

PART C.—RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF POLICE OFFICERS  
REGARDING THE SUBMISSION OF BLOOD-STAIN CASES TO THE  
SEROLOGIST AT CALCUTTA.

As a result of the success attained by Lieutenant-Colonel W.D. Sutherland in his research in regard to the differentiation of human blood-stains from those of the blood of other animals the Government of India have appointed a Chemical Examiner on special serological duty at Calcutta to carry on their this special branch of medico-legal work for the whole of India. This officer has been designated "the Serologist and Chemical Examiner to the Government of India at Calcutta".

Serologist appointed to distinguish human blood from other blood.

2. As it would not be possible for the Serologist to cope with his work expeditiously if all articles suspected of having blood-stains were sent direct to him, it has been decided to issue the following instructions for the guidance of Police Officers in dealing with blood-stained articles:-

Articles to be sent to Chemical Examiner and when.

- (a) In cases in which the evidence of the blood-stained articles is, relatively to the whole body of the evidence of small importance, the articles shall be sent direct to the Chemical Examiner at Kasauli for examination.
- (b) In cases in which the establishment of the fact that blood-stains are of human blood as distinct from the general classification of "Mammalian", is material to the prosecution and has a really important bearing in the case, the blood stained article shall be sent direct to the Chemical Examiner, who will determine which of such articles he will forward to the Serologist with the necessary sketches, etc, in sending articles for the serological test, the Superintendent of Police shall specifically ask for examination to test the source of the blood. The Serologist will, after examining the articles sent to him by the Chemical Examiner, return them with a copy of his report direct to the Superintendent of Police concerned.

Cases in which articles shall be sent to the Chemical Examiner Kasauli.

In cases where blood-stained articles form important piece of evidence the chemical examiner will select articles to be sent to the Serologist.

In some cases only stained portion of the articles may be sent.

(c) In cases of articles of blood-stained clothing, etc., the stained portion only should be cut out and forwarded for determination of the source of the blood. In the case of weapons and other solid articles the entire articles should be sent.

Medico-legal history of the case should be sent along with the articles.

(d) All articles sent should be accompanied by a complete medico-legal history of the case.

Articles to be sent direct only under the order of Police Superintendent.

(e) No articles should be forwarded direct except under the express orders of the Superintendent of Police.

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NOTE.—(1) As vegetable poisons cannot be detected in ashes it has accordingly been held useless to forward such poisons to the Chemical Examiner for detection,—vide Punjab Government letter No. 16781-Medl, dated 5th June, 1923.

(2) The Serologist has been appointed to be a Chemical Examiner to Government,—vide Government of India Notification No. 1168-Health, dated 14th October, 1924.