

# *The Coroners Act*

*Repealed*

by Chapter C-38.01 of the *Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1999*  
(effective June 1, 2000).

*Formerly*

Chapter C-38 of the *Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1978* (effective February 26, 1979) as amended by chapter 9 of the *Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1978* (Supp.), chapter 69 of the *Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1979*, chapters 57 and 96 of the *Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1979-80*, chapter 32 of the *Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1983-84*, chapter 33 of the *Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1990-91*, chapter C-39.1 of the *Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1993*.

## **NOTE:**

This consolidation is not official. Amendments have been incorporated for convenience of reference and the original statutes and regulations should be consulted for all purposes of interpretation and application of the law. In order to preserve the integrity of the original statutes and regulations, errors that may have appeared are reproduced in this consolidation.

## Table of Contents

1	Short title	15	Certain persons disqualified as jurors
	APPOINTMENT OF CORONERS	16	Procedure for summoning witnesses
2	Appointment	17	Evidence
	DISQUALIFICATIONS	18	Person charged with criminal offence
3	Disqualifications	19	Manner of recording evidence
	NOTICE TO CORONER OF DEATH	20	Form of verdict
4	Duty of certain persons to notify coroner	21	Procedure where jury disagrees
	DUTIES OF CORONERS	22	Adjournment of inquest
5	Warrant for possession of body	23	Counsel for Crown
6	Holding of inquest		POST-MORTEN EXAMINATION
7	Warrant for burial where coroner deems inquest unnecessary	24	Post-mortem examination
8	Inquest on order of Attorney General	24.1	Removal of pituitary gland
9	Inquest into death of a prisoner	24.2	Extraction of corneal tissue
10	Procedure where criminal offence charged	25	Report on examination
	INQUESTS		PROCEDURE
11	Inquest without exhuming body	26-27	Repealed
12	Procedure where body cannot be found	28	Coroner holding inquest to furnish particulars of death
13	Power to take charge of wreckage	29	Coroner's warrant for burial before registration of death
14	Procedure for summoning jury	30-34	Repealed
		35	Regulations
			SCHEDULE

## **CHAPTER C-38**

### **An Act respecting Coroners**

#### **Short title**

- 1** This Act may be cited as *The Coroners Act*.

### **APPOINTMENT OF CORONERS**

#### **Appointment**

- 2(1)** The member of the Executive Council to whom for the time being the administration of this Act is assigned may appoint one or more coroners in and for Saskatchewan.
- (2)** The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a coroner to be chief coroner for Saskatchewan and shall prescribe the salary to be paid to the chief coroner.
- (3)** The chief coroner shall:
- (a)** be responsible for the proper administration of this Act;
  - (b)** supervise and direct all coroners in the performance of their duties;
  - (c)** establish and conduct programs for the instruction of coroners in their duties;
  - (d)** bring any findings and recommendations of coroners and jurors to the attention of appropriate persons, agencies, departments or ministries of government;
  - (e)** perform any other duties that are assigned to him by this Act or the regulations, by any other Act or by the Attorney General.

1978, c. C-38, s.2; 1978, c.9, s.3 (Supp.); 1990-91, c.33, s.2.

### **DISQUALIFICATIONS**

#### **Disqualifications**

- 3(1)** A coroner shall not conduct an inquest upon the body, or make an investigation into the circumstances connected with the death, of a person:
- (a)** on whom he has attended in his professional capacity as a physician during the period of thirty days immediately prior to the date of death;
  - (b)** on whose body he has performed an autopsy or postmortem examination; or
  - (c)** whose death has been caused at or on a railway, mine or other work whereof the coroner is the owner or part owner, 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 an agreement or understanding, direct or indirect, with the employees at or on that work.

(2) A coroner who conducts an inquest or makes an investigation in violation of subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.

1978, c.C-38, s.3.

## NOTICE TO CORONER OF DEATH

### **Duty of certain persons to notify coroner**

4(1) Every medical practitioner, funeral director, embalmer or other person who has reason to believe that a deceased person died as a result of violence or misadventure or by unfair means, or from a cause other than disease or sickness, or as a result of negligence or misconduct or malpractice on the part of others, or under such circumstances as require investigation, shall immediately notify a coroner who ordinarily exercises his office in the locality in which the body of the deceased person is, of the facts and circumstances relating to the death.

