



SUPPLEMENT No. 2

TO

THE CYPRUS GAZETTE No. 3691 OF 21ST MAY, 1953.

LEGISLATION.

THE STATUTE LAWS OF CYPRUS

No. 23 OF 1953.

**A LAW TO REGULATE THE APPOINTMENT, POWERS
AND DUTIES OF CORONERS.**

A. B. WRIGHT,]
Governor.

[20th May, 1953.]

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor and
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Cyprus as
follows :—

PART I.
PRELIMINARY.

1. This Law may be cited as the Coroners Law, 1953.

Short title.

Inter-
pretation.

2. In this Law unless the context otherwise requires—
- “coroner” means any person empowered to hold inquests under this Law ;
- “jurisdiction” means the area within which a coroner is empowered to hold inquests ;
- “local authority” means the Mukhtar or an Aza of the village or quarter where a dead body is lying, and where in a village or quarter there is more than one Mukhtar, the Mukhtar of the community to which the deceased belonged ;
- “medical practitioner” means any person registered as a medical practitioner under the Medical Registration Law ;
- “President, District Court” means the President of the District Court of the district within which the inquest has been, is or shall be held.

Cap. 118.
16 of 1952.

PART II.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Who may
hold
inquests.

3.—(1) Every district judge and magistrate may hold inquests under this Law within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

(2) The Governor may, by notice in the *Gazette*, empower any other fit person to hold inquests under this Law within any area specified in such notice.

(3) Any inquest commenced by a coroner may be continued, resumed, or reopened in the manner provided by this Law by such coroner or by his successor in office or by such other coroner, empowered to hold the inquest within the jurisdiction, as the President, District Court, may direct.

(4) Where more than one coroner is empowered to hold the inquest within the jurisdiction, the President, District Court, shall regulate the disposition and distribution of duties amongst such coroners.

When
inquest to
be held.

4. Whenever a coroner is informed that the body of a deceased person is lying within his jurisdiction and that there is reasonable cause to suspect that such person—

- (a) has died either a violent or an unnatural death ; or
- (b) has died a sudden death of which the cause is unknown ; or
- (c) has died in circumstances the continuance or possible recurrence of which is prejudicial to the health or safety of the public or any section thereof ; or
- (d) has died whilst confined in a mental hospital, or in any place or circumstances which, in the opinion

of the coroner, makes the holding of an inquest necessary or desirable, such coroner shall, subject as hereinafter in this section provided, hold an inquest on such body as soon as is practicable :

Provided that—

- (i) whenever it shall appear to the coroner, either from the report of a medical practitioner rendered under section 12 or otherwise, that the death is due to natural causes, and that the body shows no appearance of death being attributable to or of having been accelerated by violence or by any culpable or negligent conduct either on the part of the deceased or of any other person, it shall thereupon be lawful for the coroner at his discretion (except in the cases specified in section 6) to dispense with the holding of an inquest ;
- (ii) where the coroner is informed that criminal proceedings have been or are about to be instituted against any person already in custody or about to be arrested in respect of such death, the inquest shall not be commenced, or, if commenced, shall not be continued or resumed, until such proceedings have been concluded.

5. Notwithstanding any Law or custom to the contrary enacted or obtaining, whenever it shall appear to any coroner that the body of any person, who has died in circumstances requiring the holding of an inquest thereon, has been buried without being viewed or without such inquest having been held, or where such inquest, although held, has been quashed or reopened, it shall be lawful for such coroner by his warrant as in Form A set out in the First Schedule to order the exhumation of such body ; and he shall after such exhumation proceed to hold an inquest on such body and thereupon direct the reinterment thereof ; and the expenses of such exhumation and reinterment shall be paid, upon the coroner's order, out of the general revenue :

Power to order exhumation.

First Schedule Form A.

Provided that such exhumation shall not be ordered in any case where in the opinion of the coroner there is no reasonable probability of material information being obtained thereby.

6. Whenever any prisoner, or any person in police custody, shall die from any cause whatsoever, a coroner of the district in which such death has occurred shall hold an inquest and, where such death is in execution of a judgment of death, the inquest shall be held within four hours thereafter,

Inquest on all prisoners and on persons in police custody.

Inquest to be held by coroner of place where body lying.

