1970

c 87 Coroners Act

Ontario
CHAPTER 87

The Coroners Act

1.—(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint one or more coroners for Ontario or any part thereof who, subject to subsections 2 and 3, shall hold office during pleasure.

(2) A coroner ceases to hold office,

(a) upon attaining the age of seventy years; or

(b) where he is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, upon the erasure of his name from the register under *The Medical Act*.

(3) The appointment of a coroner who is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons is suspended during any period that his registration is suspended under *The Medical Act*. 1966, c. 27, s. 1 (1).

2.—(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a supervising coroner for Ontario, to be known as the supervising coroner, who shall act in a supervisory and advisory capacity to coroners and who shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as the regulations prescribe. R.S.O. 1970, c. 268, s. 2 (1); 1960-61, c. 12, s. 2 (1).

(2) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a staff executive officer and a secretary to the office of the supervising coroner and they shall perform such functions as the regulations prescribe or the supervising coroner directs.

(3) In lieu of fees, the supervising coroner, the executive officer and the secretary shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund such salaries as the Lieutenant Governor in Council fixes. 1960-61, c. 12, s. 2 (2, 3).

3.—(1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a chief coroner, to be known as chief coroner, for any city having a population of more than 100,000, who shall have control over the coroners for the city and who shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as the regulations prescribe.

(2) In lieu of fees, every chief coroner shall be paid half-yearly salaries by the corporation of the city such salary as the Lieutenant Governor in Council fixes.
(3) Where the chief coroner of a city is also the supervising coroner and the corporation of the city has appointed or appoints a secretary for him, the corporation shall be reimbursed quarterly out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the extent of one-third of the salary of such secretary and one-third of the amount, if any, paid by the corporation under the civic pension fund or plan in respect of such secretary.

(4) The corporation of a city may appoint one or more persons as technicians to assist the coroners for the city in the performance of their duties. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 3.

(5) The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto shall be deemed to be a city for the purposes of this section. 1961-62, c. 20, s. 1.

4. A certified copy of the order appointing a coroner shall be sent by the Inspector of Legal Offices to the clerk of the peace of the county or district in which the coroner is to act, and shall be filed by him in his office. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 4.

5.—(1) The Minister of Justice and Attorney General may in writing direct any coroner to act in any designated municipality or provisional judicial district in addition to the municipality or district for which he was appointed, and a coroner to whom such direction is given has the same powers and shall perform the same duties in the designated municipality or district as a coroner appointed for the designated municipality or district. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 5, amended.

(2) The supervising coroner may direct a coroner who is appointed for part of Ontario to perform the duties of a coroner in respect of a particular death in a part of Ontario that is outside the part for which he is appointed. 1965, c. 20, s. 1.

6. The Minister of Justice and Attorney General or the Crown attorney for the district may in writing direct any provincial judge in a provisional judicial district to act as a coroner for the district, and a provincial judge to whom such direction is given has the same powers and shall perform the same duties in the district as a coroner appointed for the district. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 6, amended.

7.—(1) Every person who has reason to believe that a deceased person died,

(a) as a result of,

(i) violence,

(ii) misadventure,

(iii) negligence,

(iv) misconduct, or
(v) malpractice;

(b) by unfair means;

(c) during pregnancy or following pregnancy in circumstances that might reasonably be attributable thereto;

(d) suddenly and unexpectedly;

(e) from disease or sickness for which he was not treated by a legally qualified medical practitioner;

(f) from any cause other than disease; or

(g) under such circumstances as may require investigation,

shall immediately notify a coroner of the facts and circumstances relating to the death. 1960-61, c. 12, s. 3.

(2) A statement as to the notification or non-notification of a coroner under subsection 1, purporting to be certified by the coroner, is, without proof of the appointment or signature of the coroner, receivable in evidence as prima facie proof of the facts stated therein for all purposes in any action, proceeding or prosecution. 1965, c. 20, s. 2.

