

**SCHEDULE VII—contd.**  
**FORM No. IV.—[Rule 12.]**

FEE—

FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*License for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores 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.)

*Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.**Officer specially empowered under rule 12 (1) (c).*

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ { Date on which a copy is sent to the  
 Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara [r. 12 (2)].  
 Station Master at the—Railway Station [r. 12 (3)].

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.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

## FORM No. V.—[Rule 16.]

## FEE—

(a) where granted under rule 16 (2) (a) to (d),—TEN RUPEES,  
or in the case referred to in rule 39 (2),—ONE RUPEE IN STAMPS;

(b) where granted under 16 (2) (e),—FREE OF ALL FEE.

*License for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the  
port of \_\_\_\_\_ to the port of—*

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent, (if any.)	Num- ber of pack- ages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.		Port to which con- signment is to be despatched.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Descrip- tion.	Num- ber.	Descrip- tion.	Weight in seers or num- ber.		
							From the _____ _____ to the _____ _____

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 . { Date on which the consent of the  
Commissioner of Police, \_\_\_\_\_  
Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district,  
is obtained [r. 33 (1)]. (Signature.)

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the  
Commissioner of Police \_\_\_\_\_  
Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district,  
[r. 16 (4)]. Seal.

Commissioner of Police, \_\_\_\_\_  
Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_

The \_\_\_\_\_ 19 .

*Conditions.*

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

2. Where the consignment is to be despatched to an Indian port the license shall not be valid for export to any port other than that entered in column 7.

## SCHEDULE VII—contd.

## FORM No. VI.—[Rule 17.]

FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*License for the export by sea of arms (other than cannon or rifles falling within the restriction imposed by rule 15), ammunition or military stores from the port of——— to the port of———*

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.)

The———19 .

*Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.,  
Office specially empowered under rule 17.*

Conditions.

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, or the consignment 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 they case may be, so as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

**SCHEDULE VII.—contd.  
FORM No. VII.—[Rule 18.]**

**FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS unless remitted or reduced under rule 39.**

*License for the export by land or river of—*

*arms, ammunition or military stores to — in the State.*  
*arms (other than cannon), ammunition or military stores out of the district of Ajmer Merwara.*  
*arms (other than cannon), ammunition or military stores to the — State in the political charge of the Government of —.*

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 and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.					
										From the —
										to the —
										— 19 .

The — of — 19 — { Date on which the consent of the  
 Political Agent for the — State  
 Commissioner of Police —  
 Magistrate of the — District  
 is obtained [r. 33 (1)]

(Signature.)

The — of — 19 — { Date on which a copy is sent to the  
 Political Agent for the — State [r. 18 (3)]  
 Magistrate of the — District [r. 18 (4)]  
 Commissioner of Police, — [r. 18 (5) (a)]  
 Magistrate of the — District [r. 18 (5) (b)]  
 Station master at the — Ry. Station [r. 18 (6)]

*Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
 Foreign Dept.  
 Officer specially  
 empowered under rule 18.  
 Secy. to the Govt. of  
 Chief Commissioner.*

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.



SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*  
FORM No. VIII—[Rule 22.]

FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*License for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.*

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorized for the purpose of this consignment.	Licen-see's place of business, if any.	Num-ber of pack-ages.	Arms.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of des-patch, route and mode of transit.	Place of des-tina-tion.	Name, descrip-tion and residen-ce of con-sig-nee.	Period for which the license is valid.
			De-scrip-tion.	Num-ber.	De-scrip-tion.	Weight in seers or number				
										From the—
										to the—
										—19 .

The— of —19 . { Date on which the consent of the  
Commissioner of Police, —  
Magistrate of the — District  
is obtain [r. 33 (1)].

(Signature.)

The— of —19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to  
Comsr. of Police,—[r. 22 (2) (a)]  
Magistrate of the—Dist.[r.22 (2) (b)]  
Magistrate at—[r. 22 (3)].

Seal.

Comr. of Police,  
Magte. of the—Dist.

The—19 .

Resident  
Assistant Resident in Baroda.

Conditions.

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

4. The articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

License Forms Nos. IX & X have been cancelled by Home Department  
Notification No. 3857 dated the 8th July 1910.

FORM NO. XI.—[Rule 24 (1) (a).]

FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*License to manufacture, convert, sell or keep and sell, arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles).*

Serial number of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business, factory or shop.	DESCRIPTION OF ARMS.		DESCRIPTION OF AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Date on which the license expires.
			to be manufactured or converted.	to be sold or kept for sale.	to be manufactured.	to be sold or kept for sale.	
							<i>In Burma—</i> The 31st March, 19 .  <i>Elsewhere—</i> The 31st December 19 .

(Signature).

The \_\_\_\_\_ 19 .



Commissioner of Police \_\_\_\_\_  
Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district.

*Form for renewal of the License*

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police, _____
		Magistrate of the _____ district.

*Conditions*

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

2. He shall maintain registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or "Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores" as the case may be.

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 either in English or in the Vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license in Form Nos. XVI, XVII, XVIII, or XIX—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall not sell ammunition to any person licensed to possess or carry arms, in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the local Government for such person and which is endorsed on his license.

7. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to a native officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier of the Indian Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

9. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores or, unless he is specially authorized in this behalf by the local Government, or in Sind by the Commissioner in Sind, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition,—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores," mean ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

10. Where the license is granted in and for any local area in Eastern Bengal and Assam the licensee shall not sell arms or ammunition, without a special permit from a Magistrate, to any member of a hill-tribe to which the local Government may from time to time by notification apply this condition.

11. (1) Where the license is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to or to the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or to the use of—

(a) Any Government official exempted under section 27 from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16, or

(b) any person whose name is included in a list compiled by the Magistrate of the district for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

12. (1) Where the license is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isa Khel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to or for the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or to the use of—

(a) any person who is exempted under any of the articles (1) to (5), (9), (13), (14) or articles (18) sub-head (d), of the table appended to schedule I, from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16, or

(b) any villagers residing in those portions of the North-West Frontier Province which are specified in entries (9) and (10) of Schedule IV as withdrawn from the operation of certain sections of the Act,

(c) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the Magistrate of the district for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

13. Save where the local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license.





4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English or in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 in English or in the Vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license in Form No. XVI, XVII, XVIII or XIX—

(a) name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall not sell ammunition to any person licensed to possess or carry arms in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the local Government for such person and which is endorsed on his license.

7. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to a native officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier of the Indian army, unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

9. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores or, unless he is specially authorized in this behalf by the local Government, or in Sind by the Commissioner in Sind, keep or sell revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government arms" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

10. Where the license is granted in and for any local area in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the licensee shall not sell arms or ammunition, without a special permit from a Magistrate, to any member of a hill-tribe to which the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time by notification apply this condition.

11. (1) Where the license is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not save as herein otherwise provided, sell any arms, ammunition or military stores to or to the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or to the use of—

(a) any Government official exempted under section 27 from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16, or

(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the Magistrate of the district for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

12. (1) Where the license is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isa Khel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to or to the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or to the use of—

(a) any person who is exempted under any of the articles (1) to (5), (9), (13), (14), or article (18) sub-head (d), of the table appended to schedule I from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16, or

(b) any villagers residing in those portions of the N. W. F. Province which are specified in entries (9) and (10) of schedule IV as withdrawn from the operation of certain Sections of the Act,

(c) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the Magistrate of the district for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

13. Save where the local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license.



SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*

## FORM No. XIII.—[Rule 24 (2) (a).]

**FEE**—Where the licensee holds a license in Form No. XI, FREE OF ALL CHARGE.  
In all other cases, TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*License to manufacture, convert, sell, or keep and sell breech-loading rifles, rifles ammunition or military stores for rifles.*

Serial number of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business, factory or shop.	DESCRIPTION OF ARMS		DESCRIPTION OF AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Date on which the license expires.
			to be manufactured or converted	to be sold or kept for sale	to be manufactured.	to be sold or kept for sale.	
							In Burma— The 31st March 19 .  Elsewhere— The 31st December 19 ,

The \_\_\_\_\_ 19 .



(Signature.)  
Secretary to the \_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner in Sind.

