

ARTICLE II.

THE SEARCH IS MADE ONLY FOR HOMICIDE BY THE CORONER.

- 15.—HOMICIDE IS THE MOTIVE OF THE INQUEST.
- 16.—NO OTHER MOTIVE GIVEN BY OLD LAW AND COMMENTATORS.
- 17.—NO OTHER MOTIVE GIVEN BY A NEW ENGLISH LAW.
- 18.—NO OTHER MOTIVE GIVEN BY CANADIAN LAW.
- 19.—THE INQUEST IS NOT SEEKING FOR MEANS TO PREVENT A RECURRENCE OF THE SAME FATALITIES.
- 20.—SEEKING HOMICIDE MAY CAUSE TO DISCLOSE MEANS TO PREVENT FATALITIES.
- 21.—SEEKING ONLY AT INQUESTS FOR MEANS TO PREVENT FATALITIES IS ACTING AGAINST THE LAW.
- 22.—NO DOUBLE END TO BE ASSIGNED TO THE CORONER'S INQUEST.
- 23.—TO SEEK TO PREVENT FATALITIES SHOULD BE AND IS THE DUTY OF MORE COMPETENT PERSONS.
- 24.—SEEKING ONLY FOR HOMICIDE, THE INQUEST IS STILL OF GREAT UTILITY.

15. The most ancient statutes regulating all that pertains to inquests, declare that the circumstances of the death of every man killed, "*de homine occiso*" shall be sought out.

Feta, in his Commentary on English Law, p. 38, declares that the inquest shall seek out homicide.

Bracton, in his work "*De legibus Angliæ*", Vol. II, p. 286, gives the discovery of homicide as the object of the inquest: he employs the word "*occisos*" ("killed").

Reeves, in his History of English Law, Vol. I, p. 466 (edition of 1869) referring to homicide reminds us that the Coroner is bound to seek for it.