

ARTICLE III.

WHEN HOMICIDE SHOULD BE SEARCHED FOR.

- 25.—DEATHS, THE SUBJECT OF AN INQUEST.
- 26.—STATUTORY LAW.
- 27.—THE CORONER IS THE OFFICER TO MAKE THE SEARCHES.
- 28.—OTHER OFFICERS FORMERLY APPOINTED CONCURRENTLY TO CORONERS HAVE BEEN REVOKED.
- 29.—THE INSPECTION OF THE BODY IS NOT ALL THE SEARCH TO BE MADE.
- 30.—THE CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA MEANS SEARCHES WHERE IT SAYS INSPECTION OF THE BODY.
- 31.—THE CIVIL CODE OF LOWER CANADA IS ONLY ACKNOWLEDGING A DUTY IMPOSED UPON CORONERS BY OTHER LAWS.
- 32.—WHAT LAWS ?
- 33.—THE CIVIL CODE FORMALLY RECOGNIZED THE OBLIGATION OF INQUESTS.
- 34.—THEY ARE STILL OBLIGATORY.
- 35.—SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THIS OBLIGATION.
- 36.—THERE WAS ONCE A LAW WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN TAKEN FOR AN EXCEPTION.
- 37.—THIS OBLIGATION EXISTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

25. There is ground for the Coroner to search for homicide in all cases, (1) of violent death, (2) of death surrounded by circumstances giving reason to suspect violence, and (3) of the death of any person deprived of his liberty, (the deaths of lunatics incarcerated in public asylums excepted).

26. The heading of this Article reproduces almost textually Article 69 of the Civil Code of Lower Canada. The difference between the two is only apparent.