

(2). A copy of every license granted in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall be forthwith sent—

(a) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place, to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

7. Restriction upon import of arms, ammunition and military stores from Portuguese India A license shall not be granted for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores from Portuguese India.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power to grant a license for the import of explosives, which in the opinion of the authority granting the license, are intended in good faith for blasting purposes.

(H. D. Notification No. 266, dated the 9th February 1911.)

8. Restriction upon import of certain rifles. (1) A license shall not be granted for the import by sea or river or land—

(a) of rifles of .303 or of .450 bore or parts of or fittings for rifles of such bores or, save as otherwise provided by rule 31, of ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, or of appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.

(b) save by special order certified under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department or, so far as the district of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, in the Foreign Department, of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, of any other bore ;

(c) of any arms or ammunition into British India through the medium of the Post Office.

(H. D. Notification No. 4410, dated the 23rd July 1910.)

(2). Nothing in sub-rule (1), clause (b), shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power to grant, save as otherwise provided by rule 7, a license for the import of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the license, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

(1) The sights of guns and rifles should be regarded as parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. The sights for rifles of .303 bore fall accordingly within the restriction imposed by rule (8) (1) (a) of the Indian Arms Rules, upon the importation of rifles, or parts of such rifles, of such bore.

(H. D. letter No. 900 dated the 1st May 1911.)

(2) It has been decided that licenses shall not in future be required in the case of re-importation of rifles of certain military patterns, and that it may be left to the Customs authorities to give the necessary permission to re-import, a reference being made to the Local Government in doubtful cases. The following conditions have accordingly been laid down to govern cases of re-importation, and, subject to them, the Customs authorities have discretion to admit weapons of the classes referred to :

- (1) that the examination of the arms at the Customs House at the time of export shall be compulsory ;
- (2) that, as a general rule, export passes giving a full description of the weapons to be exported shall be obtained from the Collector of Customs by the person exporting the weapons ;
- (3) that these passes shall be accepted by the Collector of Customs as the best proof of export on the weapons being satisfactorily identified at the time of re-importation ; and
- (4) that in cases in which such export passes have not been obtained, it will rest with the Collector of Customs personally to accept such other proof of export as he may consider reasonable and proper.

(Burma Govt. Cir. No. 42, 1903.)

(3) Rifles of prohibited bores imported into India by travellers and detained by the Collector of Sea Customs should be sent at the owner's expense to the port from which he intends to leave India, there to be kept in bond until claimed by him, provided that the Customs Officer is satisfied that the importation was made in ignorance of the prohibitions in force and that the importer is a *bona fide* traveller whose stay in this country will not exceed a reasonable time.

[Home Dept. letter No. 794, dated the 26th Mch. 1908.]

9. Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into certain ports. FORM 17.

(1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 6 to 8, a license may, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), be granted for the import by sea—

- (a) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at any Presidency-town and at Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police ;
- (b) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at the ports of Calicut Karachi and Aden by the District Magistrate ;
- (c) of saltpetre or lead, at the ports of Akyab and Moulmein by the District Magistrate ; and
- (d) of sulphur in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the Government of Madras to be required in good faith for medicinal, manufacturing or agricultural purposes, in respect of the port of Tuticorin by the said Government.

(2) All arms, ammunition or military stores imported into Aden shall

be—

- (a) landed at the Abkari Pier at Tawahi only, and
- (b) removed thence by the importer to such Government warehouse as the Resident may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

10. Import of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from Madras, Rangoon or Bombay into certain ports. Save as otherwise provided by rules 6 to 8, a license for the import by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores—

- (a) from the port of Madras into the port of Tuticorin, Cochin, Bimlipatam, Coconada, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pamban or Masulipatam, or
- (b) from the port of Rangoon into the port of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyaukpau, Tavoy or Mergui,
- (c) from the port of Bombay into the port of Cochin or Mangalore, may be granted by the Magistrate of the district in which the port of import is situated.

11. Import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores, otherwise than into Ajmer-Merwara. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 6 to 8, and subject to the provisions of rule 33, sub-rule (2), a license for the import by land or river, otherwise than into Ajmer-Merwara, of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted, FORM 10

- (a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are consigned to any other place, by the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(2) Where arms belonging to any person who—

- (a) resides in a Native State in India, and
- (b) is exempted under schedule I from the necessity for taking out a license in respect of such arms,

are imported solely for the purpose of repair, the Political Agent for such State may grant a similar license, which shall also cover the re-export to such State of such arms.

(3) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported from a Native State, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the Political Agent for such State.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by road or river and consigned to a district not on the frontier of British India, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the Magistrate of the district into which they cross such frontier; and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to leave the district.

(5) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by rail, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent by the authority granting it to the railway authorities at the place to which such arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

12. Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into Ajmer-Merwara. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 6 to 8, a license for the import into the district of Ajmer-Merwara of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted— FORM IV.

- (a) under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or
- (b) under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of Bombay, provided that the ammunition is *bona fide* required for the exclusive use of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway; and that the application for such license is made by a responsible officer of the said Railway, or
- (c) by any other officer specially empowered by the Government of India in this behalf.

(2) A copy of every license granted under sub-rule (1) shall be forthwith sent to the Commissioner of the district of Ajmer-Merwara.

(3) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by rail, a copy shall be forthwith sent by the officer granting the license to the railway authorities at the place to which such arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

13. Scrutiny by railway authorities of consignments. (1) The railway authorities, to whom a copy of a license has been sent under rule 11, sub-rule (5), or rule 12, sub-rule (3), shall require the consignee to produce the original license and shall satisfy themselves—

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him correspond with the description given in such license, and
- (b) that such license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(2) Where, in any case referred to in sub-rule (1)—

- (a) the consignee fails to produce the original license, or
- (b) the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him do not correspond with the description given in such license, or
- (c) the license is not identical in substance with the copy sent to the railway authorities,

such authorities shall not deliver the consignment and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

14. Production and delivery of import licenses. (1) The consignee of arms, ammunition or military stores imported under a license shall

(a) where the consignment crosses the frontier by land or river, produce the license, within six days of such crossing, before the Magistrate of the district into which the consignment so crosses, or other officer empowered by him in this behalf; and

(b) in any case in which the consignment is imported by land or river, deliver the license, within six days of the arrival of such consignment at its destination—

(i) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of the Police, or

(ii) in any other place, to the Magistrate of the district.

(2) Every officer before whom a license is produced or to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the license; and

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Export.

15. Restriction upon export by sea of cannon and certain rifles. (1) A license shall not be granted, save by special order certified under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department or, so far as the District of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, in the Foreign Department, for the export by sea of—

(a) cannon, or

(b) save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (2) rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1), clause (b), shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power to grant a license for the export by sea of rifles, or parts of or fitting for rifles which, in the opinion of the authority granting the license, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

16. Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from and to certain ports. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 15, a license for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores may, subject to the provisions of sub-rules (2) and (4), be granted—

FORM V.

(a) at the port of any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) at the port of Calicut, Karachi or Aden, by the Magistrate of the district.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in sub-rule (3), every license granted under sub-rule (1) shall be for export either—

(a) subject to the provisions of rule 33, sub-rule (2), to such of the ports mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1), or

(b) from the port of Madras to such of the ports mentioned in rule 10 (a), or

(c) from the port of Rangoon to such of the ports mentioned in rule 10 (b), or

(d) from the port of Bombay to such of the ports mentioned in rule 10 (c), or

(e) to such other place in His Majesty's dominions outside India, as may be specified or described therein.

(3) A license may be granted at any of the ports mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1) for the export by sea of saltpetre or lead to the ports of Akyab or Moulmein.

(4) A copy of every license of the nature referred to in clause (a) (b) (c) and (d) of sub-rule (2) and in sub-rule (3) shall be forthwith sent—

(a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to any Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place, to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

17. Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from FORM VI.
certain ports to ports in Native States or foreign territory. (1) A license may be granted under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by the officers enumerated in column 1 of Schedule V from the ports mentioned in column 2 to the ports mentioned in columns 3, and subject to the conditions mentioned in column 4 in each case, for the export by sea of arms other than—

(a) cannon, or

(b) such rifles or parts of or fittings for rifles as fall within the restriction imposed by rule 15,

or for the export by sea of ammunition or military stores from any of the ports of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, or Aden—

- (i) to any port in any Native State in India, or
- (ii) subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), to any port, other than a British port, in any other foreign territory.

(2) A license shall not be granted under sub-rule (1) for export to any such port on the sea-board of Arabia as is referred to in clause (ii) of that sub-rule, other than a port in the political charge of the Resident—

- (a) at Aden,
- (b) in the Persian Gulf, or
- (c) in Turkish Arabia.

(3) A copy of every license issued under this rule for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to any port in a Native State in India or to any port in the political charge of the Resident at Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, or of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia shall be sent forthwith by the authority granting it to the Political Agent, Resident (unless the Resident at Aden be the authority granting the license), or the Political Resident concerned, and such Political Agent, Resident or Political Resident may, in his discretion, require the licensee or his agent to produce the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by such license for his inspection before permitting them or it to be delivered to the consignee.

(4) The authority granting a license under this rule shall also send a copy of such license to the agents or master of the vessel by which it is intended that the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license shall be shipped to the port of destination, and such agents or master shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless such case or package is accompanied by the original license, and shall satisfy themselves or himself—

- (a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such license, and
- (b) that such license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them or him.

(5) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (4)—

- (a) the case or package is not accompanied by the original license, or
- (b) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such license, or
- (c) the license is not identical in substance with the copy sent to them or him, such agents or master shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

18. Export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores, FORM VII
to Native States or out of Ajmer-Merwara. (1) A license for the export by
land or river—

- (a) of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place beyond the frontier of British India, or
- (b) of arms, ammunition or military stores out of the district of Ajmer-Merwara, may be granted—
 - (i) under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or
 - (ii) by the officers enumerated in column 1 of Schedule VI for the places mentioned in column 2 and subject to the conditions mentioned in column 3 in each case.

(2) A license for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to any Native State in the political charge of the Government of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab or Eastern Bengal and Assam, or of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces may be granted under the signature of a Secretary to such Government or such Chief Commissioner, respectively, or by such other officer as may be empowered by the Government of India in this behalf.

(3) Where any arms, ammunition or stores exported under a license granted under this rule are exported to a Native State, a copy of such license shall be forthwith sent to the Political Agent for such State.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by road or river, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the Magistrate of the district out of which they cross the frontier of British India; and such Magistrate may, in his discretion, require the licensee to produce them for his inspection before allowing them to leave the district.

(5) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent by the authority granting it,—

- (a) in the case of a consignment despatched from a Presidency-town or from Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, and,
- (b) in all other cases, to the Magistrate of the district from which the consignment is to be despatched.

(6) The Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the district shall forthwith send a copy to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched; and the railway authorities shall not receive

for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original license and shall satisfy themselves—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in such license, and

(b) that such license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(7) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (6)—

(a) the case or package is not accompanied by the original license, or

(b) the arms, ammunition or stores contained therein do not correspond with the description given in such license, or

(c) the license is not identical in substance with the copy sent to them,

such authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

19 Delivery of export licenses. (1) Where any arms, ammunition or military stores are exported by road or river,—

(a) the consignee, or

(b) if the arms, ammunition or stores are in charge of any person travelling with them, such person

shall, within six days of the arrival of the consignment in the district out of which it is to cross the frontier and before it so crosses, deliver the license to the Magistrate of such district or other officer empowered by him in this behalf.

(2) Every officer to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores correspond with the description given in the license, and

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Import and re-export.

19-A. Import and re-export, by sea, of arms, ammunition and military stores.—Where a vessel bound for a port other than a port in British India, calls at any port in British India in the course of its voyage, any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any passenger not exempted from liability to take out a license in respect of such possession shall be delivered by him to the Customs Collector to be detained until his departure by sea, and it shall not be necessary for such passenger to take out any license

in respect of arms, ammunition or military stores so delivered and detained.
(H. D. notification No. 4959, dated the 30th September 1910.)

19-B. Prohibition of transport by post of arms, ammunition, or military stores within the province of Burma.—The transmission by post within the province of Burma of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited.

(H. D. notification No. 2009, dated the 7th July 1911.)

(1) No license is required for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores issued to Native States from British arsenals under the orders of Government. Each consignment however should be covered by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the arsenal to the effect that it is exported by order of Government under section 1 (b) of the Act.

(For. Dept. No. 1816-I., dated the 2nd June 1890.)

(2) It is a matter of the greatest importance that effectual measures should be taken to prevent arms exported for retail sale in a Native State from getting into the hands of persons unfit to possess such weapons: but after a license for a consignment has been given, it is practically impossible to secure any control over the ultimate disposal of the arms covered by it. It is not, therefore, thought advisable that the export of rifles, guns and revolvers for sale in Native States should ordinarily be permitted, except under the restriction mentioned below.

Political officers should be instructed not to give in future certificates of their consent to intending importers of arms without first satisfying themselves that the arms are actually required for the personal use of some responsible and respectable person who would be entitled to possess them under the Arms Act rules if he were in British India. In large cantonments such as Secunderabad, Mhow, &c., it will not be practicable, and in some cases perhaps not desirable, to enforce this restriction so unreservedly as in Native States proper, but even there the local authorities should be careful in the matter of granting certificates for the import of arms; and it is presumed that in all such cantonments there will always be some control over the sale of any arms that may be imported.

(For. Dept. No. 2735-I., dated the 8th July 1889.)

Transport.

20. Prohibition of transport of arms, ammunition or military stores otherwise than under license. (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited over the whole of British India, except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license.

(2) Subject to the provisions of rule 33, nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to apply to—

(a) arms, ammunition or military stores which are covered by a license for their import or export and are being transported in accordance with such license—

(i) from the port or other place of import to the place of destination in British India;

(ii) from the place of despatch in British India to the port or other place of export;

(iii) in the port of import and re-export during transshipment.

(b) arms, ammunition or military stores transported—

- (i) by any person, licensed to possess such articles or exempted from the liability to obtain such a license, in reasonable quantities for his own use from the premises of a licensed dealer, or
- (ii) by a licensed dealer, in a case or package legibly addressed to such a person as is referred to in clause (1), in compliance with an order given by such person for the supply of such articles in reasonable quantities for his own use; or
- (c) arms and ammunition transported, in reasonable quantities for his own use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess arms or to go armed.

