

which *Université Laval* was established, was founded in 1663; the oldest English-language institution (King's College at Windsor, Nova Scotia) opened in 1789. By 1867, Quebec had three universities and 712 classical colleges; there were also three universities in New Brunswick, five in Nova Scotia and seven in Ontario. A number of theological colleges were also established for the training of the clergy and for selected laymen who wished to enter the professions. Teaching in the universities concentrated on philosophy and the classics, and the traditional professions of theology, medicine, and law.

About the middle of the nineteenth century, McGill University at Montreal introduced courses in natural sciences and applied science and engineering. Similar changes were taking place at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Queen's University in Kingston and the University of Toronto.

When the four western Canadian provinces were settled, other structures of university programs began to emerge. The American example of land grant colleges led to a strong commitment to extension programs and community services. The University of Manitoba was founded in 1877; the Universities of Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1909 and 1908 respectively. The University of British Columbia opened in 1915.

There was some institutional expansion after the Second World War, so that by 1938, Canada had 28 universities ranging in size from the University of Toronto, with a full-time enrolment of about 7 000 to institutions with fewer than 1 000 students. University enrolment in 1938 totalled about 40 000, representing 5 per cent of the population between the ages of 18 and 24.

After the Second World War, as a result of the Veterans' Rehabilitation Program, over 50 000 ex-service men and women entered the universities. By the middle of the 1950s, places vacated by veterans were filled with an increasing number of high school graduates. Demand for university places continued, but the full force of expansion was not felt until the 1960s, when enrolment rose from 128 600 in 1961-62, to 323 000 in 1971-72. During the 1970s, enrolment declined in some years, despite an increase in the 18-to-24 age population.

As stated earlier, the first universities in Canada were private institutions with religious affiliation. Funding then was predominantly through the churches, gifts from benefactors and tuition fees. However, as programs and facilities expanded, governments in all provinces and the federal government became more involved in financing and planning university development. Federal contributions first took the form of *per capita* grants based on population or grants based on institutional