



Introduction

Queen's University at Kingston was created by Royal Charter at the hand of Queen Victoria in 1841. The Royal Charter, has been amended from time to time over the intervening years, most significantly in 1912 and most recently in 1996 when the composition of the Board of Trustees was expanded to include students, faculty and staff. Those changes have been made by the legislation of the Parliament of Canada, which is viewed as having exclusive jurisdiction over Queen's University.

In order to make the Charter, and the amendments to that document, more readily accessible to and understandable by the University community, we have created a consolidated Royal Charter. That part of the original 1841 Charter which has not been amended or repealed, remains in its original language. The amendments appear in more modern language. Those of you who wish to read the original Charter in its unamended form or any of the subsequent Bills which amended the Charter will find those documents in the Office of the Secretary.

We wish to thank Mary Catherine Matthews who undertook this task in the summer of 1998 working under the direction of Diane Kelly, Alison Morgan and Peggy Watkin.

Corporate Body

Powers of the University

Trustees - Composition

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Senate

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Consolidated Royal Charter Queen's University

	CORPORATE BODY

Preamble	<p>1. To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas, the establishment of a College within the Province of Upper Canada, in North America, for their instruction in the various branches of Science Literature, would greatly conduce to the welfare of our said Province. And whereas humble application hath been made to us by The REVD. ROBERT MCGILL, Moderator of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, and THE REVD. ALEXANDER GALE, Clerk of the said Synod, and the several other persons hereinafter named, to make them a Body Corporate and Politic for the purposes aforesaid and hereinafter mentioned; by granting to them our Royal Charter of Incorporation, and to permit them to use our Royal Title in the name or style thereof. Royal Charter of 1841, Paragraph I.</p>
Corporate name changed	<p>2. Corporate name changed to "Queen's University at Kingston". Statute of Canada, 1912, c.138, s. 1.</p>
French name	<p>3. The name of the University in French is "Université Queen's à Kingston". S. C., 1996, c. 45, s. 6(1).</p>
French terminology	<p>4. In the French version of this and any future Act respecting the University,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) "conseil d'administration" means "Bureau des syndics" (b) "administrateur" means "syndic" (c) "directeur" means "principal" and (d) "directeur adjoint" means "vice-principal" S.C., 1996, c. 45, s. 6(2).
Corporators	<p>5. The corporators of the University shall be the members of the board of trustees, the professors, the graduates and the benefactors of the university S. C., 1912 c. 138 s. 8.</p>
	<p>POWERS OF THE UNIVERSITY</p>
General Powers	<p>6. We do for the purposes aforesaid and hereinafter mentioned, really and fully for Us, our Heirs and Successors, make, erect, create, ordain, constitute, establish, confirm and declare by these presents, to be one Body Politic and Corporate in Deed and in name: And that they and their successors, by that name shall and may have perpetual succession as a College – with the style and privileges of an University, for the education and instruction of Youth and Student in Arts and faculties; and shall also have, and may use a Common Seal, with power to break, change, alter or make new the same Seal, as often as they shall judge expedient. And that they and their Successors, by the name aforesaid, shall and may forever hereafter be able, in Law and in Equity, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all Courts and places whatsoever: and also</p>

	<p>to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess enjoy and maintain in Law, to and for the use of the said College, any Messuages, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, of what kind, nature or quality soever: and also that they and their Successors shall have power to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess and retain all or any Goods, Chattels, Monies, Stocks, Charitable or other Contributions, Gifts, Benefactions or Bequests whatsoever: and to give, grant, bargain, sell, demise, or otherwise dispose, of all or any part of the same, or of any other property, real, personal, or other they may at any time or times possess or be entitled to, as to them shall seem best for the interest of the said College. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 3 as am. S.C., 1889, S.C. c. 103, s. 7 and S.C., 1882, c. 123, s. 6.</p>
May hold property	<p>7. The power hitherto vested in the corporation of Queen's College, to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess, and maintain in law, to and for the use of the said College, any messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods, chattels, moneys, stocks, charitable or other contributions, gifts, benefactions or bequests whatsoever, shall not be limited, from and after the date hereof, by any statutes or mortmain. S.C., 1882, c. 123, s. 6.</p>
Power to hold property	<p>8. The said Corporation may acquire, take receive and hold real or personal estate in any part of Canada, by purchase, gift, devise or otherwise; subject, however, to the laws of any Province in which any real estate so acquired is situated, as to such acquisition and tenure by corporations. S.C., 1889, c. 103, s. 7.</p>
Power to dispose of real estate	<p>9. The Corporation may, from time to time, on any terms it thinks fit, sell, alienate, exchange, demise, let or lease all or such messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments and immovable or leasehold property of or to which it is now or may hereafter be or become seized and possessed or entitled. S. C., 1889, c. 103, s. 8.</p>
Powers of investment	<p>10. The University may invest its funds in any securities in which life assurance companies are authorized by Parliament to invest. S.C., 1912, c. 138, s. 24.</p>
College to be a University	<p>11. And We do further Will, Ordain and Grant, that the said College shall be deemed and taken to be an University; and that the Students in the said College shall have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in the several Arts and faculties at the appointed times; and shall have liberty within themselves of performing all Scholastic Exercises for conferring such Degrees, in such manner as shall be directed by the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said College. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 4.</p>