7. The coroner within whose jurisdiction the body of any person, upon whose death an inquest ought to be held, is lying, shall hold the inquest, notwithstanding that the cause of death arose elsewhere; and if any body is found in the sea, the inquest shall be held by the coroner within whose jurisdiction the body is first brought to land:

Provided that where it appears to a coroner by whom an inquest has been commenced that, owing to special circumstances to be entered upon the record of the inquest, it is expedient for the inquest to be continued by another coroner, he shall, after viewing the body (if such view is necessary in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 15) and making such entry upon the record as is required to be made under the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 15, refer the record to such other coroner; and such other coroner shall, thereupon, subject to any directions in that behalf which may be given by the President, District Court, continue the inquest and conclude the same in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Inquest where body destroyed or irrecoverable.

8. Where a coroner has reason to believe that a death has occurred within his jurisdiction in such circumstances that an inquest ought to be held, and that owing to the destruction of the body by fire or otherwise or to the fact that the body is lying in a place from which it cannot be recovered, an inquest cannot be held except by virtue of the provisions of this section, he may, if he considers it desirable so to do, hold an inquest touching the death, and this Law shall apply with such modifications as may be necessary in consequence of the inquest being held otherwise than on or after view of a body lying within the coroner's jurisdiction.

Coroner may postpone burial till after inquest.

9. A coroner may prohibit the burial of any body lying within his jurisdiction until an inquest shall have been held.

Notice of death.

10.—(1) When any body is found or a person has died in such circumstances as to make the holding of an inquest under this Law necessary or desirable, it shall be the duty of any person finding the body or becoming aware of the death forthwith to inform the nearest local authority and police officer and upon receiving any such information such local authority or police officer (hereinafter in this Law referred to as "the authority") shall notify the coroner empowered to hold the inquest within the jurisdiction. Any person who fails without good cause to inform the authority as required by this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

(2) In the case of a death occurring to which the provisions of paragraph (d) of section 4 or of section 6 apply

it shall be the duty of the person in charge of the premises or police officer in charge of the dead body forthwith to notify the coroner empowered to hold the inquest within the jurisdiction. Any such person who fails so to notify the said coroner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds.

11.—(1) On information being given to the authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10, the authority or a person authorized in that behalf by the authority shall proceed to a coroner empowered to hold the inquest within the jurisdiction stating any known particulars concerning the cause of death and giving an opinion as to whether or not the death was due to any unlawful act or omission.

Duty of the authority.

(2) In any case where the death is believed by the authority not to be due to any unlawful act or omission, such authority shall, if the dead body is not already buried, view the body and authorize its interment, but in all other cases the authority shall cause the body to be taken to the nearest hospital or other place appointed for the reception of dead bodies unless the authority certifies to the coroner that the requirements of this sub-section cannot reasonably be complied with, having regard to the condition of the body, the weather and the distance to be travelled.

PART III.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

12. If any coroner considers it necessary with a view to investigating the circumstances of the death of any person, to obtain a medical report on the appearance of the body of such person, and as to the conclusions to be drawn therefrom, he may, by written order as in Form B set out in the First Schedule, require any Medical Officer or, in the absence of such officer, any other medical practitioner within his jurisdiction to make an examination of the body and to report thereon.

Coroner may direct post-mortem examinations.

First Schedule Form B.

13. Every medical practitioner upon the receipt of such order shall, unless he procures the services of some other medical practitioner, approved by the coroner, to perform the duty, immediately make an examination of the body, with a view to determining therefrom the cause of death, and to ascertaining the circumstances connected therewith, and shall make a report in writing to the coroner describing the appearance of the body, and the conclusions which he draws therefrom touching the death of such person. The examination shall extend, when the medical practitioner considers it necessary but not otherwise, to such dissection of the body, with or without an analysis of any part thereof, as he may think

Medical practitioner to make an examination and report.

First
Schedule
Form C.

requisite. The report shall be as in Form C set out in the First Schedule, and shall state the cause of death, and shall be signed and dated by the medical practitioner. Such report on being read at the inquest by the coroner shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated without further proof, unless it is proved that the medical practitioner purporting to sign the report did not in fact sign it.

PART IV.

