

The increasing enrolment, resulting partly from an increase in the university-age population and partly from the higher proportion of young persons seeking university training, has resulted in an unprecedented expansion of facilities as well as in an extension of colleges into universities and in the establishment of new institutions. Most of the universities have conducted financial campaigns for expansion at some time during the past ten years and indications are that many more such campaigns must be undertaken in the near future. Despite expansion and modernization, there are still some old and crowded buildings in use which contrast sharply with the new well-planned, roomy, permanent structures on spacious campuses. All Canadian universities are expanding, whether they are located in the cramped heart of a city, have begun again in suburban areas or were fortunate enough to have ample room on their first campus sites.

The Federal Government operates three military colleges—the Royal Military College of Canada, established at Kingston, Ont., in 1876 and authorized to grant degrees in 1959; Royal Roads College near Victoria, B.C.; and Collège Militaire Royal de Saint-Jean, the French-language military college at St. Jean, Que. (See also Chapter XXV on Defence of Canada.)

Vocational Education.—The pattern of vocational education and training in Canada varies from province to province and there are also variations within provinces. Courses listed under the same headings may not be offered at exactly the same level or have the same purpose and courses may have the same names in two provinces but may vary in content, duration and even in purpose.

There are basically three types of institutions offering vocational education—trade schools, high (or secondary) schools, and technical institutes. The courses at the trade level do not usually require high school graduation; the grade level demanded, which

