

C H A P. 66

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, 1909, respecting jury lists

[Assented to, 8th of March, 1922]

HIS MAJESTY, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

R. S., 3432a replaced. **1.** Article 3432a of the Revised Statutes, 1909, as enacted by the act 10 George V, chapter 51, section 3, is replaced by the following:

Lists to be transmitted to the Atty-Gen. for approval. **“3432a.** After each preparation and after each revision of the jury lists, the sheriff of every district, or the person appointed under article 3409a, as the case may be, shall be bound to transmit to the Attorney-General, for approval, the said lists duly certified by the clerk of the revising board or by the person appointed in his stead.

No contestation after approval. Such lists, after examination and approval by the Attorney-General, and bearing his certificate to the effect that they have been approved by him, shall be valid, and their validity may not be contested for any reason whatsoever.”

Coming into force. **2.** This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

C H A P. 67

An Act respecting Coroners.

[Assented to, the 8th of March, 1922]

HIS MAJESTY, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

R. S., 3477 to 3487qq, replaced. **1.** Subsection second of section first of chapter eighth of title sixth of the Revised Statutes, 1909, (articles 3477 to 3487qq) as replaced by the act 4 George V, chapter 38, section 1, and amended by the acts 5 George V, chapter 13; 5 George V, chapter 55; 7 George V, chapter 34; 8 George V, chapter 49, and 11 George V, chapter 71, is replaced by the following:

“§ 2.—Coroners

“ I.—SHORT TITLE

“**3477.** This subsection may be cited under the title Short title.
of “Coroners’ Act.”

“ II.—APPOINTMENT AND JURISDICTION

“**3477a.** The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may ap- Appoint-
point a coroner for each district in the Province. ment of
coroners.

A person appointed coroner for a district may also be For one or
appointed coroner for one or more additional districts or more
parts of a district. districts.

“**3477b.** When several persons have been appointed Vacancy in
to hold jointly the office of coroner and one or more of joint office
said persons cease to discharge the duties of such office, and effect of
owing to death or for any other reason, the others shall same.
remain in office and continue to perform the duties of their
office, without it being necessary to appoint them again
or to grant them new commissions.

“**3477c.** Subject to the provisions of articles 3477j and Jurisdiction.
3477k, every coroner, in case only one person holds that
office, or each of the joint coroners, in case the office is held
by several jointly, shall exercise his jurisdiction in the dis-
trict or districts or parts of a district for which he has been
appointed, unless a special territory be assigned to him
by his commission or by an order-in-council.

“**3477d.** Every coroner must, before entering into Oaths to be
office, take the oaths of allegiance and of office according to taken.
forms A and B of this act.

“**3477e.** Such oaths shall be taken before any judge, Before
magistrate, commissioner *per dedimus potestatem*, protho- whom
notary of the Superior Court, clerk of the Crown, clerk of taken.
the peace, or notary.

“**3477f.** A certificate of the taking of such oaths shall Certificate
be forthwith transmitted by the coroner, who has taken of oaths.
the same, to the office of the clerk of the peace of each
district, in which such coroner is to discharge his duties,
and such certificate shall be deposited in the archives of
such office to form part thereof.

“**3477g.** Every coroner shall be, *ex officio*, justice of Coroner to
the peace, without any property qualification being re- be justice of

the peace
ex officio.

quired of him. Subject to article 3349, he may, so long as he holds office, exercise all the powers, authority, rights and privileges granted to, and is subject to all the duties, obligations and responsibilities imposed by law upon, justices of the peace.

Deputy
coroner.

“**3477h**. 1. A coroner may, with the consent of the Attorney-General, appoint over his signature, from among the residents within the territorial limits assigned to him, one or more deputies who shall replace the coroner in the event of absence or illness or whenever called upon to act by the coroner.

Duties of
deputies.

2. The duties of such deputies shall be the same as those imposed on the coroner and they shall exercise jurisdiction over the territory assigned to them by the coroner, who appointed them. Their services and disbursements shall be paid according to the existing tariff and through the coroner who appointed them.

Vacancy.

3. When a vacancy occurs in the office of coroner, the senior deputy-corer shall perform the duties of the coroner, who appointed him, until a new officer has been regularly appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Oaths of
deputy
coroners.