PROCEDURE AT INQUEST.

Inquiries by
coroner, etc.

14. At every inquest—

- (a) the coroner shall take on oath such evidence as is procurable as to the identity of the deceased, and the time, place and manner of his death ;
- (b) every interested party may appear either by advocate or in person and examine, cross-examine or re-examine, as the case may be, any witness.

Provisions
regarding
the viewing
of body.

15.—(1) At or before the first sitting of an inquest on a body, the coroner shall view the body or shall satisfy himself that the body has been viewed by a police officer, medical practitioner or local authority :

Provided that, when an inquest on the body has been previously opened, it shall not be necessary upon a resumed, continued, or subsequent inquest for the body to be viewed a second time.

(2) An order authorizing the burial or other disposal of a body upon which it has been decided to hold an inquest may be issued by the coroner at any time after the body has been viewed.

(3) If the body has been buried and has not been viewed in the manner provided in sub-section (1), the coroner shall order the exhumation of the body for the purpose of a view in the manner provided by section 5 unless he certifies that in his opinion no material information would be obtained thereby.

(4) In any case in which the coroner himself has viewed the body he shall certify the fact upon the record of the inquest, and in other cases he shall record evidence, if any, of the view of the body by a medical practitioner or the authority.

Coroner may
summon
witnesses.

16.—(1) A coroner holding an inquest shall have and may exercise all the powers of a district judge or magistrate with regard to summoning and compelling the attendance of witnesses and requiring them to give evidence, and with regard to the production of any document or thing at such inquest.

(2) Every summons and warrant of arrest and summons to produce shall be in writing signed by the coroner.

(3) Where the inquest concerns the death of a person executed in pursuance of a death warrant the medical practitioner who was present at the execution shall be an essential witness at such inquest.

(4) The provisions of any Law in force relating to summonses, warrants and summonses to produce issued by a district judge or magistrate shall apply to summonses, warrants and summonses to produce issued by a coroner.

17. A coroner holding an inquest shall not be bound by any rules of evidence which may pertain to civil or criminal proceedings, but if any witness objects to answer any question on the ground that it will tend to incriminate him, he shall not be required to answer the question nor be liable to any penalty for refusing so to answer.

Coroner not bound by rules of evidence.

18.—(1) The evidence of every witness shall be taken down and recorded in the form of a deposition in the manner prescribed for preliminary inquiries under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law.

Evidence how recorded.

Cap. 14. 6 of 1953.

(2) In any criminal proceedings taken before any Court in which any person is charged with having caused the death of a person, into the cause of whose death an inquest has been held, that part of the deposition of any witness taken in pursuance of sub-section (1) which is legally admissible in criminal proceedings may be put in evidence if it is proved that the witness is absent from the Colony or is dead or insane.

(3) For the purposes of this section "criminal proceedings" has the same meaning as in section 2 of the Criminal Procedure Law.

Cap. 14. 6 of 1953.

19. Where any person within the coroner's jurisdiction who is able to give material evidence in respect of any inquest is, owing to illness or other cause which appears satisfactory to the coroner, unable to attend at the place where the coroner usually sits, it shall be lawful for the coroner to take the deposition of such person in the place where such person is.

Power to take evidence of witness unable to attend.

20.—(1) Whenever in the course of any inquest it appears to the coroner that any person outside the jurisdiction of the coroner is able to give material evidence in respect of the inquiry and that the attendance of such person cannot be procured without delay, expense or inconvenience, which, in the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the coroner shall apply to the President of the District

Commissions

Court (hereafter in this section referred to as "the President") within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person resides, giving the reasons for the application, and thereupon the President may—

(a) issue a commission to any district judge or magistrate, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person resides, to take the evidence of such person; or

(b) reject the application.

(2) The district judge or magistrate to whom the commission is issued shall proceed to the place where the witness is, or shall summon the witness before him and shall take down his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in a preliminary inquiry held under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law.

(3) Any interested party may appear before such district judge or magistrate by advocate or in person, and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine, as the case may be, such witness.

(4) After such commission has been duly executed it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the President, who shall forward the commission, the return thereto and the deposition to the coroner who made the application therefor.

(5) On the receipt thereof by the said coroner such commission, return thereto, and deposition shall be filed with and form part of the inquest proceedings relating thereto.