*Form for renewal of the License.*

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Secretary to the local Government Commissioner in Sind.
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

*Conditions.*

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

2. He shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officers of a rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business, factory or shop a signboard, on which shall be painted in large letters in English or in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 either in English or in the Vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license in Form XVI, XVII, XVIII or XIX—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall not sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles, elsewhere than at the place of business, factory or shop specified in column 3.

7. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition,—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to Government.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to a native officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier of the Indian army, unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

9. (1) Where the license is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to or for the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or for the use of—

(a) any Government official exempted under section 27 from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16, or

(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the Magistrate of the district for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

10. (1) Where the license is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to or for the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this condition shall be deemed to apply to sales to or for the use of—

(a) any person who is exempted under any of the articles (1) to (5), (9), (13), (14), or article (18), sub-head (d), of the table appended to Schedule 1 from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16, or

(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the Magistrate of the district for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

11. Save where the local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license.



3. He shall exhibit his stock and his register on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector or, if the local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

4. (1) He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his place of business or shop a signboard on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business or shop a copy of section 28 in English or in the Vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license in any of the Form Nos. XVI, XVII, XVIII, or XIX—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(b) the nature and amount of the articles sold, and

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores elsewhere than at the place of business or shop specified in column 3.

7. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores.

*Explanation.*—for the purposes of this condition,—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government ; and

(b) "Government ammunition" and "Government military stores" mean ammunition and military stores manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

8. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to a native officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier of the Indian army, unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

9. (1) Where the license is granted in and for any local area in Burma the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to or for the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in the condition shall be deemed to apply to sales or for the use of—

(a) any Government official exempted under section 27 from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16, or

(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the Magistrate of the district for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

10. (1) Where the license is granted in and for any local area in the North-West Frontier Province, or the Dera Ghazi Khan district or the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwali district of the Punjab, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles to or for the use of any person without the sanction in writing of the Magistrate of the district in which such person resides.

(2) Nothing in this conditions shall be deemed to apply to sales to or for the use of—

(a) any person who is exempted under any of the articles (1) to (5), (9), (13), (14), or article (18), sub head (d), of the table appended to Schedule I from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16, or

(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the Magistrate of the district for this purpose and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

11. Save where the local Government directs the omission of this condition, the licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the license.



SCHEDULE VII.—*contd.*

FORM No. XV.—[Rule 26].

FREE OF ALL FEE.

*License for the possession of firearms, ammunition or military stores.*

Name, description and residence of licensee and agents, if any.	Number and description of firearms.	AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place (with description where articles are to be kept).	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		

(Signature.)

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

Seal.

Commr. of Police.

Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ district.

*Conditions.*

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

2. It covers only the fire-arms, ammunition and stores specified in columns 3 and 4, so long as they are kept in the place described in column 5, but does not authorize him—

(a) to go armed, or

(b) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

In Burma, condition 2 (b) may be cancelled by the authority granting the license, if empowered to do so by the local Government and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition—

a "Government arm" means a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.



## FORM NO. XVI. [Rule 27]

In any other case,—

- (i) in disarmed districts, EIGHT ANNAS, and  
(ii) elsewhere, FOUR ANNAS,  
in stamps for each weapon.

License for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for  
the purpose of  $\frac{\text{sport}}{\text{protection}}$   
 $\frac{\text{display.}}$

[illegible]

(Signature.)

The \_\_\_\_\_ 19 .

Commissioner of Police, \_\_\_\_\_  
Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ District.

*Form for renewal of the license.*

[illegible]

*Conditions.*

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

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described, therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 4. (*Vide* note (1) below.)

3. Save where it is countersigned in the manner provided by rule 27, sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (3), it extends only to the district or place specified therein.

4. The licensee or any retainer acting under this license shall not go armed with any arms covered thereby otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of  $\frac{\text{sport}}{\text{protection}}$  ; and, save display  
where he is specially authorized in this behalf—

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

(in any other place) by the Magistrate of the District,

he shall not take any such arms into a railway carriage or to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

5. The licensee, at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature, namely :—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased ; and

(c) the date of purchase.

6. He shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the local Government. (*Vide* note (2) below.)

7. Save where the local Government directs the omission of this condition, he shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the license.

8. He shall not possess Government arms and ammunition.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition,—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government ; and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

NOTE.—In Burma, condition 8 may be cancelled by the authority granting the license if empowered to do so by the local Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the license is authorised to possess.

9. Where the license is granted for the purpose of sport, the licensee or any retainer acting under the license shall observe such close season as may be prescribed by the local Government in respect of the game-birds and animals hereinafter set forth below.

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*Notes*

(1) It has been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council that the provision for permitting the inclusion of retainers has been used by Magistrates in some cases without sufficient discrimination, and he is, accordingly, pleased to prescribe the following instructions for the guidance of Magistrates in this matter :—

- (1) The provision for including retainers is intended to meet the case only of persons whose standing or circumstances are such as to make it reasonable for them to employ retainers or servants who would be required in the ordinary course of their duties to carry weapons. It should, as a rule, not be granted except the case of gentlemen included in the Durbar lists of their respective districts.
- (2) All applications for the inclusion of retainers under license in Forms XVI and XIX must be dealt with by the District Magistrate in person.
- (3) If any retainer whose name is entered in license should, during the continuance of the license, die, or be dismissed from or resign the service of the licensee, no other person shall be entitled to possess arms or ammunition as the successor of such retainer, unless his name, father's name, and address are entered in the license under the signature of the officer who granted the license or the successor to such officer.

- (4) When no retainers are licensed the fact should be clearly indicated in column 4 of Form XVI or column 3 of Form XIX, as the case may be.

(Bengal Govt. Resolution, No. 5073 P., dated the 25th August 1911)

(2) I am directed to refer to your letter No. ° ° ° dated the 2nd October 1909, inquiring whether in issuing licenses in form XVI of the forms annexed to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, licensing officers should in every case specifically mention in column 3 the quantity of ammunition in addition to the particulars of the arms covered by it. It is suggested that in view of condition No. 6 of form XVI it is unnecessary to require the entry of the quantity of ammunition (other than ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles of '303 or '450 bore) in the license.

2 In reply I am to say that the quantity of ammunition which a licensee may possess should in every case be entered in column 3 of the license; but that the quantity thus entered represents the maximum which the licensee may possess at any one time. In respect of this point it appears that ° ° ° ° ° most of the District Magistrates whose letters are appended to your letter, are in error in supposing that the entry of a given quantity of ammunition in column 3 of the license represents the absolute maximum which a licensee may possess throughout the year. That this view is incorrect is shown by condition No. 6 of the license form XVI, which contemplates that the local Government should, if it considers necessary, fix an absolute maximum in excess of which licensees shall not purchase ammunition in the whole year. If the quantity to be specified by the licensing authority in column 3 of the license which may and should vary with the circumstances of each case, is to be taken to be the absolute yearly maximum, then it would be superfluous to provide for the fixing of such a maximum by special order of the local Government. Nor does it appear to be the case that the entering of the quantity in column 3 of the license need cause inconvenience to dealers. So long as no absolute maximum has been fixed by the local Government, as above explained, all that a dealer need do is to see that he does not supply to the licensee more than the specified quantity of ammunition at any one time and to endorse upon the license, as required by condition 5, the prescribed particulars as to the transaction. When, however, the local Government has fixed an absolute maximum quantity, with reference to condition No. 6 of form XVI, thus limiting the amount a license-holder may purchase in a year, it becomes necessary for the vendor further to see, by reference to the endorsements relating to former transactions, whether the absolute maximum so fixed has been reached, and if it has, he must, under condition 6 of license form XVI, refuse to sell any more. There appears to the Government of India to be nothing unduly complicated or oppressive in these provisions.

(H. D. No. 4108 dated the 1st November 1909.)

(3) District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police are requested to inform all dealers in arms and ammunition that if a license issued in form XVI, XVII or XVIII of the form appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, contains no entry as to the quantity of ammunition covered by it, they should refuse to supply any ammunition to licensee and should return the license to be properly filled in.

(Madras G. O. No. 497, dated the 2nd April 1910.)

SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*FORM No. XVII.—(*Rule 28.*)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

*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.*

Name, description and residence of licensee.	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		Place or tract within which the license is valid.	Specification of the wild beasts which may be destroyed under this license.	Period for which the license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
	Description.	Quantity.				

Seal

(Signature.)

Magistrate of the \_\_\_\_\_ District.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_

*Conditions.*

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

2. Once every year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, the licensee shall produce this license and every weapon covered thereby before the Magistrate referred to in column 6.

3. He shall not go armed with any arms covered by this license otherwise than in good faith for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle; nor shall he take any such arms into a railway carriage, or to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage or to any considerable distance beyond the place or tract entered in column 4.

4. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any gun covered by this license.

5. He shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this condition—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government; and



- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

NOTE.—In Burma, condition 5 may be cancelled by the authority granting the license, if empowered to do so by the local Government and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

6. He shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the local Government.

7. The licensee, at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature, namely :—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (b) The nature and quantity of the articles purchased ; and
- (c) the date of purchase.

8. Without prejudice to the voidance of this license for breach of any of the foregoing conditions, it shall be void if—

- (a) the licensee dies, or
  - (b) any weapon covered thereby—
    - (i) is sold, or
    - (ii) is attached in execution of a decree.
-



SCHEDULE VII—*contd.*FORM No. XVIII.—(*Rule 29.*)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

*License for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed, for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle.*

Name, description and residence of licensee.	Name and description of any member of the licensee's family, or servant employed to watch crops or cattle, residing with him, by whom the arms covered by this license may be also used.	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		Place or tract within which the license is valid.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
					From— To—

The

Magistrate of the

*Conditions.*

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

2. The licensee shall not go armed with any arms covered by this license otherwise than in good faith for the destruction or driving away of wild animals which do injury to the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the license.

3. The licensee shall not use any arms covered by this license otherwise than in the place or tract in which the license is valid.

4. He shall not lend any arms or ammunition covered by this license to any person, other than a *bond fide* member of his family, or servant who may be employed by him to protect the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the license and who is mentioned in column 2 of the license.

5. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by this license.

6. The licensee shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this condition—

(a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of Government; and

(b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory, or prepared for and supplied to Government.

*Note.*—In Burma, condition 6 may be cancelled by the authority granting the license if empowered to do so by the local Government and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

7. He shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the local Government.

8. The licensee, at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature, namely:—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased, and
- (c) the date of purchase.

9. This license shall be void if the licensee commits a breach of any of the above conditions or if the licensee dies, or if any weapon covered thereby—

- (i) is sold, or
  - (ii) is attached in execution of a decree.
-



4. The licensee shall, at the time of purchasing any new arms or ammunition, cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature, namely :—

- (a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (b) the nature and quantity of the articles purchased ; and
- (c) the date of purchase.

5. He shall not go armed with Government arms or ammunition.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this condition,—

- (a) "Government arm" means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of the Government ; and
- (b) "Government ammunition" means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

In order to prevent the surreptitious introduction into a native State, by person licensed to go armed on a journey of arms and ammunition of a different character to which the license was granted, I am to request that in future the descriptions entered in column 3 may be as clear and minute as possible.

{(For. Dept. letter No. 798-I, dated the 20th February 1901.)

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*Government of India, Home Department,  
Notification, No. 3103 (Public), dated, the 16th August 1909.*

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In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in supersession of all previous Notifications on the same subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

- (a) to remit all fees payable under schedule II upon applications relating to licenses or duplicates granted or renewed under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, other than licenses or duplicates of the nature hereinafter referred to in sub-head (b) ; and
  - (b) to reduce to one anna all fees, exceeding one anna, payable under the said schedule upon applications relating to licenses or duplicates granted or renewed under the said Rules in respect of which—
    - (i) no fee is payable under the said Rules, or
    - (ii) the fee payable under the said Rules has been collected in full.
-



## APPENDIX I.

## LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—MADRAS.

Vide notes to section 6, 13, 25, and 30 of the Act [pages 44, 46, 57 and 59].

1. All arms, ammunition and military stores within the Calicut, Ernad, Wala-  
vanad and Ponnani talukas in the Malabar District, shall be deposited with the Officer  
in charge of the nearest Police Station and all licenses issued for the possession or  
carrying of arms within the above talukas in the Malabar District are cancelled.

(G. O. No. 260, dated the 30th Jan. 1885. and 355, dated the 6th Feb. 1885.)

2. The exemption granted under section 27 of the Arms Act to members of  
local boards by G. O.'s No. 783 Judicial dated the 6th April 1880, and No. 164  
Judicial dated the 24th January 1894, are withdrawn but the exemption is to continue  
personal to existing members of the local boards so long as they remain such.

(G. O. No. 724 dated the 24th April 1895.)

Vide also note (3) to rule 23, [page 77].

3. Guns, imported from and exported to Pondicherry, without a license, are  
liable to be detained by the Custom Officers. They should in all such cases submit a  
detailed report to the Circle Inspector. All cases of smuggling of arms, ammunition  
and military stores should also be reported for the orders of the Circle Inspector.

(2). In order that a fire-arm covered by a license may be identified with the one  
described in the license, its description should be as full as possible. "One double  
barrelled gun," for instance, without the maker's name and number or other identifying  
marks, is insufficient to describe the weapon in such a manner as to preclude the  
possibility of all attempts at fraud by the substitution of one gun for another, for  
any number of guns can be imported from the French territory with such a license.  
The weapons of respectable sportsmen should not, however, be detained merely on  
this account. Should the description of the weapon given in the license be defective,  
full particulars should be reported to the District Magistrate, through the Officer in  
charge of Land Customs, with a view to the defect being remedied.

4. A license is required for transport even within the confines of the same  
district.

(G. O. No. 3232, dated the 6th Dec. 1883 and No. 2551, dated the 7th Oct. 1884.)

No license, however, is necessary for the removal of ammunition from one  
magazine or warehouse to another in the same locality.

(G. O. No. 2457, dated the 27th Nov. 1883.)

5. Conveyances and baggage belonging to passengers are liable to be stopped  
and searched at Sayer stations for arms, ammunition and military stores. In carrying  
out this duty the notification of exemption and the rules under the Arms Act, so far  
as they relate to the transit of arms, ammunition and military stores, should be  
followed by the officers of the Land Customs Stations.

6. The following are a few of the special exemptions under the Arms Act:—

- (a). Guns brought to British India by the European Residents of the French  
settlements of Pondicherry, Karikal or Mahe are exempt from import  
duty, provided that the guns are covered by a pass issued under the  
authority of the Government of the Settlement from which they are  
brought, and countersigned by a British Magistracy certifying that the  
holders are entitled to carry the guns for sporting purposes.

G. I. Notification in Boards Proceedings No. 267 dated the 21st June 1893.)

*Note*—Ammunition belonging to French sportsmen which, in the opinion of the Sayer  
staff, is being taken in un-reasonable quantities should be brought to the notice of the  
Collector.



- (b). The provision of Chapter IV of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, cannot, as a matter of courtsey, be enforced in the case of the French Military and Police Officers, when passing the Tindivanam, Villupuram and Cuddalore taluks, nor customs duty be demanded at the Sayer stations in respect of arms which such Officers are entitled to carry in French Territory.

(G. O. No. 175, Judicial, dated the 25th January 1895.)

- (c). French native subjects are, for the purposes of sport or protection, allowed to carry with them across the frontier guns on payment of import duty, when holding gun licenses, granted by the District Magistrate of the District concerned. Such duty is liable to be refunded under G. O. No. 2553, Judicial, dated 16th December 1891, on a report from the French Government that the gun on which import duty was paid has been re-exported.

7. Under section 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 arms the possession of which has become unlawful in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license are required to be deposited without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest Police station. The question has been raised whether, in view of the fact that the owner of a weapon so deposited is not lawfully in possession of it, he can, under section 5 of the Act, sell the weapon to any person who is not prohibited from possessing it. It appears to the Government that the license in Form XV of the Indian Arms rules, 1909, is designed to meet this difficulty. This license allows a person to possess a weapon but not to use it; and in cases where it would be unfair to confiscate a weapon such licenses should be freely issued. When therefore District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police find it advisable to cancel, or refuse renewal of, licenses in Forms XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX they should, if the owner of the weapon desires, usually allow him to have a license in Form XV for another year to enable him to dispose of this weapon.