Affiliation of other institutions	12. The University may admit to affiliation any college instituted for the promotion of the study of theology, literature, medicine, science or arts. S.C., 1912, c. 138, s. 18.
No religious test except in the case of Divinity Students	13. And We do further Will, Ordain and Appoint that no religious test or qualification shall be required of, or appointed for any persons admitted or matriculated as Scholars within our said College; or of or for persons admitted to any Degree in any Art or Faculty therein, save only that all persons admitted within Our said College to any Degree of Divinity, shall make such and the same Declarations and Subscriptions as are required of persons admitted to any Degree of Divinity in Our University of Edinburgh. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 5.
Denominational Restrictions removed	14. The management and discipline of the University shall be in every respect freed from all denominational restrictions S.C., 1912, c. 138, s. 2.
TRUSTEES - COMPOSITION	
Vacancy, how filled	15. In case any trustee elected by the University Council shall die or resign his office of trustee, or cease to be a member of the Council, the Council may at once elect some other member of the Council to be trustee in the place and for the unexpired term of the trustee so dying, resigning or ceasing to be a member of the council. S.C., 1889, c. 123, s. 4.
Re-election of trustee	16. Any such trustee, if otherwise qualified, may be re-elected whenever and as often as his term of office expires. S.C., 1889, c. 123, s. 5.
	<p>17. In addition to the Board of Trustees as now constituted, the graduates of Queen's College at Kingston may elect persons to be members of the Board of Trustees of the said College, and such persons may be elected without regard to their Church connections. S.C., 1906, c. 152, s. 1 as am. 1912, c. 138, s. 10.</p> <p>the order of such retirement shall be prescribed by by-law of the University Council. S.C., 1906, c. 152, s. 2.</p> <p>The University Council may pass by-laws to regulate the election of such trustees. S.C., 1906, c. 152, s. 3.</p>

<p>Composition of Board of Trustees</p>	<p>18. The Board of Trustees of the University shall consist of the chancellor, the rector and the principal who shall be ex officio members, a member appointed annually by the governing board of each affiliated college, six members elected by the University Council, six members elected by the graduates, four members elected by the benefactors and twelve members elected by the Board of Trustees, six members appointed in the first instance by the Governors of the school of Mining and Agriculture and afterwards elected as hereinafter provided; four members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of the Province of Ontario*, two faculty members elected by the faculty, two staff members elected by the staff and two student members elected by the students registered in academic programs in the University. S. C., 1912, c. 138, s. 10 as am. S.C., 1914, c. 141, s. 1, S.C., 1916, c. 62, s. 8, S. C., 1996, c. 45, s. 10 (g)-(k). [*These appointments were transitional in nature resulting from the merger of the School of Mining and Agriculture with Queen's University (1916) and they expired when the last such appointee retired.]</p>
<p>Election and tenure of office</p>	<p>19. The mode of election and tenure of office of members of the Board of Trustees, other than ex officio members, shall be as follows:-</p> <p>(a) S.C., 1912, c. 138, s.11(a) repealed by S.C., 1914, c. 141, s. 2.</p> <p>(b) The member appointed annually by the governing board of each affiliated college shall hold office for one year;</p> <p>(c) The members elected by the University Council shall be elected from among their own number in accordance with by-laws passed by the said Council;</p> <p>(d) The members elected by the graduates and by the benefactors shall be elected in accordance with by-laws passed by the University Council</p> <p>(e) The twelve members elected by the Board of Trustees shall be elected in the first instance by the present Board of Trustees, and may be chosen from among the members of the present Board, and three of them shall retire annually in alphabetical order, and the places of those so retiring shall be filled by the election, by the Board of Trustees of the University, of members who shall hold office for the term of four years; S.C., 1912, c. 138, s. 11</p> <p>(f) That of the six trustees appointed by the governors of the School of Mining and Agriculture two shall retire at the end of six years, two at the end of seven years, and two at the end of eight years, and that the vacancies thus occurring shall be filled each year by the election of one additional trustee by the Board of Trustees and one additional trustee</p>

