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Ab tere pas ato hain. Jhuth ko jhuth, sach ko sach". He takes the iron out of the fire, and balancing it on two sticks, lays it on the hands of the accused who carries it for the paces and throws it down. Should there be no burn he is considered innocent. The slightest blister is sufficient to leave him guilty, his hands being carefully examined by the Panch after the test. As the leaves are full of sap, there is little fear of the accused being burnt, provided he keeps his nerve. The Bhantus hold that should the person be guilty the fire will burn through the leaves at once, a miracle being worked to prove guilt and not innocence.

Water Test.--The water test is undertaken under similar circumstances. A pool or tank about 4 feet in depth is chosen. From the edge of this a course of 100 paces is measured, the test being taken as soon after day break as possible. A bamboo pole is struck upright in the tank near the side, and the man to be tested stands in the water holding the pole with one hand. When all is ready the head of the Panchayat claps his hands three times and as the accused sits down on the bottom of the tank with his head under water, a man starts to run the course from the tank, to the spot 100 yards away where one of the Panchas stands. After taking a small stick from him the man rushes to the tank and, jumping into the water, lifts up the accused from the bottom of the tank. If the accused is able to remain under water until lifted out, he is proved innocent.

It is to be noticed that the pipal tree, the leaves of which are used in the fire test has a peculiar significance. It is regarded as a sacred tree and an oath sworn while touching it, is regarded as binding. An oath may be taken with reference to either past or future conduct. One is supposed to make a true statement when touching either pipal or the akau tree. In cases of suspected theft the head of a cock is cut off and some of the blood, with salt and liquor are mixed in an empty coconut shell. A representative from each family dips his or her finger in the mixture and swears the following "Agar ya hamare khandan ko admion ne yih kam to jaise yih murga vahe hamare chandar".

Should the leaves of the pipal not be large enough at the time of the fire test, akau leaves are resorted to.

Disposal of the Dead.--As has been said, the Bhantus either bury their dead according to got. A description follows of both methods as used by the Dhapo and Dholiya gots respectively.
Dhapo Got-Cremation.--If it is seen that a person is about to die a kande is lighted and kept burning until the pyre is fired. The body is lifted from the bed and laid on an old blanket or rug spread on the ground. Knives are stuck in the earth at the head and feet and removed later when the body is taken away. The following articles are then procured to clothe the body:--Two yards and a half yards of white cloth, cloth for a shirt and pagri, also a little thread. When the body has been clothed and laid still on the ground a pipe and a needle are placed on the right hand and a pindi of wheaten flour in the right hand. The right