“**3477i**. The deputy-coroners shall take the oaths of allegiance and of office before the coroner who appointed them or before one of the persons authorized to receive oaths of a coroner, as set forth in article 3477e, and the certificate of the taking of such oaths shall be transmitted and deposited according to the provisions of article 3477f.

Nearest
coroner may
be called
upon.

“**3477j**. The coroner may, by a document made in duplicate and bearing his own signature, call upon the services of the coroner nearest to the place where he performs his duties, who is able to act, and the latter, so authorized, shall, during the absence or illness of the coroner who appointed him, have the same jurisdiction as such coroner.

Duplicate of
document to
be trans-
mitted to
the clerk of
the peace.

One of the duplicates of such document shall be transmitted to the clerk of the peace of the district in which the coroner receiving such delegated authority has jurisdiction.

Attorney-
General may
direct co-
roner to
hold inquest

“**3477k**. 1. The Attorney-General may, at any time, direct the coroner of a district to make an investigation or hold an inquest in another district, and in that case, the jurisdiction of the coroner or that of the deputy-corer

in such district, shall be suspended respecting the matter etc., in another district. which forms the object of such investigation or inquest.

2. He may likewise direct any other competent person May direct also another competent person. to make an investigation or hold an inquest in any district instead of the coroner or deputy-corer.

Such person shall, before acting, take the oaths of Oaths and powers. allegiance and of office and shall be vested with all the powers of a coroner with respect to the investigation and the inquest that he is directed to conduct.

In such case, the jurisdiction of the coroner or deputy- Jurisdiction suspended. coroner shall be suspended respecting the matter which forms the object of the investigation or the inquest.

“3477l. Where an inquest is held, the coroner may, Appointment of secretary and constables. if he deems it necessary, employ a secretary, and swear in a sufficient number of constables to maintain peace and good order.

In such case, he shall, together with his report to the Report thereon to the Atty-General. Attorney-General, transmit a sworn declaration stating that he deemed it necessary to employ such officers for the reasons set forth.

The Attorney-General may refuse to pay such officers Payment of such officers. if he is convinced that their services were unnecessary.

“3477m. In cases of inquest or investigation, the co- Interpreters. roner may employ the services of the necessary interpreters and pay them a fee not exceeding the amount fixed from time to time by the Attorney-General.

“3477n. When in any district the office of coroner Where joint coroners. one may act. is held jointly by more than one person, each of such persons may alone do any act which the coroner may or is bound to do in the exercise of his functions.

Every act done by each of such persons, in the capacity Effect. of coroner, shall be deemed to be done by the coroner.

“ III.—INVESTIGATIONS

“3478. The coroner may himself investigate the cir- Coroner may make personal investigation. cumstances which preceded or accompanied the death of any person, when he has good reason to believe that the deceased came to his death, not from natural causes or from mere accident or mischance, but from violence or negligent or culpable conduct of any other person, under circumstances such as might subsequently require the holding of a coroner’s inquest.

The Attorney-General may also, whenever he deems it Attorney-General may direct. expedient in the public interest, direct the coroner to make

an investigation into the circumstances which have preceded or accompanied the death of any person.

Burial permit.

The coroner shall give a burial permit when it is established by his investigation that the deceased came to his death from natural causes or from mere accident or mischance.

Formalities requisite to order for an internal or external examination.

“3478a. No coroner shall order an internal or external examination of a body on which an investigation is held under article 3478, unless he has first made a declaration in writing, which shall be fyled with the report of the investigation submitted to the Attorney-General, stating under his oath of office, that such internal or external examination is necessary to ascertain whether the death of the deceased is really the result of violence, or negligent or culpable conduct of any other person, under circumstances such as might subsequently require the holding of an inquest.

Examination under oath.

“3478b. The coroner shall have the right to summon and examine under oath such persons as are, in his opinion, in a position to enlighten him regarding the causes and circumstances of the death.

Minute to be drawn up.

“3478c. The coroner shall draw up a summary minute of the information obtained by him through his investigation, and such minute shall be deposited without delay in the office of the clerk of the peace for the district in which said investigation was made.

“ IV.—INQUESTS

Duty of persons having knowledge of death, in certain cases.

“3479. Whosoever may learn or know that a person has died a violent or sudden death, or a death due to causes which do not appear to be natural, or which are unknown or of a suspicious nature, shall immediately and as quickly and as inexpensively as possible, give notice of such fact to the coroner of the district, or to his deputy.