(G. O. No. 607, Judicial, dated the 21st April 1910.)

8. The new forms of accounts for dealers in arms and ammunition prescribed in G. O. No. 1762, Judicial, dated 17th December 1909, have been objected to on the ground that they will increase the amount of scriptory work and stationery required to keep the accounts.

9. The Government consider these objections not altogether unfounded; but it is necessary that the registers should furnish complete information not only of the purchase of any lethal weapon, but also of the identity of the various weapons in stock in order that it may be possible to trace them in case of theft. The Government are now pleased to prescribe the revised forms of stock book and sale book appended to these proceedings (Appendix I) in lieu of those prescribed by G. O., No. 1762, Judicial, dated 17th December 1909.

10. The special stock book for fire-arms (Form C) is to be maintained in addition to the general stock book except by dealers who keep "rebate" book which gives all the information specified in the form.

11. Dealers also occasionally receive arms and ammunition from persons who wish to effect their disposal, and the Government consider it necessary that all such arms and ammunition should be separately accounted for. They are accordingly pleased to prescribe an additional register in the form D appended to the order, showing receipts and disposals of such arms and ammunition.

12. Dealers in ammunition are also required to take out licenses under the Explosives Act, and the conditions of these licenses require the maintenance of stock books and sale books. The Government are pleased to prescribe the forms printed \* in Appendix II to be maintained under the Explosives Act. It will be observed that the forms of stock book and sale book (Forms 2 and 3) are similar in principle to the

\*Not printed in this volume

forms prescribed under the Arms Act. Dealers who hold licenses under both the Arms Act and the Explosives Act in respect of the same kinds of ammunition, or whose licenses under the Explosives Act have been endorsed to have validity under the Arms Act, need keep only the stock books and sale books prescribed under the Arms Act, provided that they contain columns to exhibit all the articles which the dealer is licensed to keep under both Acts.

13. District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police are requested to inform all licensees concerned of these orders, and to see that the revised forms are brought into use.

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# APPENDIX I.

## FORM A.

Stock Book of \_\_\_\_\_, son of \_\_\_\_\_, resident of \_\_\_\_\_, licensed to manufacture, convert, sell, or keep arms, ammunition or military stores according to license No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 19\_\_\_\_\_, in Form  $\frac{XI}{XII}$  of the rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and license No. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, in Form  $\frac{A}{B}$  of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

Date of transaction.	Particulars of receipts and issues.	Description.																												
		Fire-arms.								Other weapons, implements, etc.		Ammunition.												Military stores.						
		303 B. L. rifles.	450 B. L. rifles.	B. L. rifles of bores ranging from .290 to .320 excluding .303 bore.	Other B. L. rifles.	B. L. arms (not rifled.)	Muzzle-loading arms.	Revolvers.	Pistols (magazine).	Swords.	Anvils.	Implements.	.303 loaded rifle cartridges.	.450 loaded rifle cartridges.	Loaded cartridges for rifles of bores ranging from .299 to .330 excluding .303 bore.	Other loaded rifle cartridges.	B. L. (not rifled) cartridges loaded locally.	B. L. (not rifled) cartridges imported from Europe, etc.)	Cartridge cases.	Revolver cartridges.	Pistol cartridges.	Gunpowder.	Percussion caps.	Fuses.	Gun cotton.	Dynamite.	Sulphur.	Lead bullets.	Lead bird shot.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOTE.—(a) Column 2 should show (i) balance in stock (ii) fresh receipts with descriptive details, such as, the name and address of the firm supplying them, and (iii) day's total issues according to sale book.

(b) columns 3 to 30.—If any dealer has not a license for any of the classes of arms, etc., specified, the unnecessary columns may be omitted. If, on the other hand, he has a license for any other defined species, an appropriate column should be added. The dealer's license should be kept in the stock book for purposes of reference.







14. **Rules for the Maintenance of Arms License Registers and the Grant and Renewal of Licenses in Form XVI.**—All District Magistrates, Taluk Magistrates and Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates in zamindari tracts, and station-house officers will keep in Form A appended to these rules decennial registers of licenses issued under the Arms Act in Form XVI to persons residing in the areas with which they are respectively concerned. In the office of the District Magistrate a separate register will be maintained for each taluk or Deputy Tahsildari. In each taluk register the entries will be arranged by police stations and villages, the villages within the limits of each police station being arranged in alphabetical, or other convenient, order. A page or more will be allotted to each village, as may be found necessary, no village being omitted although no licensee resides therein. Entries relating to hamlets will be placed under the parent village. The page numbers of each taluk register will be consecutive throughout the register. An index of villages arranged in alphabetical order will be placed at the beginning of each taluk register. The serial number of the license will be a fraction of which the number of the page of the register in which it is registered is the numerator and the number of the line is the denominator, preceded or followed by a letter indicating the taluk (e.g.  $\frac{26}{7}$ ). The entries in the registers maintained in subordinate offices which will be supplied in the first instance from the District Magistrate's office must therefore correspond exactly, page to page, and line to line with the entries in the register maintained in the District Magistrate's office. The District Magistrate will fix dates between the 1st and 15th January for the submission to him of each taluk register in the district.

Necessary entries will be made in the District Magistrate's office in these taluk registers relating to all licenses renewed or the renewal of which has been refused for the year just begun. The taluk register will be returned to the Sub-Magistrate with as little delay as practicable. About the 1st of the second month of each quarter each station-house officer will take or send his register to the Taluk or Deputy Tahsildar's office, as the case may be, have it checked with the register maintained in that office, corrected and brought up to date. All officers of the Police Department, of an above the rank of Inspector, will inspect the police station register at every inspection of the station and see that it is properly maintained.

15. At the end of each register, maintained in the office of a District or Taluk Magistrate or Deputy Tahsildar, and at a police station, an abstract will be made in Form B showing the number or weapons of each kind licensed in the taluk or station. A fresh abstract will be opened at the beginning of each year by counting the licences already granted or renewed for the year by the 1st January. Whenever an alteration is made in the body of the register, either by reason of the grant of a new license or the cancellation of or refusal to renew an old license, a corresponding entry will be made in column I of the abstract by quoting the register number of the license, preceded by a + sign in the case of a new license and a — sign in the case of a cancellation of or refusal to renew a license; the necessary entries in columns II, III and IV of the abstract will be made whenever a line in column I is complete: the net total should then be struck in column II of the abstract.

16. Applications for new licenses may be sent to the District Magistrate or to the Taluk Magistrate or the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in Zamindari tracts, or to the station-house officers. Printed forms of application in the vernacular on impressed stamps will be kept for sale to the public. Applications received by the District Magistrate direct will be sent to the Taluk Magistrate or to the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in Zamindari tracts for report. Taluk Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates in zamindari tracts will forward to the Police for report only the applications which they receive, direct or through the District Magistrate, from individuals whose character, status or reputation is unknown or doubtful; they will submit all others to the District Magistrate direct with their own reports. Station-house officers will forward their reports on applications for new licenses to the District

Magistrate through the Police Inspector and the Taluk Magistrate or the Sub-Magistrate in zamindari tracts. Taluk Magistrate or the Sub-Magistrate in zamindari tracts will see that the correct names of the village, hamlet (if necessary) and Police station within whose limits the village is situated are correctly entered in the application before submitting it with his report to the District Magistrate.

Applications for renewal of licenses should be submitted early during the last quarter of the year preceding that for which the renewal is desired, as all weapons for the possession of which renewed licenses have not been issued by the 1st January must be deposited in the police station. Printed forms of application in the vernacular on impressed stamps will be kept for sale to the public. Each application should be accompanied by the license and may be sent either to the District Magistrate direct or to one of the other officers mentioned in rule 3. Subordinate Magistrates and police officers, who may receive such applications, should submit them at once without remark (unless some reason for refusing renewal is already known to them) to the District Magistrate direct.

