Causes of Maternal Deaths.—Table 17 shows the main causes of maternal deaths during the years 1955-57. Until a decade or so ago, sepsis and toxemia were by far the most important causes of death of mothers at childbirth. The danger of death from sepsis and other infection has been drastically reduced over the past 15 to 20 years through the use of antibiotics and probably also through increased use of medical services. Toxemia however, is still the major fatal complication of pregnancy and is second only to complications arising during delivery. Hæmorrhage during pregnancy or delivery, which has been another important cause of mortality among mothers, has also shown some reduction in recent years.

17.-Maternal Mortality and Rates per 100,000 Live Births, by Cause, 1955-57

Inter- national List No.	Cause of Death	Numbers of Deaths			Rates per 100,000 Live Births		
		1955¹	1956	1957	19551	1956	1957
640, 641	Complications of Pregnancy	139	80	71	31	18	15
642 643 644 645 646–649	pregnancy. Toxemias of pregnancy. Placenta prævia noted before delivery. Other hæmorrhage of pregnancy Ectopic pregnancy. Other complications of pregnancy.	93 4 8 11 23	1 53 - 4 10 12	1 42 1 13 13	21 1 2 2 2 5	12 - 1 2 3	9 2 2 3 3
650, 652 651	Abortion Abortion without mention of sepsis Abortion with sepsis	28 13 15	25 11 14	39 19 20	6 3 3	6 2 3	8 4 4
660 670	Complications of Delivery Delivery (without complication) Delivery complicated by placenta prævia or	111 4	132 7	109 —	25 1	29 2	_23 _
671 672	antepartum hæmorrhage Delivery complicated by retained placenta	20 8	26 8	30 5	5 2	6 2	6 1
673, 674	Delivery complicated by other postpartum hæmorrhage	32	29	16	7	6	3
675	pelvis or malposition of foetus	7	9	7	2	2	1
676, 677 678	other origin. Delivery with laceration or other trauma. Delivery with other complications of child-	5 15	11 21	9 13	1 3	2 5	2 3
010	birth	20	21	29	5	5	6
681 682–684	Complications of the Puerperium	57 8	41 9	36 8	13 2	9 2	8 2
685, 686 687-689	monary embolism Puerperal eclampsia and toxæmia Other	29 8 12	19 5 8	12 10 6	7 2 3	4 1 2	3 2 1
	Totals, All Puerperal Causes	335	278	255	76	62	54

¹ Excludes the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Section 4.—Natural Increase*

The rate of natural increase in Canada (excess of births over deaths) prior to 1930 was 13 or more per 1,000 population. Partly as a result of the depression, the birth rate declined more than the death rate and the rate of natural increase fell to 9.7 in 1937. Higher birth rates during and after World War II and a gradually declining death rate caused the natural increase rate to rise steadily from 10.9 in 1939 to a record 20.3 in 1954. It dropped slightly in 1955 and 1956 to 19.8 but, with an increase in the birth rate and a stationary death rate, it rose to 20.1 in 1957.

² Less than one per 100,000 live births.

^{*} For international comparisons, see Section 7, pp. 228-229.