(2) Every person who fails to give the notice required by subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, but if the notice is given by one of the persons required to give it, the others shall not be liable to a fine.

1978, c.C-38, s.4.

## DUTIES OF CORONERS

### **Warrant for possession of body**

5(1) Where a coroner is informed that there is in the locality within which he ordinarily exercises his office the body of a deceased person, and that there is reason to believe that the deceased died as a result of violence or misadventure or by unfair means, or from any cause other than disease or sickness, or as a result of negligence or misconduct or malpractice on the part of others, or under such circumstances as require investigation, he shall issue his warrant to take possession of the body, and shall view the body and make such further inquiry as may be required to satisfy himself whether or not an inquest is necessary.

(2) After the issue of a warrant no other coroner shall issue a warrant or interfere in the case, except under the instructions of the Attorney General.

(3) When a coroner is notified by a funeral director under *The Vital Statistics Act* of a death occurring without the attendance of a duly qualified medical practitioner, it shall not be necessary for the coroner to issue his warrant to take possession of or view the body if the coroner, after inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the death, is satisfied that death occurred from natural causes and deems it unnecessary to hold an inquest.

1978, c.C-38, s.5.

**Holding of inquest**

**6** Where, after an inquiry, the coroner considers it in the public interest to hold an inquest, he shall immediately send a declaration (form A) to the Attorney General and proceed with the inquest as soon as possible.

1978, c.9, s.4 (Supp).

**Warrant for burial where coroner deems inquest unnecessary**

**7(1)** If the coroner deems an inquest unnecessary he shall issue his warrant to bury the body, and shall forthwith transmit to the Attorney General a declaration (form B) setting forth briefly the result of the inquiry and the grounds on which the warrant has been issued, and shall also forthwith transmit to the funeral director having charge of the body such information as he is required to furnish under *The Vital Statistics Act*.

(2) Notwithstanding such declaration, the Attorney General may direct the coroner or some other coroner to hold an inquest upon the body, and the coroner to whom such direction is given shall forthwith issue his warrant for an inquest and hold an inquest accordingly.

1978, c.C-38, s.7; 1978, c.9, s.5 (Supp).

**Inquest on order of Attorney General**

**8** Where the Attorney General has reason to believe that a deceased person has died under circumstances that in his opinion make the holding of an inquest advisable he may direct any coroner to conduct an inquest into the death of that person, and the coroner shall proceed to conduct an inquest in accordance with this Act whether or not he or any other coroner has viewed the body, made any inquiry or investigation, held any inquest into or done any other act in connection with the death.

1978, c.C-38, s.8.

**Inquest into death of a prisoner**

**9(1)** Where a prisoner in a jail, penitentiary or lock-up, or in a correctional facility as defined in *The Correctional Services Act*, dies, the warden, jailer, keeper or superintendent thereof shall immediately give notice of the death to a coroner who ordinarily exercises his office in the locality where the prisoner was confined at the time of his death.

(2) Subject to section 10, a coroner on receipt of a notice under subsection (1) shall issue his warrant for the holding of an inquest and proceed to conduct an inquest in accordance with this Act.

1978, c.C-38, s.9; 1993, c.C-39.1, s.61.

**Procedure where criminal offence charged**

**10(1)** Where a person has been charged with a criminal offence arising out of a death, an inquest touching the death shall be held only upon the direction of the 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 Attorney General may direct that the inquest be reopened.

1978, c.C-38, s.10.

## INQUESTS

### **Inquest without exhuming body**

**11** Where the body of a person upon whom it is necessary to hold an inquest has been buried and it is known to the coroner that no good purpose will be effected by exhuming the body for the purposes of the inquest, the Attorney General may, either on application being made to him or of his own motion, under his hand, give permission to the coroner who is about to hold the inquest to proceed therewith without exhuming the body or having a view thereof.

1978, c.C-38, s.11.

### **Procedure where body cannot be found**

**12** When a coroner is satisfied that the death of a person has occurred in the locality within which he ordinarily exercises his office but, either from the nature of the event causing the death or for some other reason, neither the body nor any part thereof can be found or recovered, he may, having obtained the consent in writing of the Attorney General to do so, proceed to summon a jury and hold an inquest without a view of the body.