	<p>by the benefactors and that the trustees so elected to fill the said vacancies shall each hold office for the term of three years; S.C., 1916, c. 62, s. 4</p> <p>(f.1) The members to be elected by the faculty, the staff or the students shall be elected in accordance with by-laws passed by the University Council, S.C., 1996, c. 45, s. 3.</p>
<p>Qualification</p> <p>No religious declaration by trustee</p>	<p>20. It shall not be necessary that any trustee elected by the University Council be a member of a Presbyterian Church in Canada, or that any trustee of said college hereafter elected make or subscribe any religious declaration or formula before entering on his duty as such trustee. S.C., 1889, c. 103, s. 3.</p>
	<p>TRUSTEES - POWERS AND PROCEDURES</p>
<p>Power to elect a Principal</p> <p>Power to elect Professors and Officers</p>	<p>21. And We further Will that the said Trustees and their Successors shall forever have full power and authority to elect and appoint for the said College a Principal, and such Professor or Professors, Master or Masters, Tutor or Tutors, and such other Officer or Officers as to the said Trustees shall seem meet; save and except only, that the first Principal of the said College, who is also to be Professor of Divinity, and likewise the first Professor of Morals in the said College, shall be nominated by the Committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 12. As am. S.C., 1912, c. 138, s. 2.</p>
<p>Appointment of Vice-Principal</p>	<p>22. The Board of Trustees may appoint a Vice-Principal of the said college, and such Vice-Principal shall, in the absence of the Principal, take the place and discharge the duties of the Principal. S.C., 1882, c. 123, s. 4.</p>
<p>Vice-Chancellor</p>	<p>23. There shall be a Vice-Chancellor of the University, appointed by the Board of Trustees, who may or may not be the Principal. In the absence of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor shall take his place and discharge his duties. S. C., 1961, c. 85, s. 2.</p>
<p>Discipline of Principal, Professors & Officers</p>	<p>24. And We further Will, that if any complaint respecting the conduct of the Principal, or any Professor, Master, Tutor, or other Officer of the said College, be at any time made to the Board of Trustees, they may institute an enquiry, and in the event of any impropriety of conduct being duly proved, they shall admonish, reprove, suspend, or remove the person offending, as to them may seem good. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 15.</p>

Proviso	25. Provided always, that the grounds of such admonition, reproof, suspension or removal be recorded at length in the Books of the said Board. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 16.
Power to erect an edifice	26. And We further Will that the said Trustees and their Successors shall have full power and authority to erect an Edifice or Edifices for the use of the said College. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 17.
Power to make statutes	27. And We further Will that the said Trustees and their Successors shall have power and authority to frame and make Statutes, Rules and Ordinances touching and concerning the good government of the said College, the performance of Divine Service therein, the Studies, Lectures, Exercises, and all matters regarding the same; the number, residence and duties of the Professors thereof, the management of the revenues and property of the said College, the Salaries, Stipends, provision and emoluments of, and for the Professors, Officers and Servants thereof, the number and duties of such Officers and Servants, and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem necessary for the well being and advancement of the said College, and also from time by any new Statutes, rules or ordinances to revoke, renew, augment or alter, all, every, or any of the said Statutes, rules and ordinances as to them shall seem meet and expedient. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 19.
Power to pass enactments with regard to Senate	28. The Senate as at present constituted is hereby continued subject to the provisions of this Act, and the Board of Trustees, acting after consultation with the Senate, may pass any enactments in regard to the Senate which the Board thinks proper. S.C., 1912, c. 138, s. 16
Proviso	29. Provided always that the said Statutes, rules and ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to these presents or to the Laws and Statutes of the said Province. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 20.
Proviso	30. Provided also that the said Statutes, rules and ordinances, in so far as they regard the performance of Divine Service in the said College, the duties of the Professors in the Theological Department thereof, and the Studies and exercises of the Students of Divinity therein, shall be subject to the inspection of the said Synod of the Presbyterian Church, and shall be forthwith transmitted to the Clerk of the said Synod and be by him laid before the same at their next Meeting for their approval; and until such approval duly authenticated by the signatures of the Moderator and Clerk of the said Synod is obtained, the same shall not be in force. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 21.

