

punishing any person for contempt of Court, in not so appearing and giving evidence or otherwise.

Omission of unnecessary words, &c., not to vitiate any inquisition.

III. And be it enacted, That no inquisition found upon or by any Coroner's Inquest, nor any judgment recorded upon or by virtue of any such inquisition, shall be quashed, stayed or reversed for want of the averment therein of any matter unnecessary to be proved, nor for the omission of any technical words or words of mere form or surplusage, and in all such cases and all others of technical defect, it shall be lawful for either of the Superior Courts of Common Law, or any Judge thereof, or any Judge of Assize or Gaol Delivery, if he shall think fit, upon the occasion of any such inquisition being called in question before them or him, to order the same to be amended, and the same shall be amended accordingly.

Coroner may summon a medical practitioner to attend at any inquest.

IV. And be it enacted, That whenever, upon the summoning or holding of any Coroner's Inquest, it shall appear to the Coroner that the deceased person was attended at his or her death, or during his or her last illness by any legally qualified medical practitioner, it shall be lawful for the Coroner to issue his order in the form in the Schedule hereunto annexed, for the attendance of such practitioner as a witness at such inquest; and if it shall appear to the Coroner that the deceased person was not attended immediately at or before his or her death by any legally qualified medical practitioner, it shall be lawful for the Coroner to issue such order for the attendance of any legally qualified medical practitioner being at the time in actual practice in or near the place where the death has happened; and it shall be lawful for the Coroner, either in his order for the attendance of the medical witness, or at any time between the issuing of such notice and the termination of the inquest, to direct the performance of a *post mortem* examination, with or without an analysis of the contents of the stomach or intestines, by the medical witness or witnesses who may be summoned to attend at any inquest; provided that if any person shall state upon oath before the Coroner, that in his or her belief the death of the deceased individual, was caused partly or entirely by the improper or negligent treatment of any medical practitioner or other person, such medical practitioner or other person shall not be allowed to assist at the *post mortem* examination of the deceased.

Proviso:

A majority of the Jurymen, may require the Coroner to summon another medical practitioner.

V. And be it enacted, That whenever it shall appear to the majority of the jurymen sitting at any Coroner's Inquest, that the cause of death has not been satisfactorily explained by, the evidence of the medical practitioner or other witness or witnesses who may be examined in the first instance, such majority of the jurymen are hereby authorized and empowered to name to the Coroner, in