21. (1) Restriction upon transport of cannon and certain other articles. A license for the transport of—

- (a) cannon,
- (b) articles designed for torpedo service,
- (c) war-rockets, or
- (d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

shall not be granted save under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department or, so far as the district of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, in the Foreign Department.

(2) A copy of every license granted in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall be forthwith sent—

- (a) where the articles are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are consigned to any other place, to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

22. Transport of arms, ammunition or military stores. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 21, and subject to the provisions of rule 33, sub-rules (2) and (3) and rule 36, sub-rule (2), a license for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted—

FORM VII.

- (a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from a Presidency-town or from Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) where they are consigned from any other place, by the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated,
- (c) where they are consigned from any place in Baroda to any other place in Baroda separated therefrom by British Indian territory, by the Resident or Assistant Resident in Baroda.

(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) for transport beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it shall be forthwith sent—

(a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to any Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) where they are consigned to any other place, to the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

(3) A copy of every license granted under sub-rule (1) by the Magistrate of a district for transport within the limits of such district shall be forthwith sent to the subordinate Magistrate (if any) having authority at the place to which the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are transported by rail, a copy of the license shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the railway authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station; and the consignment shall not leave the railway premises unless the railway police or, if there are no railway police, the railway authorities have satisfied themselves that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the license.

23. Delivery of transport licenses. (1) The consignee of any arms, ammunition or military stores transported by land or river under a license *** shall deliver the license, within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination,—

(a) in any Presidency town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place, to the District Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place of destination or such other Magistrate as he may appoint for this purpose.

(2) Any officer to whom a license is delivered under sub-rule (1) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or military stores correspond with the description given in the license, and

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for, and any subordinate Magistrate, to whom a license is delivered under clause (b) of that sub-rule, shall return it to the Magistrate of the district.

(1) Although the word "transport" as used in the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, would, in a certain sense, include every movement from place to place, yet the Government of India consider that, looking to the general objects of the Act, and the difficulties which might result from construing the word in its widest sense, it is reasonable to attach to it a more restricted meaning, which it would not, perhaps be easy to define precisely, but which would certainly not include such movement as the removal of arms from a warehouse to a shop in the same

town, or the landing of arms imported. Under such restricted interpretation of the term no license is required for the removal of ammunition from one magazine and warehouse to another in the same locality.

(Home Dept. No. 38-2955 dated the 9th Nov. 1888.)

(2) In order to avoid the possibility of transport license being used more than once, the time for which such licenses are valid should invariably be entered in the proper column of the license. The time allowed, specially in the case of arms, ammunition or military stores licensed for transport through any part of British India to the frontier, should be carefully restricted to such period as may be considered reasonable.

(Home. Dept. letter No. 44—1737 dated the 23rd Sept. 1879.

(3) In the transmission of arms, ammunition and military stores from one British district to another through foreign territory the procedure prescribed is that both an export and an import license, in the regular form, should be taken out—the export license for the transmission, of the consignment to foreign territory, and the import license to cover its reconveyance into British territory.

Whenever such a case may arise a copy of the original license for export should be communicated to the Magistrate of the place to which the consignment is ultimately destined.

(For. Dept. No. 2864-I., dated the 29th June 1887.)

Manufacture and sale.

24. Manufacture, conversion, sale and keeping for sale of arms, ammunition or military stores. (1) A license—

(a) to manufacture, convert, sell or keep and sell, or

FORM XI.

(b) to keep and sell

FORM XII

any arms, ammunition or military stores may, save as otherwise provided by sub-rule (2) be granted—

(i) in any Presidency town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, or

(ii) in any other place, by the Magistrate of the district.

(2) A license—

(a) to manufacture, convert sell or keep and sell, or

FORM XIII.

(b) to keep and sell

FORM XIV.

breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles shall not be granted save—

(i) by the local Government, or

(ii) in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind.

(3) The local Government or the Commissioner in Sind may, by licenses granted by it or him under this rule, authorize selected dealers to keep and sell a specified amount of ammunition for rifles of '303 or of '450 bore:—

Provided that the licensee shall not sell from his stock to any person who does not hold—

(a) a license to possess such ammunition, or

(b) a license for the export of ball'd ammunition from a Native State granted by a Political Officer under the third proviso to the second paragraph of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3001 I.-A., dated the 27th June 1903.

(4) Every Magistrate and every Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, or, if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector may, within the local limits of his authority,—

(a) enter and inspect any premises in which arms or ammunition or military stores, including sulphur, are manufactured, converted, sold, or kept and sold, and

(b) examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition or military stores.

(1) Licensed dealers should not sell automatic repeating guns or even the ordinary pattern of repeating guns such as the Winchester unless the terms of the license cover the same. Bengal Government No. 2126, dated the 13th July 1910

(1) * * * * *

2. The Governor-General in Council is, therefore, pleased under, rule 7 of paragraph VI of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, and subsequently amended, and in supersession of Resolution No. 3129 I.-A., dated the 19th August 1901:—

(to empower * * * Vide Schedule VI.)

(2) to remit the fee of Rs 5, in the case of arms and ammunition exported for the personal use of persons of the classes mentioned in Schedule I.

Provided that the power thus conferred upon Political Officers shall not extend—

(a) to cannon; or

(b) to military stores of any kind other than sulphur; or

(c) save as hereinafter provided, to rifles of the .303 bore and of the .450 bore or

(d) save as hereinafter provided, to ball'd ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores and pattern specified in sub-head (c);

Provided secondly, that, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-head (c) of the first proviso, licenses for the export of rifles of the bores and pattern there specified may be granted to persons of the classes mentioned in Schedule I above cited, subject to the condition that the rifles must either have been in India on the 20th February 1901, or have since been imported with the special sanction of the Government of India:

Provided, thirdly, that notwithstanding anything contained in sub-head (d) of the first proviso, licenses for the export of cartridges of the nature therein specified may be granted to persons of the classes mentioned in the Notification above cited, subject to the conditions that the number of such cartridges does not exceed two hundred in any one year and that they are for the personal use of the licensees.

3. The Commissioners of Police in Madras and Bombay, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, and the other officers, to whom authority has been delegated under Rule 7 of the Arms Act Rules, will retain the power which they now possess to grant licenses under prescribed conditions for the export of arms and ammunition to the Native States; but in future no such officer may grant a license for the export to a Native State of any arms for the import of which into India a special order of the Government of India in the Home Department is required, unless the arms were in India on the 20th February 1901 or have since been imported with the special sanction of the Government of India, and are required for the personal use of persons of the classes mentioned in Schedule I. (For. Dept. resn., No. 3001 I-A., dated the 27th June 1903.)

(2) The selected dealers referred to in rule 24 (3) shall not be permitted to keep in stock at any one time more than 25000 rounds collectively of the ammunition for rifles of prohibited bores and their books will be open to inspection and their sales liable to comparison with the number of licenses for possession issued to individuals.

This 25000 rounds mentioned is not an annual quantity, but the maximum quantity of ammunition of the prohibited bores which any dealer can be permitted to hold at any one time. This quantity is the "collective total" of the three kinds of ammunition.

(Home Dept. letter No. 906, dated the 20th Feb. 1901.) and No. 5672, dated the 18th Oct. 1901.

Possession.

25. Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain others articles.

(1) A license for the possession of—

(a) cannon,

(b) articles designed for torpedo service,

(c) war-rockets, or

(d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,

shall not be granted save under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department or, so far as the district of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, in the Foreign Department.

(2) A copy of every license granted in accordance with sub-rule (1), shall be forthwith sent—

(a) where the articles are to be kept in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, to the Commissioner of Police; or

(b) where they are to be kept in any other place, to the Magistrate of the district.

26. Possession of fire-arms, ammunition or military stores Save as otherwise provided by rule 25 and rule 33, sub-rule (2) and (4), a license for the possession only of fire-arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted by the Magistrate of any district, or in the Presidency-towns or Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police.

FORM I.

FORM XV.

*Possession and Going Armed.*FORM
XVI.

27. **Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for sport, protection or display.** (1) Save as otherwise provided in rule 25 and rule 33, sub-rules (2) and (4), a license for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display may, subject to the provisions of sub-rules (4) and (5) of this rule, be granted—

(a) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police,
or

(b) in any other place, by the Magistrate of the district, provided that no license shall be granted for the possession of rifles of the .303 or .450 bore or ammunition for the same, or for going armed with such rifles, unless such rifles and ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India.

(2) A license granted under sub-rule (1) shall on countersignature—

(a) by the Commissioner, or

(b) where there are no Commissioners, by such other officer as the local Government may empower in this behalf,

be valid for such divisions or districts within the Province as he may specify.

(3) In places to which section 15 applies, a license may be granted under sub-rule (1) to the heir or successor of any person to whom arms have been presented by or under the orders of the Government, in respect of such arms.

(4) A license may be granted under sub-rule (1) for the possession of reasonable quantities of ball-d ammunition which can be fired from rifles of .303 or .450 bores to any person lawfully in possession for sporting purposes of a rifle of such bore.

(5) On every license of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1), there shall be entered the amount of ball-d ammunition which the licensee may possess during the period of twelve months next ensuing.

(1) Licenses for the possession of more than one revolver of European manufacture or magazine pistol should not be issued to a non-exempted person * * *

(2) A District Magistrate can give a license for the possession of a rifled revolver without the previous sanction of the Board of Revenue in Madras, Chief Commissioner of Coorg and of the Commissioner of a Division in other provinces.

(Home Dept., letter No. 6315-6324, dated the 13th Dec. 1901.)

(3) No officer has been authorized by Government of Madras to countersign licenses in view to give them validity for all the districts in the Presidency. The proper course is for the applicant to obtain the countersignature of the Magistrates of the various districts in which he desires his license to be in force, or to take out a fresh license for each district.

(G. O. No. 192, dated the 8th Feby. 1882)

(4) The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been authorized to countersign licenses granted by him for the city of Bombay in order to render them valid for all the districts of the Presidency.

(Notn No. 6344, dated the 14th Novr. 1892.)

(5) In order to enable persons who are already in possession of rifles of prohibited bores to obtain cartridges for their use, the Governor-General in Council has decided that they may be allowed to possess such ammunition to the extent of 200 rounds annually, for each class of rifle, subject to the condition that they should obtain a license which should be made over to the selected dealer. This provision will apply to all persons whether exempted or not, but in the case of exempted persons the license will be granted free of license fee.

(Home Dept. No. 906-912, dated the 20th Feby. 1904.)

(6) The prohibition against the possession of ammunition shall be confined absolutely to ammunition of .303 and .450 bore.

(Home Dept. No. 3495, dated the 20th Decr. 1902).

(7) Licenses under the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 should be given free of charge to all Settlement Naib Tehsildars on application made by them.

(F. C. P. No. 452, dated the 17th July 1906).

28. Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for the destruction of wild animals. Save as otherwise provided by rule 33, sub-rules (2) and (4), a license for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle may be granted by the Magistrate of any district.

FORM XVII.

29. Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for the protection of crops. Save as otherwise provided by rule 33, sub-rules (2) and (4), a license for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed or the destruction of wild animals which do injury to crops or cattle may be granted by the Magistrate of any district:

FORM XVIII.

Provided that such license—

(a) shall only be granted to *bona fide* cultivators;

(b) shall be valid only for the place or tract specified in the license by the licensing officer.

30. Going armed on a journey. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 33, sub-rules (1) and (4), a license for going armed on a journey in or through any Province may be granted—

(a) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police;

(b) in any other place, by the Magistrate of the district; or

(c) in the case of a person residing in any Native State in India, by the Political Agent for such State.

(2) Where a Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of a district receives an application for a license of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1) from any person who—

- (a) is not resident within the local limits of his authority ; or
- (b) is not personally known to him, he shall, before granting the license, ascertain—

- (i) when the applicant resides in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, from the Commissioner of Police,
- (ii) when the applicant resides in any other place in British India, from the Magistrate of the district, or
- (iii) when the applicant resides in any Native State in India, from the Political Agent for such State,

whether there is any objection to the grant of the license, unless, for reasons to be recorded, he considers this precaution to be clearly unnecessary.

No Political Officer, shall under any circumstances, issue a license in from XIX covering more than 30 armed retainers without previous reference to the local Government of the province in which the licensee proposes to travel. In the event of a local Government dissenting from the recommendation of a Political Officer not serving directly under its orders, it would still be open to him for sufficient reasons to refer the matter for the consideration of the Government of India, but armed retinues must be discouraged as much as possible.

(For. Dept. letter No. 2273-J., dated the 8th Jan. 1889).

Possession and Import or Transport.

31. Possession by dealers of certain balled ammunition with liberty to import (1) A licensed dealer authorized by the local Government or the Commissioner in Sind under rule 24, sub-rule (3), to keep and sell a specified amount of balled ammunition for rifles of '303 or of '450 bore may be permitted—

- (a) in any Presidency-town or Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place by the Magistrate of the district, to import such ammunition up to such amount.

(2) Where applications is made under sub-rule (1) for permission to import balled ammunition, the dealer shall produce his license and if permission is granted, the authority granting it shall endorse on the license the quantity of balled ammunition for which, and the date on which, such permission was granted.

Rule 32 has been cancelled H. D. Notification No. 3857, dated the 8th July 1910.

Applications for and grant of licenses.

33. Consent or previous sanction in certain cases. (1). A license, having effect beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting

it, shall not be granted for the export, import or transport of any arms, ammunition or military stores—

(a) to any Native State in India without the consent of the Political Agent for such State;

provided that the consent of such Political Agent shall not be necessary in cases where the consignee is a European subject of His Majesty and a gazetted civil or commissioned military officer and the consignment is intended for the personal use only of the consignee;

(b) to any Presidency-town or Rangoon, without the consent of the Commissioner of Police; or

(c) to any other place in British India, without the consent of the Magistrate of the district.

(d) At any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, without the consent of such Political Resident.

(2) Save by the Commissioner of Police in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, a license shall not be granted under rule 11, rule 16, sub-rule (2), clause (a), rule 22, rule 26, rule 27, rule 28, rule 29, or rule 30 in respect of any breech-loading rifle or balled ammunition without the previous sanction—

(a) in the Madras Presidency, of the Board of Revenue;

(b) in the province of Coorg, of the Chief Commissioner; or

(c) in any other place, of the Commissioner.