Special duty of those in vicinity of death.

It shall be the special duty of the persons living in the vicinity of the place where such death occurred to give the notice required by this article.

Duty of warden, etc., on death of person confined in penitentiary, etc.

“3479a. On the death of a person confined in a penitentiary, prison, house of correction or detention, or in a lunatic asylum, it shall be the duty of the warden, jailer, superintendent or person in charge of such institution to immediately notify the coroner having jurisdiction, giving the details of all the circumstances connected with such death.

“3479b. Every person who without reasonable cause ^{Neglect to} refuses or neglects to give the notice mentioned in articles ^{give notice} 3479 and 3479a, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to ^{in certain} a penalty of not more than fifty dollars and not less than ^{cases, an} fifteen dollars, with costs, and, in default of payment of ^{offence.} the fine and costs, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

“3479c. In the event of any of the cases provided for ^{When} by articles 3479 and 3479a, or when the coroner after in- ^{inquest to} vestigation has good reason to believe that the deceased ^{be held.} came to his death under circumstances calling for an inquest by virtue of articles 3479 and 3479a, it shall be the duty of such coroner to summon a jury and hold an inquest.

“3479d. Before summoning a jury, the coroner shall ^{Declaration} make a declaration in writing, under his oath of office ^{by coroner.} (which declaration shall be filed with the report of the inquest), stating that he has been informed by one or more persons, whose names he shall give, and that he has good reason to believe that the deceased came to his death, not from natural causes or from mere accident or mischance, but from violence or negligent or culpable conduct of any other person, and that an inquest ought to be held.

Such declaration shall clearly and succinctly set forth ^{What it} the reasons or facts justifying the coroner in proceeding to ^{shall con-} hold an inquest. ^{tain.}

“3479e. The Attorney-General may direct the coroner ^{Attorney-} to hold an inquest whenever he deems the same necessary ^{General} in the public interest. ^{may order}

Before summoning the jury, the coroner must declare, ^{inquest.} over his signature, that such summons is for an inquest ^{Declaration} ordered by the Attorney-General, and such declaration ^{by coroner} shall be annexed to the report of the inquest. ^{in such case.}

“3479f. The jury shall consist of six persons chosen ^{Composi-} by the coroner among the leading persons of the place ^{tion of jury.} where the inquest must be held.

“3479g. The inquest shall be held, as soon as possible, ^{Inquest to} in the locality, or in the nearest possible place to the ^{be held in} locality where the body was found. ^{locality}

However, should circumstances so require, the inquest ^{where body} may be held in another locality, but in that case the special ^{found.} reasons justifying the coroner in following that course ^{Exception.} must be set forth in the declaration provided for by article 3479d.

Coroner to take possession of body, etc.

For the purposes of an inquest the coroner shall take possession of the body and of everything that may be useful as evidence.

Morgues.

“**3479h.** Municipalities are vested with all necessary powers for placing any suitable premises (morgue), approved by the Attorney-General, at the disposal of the coroner for inquests, examinations and autopsies which may be ordered.

Payment for same in certain cases.

“**3479i.** When the Attorney-General considers the morgue suitable, an agreement may be made by him with the interested municipality for the payment by the Crown to the person in charge of such morgue of a fixed indemnity or of the fees specified in the tariff.

Examination of body.

“**3479j.** No coroner shall order an internal or external examination of a body, on which an inquest is held, unless requested so to do by a majority of the jury, or unless the coroner has made a declaration in writing, which shall be filed with the report of the inquest submitted to the Attorney-General, stating under his oath of office that such internal or external examination is necessary to ascertain whether the death of the deceased is really the result of a crime.

Chemical analysis.

“**3479k.** Whenever a chemical analysis is deemed necessary by the jury and coroner, the latter shall notify the Attorney-General, who shall indicate the person who shall make such analysis.

Jurors and witnesses may be summoned verbally.

“**3479l.** The jurors and witnesses may be summoned verbally by the coroner or his clerk or by a constable sworn for such purpose by the coroner, and the persons so summoned shall obey the order of the coroner, under the penalties provided respecting jurors and witnesses, in cases before the Superior Court, who do not obey the summons.