Quorum of Trustees	31. Seven members of the Board of Trustees shall be quorum for all purposes except for the appointment or removal of the principal or of a professor, for which purposes a quorum of thirteen shall be necessary; provided that for the removal of a principal or a professor, a two-thirds affirmative vote of those present shall be required. S.C., 1912, c. 138, s. 14.
Votes of Chairman	32. The chairman of any meeting of the Board of Trustees shall have a deliberative vote and also a casting vote in case of equality of votes. S.C., 1912, c. 138, s. 13
Power to chose Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman	33. And We further Will, that the said Trustees shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to choose a Secretary and Treasurer; and also once in each year or oftener, a Chairman who shall preside at all Meetings of the Board. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 26.
Power to fill vacancies in the Board	34. And We further Will, that the said Trustees shall also have power by a majority of voices of the Members present, to select and appoint in the event of a vacancy in the Board by death, resignation, or removal from the Province, a person whose name is on the list from which appointments are to be made to fill such vacancy, choosing a Minister in the room of a Minister and a Layman in the room of a Layman, and inserting the name of the person so chosen in that place on the Roll of the Board in which the name of the Trustee in whose stead he may have been chosen stood; so that the persons so chosen may be as to continuance in Office and in all other respects as the person s who would have been by whose death, resignation or removal the vacancy was occasioned. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 27.
Future Meetings	35. And the said Trustees shall also afterwards have power to meet at Kingston aforesaid, or at such other place as they shall fix for that purpose upon their own adjournment, and likewise so often as they should be summoned by the Chairman or in his absence by the Senior Trustee, whose Seniority shall be determined in the first instance by the order in which the said Trustees are named in these presents, and afterwards by the order in which they shall be subsequently arranged pursuant to the powers hereinbefore contained. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 29.
Meeting of Trustees, how called Notices	36. When at any time after this Act shall come into force, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, or in his absence the senior trustee shall receive a <u>notice in writing from three members</u> of the Board, requesting him to summon a meeting of the trustees, such meeting shall be legally convened by the Chairman or such senior trustee causing the Secretary to the Board to notify every member of the Board of the time, place and purpose of such meeting, and by the Secretary mailing notices of such meeting at least fifteen days before it shall take place. S.C., 1882, c. 123, s. 3.

Notice in writing	37. Provided always that the said Chairman or Senior Trustee shall not summon a Meeting of the Trustees unless required so to do by a notice in writing from three Members of the Board. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 30.
	SENATE
College Senate Constituted Discipline of Students	38. And we further will, that so soon as there shall be a Principal and one Professor in the said College, the Board of Trustees shall have authority to constitute under their seal the said Principal and Professors, together with three members of the Board of Trustees, a court to be called "The College Senate," for the exercise of Academical superintendance and discipline over the Students, and all other persons resident within the same, and with such powers for maintaining order and enforcing obedience to the statutes, Rules and Ordinances of the said College, as to the said Board may seem meet and necessary. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 22.
Proviso	39. Provided always, that so soon as three additional Professors shall be employed in the said College, no Trustee shall be a Member of the said College Senate, but that such Principal and all the Professors of the said College shall for ever constitute the College Senate, with the powers just mentioned. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 23.
Convocation	40. The Trustees, Lecturers, Tutors, Fellows, Graduates and Alumni or students being undergraduates of the said College, shall have power and authority to meet in Convocation for the public conferring of degrees and other honours and distinctions awarded or granted by the College Senate, for the installation of the Chancellor, hereinafter mentioned, Principal, or any Professor duly elected or appointed according to the provisions of the aforesaid Letters Patent, and for such other purposes as then University Council, constituted as hereinafter provided, shall from time to time determine. S.C., 1882, c. 123, s. 8.
Power to confer degrees	41. And We further Will, that whenever there shall be a Principal and four Professors employed in the said College, the College Senate shall have power and authority to confer the degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor, in the several Arts and Faculties. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 24.
Degrees in Divinity	42. The University may confer degrees in Divinity at the instance of its Senate or of any affiliated theological college. S.C., 1912, c. 138, s. 20