1978, c.C-38, s.12.

### **Power to take charge of wreckage**

**13(1)** Where a coroner has ordered an inquest upon the body of a person who has met death by violence in the wreck of a building, bridge, structure, embankment, aeroplane, motor vehicle, boat, machine or apparatus, the coroner may take charge of all wreckage and place a constable in charge thereof so as to prevent persons from disturbing the wreckage until the coroner has made such examination as he deems necessary.

(2) Where a death has occurred in the wreck of a building, bridge, structure, embankment, aeroplane, motor vehicle, boat, machine or apparatus, every person who, except for the purpose of saving life or relieving human suffering, without authority from the coroner, interferes with, destroys or carries away, or alters the position of the wreckage or any part thereof, or anything in any way connected therewith, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, and where it appears that the offence was committed wilfully and with the intention of making away with or destroying evidence, the person committing the offence is liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

1978, c.C-38, s.13.

**Procedure for summoning jury**

**14(1)** When under this or any other Act an inquest is required to be held, the coroner shall, as soon as practicable, issue his warrant to a constable for summoning a jury to appear before him at a specified time and place, there to inquire touching the death in respect of which the inquest is to be held, and upon being assembled the jurors shall be sworn, by or before the coroner, to inquire diligently touching the death and to give a true verdict according to the evidence.

(2) The summons may contain the names of all the persons to be summoned but each copy thereof need only contain the name of that juror upon whom it is to be served, and the summons and copies shall be handed to a constable for service upon all such persons or as many of them as he can reasonably serve.

(3) The constable shall attend at the time and place so appointed and make his return as to the service of the summons, and if he has been unable to effect service upon all the persons named therein, the coroner may nevertheless proceed to hold the inquest if there are at least six jurors in attendance upon the return of the summons.

(4) If at least six jurors so summoned do not appear, the coroner may order a constable or any other person appointed by him for the purpose to summon a sufficient number of persons to complete the jury, and such jurors may, if necessary, be summoned by word of mouth.

(5) The jury shall consist of six persons, five of whom may return a verdict.

1978, c.C-38, s.14.

**Certain persons disqualified as jurors**

**15(1)** No officer, employee or inmate of a hospital, psychiatric facility, charitable institution, correctional facility, penitentiary or lock-up shall serve as a juror at an inquest upon the body of a person whose death occurred in that place.

(2) No owner, or employee of an owner, of a building or premises in which any trade or business is carried on and in which the death of any owner or employee occurs shall serve as a juror at an inquest upon the body of the deceased.

1978, c.9, s.6 (Supp).

**Procedure for summoning witnesses**

**16(1)** A coroner may issue a summons to any person who, in his opinion, may be able to give material evidence as to the cause of the death, or as to any other matter to be inquired into at an inquest.

(2) The summons shall be served in the same manner as a writ or subpoena by any constable, but a copy only need be served.

(3) The original summons may contain the names of any number of witnesses, but each copy thereof may contain the name of that witness only upon whom it is served.

(4) Where a person duly summoned as a juror or witness fails to appear in answer to a summons, a coroner may, upon proof of service of that summons, issue a warrant directed to any peace officer in the province, commanding the peace officer to arrest that person and bring him before the coroner at the time and place mentioned in the warrant.

- (5) Where a person:
- (a) is brought before a coroner pursuant to a warrant issued under subsection (4);
  - (b) who is served with a summons fails to attend or remain in attendance at an inquest;
  - (c) refuses to take an oath or make an affirmation;
  - (d) refuses to testify when called as a witness; or
  - (e) conducts himself in a manner that obstructs or interferes with the conduct of an inquest;

the coroner may deal summarily with that person and, unless the person shows cause why he should not be fined or imprisoned, the coroner may impose a fine of not more than \$200 or imprisonment for a period of not more than ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(6) Where a witness, required to attend an inquest is confined in a correctional facility or a penitentiary within the province, the coroner may order in writing that the witness be brought before him for the purpose of testifying at the inquest and shall direct in that order the manner in which the witness shall be kept in custody until his return to the facility or penitentiary from which he was removed.