Rules of evidence.

“**3479m.** The ordinary rules of evidence in force in criminal matters shall apply to coroners' inquests.

Inquests to be public. Exception.

“**3479n.** Coroners' inquests shall be public, and the interested parties may, in the discretion of the coroner, be represented by counsel. Nevertheless, when the ends of justice and public morality so require, an inquest may be held with closed doors, and the coroner shall then allow only the interested parties and their counsel to be present.

“3479o. Before proceeding with the inquest, the coroner shall swear the jurors, inform them of the object of the inquest, and, save in the case provided by article 3479z, have them view the body on which the inquest is to be held.

The witnesses shall give their evidence after having been duly sworn by the coroner.

“3479p. The jurors and interested parties may suggest to the coroner, or, with the permission of the coroner, put to the witnesses any questions pertinent to the matter which is the object of the inquest.

Any lawyer, appointed by the Attorney-General to represent him at an inquest, shall have the right to attend such inquest and to examine and cross-examine any witness, and the coroner must summon any witness whom such lawyer suggests.

“3479q. The depositions of the witnesses shall be taken down in writing and signed by the deponent. Nevertheless, any interested person, who first deposits in the hands of the coroner an amount sufficient to pay the costs of stenography and transcription, may require that the depositions be taken by the stenographer chosen by him, providing such choice meets with the approval of the coroner.

The Attorney-General may also direct the coroner to have the depositions at an inquest taken down in shorthand.

In any case, the stenographer shall, before acting, take before the coroner the oath according to form C of this act.

“3479r. Previous to or during the inquest, the coroner shall have full power to order the detention, with or without a warrant, of any person or witness whom he may deem necessary, and who, in his opinion, may fail or refuse to be present at the inquest.

He may require such person or witness to furnish sufficient bail to ensure his being present at the inquest.

“3479s. When the evidence given at the inquest does not appear sufficient to fully enlighten the jury, the coroner may order the jury to view the premises.

“3479t. No inquest shall be adjourned unless it is absolutely impossible to otherwise discover the truth.

Summing up. "3479u. When the taking of evidence is completed, the coroner shall sum up such evidence and point out what seems to him the proper way of appreciating it.

What the verdict shall contain. "3479v. The verdict shall, as far as possible, declare the name of the person deceased, the date when and the place where the death occurred, and the circumstances of such death.

Idem. The verdict shall, in every case, declare whether or not there has been a crime. If it be found that a crime has been committed, the verdict must, as far as possible, indicate the person or persons held responsible therefor, and mention fully the facts constituting such crime.

Id., where unknown person. In case of an unknown person, a complete and detailed description of the body shall be given, and all the facts and circumstances which might later lead to its identification shall be mentioned.

Suggestions. In rendering their verdict the jurors may make such suggestions as they deem advisable for the protection of society.

Verdict to be signed. "3479w. The verdict shall be signed by the coroner and by the members of the jury. If any juror is unable to sign his name, he shall make his mark in the presence of a witness.

Disagreement. "3479x. If the jurors cannot agree upon their verdict, the coroner shall notify the Attorney-General, who may order the holding of another inquest.

Procedure after verdict. If the jurors agree upon their verdict and indicate any person or persons held criminally responsible for the death of the deceased, the coroner shall proceed in accordance with article 667 of the Criminal Code and shall give the notice required by article 3481b.

Orders from the Attorney-General for: "3479y. Whenever the Attorney-General deems it necessary in the public interest, he may, by a letter, which must form part of the record of the inquest and be transmitted by the coroner with his report to the clerk of the peace, order that:

Reopening of inquest; 1. An inquest be reopened before the same jurors who shall act under the oath already taken; or

New inquest. 2. A new inquest be held with new jurors.

Direction as to investigation. In both such cases, the Attorney-General may direct an investigation into one or more circumstances of the death of the person in question, and the verdict then rendered shall cover only such circumstance or circumstances.

If the reopened or the new inquest bear on all the facts and circumstances of the death, the verdict rendered shall annul the previous verdict for all purposes. Verdict in certain event.

“3479z. Whenever a body has been interred, with or without a coroner’s permit, and an inquest is ordered to be held under articles 3479e or 3479y, the Attorney-General, may, if he deems that no real advantage can be derived from the disinterment of such body, authorize the coroner by a letter to hold such inquest, or such reopened or renewed inquest. as the case may be, without proceeding to the disinterment. Inquest without disinterment.

