

26.—Maternal Deaths in Each Province, by Causes of Deaths, 1941 and 1942—concluded

Int. List No.	Cause of Death	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada ¹	
145	Other diseases and accidents of pregnancy—death prior to delivery.....	1941	Nil	1	3	19	7	2	4	2	Nil	38
		1942	"	3	2	8	2	Nil	3	1	4	23
146	Hæmorrhage of child-birth and the puerperium.....	1941	2	5	8	71	25	12	8	5	7	143
		1942	2	5	12	66	28	4	9	7	4	137
147	Infection during child-birth and the puerperium.....	1941	2	11	8	116	52	7	18	10	11	235
		1942	4	6	15	114	41	10	14	13	11	228
148	Puerperal toxæmias—following delivery...	1941	Nil	15	9	57	33	9	7	5	5	140
		1942	2	8	14	37	34	6	11	2	4	118
149	Other accidents of child-birth.....	1941	1	2	4	23	20	5	4	4	3	66
		1942	1	4	2	18	21	Nil	5	4	3	58
150	Other and unspecified conditions of child-birth and the puerperal state.....	1941	Nil	1	1	16	9	1	4	3	2	37
		1942	"	2	3	21	8	3	1	3	4	45
Totals.....		1941	6	49	43	386	219	46	58	54	40	901
		1942	10	41	57	314	206	40	62	43	45	818

¹ Exclusive of the Territories.

Section 4.—Natural Increase

The rate of natural increase of the population of Canada declined steadily from 17.9 in 1921 to 13.3 in 1926 and to 12.2 in 1929. In 1930 the rate increased to 13.2, but from then to 1937 it declined steadily to 9.6. In 1938 the rate was 11.0, in 1941 it was 12.2 and in 1942 it reached its highest point since 1925, viz., 13.7.

Among the provinces the trends, generally, followed that of Canada with minor variations. The Province of Quebec is considered to have one of the highest rates of natural increase per 1,000 population of any civilized area. The rate for Quebec in 1921 was 23.4 and while it has gradually reduced in line with common experience to a low point of 12.8 in 1937, it has since recovered and stood at 16.5 in 1941 and 18.0 in 1942, the highest point since 1925. Saskatchewan has usually approached Quebec in the matter of natural increase, in fact for the years 1926-30, 1934 and 1935 the rates for this prairie province actually exceeded those of Quebec, although for later years the recovery has been less pronounced, with a rate of 13.4 in 1941 and 14.1 in 1942. Alberta has followed Saskatchewan fairly closely, except that the recovery since 1938 has been more pronounced with a rate of 13.7 in 1941 and of 15.8 in 1942. The high rates of natural increase in the two prairie provinces are largely due to their relatively younger populations and lower crude death rates. The chart facing p. 174 portrays the effects of variations between the birth and death rates in the Dominion and the provinces upon the rates of natural increase.