See notes (1) and (2) to rule 28 ante:

(3) Save as aforesaid, a license shall not be granted under rule 22 for the transport of any breech-loading rifle or balled ammunition to any place in—

(a) the North-West Frontier Province, or

(b) the Rawalpindi or the Dera Ghazi Khan or the Mianwali or the Attock District of the Punjab,

without the previous sanction—

(i) of the local Government, or

(ii) where the rifle or ammunition is transported from Sind, of the Commissioner in Sind.

(4) A license shall not be granted under rule 26, rule 27, sub-rule (1), clause (b), rule 28, rule 29 or rule 30, sub-rule (1) by any Magistrate of a district in Burma without the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

(5) The consent or previous sanction referred to in this rule may be obtained either

- (a) by the applicant for the license, or
- (b) by the officer to whom application for the grant of such license is made.

(6) Where the consent or previous sanction is sought by the officer to whom application for the grant of the license is made, he shall send a copy of the proposed license to the authority whose consent or previous sanction is required; and, on receipt of the reply of such authority, he shall either grant the license or inform the applicant that his application is refused.

34. Particulars to be stated in applications. (1) Every person who wishes to obtain a license under these rules shall apply in writing to the nearest authority empowered to grant such license and shall in such application furnish all such particulars as may be necessary to enable such license to be granted.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (1) every application for a license—

- (a) for the import by land or river,
- (b) for the export, or
- (c) for the transport

of any arms, ammunition or military stores shall specify—

- (i) the place of destination,
- (ii) the route,
- (iii) the time likely to be occupied in the journey, and
- (iv) the quantity, description, average price and purpose of each kind of arms, ammunition or stores.

(3) Where the grant of the license requires the consent or previous sanction of some other authority specified in rule 33, the application shall state whether such consent or previous sanction has been obtained and, if so, shall be supported by evidence thereof.

35. Form and language of licenses. (1) Every license shall be granted or renewed and every pass shall be granted, in the appropriate form set forth in Schedule VII and, save as therein otherwise expressly provided, the arms, ammunition or military stores specified and the persons named, in the license shall alone be covered thereby,

(2) Every such license shall be written or printed—

- (a) where it is granted in a Presidency-town or in Rangoon or where it is granted in a district and is intended for use beyond the limits of such district, in English and, if the licensing officer so directs, in the vernacular, or

- (b) where it is granted in a district and is intended for use within the limits of such district, in English or in the vernacular as the licensing officer may direct.

36. Duration and renewal of licenses. (1) Save as herein otherwise provided, every license under these rules shall, unless previously forfeited, be in force for such period and expire on such day as, subject to any restrictions or limitations imposed by the appropriate form set out in Schedule VII, the authority granting it may enter thereon.

(2) A license for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores shall not, save for special reasons to be recorded by the authority granting it, be granted for a period longer than twice the time likely to be occupied in the journey to the place of destination by the route indicated on the license.

(3) Every license may, at its expiration and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to consent or previous sanctions, be renewed by the authority who granted it.

37. Discretion and control of authorities empowered to grant licenses.

(1) Every authority empowered to grant or renew a license or to give his consent or previous sanction to such grant or renewal may, in his discretion, —

(a) refuse to grant or renew such license or to give such consent or sanction, or

(b) refer the application for orders to the Government (if any) to which he is subordinate.

(2) Every such authority shall exercise all powers and perform all duties, conferred or imposed by these rules, subject to the control of the executive authorities to whom he is subordinate.

38. Obligation to produce licenses. (1) Any person who—

(a) holds a license granted or renewed or a pass granted under these rules, or

(b) is acting under colour of such a license or pass, shall forthwith produce such license or pass upon the demand of any Magistrate or of any Police officer of a rank not below that of officer in charge of a police-station.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect the power of any authority empowered to grant or renew a license to grant or renew it upon any condition, not inconsistent with the said sub-rule, with respect to the production of such license.

Fees.

39. **Fees payable for licenses.** (1) Every license granted or renewed under these rules shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, be chargeable with the fee (if any) indicated on the appropriate form set forth in Schedule VII,

(2) where any arms, other than—

(a) cannon, or

(b) rifles falling within the prohibition contained in rule 8,

or any ammunition or military stores are imported under a license into any British port and re-exported thence and re-imported into any of the ports specified in rule 9 or in rule 10, the necessary licenses for such re-export under rule 16 and for such re-import under rule 9 or rule 10 shall be respectively chargeable with a fee of one rupee only.

(3) The Government of India may, by general or special order grant exemption from, or reduction of, the fee payable in respect of any license

No fee shall be charged in respect of the grant or renewal of a license in form VII for the export to a Native State of ammunition required for the use of a public railway or other public work.

(H. D. Notification No. 1327, dated the 13th May 1910.)

(4) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any license of the nature hereinafter referred to may, by general or special order of the local Government, be remitted or reduced :—

(a) for the import, transport or possession of sulphur in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government to be required in good faith for medicinal, agricultural, manufacturing or industrial purposes other than the manufacture of ammunition ;

(b) for the export to a Native State of ammunition required for the use of a public railway or other public work.

(c) under rule 11, to any person for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the authority granting the license to be required in good faith for the protection of person or property.

(5) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any license in form VI may be remitted, subject to the conditions stated in each case, as follows namely :—

(a) Under the signature of a Secretary to the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal in respect of ammunition exported to a Native State for the use of a public railway or other public work.

(b) by all Political Officers authorised to grant licenses in form VII, in the case of arms and ammunition exported for the personal use of persons of the classes mentioned in Schedule 1.

(6) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any license in form VII shall be remitted in the case of all licenses in that form issued by the Commissioner of Police in Madras or Bombay, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta or by the District Magistrates of Meerut and Rawalpindi.

(7) The fee payable in respect of a license in form VII granted by the District Magistrate of Malabar for export to Mahé shall be reduced to one rupee in every case in which the value of the consignment does not exceed twenty rupees.

Applications of Native chiefs for licenses under the Indian Arms Act are exempt from fees, whether the arms or ammunition are required for personal use or for State purposes.

(Bom. Govt. Resn. No. 981, dated the 8th Feb. 1891).

The applications of Native chiefs (who dwell outside British India, but who purchase ammunition in British India and export it to their own territories) for licenses are exempted from the fees usually levied.

(For Dept. No. 448-I.P., dated the 21st May 1881).

40. Fees payable for duplicates. Where a license granted or renewed under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, the authority empowered to grant such license may grant a duplicate—

(a) where the original license was granted without the payment of any fee to a cultivator or other like person, free of all fee;

(b) where such original license was granted on the payment of a fee not exceeding one rupee, on payment of a fee of the same amount; or

(c) in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee.

41. Collection and refund of fees. (1) All fees payable under rule 39 or rule 40 shall be collected by impressed stamps.

(2). The Government may, by general or special order, direct in regard to any application for a license or duplicate in respect of which a fee is payable—

(a) that the application shall be written upon an impressed stamp of a value equal to such fee and that in such case the license or duplicate shall be granted or renewed on plain paper or,

(b) that the license shall be written upon an impressed stamp, to be supplied by the applicant, of a value equal to such fee, and that in such case, the application may be written on plain paper.

(3). Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these rules has been collected and the application for the grant or renewal of a license or

duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded, upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

The Governor of Madras in Council directs that applications for licenses or duplicates of licenses in Forms XVI and XIX shall be written upon impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or duplicates, and that, in such cases, the licenses or duplicates shall be granted or renewed on plain paper. In the case of licenses in other forms, the license shall be written upon impressed stamps, to be supplied by the applicant, of value equal to such fee, and the application there for may be written on plain paper.

(Madras Govt. notification No. 173, dated the 4th March 1911.)

SCHEDULE I.—PERSONS EXEMPTED.—(Rule 3.)

1. The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the subjoined table are exempted in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

The Table.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(1). Every Maharaja, Raja, Nawab or Member of any Order of Knighthood and every person who—</p> <p>(a) holds the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, or</p> <p>(b) bears a title conferred or recognised by the Government of India, or</p> <p>(c) holds a sword granted to him in Public Darbar under the orders of the local Government or the Commissioner in Sind, or</p> <p>(d) holds a certificate received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India, by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.</p> <p>(e) is exempted from personal appearance in a Civil Court.</p>	<p>All except—</p> <p>(a) cannon,</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(c) war-rockets,</p> <p>(d) rifles of .303 or .450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India,</p> <p>and ammunition which can be fired from the same;</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,</p> <p>(f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms,</p>	<p>The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as—</p> <p>(a) the Government of India, or</p> <p>(b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 16.</p>
<p>(2). Every Member or ex-Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, the Governor of Madras or Bombay, or the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma or Eastern Bengal and Assam.*</p>	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Note.—Vide Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam Laws Act, VII of 1912.

SCHEDULE I.—*The Table*—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(3) Every Commissioned or Gazetted Officer of His Majesty's Military or Naval forces or of His Majesty's Indian Marine Service, every commissioned native officer of the Imperial Service Troops in active service, every member of the Imperial Cadet Corps, every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier or sailor in the service of His Majesty, every enrolled volunteer and such officers, of the Police (including officers subordinate to the Criminal Intelligence Department), Forest, Postal, Telegraph, Jail, Medical, Salt, Opium, Excise and Agricultural Departments, as the local Government may, by general or special order, direct ;</p>	<p>All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of .303 or .450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same ; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.</p>	<p>The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 16.</p>

Provided that a native soldier while absent from his regiment on leave, shall be exempt only in respect of such arms and ammunition as may be covered by a pass granted to him by his commanding officer.

Explanation—The term "soldier" as used in this clause does not include a "reservist."

SCHEDULE I.—*The Table*—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(4) Every Justice of the Peace, every Deputy Collector, every officer salaried or honorary of the Judicial service of a rank not below that of a Magistrate of the third class, Munsif, or Judicial Myook, every gazetted officer of the Provincial Service of the Survey of India or of the Geological Survey and every Officer of the Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Assistant Engineer.</p> <p><i>Explanation</i>—In the Madras Presidency the word "Munsif" applies to "District Munsifs" appointed under the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.</p>	<p>All except—</p> <p>(a) cannon,</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(c) war-rockets,</p> <p>(d) rifles of .303 or .450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same ;</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition,</p> <p>(f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.</p>	<p>The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as—</p> <p>(a) the Government of India, or</p> <p>(b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 16.</p>
<p>(5) Every native officer, warrant officer and non-commissioned officer retired from His Majesty's Indian Forces and every retired commissioned native officer of the Imperial Service Troops who—</p> <p>(a) is an receipt of a pension as such, or</p> <p>(b) not being in receipt of such a pension, has been recommended for exemption by his Commanding Officer by entry recorded on his discharge certificate, and such pensioned officers of the Civil Departments as the local Government may, by general or special order, direct.</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Ditto</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>
<p>(5-A) Every retired Indian Officer of the Supply and Transport Corps reserve.</p>	<p>The sword issued free to him by Government prior to his retirement.</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Those contained in Sections 13, 15 and 16.</p>

SCHEDULE I.—*The Table*—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(6) Every pensioned Gurkha officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces residing in British India.	Kukris	All.
(7) Every revenue official and postal runner in any frontier or wild district where his superior departmental officer directs him to carry arms on duty.	Such arms as his superior departmental officer may direct him to carry.	...	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
(8) Such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorized by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms.	Such arms as the Superintendent of Geological Survey may direct him to possess or carry.	...	Ditto.
(9) Every Consul, Consular Agent, duly accredited Vakil or Agent of any Native State in India.	All, except— (a) cannon (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of .303 or .450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.	The arms or ammunition carried or carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Ditto.
(10) The holder for the time being of the office of Diwan of Idar in the Mahi Kanta Agency, or of Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.			Ditto.
(11) Maharaja Deb Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, ex-prime Minister of Nepal, residing at Mussoorie.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
(12) General Khadga Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, residing at Saugor.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

SCHEDULE I.—*The Table*—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions, and directions.
(13) Every European or East Indian subject of His Majesty, every Armenian and every European or American who is not a natural born or naturalized subject of His Majesty, only so long as he is temporarily residing or travelling in India.	All, except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of .303 or 450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.	In addition and without prejudice to the foregoing proviso and restriction, any person possessing fire-arms in Burma without license in virtue of this exemption shall annually register them— (a) where they are possessed in Rangoon, in the office of the Commissioner of Police, and (b) in any other case in the office of the District Magistrate, on or before such date as the local Government may, by general or special order, direct. This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the local Government or the Political Agent, as the case may be.	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
(14) Every ruling Prince or Chief, and such members of the families of high officials of a ruling Prince or Chief as the local Government or Political Agent may designate, on the occasions of his or their entering or residing in British India with his or their retinues, to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the Political Agent under the special or general orders of— (a) the Government of India, or (b) the local Governments in respect of Princes or Chiefs whose political relations are with those Governments, respectively, and all officials of such Princes or Chiefs passing through British India on duty.	Ditto ...	This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the local Government or the Political Agent, as the case may be.	Ditto

SCHEDULE I. --The Table--contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions, and directions.
<p>(15) (a) Every landholder or member of a Municipal Board or Committee, being of approved loyalty and good position and designated in any list issued in this behalf by the local Government.</p> <p>(b) Every Malikana-holder in the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency.</p> <p>(c) Every person of Coorg race and every jumma tenure-holder in Coorg who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties.</p> <p>(d) Every person who holds fire-arms presented to him by the Government of Burma.</p>	<p>All, except—</p> <p>(a) cannon,</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(c) war-rockets,</p> <p>(d) rifles of .303 or .450 bore, other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same,</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition ;</p> <p>(f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.</p>	<p>The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as—</p> <p>(a) the Government of India, or</p> <p>(b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 16.</p>
<p>(16) Save in the Punjab, every head of a village, ghatwal, dighwar or other rural police officer,</p>	<p>Such arms as the local Government may notify to be necessary for the discharge of his police duties.</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Ditto</p>
<p>(17) Every subject of the Baroda or Indore State, or of any State or jagir in the Bundelkhand Agency who may transport arms or ammunition across any part of British India from one part of the territory of such State to another part of the territory of the same State under a license granted by the Resident or Assistant Resident of Baroda, or Resident at Indore or the Political Agent or his Assistant, respectively.</p>	<p>Such arms or ammunition as may be covered by his license.</p>	<p>...</p>	<p>Ditto</p>