In such case, the authorization of the Attorney-General shall form part of the record of the inquest and be transmitted by the coroner with his report to the clerk of the peace. Authorization of the Attorney-General to that effect.

“3479aa. Immediately after the holding of an inquest, the coroner shall transmit to the clerk of the peace of the district, in which such inquest has been held, the following original documents relating thereto: Documents relating to inquests transmitted to the clerk of the peace.

1. The declaration made under article 3479d;
2. The declarations made under articles 3479e and 3480b, if any;
3. The depositions of the witnesses;
4. The verdict;
5. The authorization of the Attorney-General according to articles 3479y, 3479z and 3480b, if any.

“ V.—INTERMENT AND DISINTERMENT

“3480. The body of any person whose death has been the subject of investigation by the coroner, or the object of a regular inquest, cannot be buried or cremated without the permission of the coroner of the district where the death occurred. Burial permit necessary.

Every infringement of this article shall be punished as provided in article 3479b. Penalty.

“3480a. Any human body, found within a city, town, village, parish or township, or an unorganized territory, shall, unless disposed of in the manner provided by articles 4884 to 4887, respecting anatomy, be buried at the expense of the corporation of such city, town, village, parish or township, or of the county in the case of unorganized territory situated within its boundaries; but the Bodies found, to be buried at expense of municipality. Right of latter to recover.

corporation may recover the amount of such expense from the estate of the deceased.

Body at certain parts of river St. Lawrence. If a human body be found upon the beach of, or floating in, the river St. Lawrence, opposite the parish of Beaumont or the parish of St. Joseph de Lévis, and be not claimed as provided for by law, the coroner shall see to its burial, and shall be reimbursed the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred in connection therewith as for costs forming part of those of his office.

Body delivered under article 4885. Every municipal corporation shall also bury, at its own expense, the body of any person who died within the municipality, and which is delivered to it by an inspector of anatomy in virtue of article 4885, and may recover the cost thereof either from the municipality where the deceased had his domicile at the time of his death or from the estate of the deceased.

Disinterment. **"3480b.** The coroner may order the disinterment of any body—whether buried with or without regular authorization,—when he has reason to believe, from information obtained since the burial, that a crime has been committed and that an examination of the body is likely to furnish information to him and to the jury when a regular inquest will be held. Before ordering the disinterment and the summoning of a jury the coroner shall obtain the authorization of the Attorney-General and shall, as in ordinary cases, make a declaration, under his oath of office, setting forth the reasons which justify him in so proceeding. Such declaration must be included in his report to the clerk of the peace.

Authorization required.

Expense borne by Province. In such cases, the expense of such disinterment and reinterment shall be borne by the Province.

Disinterment of body for new examination purposes. **"3480c.** When an inquest has been held and the body under examination has been interred, the Attorney-General may, if he deems an examination or a new examination internal or external of such body or a chemical or other analysis of such body or part thereof advisable in the public interest, direct the coroner having jurisdiction to proceed with the disinterment for the sole purpose of having such internal or external examination or such analysis made.

Burial permit, when given. Bodies, how disposed of. **"3480d.** The coroner shall give a burial permit so soon as he no longer needs the body for the inquest. The coroner shall dispose of all bodies in the manner ordered by article 3480a or by articles 4884 and following, as the case may be.

“VI.—MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

“**3481**. Immediately after the holding of an inquest or an investigation, the coroner shall make a report to the Attorney-General. Report to the Attorney-General.

1. In case of an inquest such report shall consist of: In case of an inquest.
 - a. A copy of the declaration made in accordance with the provisions of article 3479*d* and if necessary of article 3479*g*;
 - b. A copy of the verdict;
 - c. A detailed account of the fees and costs of the inquest, sworn according to form D of this act;
 - d. The vouchers;
 - e. The declarations and explanations required by articles 3477*l*, 3479*j*, 3482*c* and 3483*g*, if any.
2. In case of an investigation such report shall consist of: In case of an investigation.
 - a. A copy of the minutes of the investigation;
 - b. A detailed account of the fees and costs incurred, sworn according to form D of this act;
 - c. The vouchers;
 - d. The declarations and explanations required by articles 3478*a*, 3482*c* and 3482*g*, if any.

