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ARTICLE VIII.

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The inquest may be adjourned to another day if justice requires it.

The jurors and necessary witnesses then receive orders to attend on the day and at the place stated.

If it is necessary the Coroner may send or take jurors to the spot where the events took place which caused or are supposed to have caused the death.

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The Coroner sums up the evidence and explains to the jury the law applicable to the case.

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THE VERDICT	263
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The verdict should declare, 1, The names and surname of the person deceased; — if unknown, it should give a description; — 2. The time and place of the death; if they have been established; — 3. Whether there has been homicide or not, and why such conclusion has been reached, — setting forth the facts establishing how the death took place. In the case of criminal homicide, it should, if the thing is established, declare the name and surname and the occupation of the person or persons suspected of the crime.

The verdict should be signed by each of the jurors in the ordinary manner.

ARTICLE XI.

THE RECORD OF THE INQUEST	269
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The RECORD of the Inquest should tell:—

1. Where the inquest is held; 2, when it is held; 3, before whom; 4, the names and surnames of the jurors; 5, that they have taken their oath or affirmed; 6, that they have seen the corpse; 7, the names of the witnesses, with an exact resume of their testimony; 8, the verdict; 9, the attestation; 10, all proceedings tending to prove the facts, such, for instance, as the visit to the spot, the declaration of a suspected person, etc.