<p>By-laws as to degrees</p> <p>To be reported to Board of Trustees and may be disapproved</p>	<p>43. The College Senate shall have the power to pass by-laws touching on any matter or thing pertaining to the conditions on which degrees in the several Arts and Faculties may be conferred, whether the said degree be such as are gained in course, or such as are honorary, or whether they be conferred on matriculants of Queen's College or other persons; but any such by-laws shall be reported to the first meeting of the Board of Trustees after being passed, and shall cease to be in force if disapproved of by the Board. S.C., 1882, c. 123, s. 7.</p>
<p>Senate Constituted</p>	<p>44. The Senate as at present constituted is hereby continued subject to the provisions of this Act, and the Board of Trustees, acting after consultation with the Senate, may pass any enactments in regard to the Senate which the Board thinks proper. S.C., 1912, c. 138, s. 16.</p>
<p>UNIVERSITY COUNCIL</p>	
<p>University Council of Queen's College</p> <p>Power to pass by laws for,</p>	<p>45. There shall be in connection with the said Queen's College a Council, which shall be called the University Council of Queen's College; and the said Council shall, as to membership, consist of all the Trustees of the said College, for the time being, and their successors, and of all the members of the College Senate for the time being, and their successors, and of as many graduates or alumni as shall be equal in number to the aforesaid members taken together; and the members of the Council, other than the Trustees and members of the College Senate, shall be appointed, in the first instance, by the Trustees and members of the College Senate, at a meeting thereof to be convened by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees causing a written or printed notice to be mailed to each of them at least fifteen days before the meeting, and within one year after this act shall come into force; but the successors of the graduates and alumni so appointed shall be elective members of the Council and shall be elected in the manner following, that is to say: within one year after the holding of the aforesaid meeting and appointing of the aforesaid members, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees shall convene a meeting of the Council constituted in the manner aforesaid, by causing a written or printed notice to be mailed to each member at least fifteen days before the meeting, and at the said meeting, or any meeting adjourned therefrom or held subsequent thereto, the members present, provided their number be not less than fifteen, shall have the power and authority to frame and pass By-laws for the following purposes, that is to say: S.C., 1882, c. 123, s. 9.</p>

Registration of graduates and alumni	46. For the obtaining of a registration of such graduates and alumni of Queen's College as may desire to vote for elective members of the Council and for a Chancellor of the University of Queen's College, as hereinafter provided, and to be considered eligible for election to membership in the Council; and such registration shall be a condition of any graduate or alumnus voting or being elected; Provided always that the Council shall not admit to such registration any alumnus actually attending classes in Queen's College, or any alumnus who may have left Queen's College without being a matriculant of two years' standing, or any graduate who has not matriculated at least once as an alumnus or student of Queen's College, or any alumnus who shall matriculate after the year 1879, until such alumnus shall become a graduate of said College. S.C., 1882, c. 123, s. 9.
Retiring members	47. For the retiring annually of a certain number, not being less than five nor more than eight of the elective members, and for the election of their successors by graduates and alumni duly registered as hereinbefore provided, and also for the election of persons to fill vacancies that may occur from time to time by death, resignation, or otherwise; S.C., 1882, c. 123, s. 9.
Appointment and removal of Secretary	48. For the appointment and removal of a Secretary and such other officers as the Council may deem necessary or expedient; S.C., 1882, c. 123, s. 9.
Election of Chancellor	49. For the election of a Chancellor, who shall be chosen without reference to his ecclesiastical connection who shall be designated the Chancellor of Queen's University, who shall be the highest officer of the University and College, who as such highest officer shall preside at all meetings of Convocation of the University Council, and of all statutory meetings of the College Senate at which he may be present, who shall have both a deliberative and a casting vote on all motions submitted to any such meetings, and who shall hold office for three years from the date of his election, and longer if need be, until his successor is chosen; Provided always, that if two or more candidates for the office of Chancellor be at any time nominated at the meeting of the Council called for the nomination of a Chancellor, the election of one of the candidates shall be referred to the graduates and alumni registered aforesaid, and shall be decided by a majority of their votes taken according to such By-laws as may be framed and passed by the Council. S.C., 1882, c. 123, s. 9.