“**3481a**. In the months of January, April, July and October of each year, or at such other time as the Attorney-General may fix, the coroner shall transmit to the Department of the Attorney-General, in duplicate, a detailed return of all inquests held and investigations made during the previous three months. This return must be accompanied by a certificate from the clerk of the peace of the district, establishing that all the documents in connection with the inquests held, and the minutes of all investigations made, during the previous three months, have been deposited in his office. Quarterly detailed return. Certificate of clerk of the peace.

“**3481b**. Whenever the coroner, after an inquest, issues a warrant under article 3479*x* for the arrest of a person held responsible by the jury, he shall forthwith inform the Department of the Attorney-General of same in the most expeditious way. Information of warrant issued.

“**3481c**. Before proceeding to hold an inquest on the death of a person deceased as the result of an accident in a mine, quarry or other such like establishment, the coroner shall inform the Provincial Superintendent of Mines of the place, date and hour of the holding of such inquest. Death in mine, etc. Notice.

Articles found on the body.

"3481d. Subject to the provisions of article 1481, the coroner shall take charge of the articles found on the body of an unknown person which is the object of an investigation or an inquest, and he may return them to any person establishing, to his satisfaction, his right to the possession of such articles.

When articles not claimed.

If the articles thus found have not been claimed within the thirty days following the date of the holding of the investigation or inquest, he shall transmit a list thereof to the Attorney-General, and the latter may give him the instructions, he deems advisable, respecting the deposit and custody of such articles.

"VII.—TARIFF OF COSTS

Tariff of costs.

"3482. The costs, disbursements and fees that may be accorded for holding an inquest or making an investigation shall be governed by the following tariff by which the coroner must be guided:

<i>a.</i> To the coroner or physician, for every mile actually travelled for the purpose of holding an inquest or making an investigation.....	\$ 0.15
<i>b.</i> To the coroner, for each complete inquest and return.....	10.00
<i>c.</i> To the coroner, for investigation as to whether a regular inquest should be held, when such inquest is not held, and return.....	3.00
<i>d.</i> To a physician for external examination.....	5.00
<i>e.</i> To a physician for internal examination (autopsy).....	10.00
<i>f.</i> To a physician or any other competent person for chemical analysis, including every analysis made on one body or any parts thereof, a fee not exceeding	20.00
When special difficulties arise, the Attorney-General may grant a larger sum.	
<i>g.</i> To the person summoning the witnesses, for each witness.....	0.40
<i>h.</i> To the person summoning the jurors.....	1.50
<i>i.</i> To a secretary or clerk, in exceptional cases of an extraordinary nature, per day.....	2.00
<i>j.</i> To a constable, per day.....	2.00

k. To the person who gives notice of the death to the coroner, his actual expenses. (The coroner may require that the amount of these expenses be established under oath taken before him or before a justice of the peace or a commissioner of the Superior Court).

l. To the coroner, for every certified copy of documents forming part of the record of an inquest or investigation, per hundred words.....	0.15
m. To the coroner, for the certificate of an inquest or investigation.....	1.00

“3482a. When the amount fixed for every mile actually travelled is not sufficient to repay the actual travelling expenses of the coroner or of the physician, the Attorney-General may, on waiver of the travelling expenses fixed by the tariff, allow the coroner or physician such other amount as may be deemed fair, and which shall be established by the oath of such coroner or physician.

Departure from tariff in certain cases.

“3482b. All reasonable expenses, such as rent of premises for holding the inquest, the custody of the body and other unforeseen but necessary expenses, may be allowed by the coroner; nevertheless, no compensation for rent shall be allowed when the inquest is held on an immoveable property owned by the deceased or at his residence.

Reasonable expenses allowed.

“3482c. No indemnity shall be paid to witnesses for appearing before the coroner. Nevertheless, in exceptional cases, the Attorney-General may authorize the payment of such witnesses' travelling expenses, established under oath before the coroner.

No indemnity to witnesses. Exception.

“3482d. In order to reach the place where the inquest is to be held or the investigation made, the coroner shall use the means of transportation which are the most direct, and, under ordinary circumstances, the least expensive.

Means of transportation to reach place of inquest.

