Causes of Maternal Deaths.—Table 19 shows the main causes of maternal deaths during the years 1959-61. 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 sharply reduced over the past 15 to 20 years through the use of antibiotics and probably also through increased use of medical services. On the other hand, the number of deaths caused by toxemia arising during pregnancy and other complications of both pregnancy and delivery represent continuing problems. Hæmorrhage during pregnancy or delivery, which has been another important cause of mortality among mothers, has shown some reduction in recent years.

Of the 219 maternal deaths in 1961, 53 resulted from complication arising during pregnancy, more than half of these from some type of toxæmia; 96 resulted from a complication of delivery, 44 from a post-delivery complication and 26 from abortive delivery.

19.—Maternal Mortality and Rates per 100,000 Live Births, by Cause, 1959-61

Inter- national List No.	Cause of Death	Numbers of Deaths			Rates per 100,000 Live Births		
		1959	1960	1961	1959	1960	1961
640, 641 642 643 644 645 646–649	Complications of Pregnancy. Infections of the genito-urinary tract during pregnancy. Toxæmias of pregnancy. Placenta prævia noted before delivery. Other hæmorrhage of pregnancy. Ectopic pregnancy. Other complications of pregnancy.	82 2 42 1 4 9	69 1 36 3 3 7	53 1 29 - 3 5 15	17  9  1 2 5	14  8 1 1 1	11  6  1 1 3
650, 652 651	Abortion Abortion without mention of sepsis Abortion with sepsis	41 17 24	24 6 18	26 10 16	9 4 5	5 1 4	5 2 3
660 670	Complications of Delivery  Delivery (without complication)  Delivery complicated by placenta prævia or	<b>95</b> 1	83 1	96 —	20	17	<b>20</b>
671 672	antepartum hæmorrhage  Delivery complicated by retained placenta	25 6	14 4	18 3	5 1	3 1	4 1
673, 674	Delivery complicated by other postpartum hæmorrhage Delivery complicated by abnormality of bony	24	20	20	5	4	4
675	pelvis or malposition of foetus  Delivery complicated by prolonged labour of	7 6	5	8	1	1	2
676, 677 678	other origin	14	18	$\begin{bmatrix} 3\\27 \end{bmatrix}$	3	1 4	1 6
	birth	12	15	17	3	3	4
680	Complications of the Puerperium  Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis	45 —	39	<b>44</b>	_9	_8	_9
681 682–684	Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium  Puerperal phlebitis, thrombosis, pyrexia, pul-	11	8	13	2	2	3
685, 686 687–689	monary embolism Puerperal eclampsia and toxæmia Other	19 5 10	15 5 11	13 3 15	1 2	$\begin{smallmatrix} 3\\1\\2\end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 3\\1\\3\end{array}$
	Totals, All Puerperal Causes	263	215	219	55	45	46

## Section 4.—Natural Increase\*

The excess of births over deaths, commonly referred to as natural increase, is a very important factor in the growth of a population. Although, as previously stated, the collection of Canadian birth and death statistics began only in 1921, some idea of the rate of

<sup>\*</sup> For international comparisons, see Section 7, pp. 256-257.