SCHEDULE I.—*The Table*—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>18 The following persons and their retainers, namely—</p> <p>(a) the ancient Zamindars and poligars of the Madras Presidency; and the Mahant of Tirupati, in the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency;</p> <p>(b) the Dekkhan and Southern Mahrata Country Sardars, Sardars of Gujrat, such of the Mehwasi Chiefs of the Khandesh District, and such members of the Talpur family of Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate;</p> <p>(c) the great Zamindars of Bengal & Eastern Bengal and Assam;</p> <p>(d) the great Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab;</p> <p>(e) Shan Sawbwas and other native Chiefs in Burma;</p> <p>(f) the Zamindars of the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces;</p> <p>(g) Such nobles and high officials of the Baroda State as the Government of India may designate;</p> <p>(h) such nobles and high officials of the Hyderabad State as the Government of India may designate;</p> <p>(i) such officials of the Paigah Nobles and the larger Jagirdars of the Hyderabad State, as may be authorized by the Resident to carry arms when travelling on duty from one part of the territory to another part of the same territory.</p>	<p>All except—</p> <p>(a) cannon,</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(c) war-rockets,</p> <p>(d) rifles of .303 or .450 bore, other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same;</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition;</p> <p>(f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.</p>	<p>This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the local Government may make regarding—</p> <p>(a) the persons to be included in this category, and</p> <p>(b) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case;</p> <p>(c) the purposes for which such arms may be carried.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 16.</p>

SCHEDULE I.—*The Table*—contd.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(19) (a)—The Oudh retainers of His Highness Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh, K.C.S.I., Bahadur, of Kapurthala, Raja-i-Rajagan.	All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service,	This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the local Government may make, regarding—	Those contained in sections 13 to 16.
(b) The retainers of the following nobles in the United Provinces—	(c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of .303 or .450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India,	(a) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case ;	
Raja Mahendra Man Singh of Bhadawar.	and ammunition which can be fired from the same ;	(b) the purposes for which such arms may be carried.	
Raja Rup Sah of Jagamanpur.	(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition ;		
Raja Ram Singh, C.I.E., of Rampura.	(f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.		
Raja Sardar Singh, Bahadur, of Katehra.			
His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., of Benares.			
Raja Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga.			
Raja Balwant Singh, C.I.E., of Awa.			
Maharaja Sir Bhagwati Parshad Singh, K.C.I.E., of Balrampur.			
Raja Kishen Kumar of Sahaspur Bilari.			
Kunwar Rukmangad Singh of Katiari.			
Rajah Ram Pertab Singh of Manda.			
Maharani Jagdamba Debi of Ajudhiya.			
Shahzada Basdeo Singh, residing in the Rae Bareilly District.			
(c) The retainers of—			
Raja Raghoji Rao of Deor in the Central Provinces ;			
the Prince of Arcot.			

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(20). The undermentioned persons belonging to the Bhavnagar State Imperial Service Lancers while temporarily residing or travelling in British India—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kot Daffedar Hanubhai Ranchodji. 2. Daffedar Mangalsinh Sheoprasad. 3. Daffedar Kasalsinh Mulubha. 4. Farrier Jehangirkhan Chhotukhan. 5. Farrier Ismail Govind. 6. Farrier Shekh Abdul Khan Shekh Husen. 7. Sowar Ramprasad Matadin. 8. Sowar Kirpalsinh Badlue-sinh. 9. Sowar Jetubhai Kala. 10. Sowar Nathubhai Madar-sinh. <p>(21). Every British officer in Staff, departmental and regimental employ, every officer of the Native Indian Land forces holding a commission from His Majesty the King-Emperor, every enrolled member of a Volunteer Corps and every Warrant Officer or Staff Sergeant of a British Unit of the Army (including a Staff Sergeant or Warrant Officer who is an instructor of a Volunteer Corps).</p> <p><i>Explanation.</i> The term "commission" as used in this clause does not include a commission conferring honorary rank.</p>	<p>The swords of honour presented to them by His Highness the Thakorsahib of Bhavnagar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late War.</p> <p>Single barrel rifles of 303 bore required for match-shooting purposes.</p>	<p>...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted. 2. The rifle shall be sighted to a range of over 1000 yards. 3. The rifle shall in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and enrolled Volunteers become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs. 4. The owner shall at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps, senior officer or Head of Department to which he belongs, to the effect that, in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and enrolled volunteers, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps and in the case of Staff and departmental officers will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment. 5. This exemption shall in the case of enrolled volunteers cease to have effect on the owner leaving the Volunteer force. <p>Provided that, if he departs from India immediately after so leaving, he may take the weapon with him.</p> <p>6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted, provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such.</p>	<p>Those contained in section 15.</p> <p>All.</p>

(2). While the object of adding the proviso in the third column of schedule I, was to give Local Governments general power of imposing restrictions, it was not intended to oblige them to define the number of arms which may be held to be reasonable in each case but only to give them the power to do so whenever it might be deemed necessary.

It is accordingly within the power of a Local Government in making an exemption to limit its application so as to include firearms, and where firearms are included, to specify not only their number but also their description.

(Home Dept. letter No. 3079, dated the 19th November 1900).

(3). The addition of the words "sections 14, 15 and 16 of," in the last column of schedule I, leaves the exempted classes and persons free to possess arms and ammunition, to go armed and to transport arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities. But the exempted classes and personages will not be free to sell, to manufacture, or to transport arms and ammunition without a license, save in so far as they are authorized to transport arms, etc., under the present rule 20.

(Home Dept. O. M. No. 519-528, dated the 6th March 1879).

(4). Clause (1) The exemption under clause (1) (b) does not extend to Khan Sahib Makhdum Karam Hussain of Rangpur, Muzaffargarh District.

(Home Dept. Notification No. 5204, dated the 4th November 1910).

The exemptions under clause (1) (c) do not extend to Pirbaksh *walad* Khan Mahomed Shar of Kashmir taluka in the Upper Sind Frontier District, and to Kazi Fazal Allah of Tata.

(Home Dept. Notns. No. 3423 dated 1st July 1910. and No. 2071, dated the 29th April 1908).

(5) Clause (3)—Definitions.—(Vide Indian Army Act, VIII of 1911, Page 11).

(1) "British Officer" means a person holding a commission in His Majesty's land forces :

(2) "Native Officer" means a person commissioned, gazetted or in pay as an officer holding a Native rank in His Majesty's Indian forces :

(3) "Warrant Officer" means a person appointed, gazetted or in pay as a Native Warrant Officer in His Majesty's Indian force :

(4) "Non-Commissioned officer" means a person attested under this Act holding a Native non-commissioned rank in His Majesty's Indian forces, and includes an acting non-commissioned officer :

(5) "Officer" means a British Officer or Native Officer, but does not include a warrant officer or non-commissioned officer :

(6) "Commanding Officer" where used in any provision of this (Army) Act with reference to any separate portion of His Majesty's forces or to any department, means the British Officer whose duty it is under the regulations of the Army, or, in the absence of any such regulation, by the custom of the service to discharge with respect to that portion of the force or that department the functions of commanding officer in regard to matters of the description referred to in that provision :

(6) A native of India holding the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army is included within the term Military forces.

(Home Dept. letter No. 2064, dated the 7th June 1905).

(7) The Government of India have been pleased to approve of native officers retaining fusils and smooth-bore weapons purchased from the Ordnance Department, which, under the regulations hitherto in force, were required to be returned when no longer needed for personal use or when leaving India.

(Army Dept. No. 429 B., dated 11th February 1908).

(8) PARAS. 686—693, ARMY REGULATIONS, INDIA, VOL. II.

Private arms of native troops.

686. An Indian Officer of the Indian army is allowed, without a license or pass, from his C. O., to carry or possess, for his personal use arms and ammunition to the extent and under the restrictions prescribed in schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

An Indian soldier is allowed without a license, to carry or possess for his personal use :—

- one gun or pistol ;
- one sword, dagger or knife ;

twenty cartridges or an equivalent quantity of powder, bullets or shot, and caps, subject to the following restrictions :—

- (a) he must be of good character ;
- (b) the fire-arm shall not be of a class superior to that of the fire-arms in use in the native army, nor a rifle of '303" bore, nor a rifle of '450" bore imported subsequently to the 11th September 1906, and ball ammunition may not be possessed which can be fired from a '303" rifle ;
- (c) the possession of any arms or ammunition, to which these rules apply must be immediately reported, and their description entered in the private arms register to be maintained by each unit, extracts from which must be sent with the man's documents when transferred to another unit. Such arms and ammunition must be lodged in the armoury while the soldier is with his unit ;
- (d) he shall immediately report to his superior officer the loss of any such arms or ammunition ;
- (e) when proceeding on furlough, he shall obtain a pass from his O. C. which he must produce on his return, together with the arms to which it relates, to the O. C. who will satisfy himself that the arms have not been changed. Failure to produce the arm and pass will be punished by the deprivation of a pass for one year, which should be communicated to the Magistrate or Political officer concerned for necessary action. If a soldier so absent, is found in possession of arms and ammunition not covered by such a pass, he will be made over to the military authorities for trial. A pass shall not be required for the regimental sword of an Indian officer, or mounted soldier proceeding on furlough, if permission to carry it is entered on his furlough certificate.

687. An Indian officer or soldier shall not purchase arms unless—

- (i) he has been furnished by competent authority with a written permission specifying the period of which it is valid ;
- (ii) the arms are purchased from a person entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), to possess or to sell arms ; and
- (iii) the arms so purchased by him and the arms already possessed by him do not exceed the amounts authorised by these rules.

Note.—Competent authority in the case of a native officer or soldier is his commanding officer and in the case of a reservist, the officer commanding the reserve centre.

(G. G. O. Army Dept. No. 1244 B., dated the 5th December 1906).

688. An Indian officer or soldier shall not, unless authorised by competent authority, give or otherwise transfer any rifle, to which these rules apply, to any native whose home is situated near or beyond the N.-W. frontier.

689. Every pass shall be granted by the O. C. who shall not delegate his authority. It shall contain—

- (a) a full description of the arms with a record of their distinctive marks, and ammunition authorised by the pass ;
- (b) the parentage, religion, class, tribe and home of the holder of the pass ;
- (c) a pass shall not be granted to an applicant whose home is situated beyond the N.-W. frontier, unless he shall have obtained from his clansmen in the regiment and deposited security to the full trans-frontier value, for the return of any fire-arm which it is proposed to take away. The Bde. Comdr. shall decide what is the full trans-frontier value of any fire-arm.

690. Whenever an Indian soldier, at the time of his being transferred to the Reserve, wishes as a Reservist to possess arms and ammunition for his personal use, the magistrate of the district in which he resides, will grant him a license free of license fee, provided that the application therefor is submitted through, and is recommended by, the Officer Commanding the applicant's late regiment or battery.

In the case of an Indian Reservist applying for a license at any time after joining the Reserve, the magistrate of the district will grant the license, free of license fee, on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Reserve Centre to which the Reservist is attached.

In all cases licenses will be renewed, free of license fee, on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Reserve Centre.

Should a magistrate not feel justified in issuing a license to a Reservist, or in renewing a Reservist's license his decision, will be communicated to the officer through whom the application was submitted, for such action as the latter may wish to take.

Offences under the Arms Act and Rules committed by reservists will be dealt with in the ordinary manner under that Act by the magistracy.

Every soldier before transfer to the reserve, and every reservist before returning home after training, shall be warned by his C. O. that he must report the loss or theft of any arms covered by his license to the nearest police station, as required by the conditions printed on the license form.

691. Where a fire-arm for which security has been deposited and a pass granted, is not returned, the security shall be forfeited and the clansmen of the defaulter shall for such period not exceeding two years, as the O. C. may fix, be precluded from taking fire-arms on furlough. All such cases shall be immediately reported to the Divl. Comdr.

692. The magistrate or political officers of the district in which the pass-holder intends to reside shall be forthwith informed of the issue of a pass by the O. C. the corps in the case of a soldier proceeding on furlough. When passes are cancelled or withdrawn the magistrate or political officer concerned must be so informed.

693. Officers, soldiers and reservists on leaving the army, cannot be granted passes under these regulations, and any passes in their possession must be withdrawn from them. A retired officer who is in receipt of a pension as such, or who not being in receipt of such a pension, is, on leaving the service under creditable circumstances, exempted by his O. C. by entry recorded on his discharge certificate (I. A. F. Y. 1949), alone continues exempt from the provisions of sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to the same extent as when in the Army. A soldier possessing at the time of discharge, a weapon requiring a license under the Indian Arms Act, shall be warned, if his home is situated within the limits of British India, that he must obtain, through his O. C., a license from the magistrate of the district where he proposes to reside : and if his home is situated beyond those limits, that he must obtain through his O. C., an export license from the Foreign Department. No export license will be granted to a trans-border tribes-man except for arms certified by his O. C. to have been brought by him from his home on enrolment.

(9) The Government of India have ruled that a native soldier on leave is restricted to the maximum quantity of arms and ammunition prescribed by Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 686. If the quantity covered by the pass granted by his commanding officer is less than the prescribed maximum, a native soldier on leave may only purchase, and dealers may only sell to him, additional arms and ammunition up to that maximum and then only with the written permission of his commanding officer. No license will be granted to a native soldier, by the magistrate or other authority invested with the power to license, for any other arms or ammunition.

(I. A. O. No. 92, dated the 14th Feb. 1910.)

(10) In order to provide for closer control over the possession of arms by such soldiers on leave, the Government of India have decided to modify the rules under the Arms Act by the addition of a proviso to paragraph I, clause (3); to the effect that a native soldier, while absent from his regiment on leave, shall be exempt only in respect of such arms and ammunition as may be covered by the pass granted to him by his Commanding Officer. If a soldier, so absent, is found to be in possession of arms and ammunition not covered by such a pass, he should be made over to the military authorities to be dealt with under the military law, instead of being prosecuted under the provision of the Indian Arms Act.

3. So far as native reservists are concerned, the Government of India have decided to exclude them altogether from the benefits of the exemption enjoyed by them under the orders contained in the Home Department letter No. 758, dated the 3rd June 1903. * * * In future whenever a native soldier, on joining the reserve, wishes to possess arms and ammunition for his personal use he should obtain a license, which should be issued and renewed free of license fee, by the magistrate of the district in which he resides. The application for the initial grant of the license should be submitted through the reservist's late Commanding Officer, who should endorse thereon his recommendation as to whether the license should be granted or refused. In the event of a magistrate not feeling justified in issuing a license to a reservist, he should communicate his decision, with his reasons, to the Commanding Officer, for such action as the latter officer may wish to take. Offences under the Arms Act and Rules committed by reservists of the native army will be dealt with in the ordinary manner under that Act by the magistracy. These orders should be held to be applicable in the case of reservists who are already in possession of arms on the authority of the passes issued by their respective Commanding Officers, and who will now receive letters of recommendation for the grant of license by the District Magistrates in whose jurisdiction they are residing.