If the coroner goes to such place otherwise than by the most direct route, he shall lose his right to the remuneration fixed by the tariff for every mile travelled and can claim only his actual expenses established under oath.

Loss of right to remuneration in certain cases.

“3482e. Each item of expense charged by the coroner shall be supported by a voucher, filed with the report mentioned in article 3481.

Voucher of each item of expense.

“3482f. The costs of an investigation shall not be allowed the coroner when he afterwards holds a regular inquest on the same body.

Costs allowed for inquest only.

“3482g. The coroner shall certify under oath the account of his fees and disbursements according to form D of this act.

Account under oath.

Reasons
for special
sum.

The coroner shall also state the reasons justifying him in waiving his right to travelling expenses, as fixed by the tariff, in order to claim the special sum set forth in article 3482*a*.

No fee unless
declaration
has been
made.

“**3482*h***. No fee may be claimed by a coroner in respect of an inquest, unless he make the declaration under his oath of office as required by article 3479*d*, before summoning the jury, file such declaration with the report of the inquest at the office of the clerk of the peace, and produce a copy thereof with his report to the Attorney-General.

No fee for
useless
inquest.

3482*i*. If the Attorney-General be convinced that any useless inquest has been held or a useless investigation made, he may order that no fees be paid the coroner for such inquest or such investigation.

When several
persons
have died
from same
cause, in-
quest may
be held on
the body of
only one
person.

“**3482*j***. If several persons have died in the same accident and the coroner deems an inquest thereon necessary, but at the same time has reason to believe that all such persons have died from the same cause, he shall hold an inquest on the body of only one of such persons and only make investigations respecting the others or hold one inquest only on all the bodies.

“VIII.—SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

Fixed
salary of
coroner of
Montreal.

“**3483**. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may allow to the coroner of the district of Montreal, a fixed salary of not more than two thousand four hundred dollars per annum.

Effect.

Such coroner shall thereafter cease to be entitled to the fees mentioned in this subsection.

Fixed
salary of
coroner of
Quebec.

“**3483*a***. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may allow to the coroner of the district of Quebec, a fixed salary of not more than one thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

Effect.

Such coroner shall, thereupon, cease to be entitled to the fees mentioned in this subsection.

Island of
Anticosti;
special pro-
visions.

“**3483*b***. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may separate the Island of Anticosti from the district of Saguenay, for all purposes of investigations and coroners' inquests, and may appoint one or more coroners for the island of Anticosti, with such exclusive or concurrent territorial jurisdiction as he may be pleased to confer

upon him or them. He may also, if the requirements of administration demand it, re-annex the island of Anticosti to the district of Saguenay.

“**3484.** If it become necessary, owing to the great number of inquests and investigations in any district, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may allow the coroner of such district a fixed salary of not more than twelve hundred dollars per annum. Every such coroner shall thereafter cease to be entitled to the fees fixed by the tariff.”

Fixed salary
in other
districts.
Effect.

“**3485.** In the case of articles 3483, 3483a and 3484, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, also, if he deem the same preferable, appoint:

Special ap-
pointments.

a. A deputy-coroner, at a fixed annual salary of not more than sixteen hundred dollars;

b. One or more secretaries or clerks, at a fixed annual salary of not more than one thousand dollars each;

c. One or more medical experts for making examinations, autopsies or analyses, at a fixed annual salary of not more than two thousand dollars each;

d. A person having the necessary knowledge and skill for making chemical analyses, at the annual salary that he may fix;

e. One or more constables, at a fixed annual salary of not more than nine hundred dollars each.

A deputy-coroner may also be appointed as clerk or secretary, and in such case, when he fills the position of clerk or secretary, his salary may be increased to eighteen hundred dollars, but no more.

Officers appointed by virtue of this article shall cease, from the time of their appointment, to be entitled to the fees fixed by the tariff.

“IX.—PAYMENT OF SALARIES, FEES, ETC.

“**3486.** The salaries of the officers appointed with fixed annual salaries shall be paid out of the consolidated revenue fund of the Province.”

Salaries, how
paid.

The fees and other expenses of the coroners who have no fixed salary and the expenses of those who have fixed salary shall be paid out of the amount voted from time to time by the Legislature for the payment of the same.

Fees and
expenses,
how paid.