Cap. 14.
6 of 1953.

Inquest on
Sunday or
public
holiday or
in private.

21.—(1) A coroner may lawfully hold inquests on any Sunday or public holiday.

(2) If the coroner thinks it expedient in the interests of justice that any inquest should be held in private, he shall hold the same in private.

(3) Whenever an inquest is held in private, the coroner shall record his reasons for so holding it.

Adjournment
of inquest.

22. A coroner holding an inquest in any place may adjourn the inquest to another day and may order the adjourned inquest to be held in the same or any other place.

Staying of
inquest and
its resump-
tion.

23.—(1) If in the course of an inquest, the coroner is of opinion that sufficient grounds have been disclosed for instituting criminal proceedings in connection with the death against any person already in custody or whose arrest is contemplated, the coroner shall stay the inquest until the criminal proceedings against the person to be charged are concluded in a preliminary enquiry.

(2) Where an inquest is stayed in pursuance of sub-section (1), the coroner may resume and conclude the inquest after the conclusion of the criminal proceedings if he is of opinion that public benefit is likely to result from his so doing; but, if he is of opinion that no public benefit is likely to result from his so doing, he shall certify his opinion to that effect and transmit to the Attorney-General a copy of the inquest proceedings :

Provided that, if in the course of the criminal proceedings any person has been charged upon information, then upon the resumed inquest no inquisition shall charge that person with an offence of which he could have been convicted on such information or contain any finding which is inconsistent with the determination of any matter by the result of those proceedings.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (2) where an inquest is stayed in pursuance of sub-section (1), and it is ascertained that the person to be charged cannot be found, the coroner shall resume and conclude the inquest.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the expression "the criminal proceedings" means the proceedings on a summary trial or before any court to which the accused person is committed for trial or is charged or before which an appeal from the conviction of that person is heard, and criminal proceedings shall not be deemed to be concluded until no further appeal can, without an extension of time being granted by any court to which an appeal lies, be made in the course thereof.

24. If, during the course or at the close of any inquest, the coroner is of opinion that sufficient grounds are disclosed for making a charge against any person in connection with the death, he may issue a summons or warrant to secure the attendance of such person before any court having jurisdiction, and may bind over any witness who has been examined by or before him on a recognisance with or without surety to appear and give evidence before such court.

Issue of
summons or
warrant.

25. After the view, if any, of the body and hearing the evidence, the coroner holding the inquest shall give his verdict and certify it by an inquisition in writing as in Form D set out in the First Schedule, showing, so far as such particulars have been proved to him, who the deceased was, and how, when and where the deceased came by his death :

The inquisi-
tion.

First
Schedule.
Form D.

Provided that, where the inquest concerns the death of a person executed in pursuance of a death warrant the

verdict and inquisition shall include a finding as to whether the death was instantaneous and the person executed was the person mentioned in such warrant. Such inquisition and verdict shall be made and signed in duplicate and one of the originals shall be delivered to the Commissioner of the district within which the execution has been carried out.

Where
guilty party
unknown.

26. If, at the close of any inquest, the coroner is of opinion that there is ground for suspecting that some person is guilty of an offence in respect of the matter inquired into, but cannot ascertain who such person is, he shall certify his opinion to that effect and transmit a copy of the proceedings to the police officer in charge of the district in which the inquest is held.

Where
guilty party
cannot be
found.

27. Where a copy of the proceedings upon any inquest has been transmitted to the police officer in charge of the district under section 26 and the guilty person remains undiscovered, and if, in the opinion of the police officer in charge of the district, there is no probability that such person will be discovered, such police officer shall certify his opinion to that effect and transmit the copy of the proceedings to the Attorney-General.

Return of
inquisitions
and powers
of review
by a
President,
District
Court.

28.—(1) The original of every inquisition, including the depositions and the recognisances of the witnesses, if any, shall be transmitted by the coroner, with all convenient despatch, to the President, District Court, and it shall not be necessary for the coroner to make or retain a copy thereof. The registrar of such court shall take charge of such proceedings and may issue copies thereof to any interested person on payment of the fee prescribed for supplying copies of the record of a Court.