(7) An order mentioned in subsection (6) shall be addressed to the person who has custody of the witness named in the order, and upon receipt of the order that person shall deliver the witness to a peace officer who shall bring the witness before the coroner and provide for the custody of the witness as the coroner may direct.

1978, c.C-38, s.16; 1978, c.9, s.7 (Supp).

#### Evidence

17(1) At the direction of the coroner the jury may at the first sitting of the inquest view the body and the coroner shall examine on oath, touching the death, all persons who tender their evidence respecting the facts and all persons who in his opinion are likely to have knowledge of relevant facts.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), no person giving evidence at the inquest shall be excused from answering a question upon the ground that the answer thereto 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 or to a prosecution under any Act of the Legislature, but if he objects to answering the question upon any such ground he shall be entitled to the protection afforded by section 5 of the *Canada Evidence Act* and by section 37 of *The Saskatchewan Evidence Act*.

(3) Before a person gives evidence at the inquest subsection (2) shall be read to him by the coroner.

(4) A person giving evidence at the inquest may be represented by counsel who may examine and cross-examine witnesses called at the inquest and may on behalf of his client take the objection mentioned in subsection (2).

(5) Where the inquest is with respect to a death resulting from an industrial accident in a plant, factory or mine:



- (a) a representative of a trade union that is the bargaining agent for employees at the plant, factory or mine, or counsel representing that trade union, may appear at the inquest and examine and cross-examine witnesses called at the inquest and may on behalf of any member of the trade union giving evidence at the inquest take the objection mentioned in subsection (2); and
  - (b) a representative of a person operating the plant, factory or mine, or counsel representing such person, may appear at the inquest and examine and cross-examine witnesses called at the inquest and may on behalf of that person or any employee of that person giving evidence at the inquest take the objection mentioned in subsection (2).
- (6) A person who, in the opinion of a coroner, is substantially and directly interested in an inquest may by himself or his counsel examine and cross-examine any witness called at that inquest.
- (7) A coroner may limit examination or cross-examination of witnesses where he considers the examination or cross-examination to be vexatious, irrelevant or unnecessary.

1978, c.C-38, s.17; 1978, c.9, s.8 (Supp.); 1979-80, c.57, s.3.

**Person charged with criminal offence**

**18** Notwithstanding sections 16 and 17, no person who has been charged with a criminal offence arising out of a death shall be required to give evidence at an inquest respecting that death.

1978, c.C-38, s.18.

**Manner of recording evidence**

- 19(1)** Subject to subsection (2), the coroner shall put into writing the evidence of each witness, or so much thereof as is material, and such deposition shall be signed by the witness and also by the coroner.
- (2) With the consent of the Attorney General, the evidence or any part thereof may be taken in shorthand by a stenographer, who may be appointed by the coroner and who, before acting, shall take an oath that he will truly and faithfully report the evidence.
- (3) Where evidence is taken by a stenographer the signature of the witness is not necessary, and it is sufficient if the transcript is signed by the coroner and accompanied by an affidavit of the stenographer that is a true report of the evidence.
- (4) The evidence taken by a stenographer need not be transcribed unless ordered by the Attorney General or counsel appointed by him to act for the Crown at the inquest, or unless any other person requests a transcript and pays to the stenographer the prescribed fee therefor.
- (5) A coroner may employ an interpreter at an inquest.

1978, c.C-38, s.19.

**Form of verdict**

**20(1)** Upon hearing the evidence, the jury shall give its verdict and written confirmation in an inquisition (form C), stating the name of the deceased and the time, place and cause of his death, and may make any recommendations that it considers may be of assistance in avoiding similar deaths.

(2) The inquisition mentioned in subsection (1) shall be completed legibly and signed by the jurors and coroner.

(3) A coroner shall, at the conclusion of an inquest, forward to the Department of the Attorney General the inquisition (form C), jurors' and witnesses' payroll and, as soon as it has been transcribed, a transcript of the evidence presented at the inquest.

1978, c.9, s.9 (Supp.).

