

**10.—Graduates from Canadian Universities and Colleges, for Selected Years
1931-43—concluded**

Year	ESTIMATES OF STUDENTS RECEIVING FIRST DEGREES								
	Grand Totals ¹			Deductions for Duplication			Net Totals		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1931....	5,290	3,952	1,338	449	437	12	4,841	3,515	1,326
1936....	6,441	4,834	1,607	455	444	11	5,986	4,390	1,596
1940....	6,933	5,392	1,541	527	514	13	6,406	4,878	1,528
1941....	7,037	5,489	1,548	552	542	10	6,485	4,947	1,538
1942....	6,553	5,016	1,537	496	484	12	6,057	4,532	1,525
1943....	6,576	4,987	1,589	507	489	12	6,075	4,498	1,577

¹ Not including diplomas in Education and Social Service, a few other diplomas, post-graduate or honorary degrees.

Section 2.—Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada

The field of scientific and industrial research in Canada is covered, so far as the Governments are concerned, by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mines, etc., together with such special research bodies as the National Research Council, the Ontario Research Foundation and the Research Council of Alberta. The field of private research is, of course, much broader; it covers all research work conducted at universities and sponsored by scientific societies and foundations, and also the vast field of technical and industrial research conducted by individual industries, which in many cases benefit from their affiliations with parent organizations in the United States or the United Kingdom. A complete survey of the work being carried on by all research organizations in Canada is given at pp. 979-1012 of the 1940 edition of the Canada Year Book. The work in connection with the war effort that is being done by the National Research Council in co-operation with other Departments, is summarized in the Introduction to this volume.

Section 3.—Public Libraries

The program of post-war reconstruction, being planned for Canada, includes the expansion of services associated with the development of humanitarian and social attributes in the Canadian citizen. Among the factors that contribute to the development of these attributes, is a comprehensive public library system. The survey of public libraries in Canada in 1943 highlights the lack of public library facilities for one-half of the population and, except for a few individual cities, the inadequacy of the services that do exist. Analysis of the returns on the basis of population unit and service to the community shows less than 20 libraries that, by standards of population and per capita expenditure, approach the minimum standards recommended by international authorities. Libraries located in cities and towns of 10,000 population or over are responsible for 79 p.c. of the total expenditures. One-half of them spend from 60 to 92 cents per capita; the other half spends under 60 cents. The minimum standard set by authorities is one dollar.

The summarized statistics show an increase of \$300,000 in the financial assistance given by the Provincial Governments. About 10 p.c. of this was contributed by Quebec for the establishment and maintenance of a provincial library in Montreal, and assistance in the reorganization of a municipal library for Quebec city. Ontario provincial grants have increased by 16 p.c. and Alberta and Saskatchewan by 10 p.c.