

PART III.

PRELIMINARIES TO AN INQUEST WITH A JURY Page

Once the Coroner has judged that it is obligatory to assemble a jury, he should:—

1. Make a sworn declaration averring the possibility of suspecting homicide and containing briefly the motives which lead him to this conclusion.
2. Fix the time and place where the inquest is to be held,
3. Secure possession of the corpse and of the spot, as well as of objects tending to throw light upon the cause of death.
4. Order the constable to summon the jurors, — not less than twelve, — to appear at the time and place fixed,
5. Secure, — for the purposes of the inquest, — the presence of all persons whom he believes are in a position to give useful information.

ARTICLE I.

THE SWORN DECLARATION	135
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ARTICLE II.

THE TIME OF HOLDING THE INQUEST	139
The inquest should be fixed for a time as soon as possible after the death.	
Except for good reasons it should be within 24 hours.	

ARTICLE III.

TAKING POSSESSION OF THE CORPSE	142
The Coroner secures possession of the corpse for the purposes of the inquest. He acts so as to derive from it all facts useful to justice.	

ARTICLE IV.

EXAMINATION OF THE SPOT	151
The place where one knows or where one has reason to believe the supposed crime, — the cause of death, — to have been committed should be carefully examined and the Coroner should take and keep possession of it for the purposes of the examination.	