(2) The President, District Court, may examine the record of any such proceedings for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding or verdict and as to the regularity of such proceedings.

(3) Where the President, District Court, by reason of such examination is not satisfied as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding or verdict he may, after affording the Attorney-General an opportunity of being heard, exercise any of the powers conferred upon him by sub-section (1) of section 30.

(4) Where the President, District Court, by reason of such examination is not satisfied as to the regularity of the proceedings, he may take such action, not involving an alteration of the finding or verdict, as he may think necessary to cure such irregularity.

29.—(1) Every registrar of a District Court shall send to the Chief Registrar at the end of every three months a list of all inquisitions of which he has taken charge during the preceding three months.

Quarterly lists of inquisitions to be sent to Chief Registrar.

(2) Such lists shall contain the number and year of the proceedings, the name of the deceased and particulars of the verdict of the coroner and shall be filed in and form part of the records of the Supreme Court.

30.—(1) Where the President, District Court, upon application made by or under the authority of the Attorney-General, is satisfied that, it is necessary or desirable to do so, he may—

Powers of President, District Court, on application by or under authority of Attorney-General.

(a) order an inquest to be held touching the death of any person ;

(b) direct any inquest to be reopened for the taking of further evidence, or for the inclusion in the proceedings thereof and consideration with the evidence, already taken, of any evidence taken in any judicial proceeding which may be relevant to any issue determinable at such inquest, and the recording of a fresh verdict upon the proceedings as a whole ;

(c) quash the verdict in any inquest substituting therefor some other verdict which appears to be lawful and in accordance with the evidence recorded or included as hereinbefore in this section provided ;
or

(d) quash any inquest, with or without ordering a new inquest to be held.

(2) The provisions of this section shall apply to all inquests and the verdicts therein, whether or not such inquests and verdicts are in pursuance of the provisions of this Law.

(3) For the purpose of this section the expression “judicial proceeding” means a proceeding before any court, tribunal or person having by law power to hear, receive and examine evidence on oath.

31. The Attorney-General may order in writing that all or any of the powers vested in him by sections 28 and 30 be vested for the time being in the Solicitor-General or a Crown Counsel and the exercise of those powers by the Solicitor-General or a Crown Counsel shall then operate as if they had been exercised by the Attorney-General :

Delegation of powers by the Attorney-General.

Provided that the Attorney-General may in writing revoke any order made by him under this section.

PART V.
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

The coroner to transmit particulars of death and his finding thereon to Registrar.

32. Where a death is required by Law to be registered and an inquest is held, the coroner shall inquire of the particulars required to be registered concerning the death, and his finding thereon shall be attached to and form part of the inquisition; and the coroner shall send to the registration authority, within five days after the finding is given, a certificate under his hand, giving information concerning the death and specifying his finding with regard to the said particulars and to the cause of death, and stating also the time and place at which the inquest was held.

Penalty where body is buried without authority.

33.—(1) Any person who without lawful authority or excuse inter or otherwise disposes of any body the burial of which has been prohibited under section 9, or the body of any person who has died in police custody or in any prison, or of any person who has died in any of the circumstances mentioned in section 4, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(2) Where any person is charged with having committed an offence under this section the onus of proving that he had lawful authority or excuse shall be on the person charged.

Obstructing medical practitioner or authority.

34. Any person who obstructs a medical practitioner, a police officer or a local authority in the execution of any duty imposed upon him by this Law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

Power to make Rules.

35. The Governor with the assistance and advice of the Chief Justice may make Rules regulating the procedure at the inquest and prescribing the scale of fees to be paid in relation thereto and generally for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Law to medical practitioners for any examination, autopsy or other service required of them under this Law:

Provided that until such Rules are made, the Rules in the Second Schedule prescribing the fees to be paid to the medical practitioners for any examination, autopsy or other service required of them under this Law, shall be deemed to have been made under the power herein conferred.

Second Schedule.

Forms. First Schedule.

36. The Forms set out in the First Schedule shall be used for the several matters to which they relate with such variations as circumstances may require. The Governor may from time to time by Order published in the *Gazette* amend, revoke or add to the said Schedule.

Repeal. Cap. 66.