(Home Dept. letter No. 781, dated the 26th February 1909).

(11). A reservist should be required to obtain a license in form XIX, under Rule 30, if he goes with his arms beyond the area for which his license is valid under rule 27 (1) and (2). No fee should be realised from reservists for a license in form XIX.

(Home Dept. No. 571, dated the 10th March 1911.)

(12). In connection with the orders conveyed in the Home Department letter No. 781 dated the 26th February 1909, questions have been raised as to (1) whether it is the intention that a native soldier on leave should not be eligible to obtain a license for arms and ammunition in respect of which he is not exempt; (2) whether the pass to be granted by the Commanding Officer would relate only to arms and ammunition which the soldier possessed at the time when he went on leave, or whether it would extend to arms and ammunition which he might subsequently purchase; and (3) whether dealers will be at liberty to sell arms and ammunition up to the amount covered by such a pass.

2. With reference to the first question, I am to invite attention to paragraphs 686-693 of the Army Regulations, India, Volume, II, and to explain that although there is nothing in the Arms Act and Rules to render a native soldier on leave ineligible for a license for arms and ammunition other than those covered by the pass granted by his Commanding Officer, yet since the possession or obtaining of such arms constitutes a breach of the Army regulations quoted, it is desirable that such applications for license should invariably be refused by District Magistrates and other authorities invested with the power to license. I am to request that all licensing authorities may be instructed in this sense.

3. As regards the second question, I am to say that the Commanding Officer's pass is intended to cover only those arms which were in the soldier's possession at the time of his quitting his regiment on leave and that the pass does not cover arms purchased subsequently. That this is the intention is clear from paragraph 686 (e) of the Army Regulations, India Volume II, which requires the Officer Commanding to satisfy himself, on the soldier's return from leave, that the arms covered by the pass have not been changed. Under Army Regulations, India, Volume, II, paragraphs, 686, 687, (i) and (iii), a soldier is restricted to a certain maximum quantity of arms and ammunition, and if the quantity covered by the pass granted by his Commanding Officer on his proceeding on leave is less than that the prescribed maximum, he may only purchase additional arms and ammunition up to that maximum with the written permission of "competent authority," i.e., his Commanding Officer. From this it follows that the reply to the third question is that dealers cannot sell arms or ammunition to native soldiers on the strength of the Commanding Officer's pass up to the quantity specified therein unless a special authorisation is produced for each such purchase.

(Home Dept. letter No. 3594—3502, dated the 29th September 1909.)

(13). Volunteers like other privileged persons, are exempted from the operation of the prohibition and directions contained in section 13 to 16 of the Arms Act, because Government places confidence in them, and not with reference to the arms which as Volunteers they must have and which are protected by section I (b) of the Act. Individuals, who commit breaches of the rules by having in their possession a larger number of arms than is allowed by the orders of the Bombay Government under rule I (3), [clause (3) of Schedule I] or who infringe the provision of section 21 of the Act by delivering arms into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that he is legally entitled to possess then render themselves liable to punishment.

(Home Dept. letter No. 1063, dated the 12th July 1895.)

(14). Clauses (3) and (5).—The following class of officers are exempt :—

Madras—

- a. Superintendent of Jails and Jailors.
- b. All police officers of and above the rank of Police Sub-Inspector.
- c. Superintendents, Inspectors of Post offices and Mail overseers.
- d. All Gazetted officers of the Forest Department, Forest Rangers and Foresters.
- e. All Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors of the Salt and Abkari Department.

(G. O. No. 2014, dated the 26th October 1892.)

This order lays down also the classes of officers who are required to carry arms for the performance of their duty within the meaning of section I (b) of the Indian Arms Act and the occasions or kinds of duty at which such carrying of arms is necessary.

The officers thus authorized and the occasions when the carrying of arms is permissible, are :—

- a. Deputy Jailors and Warders of all grades in the Jail Department when on actual duty.
- b. Head Constables and Constables in the Police Department, when escorting

prisoners or treasure, when any serious breach of the peace occurs or is anticipated, and when they visit villages on beat duty at night or patrol high roads. Ghat Talaries.—When they assist the regular police in guarding road and hill passes.

- c. Sub-Inspectors, petty officers and peons in the Salt and Abkari Department, while—
 - i. Forming part of a treasure escort.
 - ii. On preventive duty, and when they apprehend any resistance (with the previous order in writing of the Inspector of the Circle).
 - d. Petty officers and peons in the Salt and Abkari Department while on treasury, platform or line guard duty.
 - e. And all Civil pensioners who, when in service, were exempt.
- (Madras Govt. Notns. Nos. 432, dated the 26th October 1892, 53 dated the 31st June 1893, 1774, dated the 14th Oct. 1907 and No. 521, dated the 8th Novr. 1906).

Bengal.—

- (1). All officers of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department of and above the rank of an Inspector serving in the Administration of the Government, of Bengal,
- (2). All Salt officers employed under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, (This clause was substituted for the original clause (2), by notification No. 1557 J. D. dated 22nd June, 1909.)
- (3). All Excise Officers actually drawing Rs. 100 or upwards, per mensem.
- (4). All pensioned officers of the above departments who were exempt before retirement.

(Notification No. 3030, dated the 16th November 1900)

The following officers of the Police, Forest, Postal and Jail Departments.

Police Dept.—Police Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector.

Forest Dept.—Forest Rangers and Officers of superior rank.

Postal Dept.—All Superintendents of Post Office, and officers of higher rank and all Post Masters, Deputy Post Masters, Assistant Post Masters whose minimum pay is not less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

Jail Dept.—Officers of and above the rank of jailor.

Following pensioned officers :—

Police Dept.—Inspectors of Police and officers of higher rank.

Forest Dept.—Extra-Assistant Conservators of Forests and officers of higher rank.

Following officers in respect of such arms as they carry for protection in the execution of their duty :—

Police Dept.—Police Officers below the rank of Sub-Inspectors.

Forest Dept.—Forest guards, Foresters and Forest Rangers.

(Notification Nos. 211 and 212 P. dated the 14th June 1908).

United Provinces :—

All native Gazetted Officers of the Opium and Telegraph Departments ;

All Police Officers above the rank of Head Constable, 1st grade ;

All Forest Officers of and above the rank of Ranger ;

All Gazetted Post Office officials ;

All Darogahs of the Jail Department, and

All Officers of the Northern India Salt Department of and above the rank of Inspector.

(G. O. Nos. 1511, dated the 2nd June 1891, 2147, dated the 27th July 1891, 2329, dated the 14th Augt. 1891, 1418, dated the 1st June 1893, and 471, dated the 28th Feb. 1893.)

All Assistant Commissioners of Excise and Excise Inspectors,

(G. O. No. 3055, dated the 30th September 1908).

Indian officers holding the appointment of Civil Surgeons

(G. O. No. 441 dated the 9th February 1909).

The term "Assistant Engineers" in clause (4) includes "Honorary Assistant Engineers."

(G. O. No. 3022 dated the 12th Oct. 1907).

Honorary Munsifs are exempt under clause (4).

(G. O. No. 2974 dated the 20th Sept. 1905).

Postal employes who are authorised by, or under the authority of, the Post Master General to carry arms when on duty are covered by section 1 (b) of the Arms Act, and are exempt from the necessity to take out licenses for such arms.

The Post Master General will furnish the Magistrate of each district, with a list of the postal employes in the district whom he has authorised to carry arms in the course of their

duty, or of offices the incumbents of which are so authorised. He will also specify in the list the weapons authorised in each case, and the circle within which it may be carried.

(G. O. No. 3389, dated the 23rd November 1896).

All pensioned officers of the Opium, Telegraph, Northern Indian Salt Revenue and other Civil Departments who were exempt before retirement;

also all pensioned officers of the Forest Department above the rank of Ranger.

(G. O. No. 1511, dated the 2nd June, No. 2329, dated the 14th August 1891 and No. 1418 dated the 1st June 1893).

A Military Hospital Assistant is exempt after retirement

(G. O. No. 213 dated the 28th June 1900.)

Punjab.—

The following officers of the Police, Forest, Postal, Telegraph, Jail, Medical, Salt, Opium and Excise Departments.

*Police Department	...	All Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Police.
Forest	...	Forest Rangers and officers of superior rank.
Postal	...	All Superintendents of Post Offices, Post Master, Deputy Post Masters and Assistant Post Masters whose appointments are notified by the Director General of Post Offices in the <i>Gazette of India</i> and such other Postal officials as may from time to time be specified by the Post Master General, Punjab, by order in writing on this behalf.
Telegraph	...	Officers of and above the rank of Telegraph Masters.
Jail	...	All Jailors, Deputy Jailors and 1st grade Assistant Jailors.
Medical	...	All Officers holding the appointment of Civil Surgeon.
Salt	...	Officers of and above the rank of Inspector.
Excise	...	Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

(G. O. No. 1680 dated the 24th October 1910.)

All pensioned officers of the Civil Department who when employed, were exempt from certain prohibitions and restrictions contained in the Indian Arms Act under the notification of the Punjab Government, No. 1639, dated 20th November 1909, or would have been so exempt had that notification been in force during their active service, shall continue to be exempt to the same extent as they were before retirement.

(Notification Nos. 1639 and 1640 dated the 20th November 1909).

All pensioned Excise Darogahs shall be exempt to the extent permitted by the Schedule referred to above.

(Notification No. 1816 dated the 24th October 1910).

*NOTE.—Each District Superintendent of Police shall maintain a list of arms held without a license by the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors serving under his orders.

(Punjab Police Rules.)

An officer of the Civil Department whose exemption was published in notification No. 1640, dated 20th November 1909 shall not possess or carry arms or ammunition in excess of the quantity covered by a written pass or permit signed by his superior officer.*

* In the case of Police Department		Superintendent of Police.
" Forest	"	Deputy Conservator of Forests.
" Postal	"	Superintendent of Circle.
" Telegraph	"	
" Jail	"	Superintendent of Jail.
" (a)	"	
" Salt	"	Assistant Commissioner, Northern Indian Salt Revenue.
" Excise	"	Deputy Commissioners or higher departmental officials.

(a) Note.—Medical officers holding the rank of Civil Surgeons are exempt.

(Notification No. 40, dated the 9th January 1911).

A pensioner whose exemption was published in notification No. 1640, dated the 20th November 1909, shall not possess or carry arms or ammunition in excess of the quantity covered by a written pass or permit signed by the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which he resides,

(G. O. No. 1680, dated the 24th October 1910.)

North-West Frontier Provinces.

Police Department.—All Inspector and Sub-Inspectors of Police.

Forest Department.—Forest Rangers and officers of superior rank.

Postal Department.—All Superintendents of Post Offices, Post Masters, Deputy Post Masters and Assistant Post Masters, whose appointments are notified by the Director General of Post Offices in the *Gazette of India* and, such other postal officials as may from time to time be specified by the Post Masters General, Punjab N. W. F. Province by order in writing on this behalf.

Telegraph Department.—Officers of and above the rank of Telegraph Masters.

Jail Department.—All Jailors, Deputy Jailors and 1st grade Assistant Jailors.

Medical Department.—All Officers holding the appointment of Civil Surgeon.

Salt Department.—Officers of and above the rank of Inspector.

Excise Department.—All Excise Daroghas.

(Notification No. 25, dated the 1st April 1910.)

All pensioned officers of the Civil Department who, when employed, were exempt under Notification No. 25, dated 1st April 1910, or would have been so exempt had that notification been in force during their active service, shall continue to be exempt to the same extent as they were before retirement.

(Notification No. 26, dated the 1st April 1910.)

Central Provinces :—

1. All Police Officers not below the rank of Head Constable.

2. All Jail Officers not below the rank of Jailor.

3. All Excise Officers not below the rank of Inspector.

4. (a). Officers of the Forest Department not below the rank of Deputy Ranger.

(b). Foresters, Forest Muharrir, and Forest Guards (in respect of swords),

5. The following officers of the Postal Department, viz :—

(a). Superintendents of Post Offices.

(b). Inspectors of Post Offices.

(c). Mail Overseers, Camp peons of Deputy Post Masters General and Superintendents of Post Offices, village Postmen and Chaukidars (in respect of swords).

In accordance with the suggestion from the Deputy Post Master General, the Chief Commissioner has not exempted mail peons and mail overseers. But the Deputy Commissioners will grant licenses free of charge to any of these officials on whose behalf the Deputy Post Master General may apply.

If any individual of class (c) requires more than a sword, the Deputy Post Master General may apply to the Deputy Commissioner of the District for a license for what may seem to him necessary, and the Deputy Commissioner concerned will give it free of cost).

(Notns. No. 3086, dated 4th July 1891 and No. 6931, dated the 20th July 1901).

Coorg.—Forest officers of and above the rank of Rangers.

(Notification No. 25 dated the 1st November 1897).

(15). Clause (5).—The words "all pensioned officers of the native army" include Non-Commissioned Officers of the Native Army, and pensioned officers of the Imperial Service Troops.

(Home Dept. letter No. 1779, dated the 4th November 1881).

(16). A pensioned Army Hospital Assistant and a pensioned Dafadar of a Bengal Cavalry are exempt within the meaning of clause (5).

(Home Dept. letters No. 1502, dated the 6th June 1900 and

No. 1225, dated the 3rd March 1901).

(17). Indian officers holding the appointment of Civil Surgeon, who are not members of the Indian Medical Service are also exempt under this clause.

(U. P. No. 441-VI-261, dated the 9th February 1909).

(18). Clause (13)—The words "and Europeans" have been added after the words "Americans" as it seemed right that Europeans travelling in India should be exempted just as Americans are.

(Home Dept. O. M. No. 17,519,528, dated the 6th March 1879).

(19). Indo-Portuguese as a class are not East Indians within the meaning of this clause.

(Home Dept. letters No. 140, dated 29th Jan. 1884 and No. 778, dated 23rd April 1891).

(20). In order to determine in what cases Americans and Europeans not being British born subjects of His Majesty, should be held to be exempted persons, the Government of India have decided that all Americans and Europeans who are not natural born or naturalized

subjects of His Majesty are exempted persons only so long as they are temporarily residing or temporarily travelling in India but they cease to be exempted when they have settled in India or have no intention of leaving India.