17. District Superintendents of Police will issue instructions to their subordinates to report at once any information which may indicate that the renewal of any license is undesirable. About the end of September in each year the Superintendent of Police and Taluk Magistrates and in zamindari tracts Deputy Tashildars and Sub-Magistrates will supply the District Magistrate confidentially with any information which would appear to render the renewal of any existing license inexpedient.

18. Licenses will be issued in printed form in the vernacular. If the District Magistrate grants, renews, or declines to renew, a license, he should send the license or order to the licensee either—

- (i) through the post service paid, the nature of the contents being clearly noted on the cover in the vernacular (e.g., "license for the possession of a gun"); or
- (ii) through the Taluk Magistrate, or the Deputy Tashildar and Sub-Magistrate in the zamindari tracts, or
- (iii) through the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

If the District Magistrate, on an application for a new license, refuses to grant the license, the order of refusal should be forwarded to the applicant through the Taluk Magistrate or Sub-Magistrate in zamindari tracts for the information of that officer.

If the license or order sent by post is returned through the Dead Letter office, it should be sent out for delivery to the addressee through the local Taluk Magistrate or Deputy Tashildar and Sub-Magistrate or the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

19. At the close of each month the District Magistrate will forward to the Subordinate Magistrates concerned lists of the licenses granted, renewed, cancelled or the renewal of which he has refused during the month in the Forms C. and D. Licenses renewed for the year following that in which the lists in Form C are sent need not be shown in the list. Licenses the renewal of which is refused for the following year should be included in the lists in Form D. In order that action may be taken to see that the arm covered by the license is not retained illegally by the licensee after the close of the year. If a license is not renewed, the District Magistrate will state in the last column of the list in Form D the reason for non-renewal (such as the death of the licensee, the transfer of the weapon by sale, gift or otherwise, etc.) and should see that the weapon is not retained by any person who is neither exempted from the operation of the India Arms Act in respect of such weapon nor licensed to possess it.

20. Not later than the 15th January of each year the District Magistrate will forward to the Superintendent of Police (in Form E appended) lists of licensees who have not applied before the 1st January for the renewal of their licenses with the request that he will ascertain and report the causes of the omission, whether the arms have been deposited in the police station, and whether a prosecution has been instituted in the each case in which the arms were not duly deposited in the

police station, a separate list will be sent for the village in each police station. The list should be returned to the District Magistrate's office not later than the 15th March by the District Superintendent of Police with his report and recommendation whether the unrenewed license should be renewed or not.

21. When the taluk registers are submitted to the District Magistrate under rule (1), the District Magistrate will have them compared with the register maintained in his office, so far as the entries relating to the previous year are concerned, and corrected, if necessary. Before the abstracts in the registers maintained by subordinate officers are compared with the abstract of the register maintained in the District Magistrate's office, the figures in the latter should be verified by counting the outstanding entries in the body of the register. The District Magistrate will include in his annual report brief remarks regarding the maintenance of these register throughout his district. For this purpose the District Superintendent of police will report annually not later than the 1st February to the District Magistrate on the maintenance of the register by station-house officers during the previous year.

22. The following are the powers and duties of all police officers under the Act :—

- (1) To arrest any person found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition or military stores, whether covered by a license or not, in such manner or under such circumstances, as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used, for any unlawful purpose ;
- (2) To take such arms, ammunition or military stores from him ;
- (3) To take without unnecessary delay such person's arms, ammunition and military stores before a magistrate (section 12) ;
- (4) To disarm any person going armed without a license or in contravention of the terms of a license (section 13).

The last-named person commits an offence under section 19 (e) which is cognizable. He may, therefore, be arrested, but this should not ordinarily be done unless the circumstances require it. The case will be reported to the magistrate having jurisdiction and a process obtained.

23. (1) The offences detailed in sections 19 and 20 are cognizable.
- (2) The District Magistrate's sanction is requisite to a prosecution under section 19 (f) (section 29).
- (3) Under section 28 all persons are bound to give information of offences under the Act, which comes to their knowledge.

24. (1) Persons (whether licensed or not) are forbidden to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies, unless specially authorised by the officers granting the licenses.

- (2) Exemption of Police Officers. *Vide* note (14) to Schedule I.—[Page 102].
- (3) Head constables and constables carrying arms in performance of their duty.—(*Vide* note (14) to Schedule I on pages 102 and 103).

(4) Under section 22 of the Arms Act, licensed dealers in arms and ammunition are bound to ascertain that the persons to whom they sell arms, ammunition or military stores are legally authorised to possess the same. Any tendency on the part of dealers to evade this obligation should be checked by the Police by their constant strict supervision over the trade in arms and ammunition. The Police should also exercise constant vigilant supervision over the registers maintained by licensed dealers in order to ensure that arms and ammunition are not sold to persons other than those legally authorised to possess the same. If on inspection, they find that arms and ammunition are supplied to persons whose exemption seems to be doubtful, they should take steps to ascertain whether such persons are really exempt from the provisions of the Arms Act, and, if not to report the matter to the District Magistrate. In doubtful cases of sales to persons said to possess licenses under the Arms Act Rules, a reference to the registers maintained in police stations will show whether the purchasers are *bona fide* licensees or not.—(*Vide* also note to Section 22 of the Act on page 56.)



# FORM A.

Village

Page Line	Register Number	Residence of Licensee (Hamlet).	Name.		Nature of the Arms.	Number of Arms.	Date of Renewal, Grant, Cancellation or Order refusing Renewal of License for the year :—										Remarks showing disposal of Weapon, if License is not renewed.
			Of Licensee.	Of his Father.			19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	

NOTE.— In column 5, R.—Rifle, G.—Smooth-bore gun, M.—Magazine, D. B.—Double-barrelled, S. B.—Single-barrelled, B. L.—Breech-loading, M. L.—Muzzle-loading percussion cap, Ma. L.—Match-lock, F. L.—Flint-lock, Re.—Revolver, P.—Pistol, B.—Bayonet, S.—Sword, D.—Dagger.

# FORM B.

## Abstracts of the Number of Weapons of the several kinds.

NOTE.—D. B.—Double-barrel ; S. B.—Single-barrelled, B. L.—Breech-loading ; M. L.—Muzzle-loading percussion cap.

I	II														III														IV	
Detail showing the Page, Number and Line Number of every new License granted and old License cancelled.	Granted.														Cancelled.														Date and initials of the Magisterial Head Clerk.	
	Rifled Arms.			Smooth-bore Guns.											Rifled Arms.			Smooth-bore Guns.												
	Magazine.	Double-barrelled.	Single-barrelled.	D. B. B. L.	S. B. B. L.	D. B. M. L.	S. B. M. L.	Match-locks.	Flint-locks.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Bayonets.	Swords.	Daggers.	Magazine.	Double-barrelled.	Single-barrelled.	D. B. B. L.	S. B. B. L.	D. B. M. L.	S. B. M. L.	Match-locks.	Flint-locks.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Bayonets.	Swords.	Daggers.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		

## FORM C.

Proceedings of the District Magistrate of \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

The District Magistrate of \_\_\_\_\_ has been pleased to grant licenses for the year 19 \_\_\_\_\_—19 \_\_\_\_\_, under the Indian Arms Act to the following individuals residing in the Taluk \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy Tahsildari of \_\_\_\_\_ for the weapons specified against their names.

2. The Taluk Sub- Magistrate of \_\_\_\_\_ is requested to cause the necessary entries to be made in his copy of the register of licenses under the Indian Arms Act. The number and date of this order should also be entered in red ink in the appropriate column under the heading "Date of renewal, grant, cancellation or order refusing renewal."

Page Number.	Line Number.	Village and Hamlet.	Licencee's Name.	Father's Name.	Nature of the Arm.	Number of Arms.	Police Station and Circle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NOTE.—(1) The entries in columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 above should be neatly copied in the appropriate column of the License Register on the page specified in column 1 and in the line noted in column 2.

(2) In column 6, R.—Rifle, G.—Smooth-bore gun, M.—Magazine, D.B.—Double-barrelled, S. B.—Single barrelled, B. L.—Breech-loading, M. L.—Muzzle-loading percussion cap, Ma. L.—Match-lock, F. L. Flint-lock, Re.—Revolver, P.—Pistol B.—Bayonet, S.—Sword, D.—Dagger.

