Sacrificial Instruments used in the murder of a child in a temple at Jerusalem, p. 413.
A MANUAL OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE FOR INDIA, INCLUDING THE OUTLINE OF A HISTORY OF CRIME AGAINST THE PERSON IN INDIA.

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"As a hunter traces the lair of a wounded beast by the drops of blood, thus let a king investigate the true point of justice by deliberate arguments."—MENUC.

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PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

The previous (second) edition of this work appeared in January 1856, by the command of the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, Governor-General of India, conveyed in the letter of which a copy is subjoined:

No. 1342.

From
C. ALLEN, Esq.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
To
NORMAN CHEVERS, Esq., M.D.

Dated the 15th December 1854.

Home Department.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council has read, with the greatest interest, your able and valuable Report on Medical Jurisprudence published in the Indian Annals of Medical Science.

2. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the distribution of this Report, among the Magistrates and Political Officers in India, would be a most useful measure; and, with reference to your two letters dated respectively the 4th and 5th instant, is pleased to subscribe for 500 copies, of which 100 copies will be placed at your disposal, and 400 copies distributed to Judicial Officers.

3. His Lordship in Council accepts your offer to correct the press and to make such alterations and additions to the Report as may be necessary. When you have done this, you will be good enough to have the 500 copies subscribed for, printed at the expense of the Government, and 400 of them forwarded to this office.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. ALLEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.
Gratifying as this arrangement, which was carried out in strict obedience, was to myself, it tended considerably to limit the publicity of my work, copies of which are only to be found in Magistrates' and Judges' Offices, and in a few Indian Libraries. In fact, the second edition of the work was never published, in the booksellers' sense of the term; and it is now so rare that I have been obliged to spoil my only remaining copy in printing the present edition.

This is not an elementary treatise on Medical Jurisprudence. It is a system for India intended to be used by those who have already mastered the science of Legal Medicine as it stands, well-nigh complete for Europe, in the works of Taylor, Casper, and Guy.

The work, as it is now offered, has been re-arranged, and, in a great measure, re-written. Not only have the contents of the book been doubled, nearly every subject having received fresh illustration, but the scope of the work has been greatly enlarged, and the view of the whole subject presented to the reader is very much clearer and more extensive than that which was disclosed in the previous edition.

I venture to believe that the amount of information which I have been able to obtain regarding the crimes which prevail in the two sister Presidencies, is calculated to render this volume as useful in the Courts of Madras and Bombay as in those of Bengal.

Four years subsequently to the appearance of the last edition, the introduction, throughout the Judicial Courts of India, of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) and of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV of 1861, and Act VIII of 1869), completely changed, at least in form, the Criminal Law of this country.

I trust that I have succeeded in adapting my work to the existing Law; at the same time, full references to older Laws have been retained, generally in the form of foot-notes.

In the present edition, the Table of Contents has been rendered as full as possible, and a copious Index has been added.

*The History of Crime against the Person in India,* contained in this book, is, even now, a mere outline; still the
body of facts brought together for the illustration of this subject has become so considerable as to deserve the attention, not only of the Legislator and the Medical Jurist, but also of the Sociologist. Carefully read, this work will be found to throw considerable light upon the true origin, nature, and distribution of crime in India; and, by defining with fair clearness the classes among whom crime prevails, and by discovering the traditions upon which these criminals act, its facts do justice to the people at large, who, it is true, have certain illegal national practices of great antiquity not unlike our own duelling and boxing, and who suffer grievously from the persecution of their criminal classes,—the Dacoits, Thugs or Road-Poisoners, Wall-Piercers, &c., &c.,—but whom it would be as unjust to stigmatize generally as Phansigars and Lattials, as it would be to characterize the English as a nation of Garotters and Prize-Fighters.

The most facile, and the most fatal, error into which delineators of national character have fallen, in all ages, is that of representing prevalent crimes as national customs.

Nearly every page of this volume bears evidence of my indebtedness for valuable facts to my Brother-Officers and Friends; among whom The Hon'ble Elphinstone Jackson, Baboo Kanny Lall Dey, Additional Chemical Examiner to Government, and Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical College, Dr. Robert Faure Hutchinson, and Moulvie Tuneecz Khan, Khan Bahadur, Teacher of Medicine, have my best acknowledgments.

I shall feel greatly obliged to those gentlemen who may supply me with additional facts illustrative of questions of medico-legal importance in this country, especially in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

The Medical College, Calcutta,
11th October 1870.
PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The remarks embodied in this volume first appeared as "Report on Medical Jurisprudence in the Bengal Presidency," published in the Indian Annals of Medical Science, for October 1854. They are now reprinted, by direction of the Government of India. In the present edition, however, the original article has received so many and such extensive additions and alterations, that it may be said to have been almost entirely re-written. The chief of these additions consists in the insertion of a great number of important facts and cases, chiefly derived from the printed Reports of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut of the North-Western Provinces: these quotations have, for greater facility of reference, been marked in the notes by distinctive letters.*

It is hoped that these additions will render the work equally useful to Judicial and Medical Officers in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

It should be clearly understood that this Manual is not professed to embody even an outline of the well-known principles of Medical Jurisprudence,—the writer's object has merely been to bring together those facts, bearing upon medico-legal questions of frequent occurrence in this country, which are not to be found in the works of our standard authority on the subject—Dr. Alfred Taylor;—the "Manual of Medical Jurisprudence;" and the "Treatise on Poisons."

The author trusts that, without deviating from the main object of his work, he has succeeded in embodying in this volume some useful contributions towards A History of Crime Against the

* Thus: "Nizamut Adawlut Reports, N. W. P."
PREFACE.

*Person in India.* A knowledge of the principal facts of which this outline is made up, while it is altogether indispensable to the Judicial Officer in the daily performance of his duty, is required by the Surgeon in the investigation of nearly every medico-legal question that can be brought before him in this country.

This sketch is, avowedly, a very slight and imperfect one; still it is believed that it is the first that has been attempted; and it is trusted that it will, at least, serve to demonstrate the importance which would attach to a thoroughly complete and elaborated History of Crime in India.

In performing this not uninteresting task, it has been found necessary to dwell somewhat at length upon many painful details; this, however, has been done unhesitatingly, under the conviction that, for the censor of morals and the dispenser of laws, the vices of society must be laid bare with a strong and untremulous hand:—knowing where the moral canker lies, it is a resolve neither of wisdom nor of delicacy to permit it to fester on in concealment.

The Legal Authorities referred to in this Manual are—

*Baynes's Notes on Medical Jurisprudence in India.* (A carefully drawn-out abstract of the leading portions of Taylor's larger work, with notes from the Editor's own experience, especially intended for the use of Judicial Officers.)
*The Institutes of Menu.*
*Beanfort's Digest of the Criminal Law.*
*Macnaghten's Reports.*
*Reports of the Nizamut Adawlut of Bengal.*
*Ditto of the North-Western Provinces.*
*The Reports of the Superintendent of Police, Lower Provinces.*

CALCUTTA, 19th January 1856.