8. No person shall knowingly obstruct a coroner in the execution of his duties. 1966, c. 27, s. 2.

9. Where there is reason to believe that a person died in any of the circumstances mentioned in section 7, the body of the deceased shall not be embalmed or cremated and no chemical shall be applied to it externally or internally and no alteration of any kind shall be made to it until the coroner so directs. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 8.

10.—(1) No person shall accept for shipment or ship a dead body from any place in Ontario to any place outside Ontario unless a certificate of a coroner has been obtained certifying that there exists no reason for further examination of the body.

(2) An applicant for a certificate under subsection 1 shall pay to the coroner such fee as is prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council by regulation.

(3) No person who has reason to believe that a dead body will be shipped to a place outside Ontario shall embalm or make any alteration to the body or apply any chemical to the body, internally or externally, until the certificate required by subsection 1 has been issued. 1966, c. 27, s. 3.

11. Every person who contravenes section 7, 8, 9 or 10 is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine of not more than $1,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both. 1966, c. 27, s. 4.
12.—(1) Where a coroner is informed that there is in his jurisdiction the body of a person and that there is reason to believe that the person died in any of the circumstances mentioned in section 7, he shall issue his warrant to take possession of the body and shall view the body and make such further investigation as is required to enable him to determine whether or not an inquest is necessary. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 10 (1).

(2) The coroner may, with the consent of the Crown attorney or supervising coroner, employ experts to assist him in the investigation. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 10 (2); 1966, c. 27, s. 5.

(3) After the issue of the warrant, no other coroner shall issue a warrant or interfere in the case, except the supervising coroner or except under the instructions of the Minister of Justice and Attorney General or the Crown attorney. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 10 (3); 1965, c. 20, s. 3, amended.

13.—(1) A coroner may authorize and direct a legally qualified medical practitioner, provincial judge or police officer to take possession of a body, view the body and make such investigation as may be required to enable the coroner to determine whether or not an inquest is necessary and to report to him. 1960-61, c. 12, s. 4, amended.

(2) Upon receipt of the report, the coroner shall proceed as if he himself had viewed the body and made the investigation. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 11 (2).

14.—(1) Where the coroner determines that an inquest is unnecessary, he shall issue his warrant to bury the body, and shall forthwith transmit to the Crown attorney and the supervising coroner a signed statement setting forth briefly the result of the investigation and the grounds on which the warrant has been issued, and shall also forthwith transmit to the division registrar a notice of the death in the form prescribed by The Vital Statistics Act. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 12 (1); 1960-61, c. 12, s. 5; 1965, c. 20, s. 4 (1).

(2) Notwithstanding that the matters mentioned in subsection 1 have taken place, the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, the supervising coroner or the Crown attorney may direct the coroner who determined that an inquest was unnecessary, or some other coroner, to hold an inquest upon the body, and the coroner to whom the direction is given shall forthwith issue his warrant for an inquest and hold it accordingly. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 12 (2); 1965, c. 20, s. 4 (2), amended.

15. Where the coroner determines that an inquest is necessary, he shall issue his warrant for an inquest, and shall forthwith
transmit to the Crown attorney and the supervising coroner a signed statement setting forth briefly the result of the investigation and the grounds upon which he determined that an inquest should be held. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 13; 1960-61, c. 12, s. 6; 1965, c. 20, s. 5.

16.—(1) Where a coroner has issued his warrant to take possession of a body in his jurisdiction and it appears that the death resulted from any of the circumstances mentioned in section 7 and that such circumstances occurred at a place beyond his jurisdiction, he shall take possession of the body and shall view the body and make such further investigation as is required to enable him to determine whether or not a post mortem examination is required, and shall, with the consent of the Crown attorney in his jurisdiction, transfer the investigation to a coroner having jurisdiction in the place where the circumstances occurred.

(2) The coroner to whom the investigation is transferred shall proceed with the investigation in the same manner as if he had issued the warrant to take possession of the body.

(3) The coroner who refers an investigation to a coroner in another jurisdiction shall notify the supervising coroner of the transfer, and the supervising coroner shall assist in the transfer upon request.