## FORM D.

Proceedings of the District Magistrate of \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_, No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

The District Magistrate of \_\_\_\_\_ has cancelled or refused to renew for the year 19 \_\_\_\_\_—19 \_\_\_\_\_, the licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act to the following individuals residing in the Taluk \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ Deputy Tahsildari of \_\_\_\_\_ for the weapons specified against their names.

2. The Taluk Sub- Magistrate of \_\_\_\_\_ is requested to cause the word "cancelled" to be neatly written in red ink in the register of licenses issued in Form XVI against each license mentioned below immediately after the last "Renewal" entry. The entry in the "Remarks" column below should also be noted after the word "cancelled" with the number and date of this proceeding.<sup>o</sup> A red ink line should also be drawn through the entries in the register relating to the license.

Page No.	Line No.	Village and Hamlet.	Licencee's Name.	Father's Name.	Nature of the Arm.	Number of Arms.	Police Station and Circle.	Remarks (Reason for cancellation and disposal of weapon.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

<sup>o</sup> E. G.—"Cancelled—Died, L. C. Dis. No. 1-1904"; "Cancelled—weapon sold, L. C. Dis. No. 2-1904"; "Cancelled—Unrenewed, L. C. Dis. No. 3-1904"; etc., etc.

NOTE.—In column 6, R.—Rifle, G.—Smooth-bore gun, M.—Magazine, D. B.—Double-barrelled, S. B.—Single-barrelled, B. L.—Breech-loading, M. L.—Muzzle-loading percussion cap, Ma. L.—Match-lock, F. L.—Flint-lock, Re.—Revolver, P.—Pistol, B.—Bayonet, S.—Sword, D.—Dagger,

List of Persons who have not applied for the Renewal of their Licenses in Form XVI in  
 Division, Taluk, District for the year 19 ,  
 on or before the 1st January 19 .

Name of the Village and Hamlet if any,	Number and name of Licensee who has not renewed his License.	Father's name.	Nature of Arms.	Number of Arms.	Police Inspector's Report as to the cause of omission of Renewal of License in each case.	Remarks.	Order of District Magistrate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NOTE.—In column 4, R.—Rifle, G.—Smooth-bore gun, M.—Magazine, D. B.—Double-barrelled, S. B.—Single-barrelled, B. L.—Breech-loading, M. L.—Muzzle-loading percussion cap, Ma. L.—Match-lock, F. L.—Flint-lock, Re.—Revolver, P.—Pistol B.—Bayonet, S.—Sword, D.—Dagger.

25. **Station-House Records and Returns.** (1) A register of licenses granted under the Arms Act shall be maintained in every station. Rules for its maintenance and the grant and renewal of licenses are given on page 8 164—165. This register will be supplied by the District Magistrate.

A translation of rules 16, 17 and 18 in the vernacular of the district shall be hung up in the station.

(2) The station License Register shall be taken to the Taluk clerk who keeps the register.

26. **Rules to Regulate the grant and Renewal of Gun Licenses under the Indian Arms Act.** Applications for new licenses may be sent to the District Magistrate or to the Taluk Magistrate or the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in Zamindari tracts, or to the station-house officer. Printed forms of application in the vernacular on impressed stamps will be kept for sale to the public. Applications received by the District Magistrate direct will be sent to the Taluk Magistrate or to the Deputy Tahsildar, and Sub-Magistrates in Zamindari tracts will forward to the Police for report only those applications which they receive, direct or through the District Magistrate, from individuals whose character, status or reputation is unknown or doubtful; they will submit all others to the District Magistrate direct with their own reports. Station-house officers will forward their reports on applications for new licenses to the District Magistrate through the Police Inspector and the Taluk Magistrate or the Sub-Magistrate in Zamindari tracts. The Taluk Magistrate or the Sub-Magistrate in Zamindari tracts will see that the correct names of the village, hamlet (if necessary) and Police station, within whose limits the village, is situated, are correctly entered in the application before submitting it with his report to the District Magistrate.

27. **Applications for renewal of licenses** should be submitted early during the last quarter of the year preceding that for which the renewal is desired, as all weapons for the possession of which renewal licenses have not been issued by the 1st January must be deposited in the Police Station. Printed forms of application in the vernacular on impressed stamps will be kept for sale to the Public. Each application should be accompanied by the license and may be sent either to the District Magistrate direct or to one of the other officers mentioned in rule 26. Subordinate magistrates and Police officers who may receive such applications should submit them at once without remark (unless some reason for refusing renewal is already known to them) to the District Magistrate direct.

*Vide para. 18 on page 165.*



## Form No. 17

Report of the Inspection held by the Inspector of Police of  
declared under Rule 31 of the Rules under the Explosives Act to have been licensed under the Arms Act, for quarter ending.

Circle of shops licensed under the Arms Act and of shops

1	Name of Licensee and Date of Inspection.
2	Place of Business.
3	Number and Date of License and the Form in which it is granted.
4	Description of Arms, Ammunition or Explosives.  Sulphur ... .. Shot ... .. Caps ... .. European gunpowder... .. Country gunpowder ... .. Blasting powder ... .. Fire-works ... ..
5	Quantity licensed to be possessed at one time.
6	Quantity licensed to be possessed for the whole year.
7	Balance on hand on 1st January in the shop and the Magazine.
8	Manufactured or received from 1st January to date of Inspection.
9	Sold from 1st January to date of Inspection.
10	Balance on hand on Date of Inspection in the shop and the Magazine.
11	Whether accounts Nos. 1, 2 and 4 are properly kept.
12	Remarks, noting whether a quantity in excess of License was ever maintained.

19 . }

Inspector of Police,  
Circle.

Form No. 16.

Report of Inspection of Stock, Premises and Books of Persons licensed under the Indian Arms Act in Forms XI, XII, XIII, XIV to manufacture, convert, keep or sell Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores (G. O. No. 1453, Judicial, dated 30th September 1882.)

Name, Father's Name and Residence of Licensee.	Date and Form of License.	Place of Business.	Date of Inspection by Superior Officer of Police.	Remarks.

Superintendent of Police.

Form No. 79.

Serial Number.	Date	Particulars of Arms.	By whom deposited or from whom taken.	Residence.		Signature of Station house officer, owner, and a witness when Arms are deposited.	If License obtained, when.	If License not obtained how were Arms disposed of.	Designation of Magistrate passing order.	Signature of owner for return of Arms, with date.	Signature of Station-house officer, and date of disposing of Arms.
				Village.	Taluk.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

On label outside. Register of Arms Deposited.

28. **Disposal of confiscated arms.**—All arms, ammunition or military stores which may be forfeited or confiscated, under the Sea Customs Act or under other legal enactments, should be forwarded in the Presidency town to the Commissioner of Police, and in the mufassal to the Magistrate of the district, for disposal in accordance with the rules published on page 22 of Part I of the Madras Police Gazette, dated 13th February 1909. Such of these arms as are intended for destruction locally will be forwarded to the District Police Head-quarter office for destruction by the Police Armourer in the presence of the Reserve Inspector who should certify to the Magistrate that the arms have been properly broken up.

29. **Reports on thefts or losses of arms or ammunition.**—(1) Information shall be promptly reported by telegraph from district police offices to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab, of all thefts, losses or recoveries of—

(a) Rifles and pistols, Government or Private ;

NOTE.—This includes private revolvers which do not take Government ammunition.

(b) Lee Metford or Lee Enfield bolts and .303 rifle barrels.

NOTE.—Military officers commanding detachments have instructions to report losses to the police.

(2) Post copies of these telegrams will be sent to the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, who will forward a copy of them to the Director of Criminal Intelligence, Simla.

(3) The telegram should contain the following details:—

(i) Number and marks showing the identity of the weapons or components.

In the case of police weapons the description noted in the Register of Government Property (vide O.M.O. No.359) should be given.

NOTE.—The number of the bolt in addition to that of the rifle should be given in the case of theft, loss or recovery of rifles with bolts.

(ii) Place of occurrence. (iii) Date of occurrence. (iv) Name of the person from whose possession lost or, in the case of soldiers or volunteers, the number and name of the corps. (v) How lost.