**Procedure where jury disagrees**

**21(1)** If the jury cannot agree by a sufficient majority upon a verdict, the coroner may discharge the jury, after having first taken their findings upon such facts, if any, as they have been able to agree upon.

(2) The coroner shall thereupon submit the evidence taken at the inquest, together with the findings of the jury upon such facts, if any, as they have agreed upon, to the Attorney General, who may order the coroner to summon another jury and hold a second inquest, either with or without a view of the body, or may take such other action as the Attorney General deems proper.

1978, c.C-38, s.21; 1979-80, c.96, s.5.

**Adjournment of inquest**

**22(1)** The coroner may, for the purpose of obtaining further evidence, adjourn an inquest from time to time and for such period as he deems necessary, and shall upon adjournment take the recognizances of the jurors and witnesses for their due appearance at the adjourned sittings.

(2) Where a juror, by reason of his illness or death, or absence from the province, does not attend at the adjourned sittings, the coroner may proceed with the inquest if at least five jurors are present, and where the coroner does so proceed a verdict may be returned by five jurors, and if the jury cannot agree upon a verdict section 21 applies.

1978, c.C-38, s.22.

**Counsel for Crown**

**23** Counsel appointed by the Attorney General to act for the Crown at an inquest may attend thereat and may examine or cross-examine the witness called, and the coroner shall summon any witness required on behalf of the Crown.

1978, c.C-38, s.23.

## POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION

**Post-mortem examination**

**24(1)** Where, during an investigation into a death, it appears to the coroner that there is reason to believe that the deceased died:

- (a) as a result of violence or misadventure or by unfair means;
- (b) from a cause other than disease or sickness;
- (c) as a result of negligence or misconduct or malpractice on the part of others; or
- (d) under any circumstances that require investigation;

the coroner may order a post-mortem examination.

(2) Where the coroner has reason to believe that the death was directly or indirectly caused by improper or negligent treatment by a medical practitioner or other person, the medical practitioner or other person shall not perform or assist at the post-mortem examination.

(3) Where, in the opinion of the Attorney General, it is necessary for the proper administration of justice that a post-mortem or other examination be made of a body, he may order any such examination and, where the body has been interred, may direct that the body be disinterred for the purposes of that examination and provide for reinterment, as he considers expedient.

(4) **Repealed.** 1979-80, c.57, s.4.

(5) **Repealed.** 1979-80, c.57, s.4.

(6) Nothing in this Act affects the power of the Deputy Minister of Health to order a post-mortem examination under subsection 14(6) of *The Vital Statistics Act*.

1978, c.C-38, s.24; 1978, c.9, s.10 (Supp.);  
1979-80, c.57, s.4.

**Removal of pituitary gland**

**24.1** Any person performing a post-mortem examination pursuant to an order made under subsection 24(1) may:

- (a) where he has no reason to believe that the deceased has expressed an objection to the contrary;
- (b) where he has no reason to believe that the surviving spouse, parent, child, brother, sister or personal representative objects to the body being so dealt with; and
- (c) notwithstanding that a consent otherwise required by law is not given;

extract the pituitary gland and cause it to be delivered to any person or agency designated by the chief coroner for use in the treatment of any person having a growth hormone deficiency.

1979-80, c.57, s.5.

**Extraction of corneal tissue**

**24.2(1)** Subject to subsection (2), where a post-mortem examination is performed pursuant to an order made under subsection 24(1) and the person performing the post-mortem examination has no reason to believe that:

- (a) the deceased has expressed an objection to the extraction; or
- (b) the surviving spouse, parent, child, brother, sister or personal representative of the deceased objects to the extraction;

notwithstanding that a consent otherwise required by law is not given, he may permit a fully qualified ophthalmologist to extract the corneoscleral button of the deceased and use it for an immediate transplant.

(2) No person shall remove a corneoscleral button of a deceased person pursuant to subsection (1) unless:

- (a) the corneoscleral button of the deceased is expected to be suitable for the purposes of a transplant; and
- (b) a recipient for the transplant is immediately available.

(3) A corneoscleral button extracted pursuant to subsection (1) which cannot be used in the proposed transplant may be used for medical education or research purposes.

1983-84, c.32, s.2.