37. The Coroners Law is hereby repealed:
Provided that any inquest commenced before a coroner or deputy coroner under the Law hereby repealed, shall continue before such coroner or deputy coroner and completed by him as if this Law had not been passed.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Section 5).

The Coroners Law, 1953.

ORDER FOR EXHUMATION.

To.....District.

Whereas it appears that.....
has died in circumstances requiring the holding of an inquest upon his
body and that the body of the said.....
has been buried at.....without such
inquest being held (or without the said body being viewed) (or that the
inquest held at.....on the.....day of.....
was insufficient):

These are to charge and command you that you forthwith cause the
said body to be taken up (and viewed) (or, and safely conveyed to.....
in the above-named district) that I may proceed to inquire into the cause
of the death of the said.....(or as the case
may be).

Herein fail not.

Given under my hand at.....this.....
day of.....19..

Coroner.

FORM B.

(Section 12).

The Coroners Law, 1953.

ORDER FOR POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

To Dr.....

Whereas I am credibly informed that one.....
has died in circumstances which may require the holding of an inquest
under the Coroners Law, you are hereby authorized and required to make a
post-mortem examination of the body of the said.....
which will be delivered to you at..... by.....
and to make a report to me thereon.

Given under my hand at.....this.....
day of....., 19.....

Coroner.

FORM C.

(Section 13).

The Coroners Law, 1953.

REPORT OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

- 1. Date, hour and place of receipt of corpse
2. Condition of corpse on arrival.....
3. Mode in which packed.....
4. Date and hour of holding examination.....

- 5. Name of deceased (if known).....
- 6. By whom identified.....
- 7. Approximate age
- 8. Sex
- 9. Height, colour of hair, eyes, peculiar clothing and any other marks or means of identity.....
- 10. Probable date of death.....
- 11. Medical Report

I certify the cause of death in my opinion to be.....

(Signed).....

(Qualifications)

Date.....

FORM D.

(Section 25).

The Coroners Law, 1953.

THE INQUISITION.

An inquisition taken at..... in the district of....., the.....day of..... 19..... before..... on the view of the body of one..... then and there lying dead.

Now, I, charged to inquire when, where, how and after what manner the said..... came to his/her death say that the following particulars have been disclosed:—

- 1. Name of deceased.....
- 2. Residence and occupation.....
- 3. Means of identity.....
- 4. Where found, when, and under what circumstances.....
- 5. Date of death.....
- 6. Cause of death.....
- 7. Offence (if any) to which death is attributable.....

And I, the said....., do say that my verdict is.....

In witness whereof I have to this inquisition set my hand the.....day of..... 19.....

(Station).....

Coroner.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(Section 35).

1. These Rules may be cited as the Coroners (Post-mortem Fees) Rules, 1953. Short title.
2. A medical practitioner, other than a Medical Officer, required by order of the coroner to examine and report upon a body and upon whose report the coroner shall dispense with an inquest shall be entitled to a fee of two pounds and two shillings for such report and a further fee of two pounds and two shillings if he shall have made a dissection. Where inquest dispensed with.
3. A medical practitioner, other than a Medical Officer, required by order of the coroner to examine and report upon a body upon which an inquest is held and who is not summoned to give evidence in support of such report shall be entitled to a fee of two pounds and two shillings for such report and a further fee of two pounds and two shillings if he shall have made a dissection. Where inquest held and medical evidence not required.
4. A medical practitioner summoned by the coroner to give evidence at any inquest in support of his examination and report shall be entitled to a fee of two pounds and two shillings for the first day and a further like fee for each day after the first :
Where medical practitioner summoned to give evidence.
Provided that where the inquest held is upon the body of a person whom it was the duty of the Medical Officer to attend, such Medical Officer shall not be entitled to any fee for attending to give evidence as aforesaid.
5. Any medical practitioner, other than a Medical Officer, who is required to superintend the exhumation of a body shall be entitled to a fee of three pounds and three shillings in addition to any other fees to which he may be entitled under the provisions of these Rules. Exhumation.
6. Any reasonable travelling expenses, to be assessed by the Coroner, which have been incurred by any medical practitioner in complying with any service ordered to be performed by him shall be payable to such medical practitioner. Travelling expenses.

20th May, 1953.

J. F. SYMONS,
Acting Colonial Secretary.