

31.—Maternal Deaths in each Province, by Causes of Death, 1935—concluded.

Int. List No.	Cause of Death.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada. ¹
147	Other toxæmias of pregnancy.....	-	3	5	19	14	3	2	4	1	51
148	Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism or sudden death (not specified as septic).....	3	2	5	13	37	5	9	6	6	86
	(a) Phlegmasia alba dolens and thrombosis.....	-	1	1	5	5	-	4	-	1	17
	(b) Embolism.....	2	1	3	6	24	3	2	4	2	47
	(c) Sudden death.....	1	-	1	2	8	2	3	2	3	22
149	Other accidents of childbirth.....	1	9	2	41	45	4	11	7	4	124
	(a) Cæsarian operation.....	-	1	-	3	12	-	1	4	-	21
	(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery.....	-	2	-	2	7	-	2	1	-	14
	(c) Dystocia.....	-	3	2	18	13	2	3	1	1	43
	(d) Rupture of uterus in parturition.....	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	1	9
	(e) Others under this title.....	1	3	-	17	6	2	5	1	2	37
150	Other or unspecified conditions of the puerperal state.....	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	3	10
	(a) Puerperal diseases of the breast.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	(b) Others under this title.....	-	-	1	2	2	1	-	-	3	9
	Totals.....	8	62	48	405	313	56	80	69	52	1,093

¹ Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

As compared with the previous year, the number of maternal deaths shows a decrease of 74 or over 6 p.c., and the decrease from 1930 is over 22 p.c. Increases are shown for Manitoba and British Columbia, but elsewhere decreases are recorded as compared with 1934. By far the most serious causes of maternal mortality are puerperal septicæmia, and puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia, but deaths from these causes decreased from 630 in 1934 to 605 in 1935, or by nearly 4 p.c.

Section 4.—Natural Increase.

Natural increase is a resultant of births and deaths, and its treatment is felt to come, logically, at this place rather than at the beginning of the chapter, as in former editions of the Year Book.

Summary statistics of the births, deaths, and natural increase (births minus deaths) per 1,000 of population are given for the years 1921 to 1935, by provinces, in Table 32. Statistics of marriages are also included in this table for convenience. The province of Quebec is regarded as having one of the highest rates of natural increase per 1,000 population of any civilized area. The rate was 17.1 in 1931 and, while it has been appreciably reduced in line with common experience almost everywhere, it stood at 13.9 in 1935. Saskatchewan has usually approached Quebec in the matter of natural increase but for the years 1934 and 1935 the rates for this prairie province exceeded those for Quebec. Alberta and New Brunswick follow Quebec in the order given. In the case of the two western provinces the high rates of natural increase are due to their relatively younger populations and lower crude death rates, but in the case of New Brunswick the condition of an combined with a high death rate exists. The high