**Report on examination**

**25** Every medical practitioner who performs a post-mortem examination shall immediately report thereon in writing to the coroner.

1978, c.C-38, s.25.

**PROCEDURE**

**26 Repealed.** 1978, c.9, s.11 (Supp.).

**27 Repealed.** 1978, c.9, s.12 (Supp.).

**Coroner holding inquest to furnish particulars of death**

**28** Immediately upon the termination of an inquest the coroner shall send to the funeral director having charge of the body or to the division registrar of the registration division in which the death occurred, as the case may require, such information as he is required to furnish under *The Vital Statistics Act*.

1978, c.C-38, s.28.

**Coroner's warrant for burial before registration of death**

**29** A coroner holding an inquest may, if he thinks fit after view of the body, by warrant under his hand, authorize the burial of the body before registration of the death.

1978, c.C-38, s.29.

**30 Repealed.** 1978, c.9, s.13. (Supp.)

**31 Repealed.** 1978, c.9, s.14. (Supp.)

**32 Repealed.** 1978, c.9, s.15. (Supp.)

**33 Repealed.** 1978, c.9, s.16. (Supp.)

**34 Repealed.** 1978, c.9, s.17. (Supp.)

**Regulations**

**35** For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act according to their intent, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations that are ancillary to and are not inconsistent with this Act, and every regulation made under this section has the force of law and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations:

- (a) defining any word or expression used in this Act but not defined in this Act;
- (b) respecting the qualifications, appointment and salary of a chief coroner mentioned in subsection 2(2);
- (c) prescribing the fees and allowances to be paid to coroners, jurors, witnesses, interpreters and other persons for services provided in the administration of this Act;
- (d) respecting the procedure for the conduct of an inquest under this Act;
- (e) respecting any other matter that he considers necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

1978, c.9, s.18 (Supp.).

c. C-38

## CORONERS

FORM A  
(Section 6)Province of  
Saskatchewan**Declaration of Coroner**

(when inquest considered necessary)

Canada:  
Province of Saskatchewan,  
To Wit:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_  
 of \_\_\_\_\_, in the Province of Saskatchewan, a Coroner in and for Saskatchewan,  
 hereby declare that, after an inquiry by me, I am of the opinion that \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Born \_\_\_\_\_) of \_\_\_\_\_  
 in the Province of \_\_\_\_\_ came to h \_\_\_\_\_ death on the \_\_\_\_\_  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_  
 of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Province of Saskatchewan under the following  
 circumstances: *(set out brief circumstances and medical cause of death)*

and that as a result of my inquiry, I consider it necessary to hold an inquest into the death of the said

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 Coroner

CORONERS  
FORM B  
(Section 7(1))



Province of  
Saskatchewan

## Declaration of Coroner

(when inquest not necessary)

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_  
of \_\_\_\_\_, in the Province of Saskatchewan, a Coroner in and for Saskatchewan,  
hereby declare that, after an inquiry by me, I am of the opinion that \_\_\_\_\_  
(Born \_\_\_\_\_) of \_\_\_\_\_  
in the Province of \_\_\_\_\_ came to h \_\_\_\_\_ death on the \_\_\_\_\_  
day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_  
of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Province of Saskatchewan under the following  
circumstances: (set out brief circumstances and medical cause of death)

and that as a result of my inquiry, I consider an inquest unnecessary, and I have therefore issued my warrant to bury the  
body of the said \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Coroner

FORM C  
(Section 20(1))



# Inquisition Certificate

Province of Saskatchewan,  
The Undersigned

Name  
of  
Jurors

(Foreman)

being duly sworn as jurors and charged to inquire into the death of a person identified as \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
after hearing the evidence presented at an inquest held on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,  
19 \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_, Saskatchewan,  
have determined that the deceased was \_\_\_\_\_  
of \_\_\_\_\_  
and that \_\_\_\_\_ came to \_\_\_\_\_ death at \_\_\_\_\_  
(he/she) (his/her) (time)  
on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ in the Province of Saskatchewan  
by the following means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

In the interest of avoiding similar deaths in the future we believe it would be beneficial if \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_ Foreman  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature  
of  
Jurors

The verdict was received by me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
A coroner in and for the Province of Saskatchewan.