(Home Dept. letter No. 122, dated the 13th January 1908).

The Government of India have ruled that all Europeans who have not adopted an Indian domicile are entitled to be benefit of the exemption granted by clause (13) of Schedule I and that a person who is exempted, under clause (3) in his capacity as a volunteer does not forfeit that exemption by reason of the fact that he may not be eligible for exemption under the provisions of clause (13),

(Home Dept. letter No. 606-614, dated the 13th February 1900.)

(21.) In Burma the term "East-Indian subject" has been held to include any person who fulfils the following conditions :—

(i) One of his parents must be either a European or a person of mixed Indo-European descent. By "European" is meant either a person domiciled in Europe or a person domiciled elsewhere than in Europe but descended from persons whose domicile was in Europe, and

(ii) He must hold to European modes of life and dress

By this definition persons whose European ancestors are remote and who have taken to native habits, are excluded from the privilege of exemption.

(Burma Govt. Circular No. 27 dated the 12th April 1910.)

(22.) The exemption under this clause does not extend to :—

Mr. F. Earle and Mr. T. Angelo in the United Provinces

George Simmons, a Permanent Way Inspector of G. I. P. Railway.

W. Garriock, an employe of the B. I. S. Navigation Coy., Bombay.

Thomas James Kinsley, his wife Florence Kinsley and Florence Kinsley's brother

H. S. F. Ray, all of Ballyganj, Calcutta.

Hector Gama, wine merchant, Bombay.

P. Kennis of Mazagon, Bombay.

(Home Dept. No. 2314 of the 16th Oct. 1904, No. 1320 of the 8th June 1906, No. 934 dated the 7th May 1910, No. 983 dated the 7th May 1910, No. 5072 dated the 21st Oct. 1910, No. 1058 dated the 10th May 1911 and 1179 dated the 4th Sep. 1911.)

(23.) Clause 14. Words have been added to provide that in the case of Ruling Chiefs entering British India, the Political Officer shall, subject to such instructions as he may receive, settle the number of armed retainers that may travel with their masters in British India.

(Home Dept. O. M. No. 17-519-528, dated the 6th March 1879).

(24.) In the case of subjects of Native States the Political Officer concerned shall decide as to what persons are entitled to the benefit of the exemption under this clause.

(For. Dept. Nos. 2962-I, dated 4th Aug. 1904 and 2724-I, dated 17th July 1884).

(25.) Clause (15) (a).—The members of the Mercara Municipal Committee and the *vice* President of the Virajendrapet Municipal Committee for the time being are exempt provided that except where otherwise expressly stated, the arms or ammunition carried or possessed by such persons shall be for their own personal use and the latter shall not exceed the following quantities which the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare to be reasonable for them to carry or possess :—

a. Black powder to an amount not exceeding 20lbs or Schultz's or sporting powder other than black to an amount not exceeding 10lbs.

b. Loaded cartridges or empty cartridge cases not exceeding 500 in number, with the necessary implements for loading, etc ;

c. Percussion caps not exceeding 2,000 in number, and

d. Shots, bullets, flints and wads in such quantities as are ordinarily required for sporting purposes.

Provided that there shall not be kept in the same house or premises more than the quantities herein specified.

(Notification No. 21, dated the 24th June 1899).

(26.) Clause (15) (c) :—The following are the descriptions and quantities of a ammunition which persons of Coorg race and Jamma tenure holders liable by their tenures for police and military duties, are permitted to possess for their private use :—

Note.—The quantities specified are identical with those prescribed in Notification, No. 21, dated 24th June 1899 *supra*. (Vide note No. (25) above.)

(Notification No. 29, dated 10th November 1897).

(27). Clause (16).—Throughout the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than Sind, Aden and Perim, swords are the arms necessary to the village police for the performance of their duties, in respect of which they are exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

(Bombay Govt. Notn. No. 4568, dated the 8th August 1887).

(28). Thokdars in the Kumaon Division are exempt in respect of one muzzle loading gun and one sword only.

(G. O. No. 2623, dated the 16th August 1900).

(29). Every village head-man appointed under the rules published under the U. P. notification No. 240, dated the 19th January 1895, is exempt within the limits of the districts of which he is a resident from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act in respect of a sword.

As a general rule village head-men should not be permitted to carry the swords in respect of which they have been exempted beyond the limits of their own districts. There is no objection, however, to extending the privilege of carrying a sword beyond the limits of his own district to the case of any specially deserving head man; and Commissioners are at liberty to authorize Magistrates to issue licenses for such purpose in selected cases. The license, if countersigned by the Commissioner, will then cover the possession of a sword by the head-man in any district in those provinces.

Village head-men of good position or meritorious service may be considered as having a claim to be allowed a gun-license superior to the claims of other residents in the villages.

(G. O. Nos. 3576 and 3580-3583, dated the 19th October 1900.)

(30). Clause 18.—The exemption under this clause does not extend to.—

M. R. Ry. S. K. Ramasami Kamayya Naikar Avergal in the Madras Presidency.

(Home Dept. Notification No. 1310, dated the 8th June 1906.)

(31). The term retainers may be held to include superior officials in the employ of exempted Zemindars, and District Magistrates can extend to Revenue officials (not Magistrates) where necessary for the requirements of the service, the exemption granted to Magistrates by clause (4). Retainers of Native Chiefs or exempted persons however should not be armed with rifles.

(Madras G. O. No. 1067, Mis., dated the 23rd June 1890).

With reference to note (2) the following orders have been issued by certain local Governments.

BOMBAY.

(32). In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by items Nos. (1) (c), (3) (4), (16) and (18) (b) of the table subjoined to Schedule I appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the persons or classes of persons, specified in the third column of the table hereto appended, who have been exempted by the Governor-General in Council or are hereby declared to be exempted by inclusion in the third column of the table hereto appended, shall, in respect of the arms which they can carry or possess within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, be subject to the restrictions specified in the fourth column of the table hereto appended:—

Provided that—

- (i) such restrictions shall be inapplicable to persons who are exempted under any other item of the table subjoined to the Schedule, to the extent to which they are so exempted;
- (ii) any person to whom two or more entries of the table appended hereto apply may elect under which of the entries applicable to him his privileges shall be restricted;
- (iii) any person exempted under item 1 (c) of the table subjoined to the said Schedule may possess such sword in addition to any other weapon in respect of which he may be entitled to exemption.

The table above referred to.

Serial No.	Item in table sub-joined to Schedule I of Indian Arms Rules.	Persons or classes of persons exempted.	Quantity of arms to which exemption is restricted.
1	2	3	4
1	1 (c)	Every person who holds a sword granted to him in public Darbar under orders of the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind.	The sword so presented.
	3	<i>Police Department.</i>	
2		Officers above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police.	No restriction.
3		Deputy Superintendent of Police ..	One gun, one rifle, one sword and one revolver.*
4		Any officer below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, but of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector, and in Bombay City, any officer of and above the rank of first class jamadar, <i>Forest Department.</i>	One gun and one sword.
5		Officers above the grade of extra Assistant Conservator.	No restriction.
6		Superior forest officers of the grade of extra Assistant Conservator.	One gun, one rifle and one sword.
7		Forest officers below the grade of extra Assistant Conservators, but on Rs. 20 or over per mensem.	One gun, one rifle and one sword.
8		All other subordinate forest officers on less than Rs. 20 a month. <i>Postal Department.</i>	Such arms as they may be authorised to carry by the Conservator under the orders of Government.
9		Superintendents of post offices and officers of higher rank, and postmasters, deputy and assistant postmasters whose maximum pay is not less than Rs. 200 a month.	One gun and one revolver.
10		Inspectors of post Offices ...	One gun and one sword.
		<i>Telegraph Department.</i>	
11		All gazetted officers ...	One gun, one sword and one revolver.
12		Sub-Inspectors, line riders, linemen and peons of the Dehra Ismail Khan and Quetta sub-divisions (when travelling on duty).	One rifle, one pistol or one sword, according to the direction of the Divisional Officer, their immediate superior, and subject to the regulations prescribed by the Director General of Telegraphs.

* A Deputy Superintendent of Police may possess a revolver only with the previous permission of the Inspector General of Police.

Serial No.	Item in table sub-joined to Schedule I of Indian Arms Rules.	Persons or classes of persons exempted.	Quantity of arms to which exemption is restricted.
1	2	3	4
13	3	<i>Jail Department.</i> Superintendents and Jailors in charge of central or district jails.	One gun, one revolver and one sword.
14		<i>Medical Department.</i> Native officers holding the appointment of Civil Surgeons or Deputy Sanitary Commissioners who are not members of the Indian Medical Service, Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	One gun and one sword.
15		<i>Salt, Opium and Excise Departments.</i>	
16		Officers of and above the rank of Assistant Collectors.	No restriction.
17		The Special Officer, Cambay ...	One gun and one sword.
18		All sar karkuns in charge of custom-houses and salt works.	Do.
19		All preventive officers and darogas on Rs 60 and upwards.	Do.
20		All Inspectors of the Northern Frontier Preventive Force and of the Coast Guard Service.	Do.
21		The Inspectors on Goa and Daman Frontiers	Do.
22		Inspector and Sub-Inspectors in the Excise Department. The Native Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.	Do.
23		<i>Agricultural Department</i>	
24		Officers above the rank of extra Deputy Directors.	No restriction.
25		Extra Deputy Director ... Farm Superintendents and one such member of the staff subordinate to them as may be authorised by Director of Agriculture.	One gun or one rifle and one sword. One gun or one rifle, if authorised by Director of Agriculture.
26		<i>Military Department.</i> Commissioned or gazetted Native officers of His Majesty's Indian Forces, including the Imperial Service Troops.	One gun or revolver, one sword, dagger or knife.
27		Non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army.	Do.

Serial No.	Item in table sub-joined to Schedule I of Indian Arms Rules.	Persons or classes of persons exempted.	Quantity of arms to which exemption is restricted.
1	2	3	4
28		Enrolled volunteers	One gun or one rifle.
	3	<i>Marine Department.</i>	
29		Sailors	One gun or revolver, one sword, dagger or knife.
	4	<i>Judicial Department.</i>	
30		All salaried or honorary officers above the rank of first class Magistrates and Subordinate Judges.	No restriction.
31		First and second class Magistrates and Subordinate Judges.	One gun or one rifle and one sword.
32		Third class Magistrates	One gun or one sword.
33		Justices of the Peace	One gun or one rifle and one sword.
		<i>Revenue Department.</i>	
34		Officers above the rank of Deputy Collectors.	No restriction.
35		Deputy Collectors	One gun, one rifle and one sword.
		<i>Public Works Department.</i>	
36		Officers above the rank of Assistant Engineers.	No restriction.
37		Assistant Engineers	One gun, one rifle and one sword.
37A		Landholders or Members of Municipal Boards or Committees of approved loyalty and good position who are designated in a list issued by the local Government.	Two guns or rifles and also old family weapons which they must produce before the District Magistrate, who will prepare a list of the same and furnish the exempted person with a copy under his signature.
38	16	Village policemen in the Presidency proper.	One sword.
39	18 (b)	First class Sardars, of the Deccan and Gujarat.	No restriction.
40		Second and third class Sardars of the Deccan and Gujarat.	Two guns or rifles, and also old family weapons which they must produce before the District Magistrate, who will prepare a list of the same and furnish the Sardar with a copy under his signature.
		and the following number of their retainers :— First class Sardars 6 retainers. Second class Sardars 4 " Third class Sardars 2 " (Deccan only).	One firearm and one other weapon each retainer.

(Notn. No. 8239, dated the 19th Nov. 1912 as amended by Notn. No. 1247 dated the 15th Feb. 1913 and No. 2340 dated the 28th March 1913).

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by item (5) of the table subjoined to Schedule I appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the persons or classes of persons included under that item, who have been exempted by the Governor General in Council or are hereby declared to be exempted by inclusion in the Schedule hereto appended, shall, with regard to arms carried or possessed by them within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, be subject to the restrictions to which they were severally subject before their retirement in accordance with the provisions of Government notification in the Judicial Department, No. 8239, dated the 19th November 1912.

Schedule.

Officers of the Police, Forest, Postal, Telegraph, Jail, Medical, Salt, Opium, Excise, Agricultural, Marine, Judicial, Revenue and Public Works Departments who have retired on a monthly pension of not less than Rs. 125 per mensem.

Bombay Government Notification, No. 8240, dated the 10th November 1912.

BENGAL.

(33) In exercise of the powers conferred by the clauses in column 3 of paragraphs (4), (5), (15) and (18), respectively, of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the classes of officers or persons specified in the third column of the following table, in respect of the arms described in the following table when carried or possessed for their personal use in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal :—

TABLE.

Every Justice of the Peace, every Deputy Collector, every officer, salaried or honorary of the Judicial service of a rank not below that of a Magistrate of the third class or Munsif, and every officer of the Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Assistant Engineer—two fowling pieces and one sporting rifle.

All pensioned officers of the Civil Department of the classes mentioned in the second column relating to item I in this table—two fowling pieces and one sporting rifle.

Every Landholder or Member of a Municipal Board or Committee exempted by special order of the Government—two fowling pieces and one sporting rifle.

All the great Zamindars of Bengal, and all persons included in this category by an order of the Government under clause (a) in column 3 opposite to paragraph (18) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the number and class of weapons for the personal use of the Zamindar himself (or the person included in the category of Zamindar) will be decided in each case on its merits,—one smooth bore muzzle or breech-loading gun for each retainer.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the clauses in column 3 of paragraphs (3) and (5), respectively, of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the officers of the Police, Forest, Postal, Jail and Telegraph Departments specified in the following table, whether in service in those departments or on pensions granted in respect of such service, in respect of the arms described in the third column of that table, when carried or possessed for their personal use in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal :—

TABLE.

Police Department.—Police officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector,—one smooth-bore fowling piece each.

Forest Department.—Forest Rangers whose minimum pay is not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, and officers of superior rank—one smooth-bore fowling piece and one sporting rifle other than a magazine rifle, or rifle of '303 or '450 bore.

Postal Department.—All Superintendents of Post Offices and officers of higher rank, and all Post Masters, Deputy Post Masters, Assistant Post Masters and other officers whose minimum pay is not less than Rs. 100 per mensem.—one smooth-bore fowling piece each.

