

Reeves uses more explicit expressions, "death by a wound, by drowning, by suffocation, by accident": *History of English Law*, Vol. 2, p. 466.

Britton calls violent death that which is by felony or misadventure, p. 8.

Burns, *Justice of the Peace*, Vol. 1, p. 432, calls it "unnatural death".

Williams, *Justice of the Peace*, Vol. 1, p. 609, says indifferently "unnatural or violent death".

Dickinson, *Justice of the Peace*, Vol. 1, designates violent death by the words "unnatural death".

Jervis — *Coroner's Act*, Edition 1888, p. 8, citing Judge Stephens, obliges the Coroner to concern himself with deaths which may be due to other causes than an ordinary malady.

Baker — *Coroners' Duties*, enumerating the cases of death with which the Coroner should concern himself, mentions, among others, all fatal accidents.

It is evident, then, that by violent death our law understands all deaths not resulting from illness, not arising in an ordinary manner, as happens in the natural course of life, but having for cause immediate or remote an extraneous and extraordinary agent.

43. It may seem needless to some to particularize to such an extent on a subject so easily understood.

However, it is useful that all should thoroughly understand that each time the sole cause of death is not due to ordinary illness, arising from an ordinary cause, burial cannot take place without the Coroner's permission. People never forget to notify the Coroner of a death following immediately upon, or some instants after, an accident, but they often forget to inform him of a death caused by an accident dating back several weeks or months. There has been time to follow the course of the accidents' effect; the inception and development of the illness resulting from the accident has been marked; the cause of death is known, which is attributed to illness. It is often added from having heard accounts of the accident from persons present, or from the victim himself, that there has