

R ON LAWYING

By

UDRADEVA OF KUMAON.

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

By

HYĀYA HARAPRASĀDA SHĀS

M.A., F.A.S.B.

President Asiatic Society of Bengal

self-importance makes the enjoyment of women all the more pleasant after hunting.

29, 30, 31, 32. In the matter of the intensity of pleasure no distinction is found between hunting and the enjoyment of women. The *Śāstrakāras*, however, have shown this minute difference, that in the enjoyment of women pleasure grows less with repetition (which apparently is not the case with hunting). Their causes and effects are equal in respect to the keenness of enjoyment, afforded both in union and in separation (in the case of hunting, in success and in failure). Of these, in respect to women much has been said in dramas and in rhetoric, and also in works on Erotics. Therefore it will not be treated of here. But something should be said in brief about hunting, for the diffusion of its knowledge.

33, 34, 35. The capture of birds from afar by means of hawks, and the sudden hitting by the arrows of bowmen, of moving and stationary objects, produce intense joy, which finds expression in tears, in the hair standing on the end, and in the choking of the voice. If unsuccessful the disappointment is great and it leads to needless apprehension of evil recollections of the past, a change of complexion and lamentation. These and other things happen therefore equally both in hunting and in the love of women. Therefore hunting, too, is desirable for the attainment of the three objects of life.

36, 37, 38. In an open space, with followers spread down-wind and acting in concert, the hunting of animals proves an easy success.

Five or six horsemen are quite enough for hunting rhinoceros. The horses should be quiet and well-trained in their motion. A horseman should strike the rhinoceros with small darts in quick succession on the back.

39, 40. If it turns back, then the horseman relying on the dexterity of his horse should at once run in its front;

others should hit it from behind or skilled archers should pierce it with arrows on the sides.

41. With fleet horses, expert bowmen hit an infuriated lion, sometimes in an open field and sometimes from ambushes, and kill it like a cat.

42, 43. (2) That is called hunting by snares in which animals are killed by tricking, and in which men capture fish, conches, otters, and oysters. Infinite are the means resorted to in this sort of hunting. It is used by low people, by the *Niśādas* and others.

44. But it is useful in the capturing of elephants, etc. Therefore kings should also have recourse to it as it is exceedingly profitable.

45. Practising stratagems in this is not at all to be blamed. For it has the sanction of *Vālmīki*, who described the killing of *Bāli* by such stratagem in battle :—

46. " Men capture many animals by means of various kinds of nets, traps, and nooses, or by keeping themselves concealed in a hidden place. Experts in the art of hunting also pierce with arrows animals coming towards them."

47. When, on account of their training, deer capture deer, and birds capture birds, that is also included under this head (*Sajāfi*).

48. (3) Hunting by stratagem is that in which success is attained by many, some standing in front, some behind, acting in concert, although standing apart. This is of four kinds :—

49. (a) *Bakakaryānikā* is that in which deer are hunted by the hurling of a trident or a similar weapon by two or three persons standing to the windward and shouting at the top of their voices.

50. (b) *Mśalāgnikā* is that in which animals are deceived and killed by many people standing under cover of trees and gradually coming close to each other behind them.