Powers of the University Council	<p>50. The University Council, constituted in the manner hereinbefore provided, shall have and may exercise the powers following, that is to say: (1) The power of discussing any matter whatsoever relating to the said College, and declaring the opinion of the Council on any such matter: (2) The power of taking into consideration all questions affecting the well-being and prosperity of the said College, and of making representations from time to time on such questions to the Board of Trustees and the College Senate, or either of said bodies, who shall consider the same and return to the Council their conclusions thereon; (3) The power of deciding upon such terms as the Board of Trustees shall propose in writing as to the affiliation of any College or School with the University of Queen's College aforesaid; (4) The power of determining all matters pertaining to the calling of meetings of the Council and of Convocation, whether the same be annual, adjourned, or special meetings, of fixing the number of members that shall be a quorum for the despatch of business at all such meetings, or any or either of them, and of deciding upon and regulating the mode of conducting its own proceedings and the proceedings of Convocation: (5) The power of framing a declaration of fidelity to his office on the part of the Chancellor, and of determining what shall be the form of his assent thereto, and also of appointing the ceremonies to be observed at his installation and the manner of their observance: (6) The power of requiring fees to be paid by the members of the Council as a condition of membership, and by graduates and alumni as a condition of registration or voting as hereinbefore provided: and (7) The power of framing and passing By-laws touching and concerning all matters whatsoever appertaining to the powers and functions of the Council and the lawful exercise thereof, and also from time to time by new By-laws to revoke, renew, augment or alter any of the said By-laws, as to the Council may seem meet and expedient; Provided always that any such By-laws shall not be repugnant to the Letters of Patent aforesaid, or of this Act, or the Laws of the Province of Ontario, or of the Dominion of Canada; Provided always, that except as in this Act expressly provided the Council shall not be entitled to interfere in or have any control over the affairs of the University or College. S.C., 1882, c. 123, s. 9.</p>
Power to frame by- laws governing elections	<p>51. The University Council is hereby continued and, subject to the provisions of this Act, shall have and exercise its present powers and functions, and may in addition frame regulations or by-laws to govern the conduct of its annual elections and to fix the term for which its members shall hold office and the number that shall retire annually. S.C., 1912, c. 138, s. 17.</p>

Constitution of Council and certain proceedings under 38 V., c. 76 (Ont.) declared valid	52. The University Council of Queen's College, constituted under and by virtue of the said Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, entitled "An Act respecting Queen's College at Kingston", is hereby declared to be duly constituted according to the terms and provisions of and with the powers conferred by the said Act; and all acts and proceedings of the said Council, taken under and by virtue of the said Act. And hereby confirmed and declared to be valid; and the said Council may be continued in the manner, and may exercise all the power and functions mentioned and set forth in the said Act of the Province of Ontario. S.C., 1882, c. 123, s. 9
Rector	53. In addition to the Chancellor elected by the Council and the principal appointed by the trustees, there shall be a rector elected by the registered matriculated students of the University. S.C., 1912, c. 138, s. 7.
Election of Rector	54. The manner of election of the rector shall be prescribed by by-laws of the University Council, and he shall hold office for three years, or until his successor is elected. S.C., 1912, c. 138, s. 7(2).
Benefactors	55. A benefactor is a person who has made a substantial gift to the University, the amount of which shall be established from time to time in accordance with by-laws passed by the University Council. S.C., 1996, c. 45, s. 1.
University Council continued	56. The University Council is hereby continued and, subject to the provisions of this Act, shall have and exercise its present powers and functions, and may, in addition frame regulations or by-laws to govern the conduct of its annual elections and to fix the term for which its members shall hold office and the number that shall retire annually. S.C., 1912, c. 138, s. 17.
Intention and meaning of Letters Patent	57. And We Will and by these presents for Us our Heirs and Successors do Grant and declare that these our Letters Patent, or the enrollment or exemplification thereof shall and may be good, firm and valid, sufficient and effectual in the Law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same and shall be taken, construed and adjudged in the most favorable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of our said College, as well in our Courts of Record as elsewhere; and by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and others, subject whatsoever of Us our Heirs and Successors, any unrecital, non-recital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause, or anything whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. Royal Charter of 1841, s. 32