Jail Department.—Officers of and above the rank of Jailor—one smooth-bore fowling piece each.

Telegraph Department.—Assistant Superintendents of Telegraphs—smooth-bore fowling pieces and sporting rifles other than magazine rifles and rifles of '303 and '450 bore.

2. Eastern Bengal and Assam Notifications Nos. 2295-G, dated the 15th, April 1910, and 3591-G., dated the 30th, May 1910 are hereby cancelled.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the clause column 3 of paragraph (3) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and in supersession of Notification No. 2296 G. dated the 15th April 1910 issued by the late Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt the following officers of the Police, Forest and Postal Departments, employed in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878), in respect of such arms as are supplied to them the Government to be carried or possessed by them for their protection in the by execution of their duty:—

Police Department.—Police officers below the rank of Sub-Inspectors.

Forest Department.—Forest Guards, Foresters and Deputy Rangers.

Postal Department.—Inspectors and other officers whose pay is less than Rs. 100 per mensem, overseers and runners.

Notns. Nos. 1340—1342 P.D. dated the 29th May, 1913.

PUNJAB.

(34). The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the quantities of firearms and ammunition specified in the third column of the following table shall be the maximum quantity of firearms and ammunition which it is reasonable for any of the officers of the departments mentioned in the Punjab Government Notification No. 1639, dated the 20th November 1909, and employed in the territories under his administration, or subject to his control specified in the second column of this table to carry or possess.

This limitation does not apply to any person exempted under clause (13) of Schedule I of the Arms Act Rules:—

Name of departments.	Designation of exempted persons.	Maximum quantities of firearms and ammunition.
Police	Native Officers, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in service or pensioned.	One shot gun and 100 rounds of gun-ammunition. One rifle (sporting) and 50 rounds ball ammunition. One revolver and 50 rounds ball ammunition. Swords without limit.
Forest	Forest Rangers and officers of superior rank.	One shot gun and 100 rounds gun ammunition. One rifle (sporting) and 50 rounds ball ammunition. One sword.
	Superintendents of Post Offices on pay exceeding Rs. 250 per mensem.	No restrictions.
Postal	Superintendents on pay of Rs. 250 per mensem or less and Postmasters (gazetted).	One shot gun and 100 rounds of gun ammunition. One rifle (sporting) and 50 rounds ball ammunition. Swords without limit.
	Postmasters, &c. (gazetted) ...	One sword.
	Ditto (non-gazetted) ...	Ditto.

Name of departments	Designation of exempted persons.	Maximum quantities of firearms and ammunition.
Telegraphs ...	Superintendents ...	No restrictions.
	Officers of and above the rank of Telegraph Masters.	One shot gun and 100 rounds of gun ammunition. One rifle (sporting) and 50 rounds ball ammunition. Swords without limit.
Jail ...	Jailors ...	One shot gun and 100 rounds of ammunition. One rifle (sporting) and 50 rounds ball ammunition. Swords without limit.
	Deputy Jailors ...	Swords without limit.
	Assistant Jailors ...	
Medical ...	Civil Surgeons ...	No restrictions.
	All Senior Assistant Surgeons on pay from Rs. 300 per mensem and upwards.	One shot gun and 100 rounds of gun ammunition. One rifle (sporting) and 50 rounds of ball ammunition.
Excise ...	Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors	One shot gun and 100 rounds gun ammunition. One rifle (sporting) and 50 rounds ball ammunition. Swords without limit.
Salt ...	Officers of and above the rank of Superintendent on pay exceeding Rs. 250 per mensem	No restrictions.
	All other officers of and above the rank of Inspectors.	One shot gun and 100 rounds of guns ammunition. One rifle (sporting) and 50 rounds ball ammunition. Swords without limit.

With reference to clause (5) the Lieutenant-Governor is further pleased to declare that in the case of pensioned officers of Civil Departments, there shall be the same limits in respect to the carriage and possession of arms and ammunition in the territories under his administration and subject to his control as the said officers were subject to before retirement.

(Notns. No. 1210 dated the 2nd Aug. 1911 and No. 1922 dated the 15th Dec. 1912.)

BURMA.

(35). Table showing the position of Europeans, East Indians and Armenians in Burma as regards exemption from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms, Act, 1878, under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, read with Judicial Department Notifications Nos. 164, 166 and 157, dated the 20th November 1909.

(1) Members of any Order of Knighthood and persons holding the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal or certain other distinctions.

(2) Members and ex-Members of the Viceroy's or the Lieutenant-Governor's Legislative Council.

(3) Commissioned or Gazetted Army, Navy or Royal Indian Marine Officers, Warrant Officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, sailors, police-officers of or above the rank of Sub-Inspector, 1st grade, Extra Assistant Conservators and Forest Officers of higher rank, officers of the Post Office of India, Sub-Assistant Superintendents and officers of higher rank in the Telegraph Department, Superintendents of Jails and Inspectors of Excise Officers of higher rank.

No limit.

(4) Every Justice of the Peace, every officer salaried or honorary of the Judicial Service of a rank not below that of a Magistrate of the third class, or Judicial Myook, and every officer of the Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Assistant Engineer.

(9) Consuls and Consular Agents.

(3) Enrolled volunteers

One gun or rifle and 100 rounds of ammunition, in addition to the fire-arms and ammunition supplied by Government.

(5) Pensioned officers of the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services and of the Police and Forest Departments who were exempted under Article (3) or Article (4) before retirement.

One gun or rifle and 100 rounds of ammunition.

(13) European or East Indian British subjects as such, Armenians, and Europeans and Americans who are not British subjects, so long as they are only temporarily residing or traveling in India.

One gun, one rifle, one revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition for each weapon, provided that the arms held under this exemption are duly registered in accordance with the orders contained in Judicial Department Notification No. 164, dated the 20th November 1909.

A European or East Indian British subject who is an enrolled volunteer, or a pensioned officer coming under Article (5) can claim exemption either under Article (3) or Article (5) or under Article (13). Provided he does not possess arms in excess of the limits laid down for enrolled volunteers or pensioned officers, he need not register, but if he wishes to possess arms up to the limits laid down for European or East Indian British subjects under Article (13) he must register his arms.

A European or East Indian British subject entitled to exemption under Article (3) (otherwise than *qua* enrolled volunteer), or Articles (4) need not register any of his arms, since no limit has been fixed to possession by Europeans, or East Indian British subjects who fall within those categories.

SCHEDULE II.—RULE 3.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

2. Within the areas specified in the first column of the subjoined table, the arms, ammunition and military stores described in the second column are exempted from the operation of such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

The Table.

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
British India	<p>Bows and arrows ...</p> <p>Uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognized military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms ;</p> <p>Swords imported for presentation as Army or Volunteer prizes ; and</p> <p>Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes.</p> <p>Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs. and having—</p> <p>(a) a calibre of less than one inch,</p> <p>(b) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and</p> <p>(c) the interior of the bore unrifled.</p> <p>Sights for rifles imported for the use of, or for sale to the persons enumerated in clause (21) of Schedule I, or Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers of the British or Indian Army on a written permit from the officer commanding the regiment to which they belong.</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p>

SCHEDULE II.—RULE 3.—*Contd.**The Table.*—*Contd.*

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
British India	<p>... Air-guns which satisfy the following test, namely, that projectiles discharged from such guns do not perforate a target 12" \times 12" formed by five straw boards of foolscap size, each board being 3-64th of an inch thick and closely held together in a frame.</p> <p>Provided that in making and estimating the test the following conditions shall be observed :—</p> <p>(1) the gun shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target,</p> <p>(2) the test shall be repeated 20 times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun, and</p> <p>(3) perforation shall be deemed to be effected in a case where the projectile is a dart, if the point of the dart pierces the back of the target and in any other case if the projectile passes completely through the back of the target.</p> <p>Gunwads and wire-cartridges...</p> <p>All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any license or exemption granted in Berar under the law for the time being in force relating to arms, ammunition and military stores ;</p> <p>Provided that the conditions of such license or exemption are observed.</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>Those contained in section 6</p> <p>All.</p>

SCHEDULE II—*The Table*—contd.

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
British India, excepting Burma, Aden, and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	(1) Lead required <i>bona fide</i> for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) up to any quantity.	All.
	(2) Lead bullets and bird-shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	Do.
	(3) Saltpetre ...	Do.
	(4) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	Do.
Burma— (a) generally ...	(1) Lead, except lead in the form of bullets and birdshot.	Those contained in section 6.
	(2) Lead, required <i>bona fide</i> for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and birdshot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.	All.
	(3) Lead bullets and bird-shot, in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix, when possessed by persons entitled to possess fire-arms.	All.
	(4) Sulphur, not exceeding one seer.	All.
	(5) Dahs intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural, or industrial purposes.	All.
(b) in the Arakan Hill Tracts.	Spears ...	All.

SCHEDULE II.—*The Table.*—contd.

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
Aden, and all districts on the external land-frontier of British India, outside Burma.	(1) Lead, required <i>bona fide</i> for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and birdshot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix,	All.
	(2) Lead bullets and birdshot, in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix,	Do.
	(3) Sulphur, not exceeding ten seers.	Do.
Burma and all district on the external land-frontier of British India.	Saltpetre required for medicinal or goldsmith's purposes in quantities not exceeding 10 lbs.	Do.
The Madras Presidency,	Spears.	Do.
The Bombay Presidency— (a) generally,	Spears and hunting knives.	Do.
(b) in any district, or part of a district, which the Government may declare to come within this exemption.	Katyars* used in Mahratta marriage processions.	Do.
The Province of Bengal— (a) generally,	Kukris and doas.	Do.
(b) in the district of Angul,	Swords.	Do.
(c) in the districts of Shahabad, Patna and Gaya,	Swords carried by tahsildars or peons when employed in the collection, custody or remittance to Treasuries of water-rates.	
(d) in any district, or part of a district, which the local Government may declare to come within this exemption.	Spears.	Do.

* Vide notes, (3) and (7) on page 120.

SCHEDULE II.—*The Table.*—concluded.

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—		
(a) in the Kumaon Division	Kukris and Nepalese Bhujalis.	All.
(b) In the Dehra Dun District,	Kukris.	Do.
(c) in any district, or part of a district, which the local Government may declare to come within this exemption.	Spears.	Do.
*The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam—		
(a) generally,	Kukris and daos.	Do.
(b) in any district or part of a district, which the local Government may declare to come within this exemption,	Spears.	Do.
(c) in the Garo Hills, Lushai Hills, Naga Hills and Khasi and Jaintia Hills districts.	Swords and daggers.	Do.
The Central Provinces.	Spears and hunting knives.	Do.
Coorg.	Ditto.	Do.

*NOTE—Vide Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam Laws Act, VII of 1912.

(1) Ten seers is the maximum quantity of sulphur exempted in Bengal.
(Notn. No. 2415-P, dated the 18th July 1910.)

Five cwt. is the maximum quantity of leaden bullets and bird-shot exempted in Bengal,
(Notn. No. 1377. P. D., dated the 16th June 1911.)

(2) In all districts of the Punjab, except the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan, leaden bullets and bird-shot in quantity not exceeding 1 cwt., and sulphur in quantity not exceeding 10 seers are exempt.

In the district of Dera Ghazi Khan lead required *bona fide* for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) in quantities not exceeding 1 cwt. is exempted

(Notns. Nos 874 and 875 dated the 4th June 1910.)

(3) Leaden bullets and bird-shot in quantity not exceeding 1 cwt. and sulphur in quantity not exceeding 20 lbs. are exempt in the Bombay Presidency, excluding Aden and the districts of Karachi, Larkana, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier.

Lead required *bona fide* for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) up to any quantity is exempt in Aden and in the districts of Karachi, Larkana, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier.

(Notn. No. 5350, dated the 21st September 1910.)

(4) Lead-cutting swords imported by Native Cavalry regiments are under section 1 (b) of the Arms Act exempt from the operation of the Act.

(H. D. letter No. 869-878, dated the 29th March 1897.)

(5) In the district of Poona *Katyars* or small daggers which are used in marriage processions are excluded from the operation of the Act. (*Vide* also Bombay Local Rules and Orders.)

(Notn. No. 3563, dated the 4th May 1897.)

(6) Masonic swords when not imported for sale should be admitted without license under the second clause of section 6 of the Act, a license being required when they are intended for sale.

(H. D. letter No. 1180-83, dated the 19th June 1897.)

(7) A sword or other similar weapon carried in marriage processions in the province of Sind may be allowed to be carried free of license fee with the permission of the local Magistrate. The weapon should be borrowed from some person who possesses a license, and the borrower should be required to state in his application the name of the licensed owner from whom he proposes to obtain the temporary use of the weapon.

(H. D. letter No. 1641, dated the 28th July 1899.)

(8) The following patterns of air-guns have been declared to be toys and should not therefore be treated as arms for the purposes of the Arms Act, 1878, and the rules framed thereunder :—

- 1.—The Britannia.
- 2.—The Gem (two kinds).
- 3.—The Jewel.
- 4.—The Militia.
- 5.—The Birmingham small arms (ladies' model),
- 6.—Champion air-rifles.
- 7.—Britannia air-rifles, (No. 3 bore) new model.
- 8.—Daisy air-guns—
- 9.—Diana-Luft-Gewhr air-guns Nos. 1 and 3 bore.

(M. G. Notns. No. 680 dated the 19th Decr. 1908, No. 793 dated the 31st Oct 1910 and B. G. Notns. No. 2395 P dated the 18th July 1910, Nos. 3201 P. dated the 16th Aug. 1910 and No. 1087 P. D. dated the 30th May 1911.

(9). The Customs authorities are instructed to pass as a toy any air-gun of one of the types mentioned in the margin as hitherto imported or which does not materially differ from one of those types, and any air-gun with or without a specific name which, in the opinion of the Collector of Customs, is obviously a toy and not a deadly weapon in the ordinary sense of the word. Any new type of air-gun which is not obviously a toy and air-guns which, though bearing the same designation as those noted in the margin, are of greater power than the guns bearing those designations which have hitherto been imported, will be sent for test to the Commissioner of Police.

*NOTE.—The B. S. A. Model D. is also treated as a toy, *vide* letter No. 589-80-L., dated the 23rd March 1911, from the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, to the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

Any new type of air-gun which is not obviously a toy and air-guns which, though bearing the same designation as those noted in the margin, are of greater power than the guns bearing those designations which have hitherto been imported, will be sent for test to the Commissioner of Police, who will report to the Local Government the result of the test. If the air-gun is considered to be a dangerous weapon, the Local Government will declare it to be an arm for the purposes of the Indian Arms Act.