(4) A report will be made by post from district police offices to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab, of all thefts, losses and recoveries of—

(i) Ammunition for cannon, rifles and pistols, (ii) Fuses, (iii) Dynamite.

(iv) Cordite, and (v) Other high explosives.

NOTE.—Theft, loss or recovery of empty rifle cartridge cases in large numbers should be treated as those of ammunition for rifles and reported.

The report will, however, be made by telegraph if there is *prima facie* evidence or reasonable suspicion of a recent theft.

In either case a copy of the letter or telegram will be sent by post to the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, who will forward a copy of it to the Director of Criminal Intelligence, Simla.

(5) No report need be made to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, North-West Frontier Province, and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab, nor to the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, Madras, of the disappearance of smooth-bore weapons, ammunition for such weapons, swords, bayonets or accoutrements.

(6) Notices of the loss, theft and recovery of arms and ammunition, capable of use for military purposes should be sent in every instance to the Criminal Investigation Department office for publication in the Criminal Intelligence Gazette.

(7) Notices of loss of arms ammunition, not capable of use for military purposes, should only be sent for publication when likely to be useful.

(8) The telegraphic address of the Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab, is "Cid Punjab."

## LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—BOMBAY.

Vide notes to sections 13 and 15 of the Act [pages 46 and 47.]

All the District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of the Police are authorized to exercise in their respective districts the powers specified in section 15 and 31 of the Act 14,

Countersignature of licenses—vide note (4) to rule 27 [page 81.]

2. The Governor in Council is pleased to republish Government notification No. 1112 dated 19th February 1878, with the additions attached to it by Government resolution No. 4378, dated, the 13th August 1890 :—

It is hereby notified, for general information that the provisions of Act XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of arms and ammunition and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give the power of disarming in certain cases) as modified by Act VI, of 1866, are in force in the following places, districts and portions of districts :—

Town and Island of Bombay.

Districts of Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar.

District of Sholapur, in the following talukas only :—

(a) Pandharpur, (b) Sangola.

District of Bijapur (lately Kaladgi), in the following talukas only :—

(a) Bijapur, (b) Bagalkot, (c) Badami, (d) Hungund.

Kanara, in the following talukas only :—

(a) Supa, (b) Yellapur, (c) Karwar, (d) Sirsi, (e) Siddapur.

Nasik, in the following talukas only :—

(a) Nasik, (b) Igatpuri, (c) Dindori, (d) Sinnar, (e) Niphad, (f) Yeola, (g) Chandor.

2. And that the provisions of Act XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give the power of disarming in certain cases), as modified by Act VI of 1866, are, with the exception of the several clauses of section 32, which apply to the disarmament of any district, in force in the following districts and portions of districts :—

The Province of Sind, *viz.*, the districts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Shikarpur. Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier.

Districts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Thana, Kolaba.

District of Nasik in the following talukas only :—

(a) Malegaon, (b) Nandgaon, (c) Baglan, (d) Kalvan.

District of Kanara, in the following talukas only :—

(a) Kumta, (b) Honavar.

District of Kaladgi, in the following talukas only :—

(a) Indi, (b) Sindgi, (c) Muddebihal, (d) Bagevadi.

District of Sholapur in the following talukas only :—

(a) Sholapur, (b) Barsi, (c) Madha, (d) Karmala.

Point Taluka in the district of Nasik.

(Notn. No. 391, dated the 18th Jan. 1893 and Notn. No. 8225, dated the 12th Dec. 1898.)



3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to authorise the Commissioner of Police in Bombay and the District Magistrates (including the Agent to the Governor in the Panch mahals, the Political Superintendent, Thar and Parkar, and the Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier) to pay a reward of not less than half the value of articles confiscated under Section 24 of Act No. XI of 1878 (The Indian Arms Acts) to the Customs officers, railway servants, of Public carriers, Police officers, steam-boat officers, or other persons, who may have given information which led to the detection of the offence, or who may have given information which led to the detection of the offence, or who may have arrested the offenders or seized their arms under Section 12 of the said Act.

Notifn. No. 5920, dated the 12th Octr. 1878, (p. 633 of the B. G. G. for 1878, Pt. I.)

**Katyars.**—Vide note (5) to Schedule II, [page 120].

4. There are no sufficient reasons for granting the exemption applied for (in respect of Katyars) in the districts of Ratnagiri and Nasik, but in the opinion of Government the necessities of such cases can be met, if District Magistrates arrange for Chief Constables to keep a certain number of these daggers and to issue them, either gratis or an payment of a small fee, for use in marriage processions.

(Resn. No. 8121, dated the 8th Novr. 1897).

For Extracts—paras. 686 to 693—from the Army Regulations—vide pages 99-101.

5. Officers are prohibited from giving rifles to natives whose homes are situated on or near the N.W. Frontier.—No Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier on discharge may be granted a pass to carry any weapon. If he has in his possession at the time of his discharge any weapon to which he is lawfully entitled under the Arms Act, he must on taking his discharge, if his home is situated within the limits of British India, obtain from the Magistrate a license for the same. If his home is situated beyond the limits of British India, he must obtain from the Magistrate an export license.

(Resn. No. 5731, dated the 12th August 1899.)

6. Passes to carry arms and ammunition, under the Indian Army Regulations, to Sepoys and Native Officers of British Army in the colonies when returning to India have no validity, as the regulations in question are applicable only to the Native Army in India.

(Resn. No. 6108, dated the 5th Sept. 1894.)

7. Instructions of the Government of India regarding grant of permits and passes to subordinates to carry arms.—A case was brought to the notice of the Government of India in which a soldier of the Native Army, employed under a Civil Department purchased a rifle in British India and obtained, from the Officer of the Department under whom he was serving, an informal pass or permit with the object of smuggling the rifle across the N.-W. Frontier.

Paras 1727-29 of Vol. II, A. R. I., permit a Commanding Officer to give passes to soldiers proceeding on furlough from a regiment. But no other authority is empowered to grant a pass to a Native Soldier any more than to any person, and a Native Soldier serving away from his regiment can only obtain authority to possess a gun or rifle by applying to the Magistrate for a license under the Arms Act in form XIX.

Heads of Departments and the officers serving under them should, therefore, note that they have no authority to grant permits or passes to their subordinates to carry arms not required by them for the execution of their duty and referred to as such in the exemptions granted under Schedule I of the I. A. R., 1909.

(Resn. No. 7939, dated the 14th Nov. 1895).

8. Transport of arms and ammunition into British District.—An instance having occurred in which a license granted by Government could not be traced on the records of the office of a district Superintendent of Police, and apparently the

District Magistrate had nothing on his records to show that the consignment covered by that license ever reached its destination, Government ruled as follows :—

"It is in the opinion of Government of the utmost importance that the head of a district should know at any time without difficulty the amount of arms and ammunition entering his district and whether a consignment reaches its destination. If a duplicate copy of the license were sent to and returned by the District Superintendent of Police under his signature when a consignment reaches the consignee, all doubt on this point would be removed. It is possible that similar difficulty in checking imports might be experienced as regards other districts, and it is desirable that an accurate and readily verifiable check should be kept in future on the movement of arms and ammunition."

The control of imports of ammunition into British districts rests primarily with the District Magistrates and he should carefully maintain a register of permits issued and a register of licenses received. These should be periodically examined and compared, and from them the District Magistrate will be able to satisfy himself at any time that the trade is being kept within due bounds.

(Resn. No. 4508, dated the 4th July 1898).

**9. Orders regarding the disposal of firearms and ammunition by officers of Government.**—Cases have occurred in which officers have sent rifles and rifle ammunition to be put for public auction and have allowed them to be so disposed of to persons not entitled to possess them. Severe notice will be taken of any such culpable negligence on the part of officers. They are warned of the consequences of disposing of arms and ammunition to any person in this country without making sure that such person is lawfully entitled to purchase or possess the same.

(Resn. No. 3069, dated the 2nd May 1900).

**10. All officers of Government** whose duty it may be to conduct sales of arms should satisfy themselves before the confirmation of the sales, by a reference to the District Magistrates, that the purchasers are entitled to possess such arms; and auctioneers should be warned against selling arms and ammunition to persons not legally entitled to possess them.