(4) The coroner who refers an investigation to a coroner in another jurisdiction shall transmit to him the report of the post mortem examination of the body, his signed statement setting forth briefly the result of his investigation and any written evidence to prove the fact of death and the identity of the body, and the report, signed statement and written evidence are admissible in evidence at any inquest that may be held. 1965, c. 20, s. 6.

17. Where a coroner has reason to believe that a death has occurred in circumstances that warrant the holding of an inquest but, owing to the destruction of the body in whole or in part or to the fact that the body is lying in a place from which it cannot be recovered, or that the body has been removed from Ontario, an inquest cannot be held except by virtue of this section, he shall report the facts to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General who may direct an inquest to be held touching the death, in which case an inquest shall be held by the coroner making the report or by such other coroner as the Minister of Justice and Attorney General directs, and the law relating to coroners and coroners' inquests applies with such modifications as are necessary in consequence of the inquest being held otherwise than on or after a view of the body. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 16, amended.
18. Where the Minister of Justice and Attorney General has reason to believe that a death has occurred in Ontario in circumstances that warrant the holding of an inquest, he may direct any coroner to hold an inquest and the coroner shall hold the inquest into the death in accordance with this Act, whether or not his commission extends to the place where the death occurred or where the body is located and whether or not he or any other coroner has viewed the body, made an investigation, held an inquest or done any other act in connection with the death. *R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 17, amended.*

19.—(1) Where a person is charged with a criminal offence arising out of a death, an inquest touching the death shall be held only upon the direction of the Minister of Justice and Attorney General.

(2) Where during an inquest a person is charged with a criminal offence arising out of the death, the coroner shall discharge the jury and close the inquest, and shall then proceed as if he had determined that an inquest was unnecessary, but the Minister of Justice and Attorney General may direct that the inquest be reopened. *R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 18, amended.*

20.—(1) No coroner shall conduct an inquest upon the body of a person whose death has occurred on a railway or at a mine or other business, undertaking or work that he owns in whole or in part or that is owned or operated by a company in which he is a shareholder, or in respect of which he is employed as medical attendant, or in any other capacity by the owner thereof, or under any agreement or understanding, direct or indirect, with the employees thereof. *R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 19 (1); 1960-61, c. 12, s. 8.*

(2) A coroner who conducts an inquest in contravention of this section, is guilty of an offence and on summary conviction is liable to a fine of not less than $100 and not more than $500.

(3) No prosecution shall be commenced under this section more than one year after the inquest was held. *R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 19 (2, 4), amended.*

21.—(1) Where a coroner has issued his warrant to take possession of the body of a person who has met death by violence in a wreck, the coroner may, with the approval of the supervising coroner, take charge of the wreckage and place one or more constables in charge of it so as to prevent persons from disturbing it until the jury at the inquest has viewed it, or the coroner has made such examination as he considers necessary. *R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 20 (1); 1965, c. 20, s. 7.*
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(2) The jury or coroner, as the case may be, shall view the wreckage at the earliest moment possible.  R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 20 (2).

22. Where a person dies while resident or an in-patient in,

(a) a charitable institution as defined in The Charitable Institutions Act;

(b) a children's boarding home as defined in The Children's Boarding Homes Act;

(c) a children's institution as defined in The Children's Institutions Act;

(d) a home for the aged to which The Homes for the Aged and Rest Homes Act applies;

(e) a home for retarded persons as defined in The Homes for Retarded Persons Act;

(f) a psychiatric facility designated under The Mental Health Act;

(g) a nursing home to which The Nursing Homes Act applies;

(h) a children's mental health centre under The Children's Mental Health Centres Act;

(i) a public or private hospital to which the person was transferred from a hospital, institution or home referred to in clause a to h,

the person in charge of the hospital, institution or home shall immediately give notice of the death to a coroner, and the coroner shall investigate the circumstances of the death and, if as a result of the investigation he is of the opinion that an inquest ought to be held, he shall issue his warrant and hold an inquest upon the body.  1966, c. 27, s. 6, amended.