(Burma Govt. No. 264—2 A. 8 dated the 8th March 1911.)

SCHEDULE III—(RULE 3.)

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXEMPTED.

The arms, ammunition and military stores described in the first column of the subjoined table are exempted from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6 to the extent entered in the second column.

The Table.

Arms, ammunition and military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>I. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into and landed in bond at or brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for any port (other than a port specified in item II of the schedule) to which export is permitted under the rules for the time being in force.</p>	All.
<p>II. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf or the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia to which export is permitted under the rules for the time being in force.</p>	Those relating to import.
<p>III. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into the port of Aden and consigned, whether with or without transhipment, from any other British port to any other port, other than a port on the eastern sea-board of Africa to which the shipment of arms is for the time being forbidden by an order signed by the Resident at Aden.</p>	All.

SCHEDULE IV.—(RULE 3.)

PARTS OF BRITISH INDIA WITHDRAWN.

4. The areas specified in the first column of the subjoined table are withdrawn, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

The Table.

Areas.	Arms and ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) All Scheduled Districts in the Madras Presidency.	All, except rifled arms and cannon.	All, except those contained in sections 12 and 25.
(2) The Chittagong Hill Tracts of Eastern Bengal and Assam.	All	Those contained in sections 13 and 14.
(3) Ajmer-Merwara and those parts of the Mirzapur district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh which are situated on the right bank of the river Sone.	All, except cannon.	Ditto.
(4) The lands ceded to the British Government by His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the North-Western Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes) and lie between the stations of Bahawal and Walhar.	All	Those contained in sections 14 to 16: Provided that a person who refuses or omits to comply with any regulation or rule of the Railway for the time being in force relating to the custody of arms while in passenger trains shall not be entitled to the benefit of this exemption.
(5) The lands lying within the State of His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Southern Punjab Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes) and so much of the said lands as lie between the stations of Samasata and Shujawalpur.	All	Ditto ditto

SCHEDULE IV—THE TABLE—*contd.*

Areas.	Arms and ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
(6) The lands which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Rajputana Malwa Railway in the Nimar district of the Central Provinces, (including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings and for other railway purposes) between the stations of Mortakka and Nimar Kheri.	All	Provided that a person who refuses or omits to comply with any regulation or rule of the Railway for the time being in force relating to the custody of arms while in passenger trains shall not be entitled to the benefit of this exemption.
(7) The following parts of the Punjab namely:— (a) the parganas of Lahaul and Spiti.	All (not being carried by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	Those contained in section 13.
(8) The following parts of the Punjab, namely:— (a) The parganas of Lahaul and Spiti; (b) The Dehra Ghazi Khan district; (c) The Isa Khel Tahsil of the Mianwali district.	All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	Those contained in sections 14 and 15.
(9) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely:— (a) All parts other than any area included in a Cantonment or Municipality of the Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan districts. (b) The jagir of the Nawab of Amb, known as the feudal Tanawal (including the Phulera Jagir). (c) The villages, other than the Municipality of Baffa, enumerated in the schedule to the Notification of the Government of the Punjab in the Home Department, No. 2460,* dated the 3rd July 1879.	All (not being carried by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	Those contained in section 13.

* *Vide* Punjab Local Rules and Orders,

SCHEDULE IV—THE TABLE—concluded.

Areas.	Arms and ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(10) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely:—</p> <p>The whole of the North-West Frontier Province with the exception of those villages of the Hazara District which are not enumerated in the schedule to the notification of the Government of the Punjab in the Home Department, No. 2460,* dated the 3rd July 1879.</p>	<p>All (not being possessed by members of trans-border tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 14 and 15.</p>

* *Vide* Punjab Local Rules and Orders.

SCHEDULE V.—(RULE 17.)

OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENSES FOR EXPORT BY SEA TO PORTS IN
NATIVE STATES, OR TO FOREIGN TERRITORY.

1 Officers.	2 Ports from which they may grant licenses to export.	3 Ports to which they may grant licenses to export.	4 Conditions.
(1) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.	Any port in British India.	Ports in Native States or foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Madras.	
(2) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Ditto	Ports in Native States or foreign settlements within the political jurisdiction of the Government of Bombay, or to ports within the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Any ports on the coast of Africa. Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.	
(3) The Commissioner in Sind.	Karachi ...	Ports within the territory of His Highness the Rao of Kutch. Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.	For sporting shot guns, and sporting ammunition only, not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the private use of consignee. Do,

SCHEDULE V—*contd.*

1 Officers.	2 Ports to which they may grant licenses to export.	3 Ports to which they may grant licenses to export.	4 Conditions.
(4) The Political Resident at Aden.	Aden ...	Any port on the coast of Africa or Arabia (other than a port on the latter coast which is within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia). Any port on the coast of Arabia which is within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.	... For sporting shot guns, and sporting ammunition only, not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the private use of the consignee.
(5) The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, and the Political Agent, Kutch.	Bombay and Karachi.	Any port in the Native States under their political charge.	
(6) The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, and the Political Agent, Kalat.	Any port in British India.	Any port of the Makran Coast which is within their political jurisdiction.	

SCHEDULE VI.—(RULE 18).

OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENSES FOR EXPORT BY LAND OR RIVER TO ANY PLACE BEYOND THE FRONTIER OF BRITISH INDIA.

1 Officers.	2 Place.	3 Conditions.
(1) A Secretary to the Government of:— (a) Madras. (b) Bombay. (c) Bengal.	Any Native State.	For the export of ammunition intended solely for the use of a public railway or other public work.
(2) The Commissioner of Police in Madras.	Any of the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.	To persons who would be exempted in British India from the ordinary prohibition of the Arms Act and subject to the following conditions, so far as those conditions apply to the circumstances of the case:— (a) The consignment for export must consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use. (b) The consignee must belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in schedule I. of these rules. (c) The Commissioner will keep a list of such licenses.
(3) The Commissioner of Police in:— (a) Madras. (b) Bombay.	Any Native State.	Subject to the conditions specified below, namely:— (a) The consignment for export must consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use. (b) The consignee must belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in schedule I of these rules. (c) The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner will keep a list of such licenses. (d) No such officer may grant a license for the export to a Native State of any arms of the kind specified in Rule 8, sub-rule (1) (a) and (b) as modified by clause (2), unless arms have been lawfully imported into British India, and are required for the personal use of persons of the classes mentioned in schedule I of these rules.
(4) The Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta.		
(5) The District Magistrates of Malabar.	Mahé
(6) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Portuguese India.

SCHEDULE—VI—*continued.*

1 Officers.	2 Place.	3 Conditions.
(7) (a) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.	Pondicherry and the other French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.
(b) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Chandernagore
(8) The District Magistrate of Meerut.	Any Native State ...	For the export of ammunition only to Native States; and for the export of arms and ammunition to Kurram, Chitral and Waziristan, subject to the following conditions:— (a) The consignment for export must consist only of ^{sporting} sporting ^{arms} ammunition and ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee. (b) The consignee must belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in schedule I of these rules. (c) The Magistrate should keep a list of all licenses issued by him. (d) Copies of licenses covering consignments to State in Central India or Rajputana should be sent to Agents to the Governor-General in Council in Central India and Rajputana, respectively. In the case of Chitral, when the ammunition is to be exported <i>via</i> Peshawar, the Magistrate should send a copy of license to the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral, for communication, when necessary, to the Assistant Political Agent in Chitral. If the consignment is forwarded <i>via</i> Kashmir, a copy of the license should be sent to the Resident. In the case of Waziristan, the Magistrate, should refer to the Political Agent, Tochi or the Political Agent, Wana according as the consignment is for Tochi or for elsewhere in Waziristan.
(9) The District Magistrate of Meerut.	Kurram, Chitral and Waziristan.	
(10) The District Magistrate of Rawalpindi.	Kashmir ...	Subject to the following conditions:— (a) The consignment for export must consist only of sporting ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee. (b) The consignee must belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in schedule I of these rules. (c) The Magistrate should keep a list of all licenses issued by him.

SCHEDULE VI—*contd.*

1 Officers.	2 Place.	3 Conditions.
<p>(11) (a) The Residents in :—</p> <p>(1) Hyderabad</p> <p>(2) Mysore,</p> <p>(3) Baroda,</p> <p>(4) Nepal and</p> <p>(5) Kashmir.</p> <p>(b) The Agents to the Governor General in :—</p> <p>(1) Baluchistan,</p> <p>(2) North-West Frontier Province.</p> <p>(c) All Political Officers in :—</p> <p>(1) Rajputana and</p> <p>(2) Central India.</p> <p>(d) The Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.</p> <p>(e) Commission or in Sind.</p> <p>(f) The Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.</p> <p>(g) The Political Agents in :—</p> <p>(1) Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country,</p> <p>(2) Kutch,</p> <p>(3) Rewa Kantha,</p> <p>(4) Mahi Kantha,</p> <p>(5) Savantvadi and</p> <p>(6) Palanpur.</p> <p>(h) All Political Officers in the Punjab.</p> <p>(i) The Political Agent, in Hill Tippera.</p> <p>(j) The Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States.</p> <p>(k) The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.</p>	<p>Native States or territory under their political charge.</p>	<p>(a) no license shall be granted for the export of—</p> <p>(i) cannon ; or</p> <p>(ii) military stores of any kind other than sulphur ; or</p> <p>(iii) save as hereinafter provided rifles of the 303 or of 450 bore ; or</p> <p>(iv) save as hereinafter provided, ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores specified in sub-head (iii)</p> <p>(b) licenses for the export of rifles of the bores there specified may be granted to persons of the classes mentioned in schedule I, subject to the condition that the rifles have been lawfully imported into British India ;</p> <p>(c) licenses for the export of cartridges of the nature there specified may granted to persons of the classes mentioned in schedule I, subject to the conditions that the number of such cartridges does not exceed two hundred in any one year and that they are for the personal use of the licensees.</p>

SCHEDULE VI.—*Contd.*

1 Officers.	2 Place.	3 Conditions.
<p>(l) The Resident in Travancore and Cochin.</p> <p>(m) The Political Agents for:—</p> <p>(1) Pudukota, (2) Banganapalle and (3) Sandur.</p> <p>(n) The Political Agents in:—</p> <p>(1) Quetta-Pishin, (2) Sibi and (3) Kalat.</p> <p>(o) The Collectors and Political Agents:—</p> <p>(1) Surat, (2) Satara, (3) Thana, (4) Kolaba, (5) Dharwar, (6) Kaira, (7) Sholapur, (8) Poona, (9) Nasik, (10) Bijapur and (11) Sukkur.</p> <p>(p) The Political Agent in Manipur.</p> <p>(q) The Deputy Commissioner in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.</p> <p>(r) The Political Officer in Sikkim, Gangtok.</p> <p>(s) All Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners in the North-West Frontier Province.</p> <p>(t) The Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, and all Civil officers in the Central Provinces, who may be in charge of Native States under the Political Control of the Chief Commissioner.</p>		

SCHEDULE VI—*concluded.*

1 Officers.	2 Place.	3 Conditions.
<p>(12) (a) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, and (b) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.</p> <p>(13) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.</p>	<p>Any place within the the political jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Consul General and Agent of the Government India in Khorasan or of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Seistan and Kain.</p> <p>Any Native State in the Political charge of the Government of Burma.</p>	<p>Subject in the case of export to Siam or China to the condition that the consignee has obtained sanction to the import of the consignment from the Siamese or Chinese authorities concerned.</p>

SCHEDULE VII.—[RULES 35 AND 39.]

FORM No. I.—(Rules 6, 21 and 25.)

License for the ^{import}_{transport} of cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets or machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.

Name, description, and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages.	Description, with specification of calibre of cannon or other articles.	Number of articles.	COLUMNS TO BE FILLED UP IN CASES OF IMPORT OR TRANSPORT.			Period for which the license is valid.	Use to which the articles are to be put.
				Place of despatch & route.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.		
							From the ———	
							to the ———	
							——— 19 .	

The _____ of _____
 _____ 19 . { Date on which in cases of import
 or transport a copy is sent to the
 _____ Commissioner of Police _____,
 _____ Magistrate of the _____ district.



(Signature.)

Secy. to the Govt. of India,
 Home Foreign Department.

The _____ of _____ 19 ,

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.
2. In cases of import or transport—
 - (a) bulk shall not be broken before the articles reach the place of destination; and
 - (b) the articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.
3. In cases of import by land or river or of transport, an account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.
4. In cases of transport by rail, each package shall be marked with the word "Cannon" or as the case may be, in such a manner as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*
FORM No. II—[*Rules 9 and 10.*]

FEE—

- (a) where granted under rule 9 (i) (d),—FREE OF ALL FEE,
(b) where granted under rule 10,—ONE RUPEE IN STAMPS; or
(c) in any other case,—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores into
the port of _____*

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any.)	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Purpose for which required	Value of the firearms per piece.	Place where articles are to be deposited or to which they are to be despatched.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.				
									From the _____ _____ to the _____ _____ 19 _____

(Signature.)

The _____ of _____

Seal.

Commissioner of Police, _____
Magistrate of the _____ *district*
Secy. to the Govt. of Madras.

_____ 19 _____

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the India Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.
2. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.
3. The articles shall be either—
 - (a) deposited, at Aden in such Government ware-house as the Resident may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and elsewhere in a ware-house—
 - (i) appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), or
 - (ii) licensed under section 16 of the said Act and sanctioned under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or
 - (b) forthwith despatched to their place of destination under a separate license, where such place is situated outside the port of import, for transport or export by land.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*
FORM No. III.—[Rule 11]

FEE—

(a) where granted under rule 11 (1),—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS;

(b) where granted under rule 11 (2),—FREE OF ALL FEE.

License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by land or river, otherwise than into Ajmer-Merwara.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any.)	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.					
										From the— — — to the — — — — 19 .

(Signature.)



Commissioner of Police _____
Magistrate of the _____ district.
Political Agent for the _____ State.

The _____ of _____ 19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the
Political Agent for the—State [rule 11 (3)].
Magistrate of the—district [rule 11 (4)].
Station Master at the—Station [rule 11 (5)]

The _____ 19 .

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles are conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms," "Ammunition" or "Military Stores," as the case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.