour force survey for the week ended Oct. 19 showed that at some time during that week 257,000 persons lost time from work because of illness, a figure about three times higher than normal. This group of absentees made up 4.6 p.c. of the labour force with jobs; about 161,000 of them were ill for the full week or longer. Estimates for the Civil Service of Canada showed that during the peak period of the epidemic absenteeism was about 5 p.c. of the working force, almost double the normal absenteeism on account of illness.