23. Where a person dies while in the custody of an officer of a correctional institution or lock-up or while a ward of a training school, the officer in charge thereof shall immediately give notice of the death to a coroner and the coroner shall issue his warrant and hold an inquest upon the body.  R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 22; 1965, c. 20, s. 8, amended.

24.—(1) A coroner may at any time during an investigation or inquest issue his warrant for a post mortem examination of the body, an analysis of the blood, urine, or the contents of the stomach and intestines, or such other examination or analysis as the circumstances warrant.  1960-61, c. 12, s. 9, part.

(2) The person who performs the post mortem examination shall forthwith report his findings in writing to the coroner who issued the warrant and shall send a copy of the report to the supervising coroner.  1965, c. 20, s. 9.
(3) Where a coroner has determined that an inquest is unnecessary, he shall not thereafter issue his warrant for a post mortem examination or analysis without the consent in writing of the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, the Crown attorney or the supervising coroner. 1960-61, c. 12, s. 9, part, amended.

25.—(1) Every coroner before holding an inquest shall notify the Crown attorney of the time and place at which it is to be held and the Crown attorney may, and if directed by the Minister of Justice and Attorney General shall, attend the inquest and may examine or cross-examine the witnesses.

(2) The Minister of Justice and Attorney General may be represented at an inquest by counsel in addition to or in lieu of the Crown attorney, and such counsel has the same powers as the Crown attorney under subsection 1. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 24, amended.

26.—(1) The coroner shall summon such persons to attend an inquest as he considers advisable or as are directed by the supervising coroner, the Crown attorney or the counsel for the Minister of Justice and Attorney General. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 25(1); 1965, c. 20, s. 10, amended.

(2) In addition to the other powers that he possesses, a coroner has the same power to issue summonses to witnesses, to enforce their attendance and to punish for non-attendance or refusing to give evidence as is possessed by the Supreme Court. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 25 (2).

(3) A fine imposed for non-attendance or refusal to give evidence shall not, in the case of a medical practitioner, exceed $500, and in the case of any other witness shall not exceed $100. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 25 (3); 1966, c. 27, s. 7.

(4) A witness shall be deemed to have objected to answer any question upon the ground that his answer may tend to criminate him or may tend to establish his liability to a civil proceeding at the instance of the Crown, or of any person, and the answer so given shall not be used or be receivable in evidence against him in any trial or other proceeding against him thereafter taking place, other than a prosecution for perjury in giving such evidence. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 25 (4).

27.—(1) Except as provided in subsection 4, every inquest shall be held with a jury. 1965, c. 20, s. 11.

(2) The number of jurors to be summoned to serve on an inquest shall be five and, where fewer than five of the jurors so summoned appear at the time and place appointed for the inquest, the coroner may direct a constable to name and appoint so many persons then present or who can be found as will make up a jury of five. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 26 (1); 1965, c. 20, s. 11.
(3) Where a person duly summoned to serve as a juror does not attend, the coroner may impose upon him a fine of not more than $100. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 26 (2); 1966, c. 27, s. 8.

(4) Where an inquest is held in a provisional judicial district, the coroner, with the consent in writing of the Crown attorney, may hold the inquest without a jury. R.S.O. 1950, c. 69, s. 26 (3).

28. A person shall not serve as a juror at an inquest unless he is named in the voters' list of the municipality and marked therein as qualified to serve as a juror, nor shall a person who has acted as a juror at an inquest act in a similar capacity within one year thereafter. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 27.

29. An officer, employee or inmate of a home for the aged, hospital, mental hospital, charitable institution, correctional institution or lock-up shall not serve as a juror at an inquest upon the body of a person who died therein. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 28, amended.

30. It is not necessary for a jury to view the body upon which an inquest is being held if the coroner directs that the viewing of the body be dispensed with. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 29; 1960-61, c. 12, s. 10.

31. A verdict or finding may be returned by a majority of the jurors sworn. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 30.

32. A summons to a juror or to a witness may be served by personal service or by sending it by registered mail addressed to the usual place of abode of the person summoned. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 31.