"X.—FORMS

- Forms. **"3487.** The Attorney-General may approve and afterwards amend any form deemed necessary or expedient for the carrying out of this act.
- Regulations He may also make regulations respecting the procedure respecting procedure to be followed. to be followed. tion of accounts by the coroners and the verification of such accounts."
- R. S., 4885 **2.** Article 4885 of the Revised Statutes, 1909, as amended. amended. ed by the act 4 George V, chapter 38, section 3, is again amended by replacing the number: "3487y", in the eighth line thereof, by the number: "3480a."
- Repeals. **3.** The acts and parts of acts set forth in the annex of this act are repealed to the extent indicated therein.
- Coming into **4.** This act shall come into force on the 1st of May, force. 1922, and shall apply to the coroners in office at that date, without new appointments being necessary.

ANNEX

<i>Citation of the act.</i>	<i>Title of the act.</i>	<i>Extent of the repeal</i>
4 Geo. V, c. 38.	An Act respecting coroners in the Province of Quebec.	Ss. 1 and 3
5 Geo. V, c. 55.	An Act to amend the act respecting coroners in the Province of Quebec.	The whole.
7 Geo. V, c. 34.	An Act to amend the law relating to coroners in the Province of Quebec.	The whole.
8 Geo. V, c. 49.	An act to amend the law respecting coroners in the Province of Quebec.	The whole.
11 Geo. V, c. 71.	An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, 1909, respecting the exercise of the functions of coroner.	S. 1.

FORMS

A.—(*Articles 3477d, 3477e*)

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I, A. B., swear that I will be faithful and will bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George V (*or to the then reigning sovereign*) his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God.

And I have signed.

A. B.

Sworn before me

at.....on the.....

day of.....19.....

Judge (*or magistrate, or as the case may be*).

B.—(*Articles 3477d, 3477e*)

OATH OF OFFICE

I, A. B., swear that I will discharge the duties of my office of coroner (*or deputy-coroner, as the case may be*) honestly, impartially and justly, and that I will receive no sum of money or any consideration whatsoever for what I have done or may do in discharging the duties of my office, apart from my salary or what will be allowed to me by law or by an order-in-council. So help me God.

And I have signed.

A. B.

Sworn before me

at.....on the.....

day of.....19.....

Judge (*or magistrate, or as the case may be*).

C.—(Article 3479q)

STENOGRAPHER'S OATH

CANADA, }
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
District of }

Before A. B., coroner of the district of.....
I, the undersigned, C. D., stenographer for the district of
(name of the district) living (address of the stenographer) in
the city (or other locality, as the case may be), in the said
district, swear that I will faithfully and correctly take
down by stenography the depositions of the witnesses who
will be heard at the inquest held before A. B., coroner of
the district of.....on the.....day of.....
.....one thousand nine hundred.....
respecting the death of....., and that the
copies or transcriptions that I will furnish to the coroner
or to any other persons will be a true and exact copy of my
stenographic notes. So help me God.

And I have signed.

C. D.

Sworn before me

at.....on the.....

day of.....19.....

A. B.,

Coroner of the district of

D.—(Article 3482g)

ATTESTATION OF AN ACCOUNT

I, A. B., coroner of the district of....., swear that
the fees charged by me in the above account are lawfully
due me, that the disbursements were actually made by me
and were necessary, and that I used the means of trans-

portation, which were the most direct, and, under ordinary circumstances, the least expensive. So help me God.

And I have signed.

A. B.

Sworn before me

at.....on the.....

day of.....19..... .

Justice of the peace (or
notary, or as the case may
be).

C H A P. 68

An Act concerning the pension of certain coroners

[Assented to, 21st of March, 1922]

HIS MAJESTY, with the advice and consent of the
Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly
of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. Articles 3278, 3279, 3280, 3280*a*, and 3281, of the Provisions Revised Statutes, 1909, shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to applicable the coroners who receive a fixed salary in accordance with to certain the provisions of articles 3483, 3483*a*, and 3484 of the coroners. said statutes, as enacted by the act 12 George V, chapter 67, section 1.

2. This act shall come into force on the day of its Coming into sanction. force.

C H A P. 69

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, 1909, respecting
the Provincial Police

[Assented to, 21st of March, 1922]

HIS MAJESTY, with the advice and consent of the
Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly
of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. Section third of chapter first of title seventh of the R. S., 3616