33.—(1) The evidence upon an inquest or any part of it may be recorded by a person approved by the Crown attorney and appointed by the coroner and who before acting shall make oath that he will truly and faithfully record the evidence, and, where evidence is so taken, it is not necessary that it be read over to or signed by the witness, but it is sufficient if the transcript is signed by the coroner and is accompanied by an affidavit of the person recording that it is a true report of the evidence. 1960-61, c. 12, s. 11 (1).

(2) It is not necessary to transcribe the evidence unless the Minister of Justice and Attorney General or Crown attorney orders it to be done or unless any other person requests a copy of the transcript and pays the fees therefor. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 32 (2); 1960-61, c. 12, s. 11 (2), amended.
34. A coroner may, and if required by the Crown attorney shall, employ a person to act as interpreter at an inquest, and such person may be summoned to attend the inquest and before acting shall make oath that he will truly and faithfully translate the evidence. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 33.

35. A coroner may appoint such persons as constables as he considers necessary for the purpose of assisting him in an inquest, and, before acting, every such constable shall make oath that he will faithfully perform his duties. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 34.

36. The coroner shall forthwith, after an inquest, return the verdict or finding and every recognizance taken before him, with the evidence where the Minister of Justice and Attorney General or Crown attorney has ordered it to be transcribed, and the exhibits, to the Crown attorney, and shall transmit a copy of the verdict and recommendations to the supervising coroner. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 35; 1965, c. 20, s. 12, amended.

37.—(1) Coroners' fees and allowances for holding investigations and inquests shall be those set out in Schedule A, but, where the Minister of Justice and Attorney General is of opinion that the prescribed fees are insufficient having regard to the special circumstances of any investigation or inquest, he may approve a larger fee to any coroner. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 37 (1), amended.

(2) Where an investigation is made by more than one coroner under section 16, the fee prescribed by Schedule A for the investigation shall be paid to each coroner making the investigation. 1965, c. 20, s. 13.

(3) Where a coroner is appointed on a full-time basis, the order in council appointing him may provide for payment of a salary in lieu of fees.

(4) Crown attorneys' fees and expenses for attending inquests shall be those prescribed under The Administration of Justice Act.

(5) Constables' fees and mileage allowances for services rendered in connection with an inquest shall be those prescribed under The Administration of Justice Act. 1968, c. 18, s. 2.

(6) Jurors' fees and mileage allowances for attending inquests shall be those set out in Schedule B.

(7) Witnesses' fees, mileage allowances and amounts for living expenses in connection with inquests shall be those set out in Schedule C. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 37 (4-5).

(8) Stenographers' fees for services rendered in connection with an inquest shall be those set out in Schedule E, and when certified by the coroner shall be paid in the same way as witness fees. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 37 (6); 1966, c. 27, s. 9 (1).
(9) Interpreters' fees for services rendered at an inquest shall be such as are considered reasonable by the Crown attorney and when certified by the coroner shall be paid in the same way as witness fees.

(10) The fees and mileage allowances in connection with post mortem examinations and analyses shall be those set out in Schedule D. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 37 (7, 8).

(11) The fees for an expert appointed to assist a coroner in an investigation shall be such as are determined by the supervising coroner and, when certified by the Crown attorney, shall be paid in the same way as witness fees, but, where the fees exceed $100, they are subject to the approval of the Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General. 1966, c. 27, s. 9 (2), amended.

38. The fees and expenses prescribed by the Schedules shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated therefor by the Legislature. 1968, c. 18, s. 3, part.

39. Where a fine is imposed by a coroner under this Act, it is payable forthwith, and, if it is not so paid, the coroner may commit the person so failing to pay to imprisonment for a period of not more than ten days. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 41, amended.

40. In proceedings under this Act, it is not necessary for a person to affix a seal to a document, and no document is invalidated by reason of the lack of a seal, even though the document purports to be sealed. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 42.

41. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations,

(a) prescribing the powers and duties of the supervising coroner;
(b) prescribing the powers and duties of chief coroners;
(c) prescribing forms and providing for their use;
(d) prescribing fees for the purposes of section 10. R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, s. 43; 1966, c. 27, s. 10.
SCHEDULE A

Coroners

1. For all services on an investigation .......................................................... $25.00

2. For all services in connection with an inquest ........................................... 25.00
   Where the inquest extends beyond two hours, for each additional
   two hours or part thereof ................................................................. 15.00

3. For every mile necessarily travelled in connection with an investigation or an inquest ................................................................. .10

4. For expenses necessarily incurred in connection with an investigation or inquest, such expense allowance as is approved by the Crown attorney.

R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, Sched. A; 1960-61, c. 12, s. 13;
1966, c. 27, s. 11.

SCHEDULE B

Jurors

1. For every day of attendance at the inquest .............................................. $ 6.00

2. For each mile necessarily travelled between the juror's place of residence and the place where the inquest is held, a mileage allowance of 10 cents a mile each way, but, where the inquest is held in a city in which the juror resides, the mileage allowance is 75 cents.

3. Where a juror resides elsewhere than the place where the inquest was held and in the opinion of the coroner or the Crown attorney it is desirable that he remain overnight at such place, a sum equal to the amount reasonably and actually paid by him for living expenses, but not more than $8 for each night.

R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, Sched. B; 1960-61, c. 12, s. 14;
1965, c. 20, s. 14.
SCHEDULE C

Witnesses

1. For every day of attendance at the inquest ........................................  $6.00
2. For every day of attendance of a legally qualified medical practitioner as a medical practitioner ...................................................... 15.00
3. For every day of attendance of an expert witness, including the medical practitioner who performed the autopsy, such fee not exceeding $30 as the coroner considers proper or such greater fee as the Minister of Justice and Attorney General or the Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General approves.

4. For preparing a plan, furnishing any article or doing any work for use at the inquest, in addition to the fee to which the witness would ordinarily be entitled, such special fee as the coroner considers proper and the Crown attorney approves.

5. Where a witness travels by his own automobile, a mileage allowance of 10 cents a mile each way for each mile necessarily travelled between his place of residence and the place where the inquest is held, but, where the inquest is held in the city in which the witness resides, the mileage allowance is 75 cents.

   The distance travelled shall be ascertained by the declaration of the Crown attorney.

6. Where a witness travels by a means other than his own automobile, a sum equal to the amount of the fare actually paid for the transportation from his place of residence to the place where the inquest is held and return.

7. Where a witness is required to attend the inquest on more than one day and returns to his place of residence at night, the travelling allowance mentioned in item 5 or 6, as the case may be, is payable in respect of each day's attendance.

8. Where a witness resides elsewhere than the place where the inquest was held and in the opinion of the Crown attorney or coroner it is desirable that he remain overnight at such place, a sum equal to the amount reasonably and actually paid by him for living expenses, but not more than $8 for each night.

R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, Sched. C; 1965, c. 20, s. 15;
1966, c. 27, s. 12, amended.
**SCHEDULE D**

*Post Mortem Examinations, etc.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. For a <em>post mortem</em> examination, including necessary microscopic</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>sections to prove diagnosis and the services of an assistant where</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>necessary.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. For any other examination or analysis, such fee as is authorized by</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>the coroner, but the fee shall not exceed $15 without the approval of</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>the supervising coroner.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. For the use of facilities for autopsy in a hospital, for each autopsy.</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. For the use of facilities for autopsy in a place other than a hospital,</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>for each autopsy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. For transporting a dead body for further investigation upon the</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>authorization of the coroner, $15 or 30 cents a mile necessarily travelled</td>
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<tr>
<td>each way, whichever is the greater.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6. For each mile necessarily travelled in connection with an examination</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or analysis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

R.S.O. 1960, c. 69, Sched. D; 1965, c. 20, s. 16; 1966, c. 27, s. 13.

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**SCHEDULE E**

*Stenographers*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. For each day or part thereof actively engaged in one inquest, $20; or</td>
<td>$20</td>
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<tr>
<td>$5 an hour, whichever is the greater.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. For copies of shorthand evidence, the same fees as are prescribed for</td>
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<tr>
<td>court reporters under <em>The County Judges Act</em>.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1966, c. 27, s. 14.