The duties of licensed vendors and private individuals in this respect are laid down in Section 5 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the attention of all heads of offices is drawn to the provisions of the law.

(Circ. No. 2823, dated the 2nd May 1901).

**11. Procedure to be observed in dealing with cases of illicit trade in arms and ammunition which is carried on by means of the Post office between Hong Kong and India.**—The Customs authorities at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon should examine carefully all consignments from Hong Kong and communicate at once with the Commissioner of Police in the event of any arms or ammunition being discovered.

If the case appears to the Commissioner of Police not to be one connected with the trade above referred to, and not to be of a serious nature, the existing procedure should be followed, viz., notice should be issued by the Collector of Customs to the consignee to show cause why the consignment should not be confiscated, but the Commissioner of Police should also communicate with the Police of the district of the addressee. The final action of the Collector of Customs should be determined in communication with the Commissioner of Police.

If, however, the case appears to the Commissioner of Police to be connected with the trade, or to be of a serious nature the goods should be allowed to reach there destination without any warning being given to the consignee or his agent; information being sent at the same time to the local Police of the district of the addressee, so as to give them the opportunity of prosecuting under the Indian Arms Act. In this way it should be possible to bring home the offence to the consignee, if he has contravened the provisions of that Act and Rules made under it. The conduct of cases in

which an offence appears to have been committed in India, should always be undertaken by the Police.

(Resn. No. 7573, dated the 6th Novr. 1900).

**12. Marking and numbering of all licensed guns which do not bear the maker's name and legibly stamped number thereon.**—Suitable arrangements should be made by the District Magistrate for the marking and numbering of all such guns. The cost of the necessary tools should be met by a reappropriation of funds, the previous sanction of Government being applied for in each case.

The Registers at present maintained for licensed guns should be in the prescribed standard forms.

(Resn. No. 3231, dated the 20th May 1901).

**NOTE.** Police officers should make it a duty to see that the conditions printed on back of all licenses, they are empowered to examine, are observed by the license holder.

See conditions no. 7 of license form XVI page 152.

Resn. No. 5952, dated the 31st Aug. 1900.

**13. Volunteers.**—(I) Section 1 (b) of the Indian Arms Act exempts a public servant's or volunteer's public arms from the operation of the Act, and that the exemption in the Rules issued under that Act apply to other arms in the possession of enrolled volunteers.

(Resn. No. 7756 dated, the 20th Novr. 1894).

**14. An overseer or village postman,** who, under instructions from his superior, carries the necessary weapon "in the course of his duty" as overseer or postman, is protected by Section 1 (b) of the Indian Arms Act from the prohibitions of the Act, and any special exemption of these officers appears to be unnecessary.

(Resn. No. 8345, dated the 11th December 1904).

**Power of disarming persons under section 13.** See notes to Section 13 of the Act [page 46.]

**15.** It is notified, for the information of the officers concerned that the annual publication of the revised list of persons exempted under clauses (14) (18) (b) so far as it relates to the members of the Talpur family in (Sind) and (15) (a) of Schedule I of the I. A. Rules 1909, from the operation of certain sections of the I. A. Act, will be discontinued. These lists will, in future be published quinquennially, but in the interval such additions to, or erasures in, the existing lists as may be recommended specially, will, if approved, be separately notified.

Resn. No. 8305, dated the 4th December 1899.

**16. All recommendations for exemptions from the Indian Arms Act and all proposals for any alterations rendered necessary by deaths, misconduct or other causes in the list of persons exempted from the operation of the Act should in future be submitted so as to reach Government by the end of June in each year. The recommendations should be collated in the Commissioner's Offices, and divisional reports with the Commissioner's recommendations submitted by the date fixed.**

Govt. of Bombay No. 4936, dated the 17th July 1900 and No. 1142, dated 18th Feby. 1901.

**17. Soldiers of the Imperial Service Troops.**—proceeding on furlough are not exempt from the operations of the Arms Act, but in the case of pensioned non-Commissioned Officers of the troops the Government of India desire that the executive orders already issued in favour of their exemption should continue to apply to those who have already taken their pension or who may hereafter do so.

Resn. No. 3971, dated the 14th July 1909

**18. Persons who may be in illicit possession or arms and ammunition, which are the property of Government, should be prosecuted under the provisions of the Indian Arms Act.**

(a) To prove that such arms and ammunition are the property of the State, all Government arms and small arm and machine gun ammunition whether manufactured in England or in India will be stamped with a recognisable Government mark. Similarly Government arms which have been sold or given away

will be suitably marked so as to show that they have ceased to be the property of Government,

(Resn. No. 4723, dated the 8th July 1896.)

(b) On the method of showing the marks on Government small arms and machine gun ammunition and arm—see Government Resn, Judicial Department, No. 5110 dated the 6th Aug. 1901.

19. The Local Government has been authorised to allow the importation, without import license and without fee, **Mauser and Bergmann** pistols which are certified to form part of the regular equipment of officers in the Civil Department.

(Resn. No. 2326, dated the 2th May 1901.)

20. (1) **Lead Cutting swords**—vide note (4) to schedule II [page 120.]

(2) "**Giffard Carbonic Acid Gas Guns**".—Should be treated as **arms** under the Arms Act requiring licenses for their possession by unprivileged persons.

(Resn. No. 6918, dated the 13th Oct. 1894.)

(3) **Amorces**.—are excluded from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in the Indian Arms Act.

(Resn. No. 2641, dated the 13th Apl. 1896.)

21. With reference to clause (14) of Schedule I it has been ruled that **Police Escorts of marriage parties** of a Native State are not to be considered as travelling "on duty" in British territory.

(Resn. No. 6253, dated the 2nd Sep. 1895.)

22. In cases where **armed travellers** from the Hyderabad State are proceeding direct, either to Bombay or to same station on the external frontier of India, a license in form XIX granted by the Resident at Hyderabad shall cover the entire journey to the point of departure from British territory.

23. With regard to clause (14) of Schedule I the number of **retainers** exempted has been fixed for **Rewa Kantha** under the following.

(Resn. No. 261, dated the 12th Jan'y. 1893.)

The Political Agent proposes to fix the **retinues** under para. I, cl. (7) of H. D. notfn. No. 518 dated the 6th March 1879, for whom exemption may be granted. His scale is reasonable and may be sanctioned, but it appears to Government that in each case a written permission should be accorded, since otherwise British officers who have to enforce the Arms Act in British territory will not know whether the persons claiming the exemption are entitled to it,

**List showing the names of Ruling Chiefs in the Rewa Kantha Agency.**

No.	States and Talukas.	Name of Chief.	Number of retainers.	Remarks.
1	Rajpipla ...	Maharana Shri Gambhirsingji ...	20	
2	Chhota Udepur ...	Maharwal Shri Motisingji ...	10	
3	Devgad Bariya ...	Maharwal Shri Mansingji ...	10	
4	Lunavada ...	Maharana Shri Sir Vakhatsingji, K.C.I.E. ...	10	
5	Balasinar ...	Ajam Babi Manwar Khanji ...	10	
6	Sunth ...	Maharana Shri Pratapsingji ...	10	
7	Kadana ...	Rana Chhatrasalji ...	5	
8	Sanjeli ...	Thakor Pratapsingji ...	5	
9	Bhadarva ...	Rana Fatehsingji ...	5	
10	Umetha ...	Thakor Hathisingji ...	4	
11	Mandva ...	Rana Jitsingji Khumansingji ...	4	
12	Sihora ...	Thakor Nawarsinghi Jaswatsingji ...	4	
13	Chhahar ...	Thakor Chhatrasingji Raesingji ...	2	
14	Uchad ...	Thakor Jitamia Badharbawa ...	2	
15	Nasvadi ...	Thakor Mansingji Narpatsingji ...	2	
16	Sanor ...	Thakor Khulsingji Kasalsingji ...	2	
17	Vipur Vasan ...	Thakor Jitabawa Bajibhai ...	2	



24. **Officials of Native States** in the Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha Agencies passing through British India on duty are exempt from the ordinary prohibitions under the Arms Act, but some indication of their office and of the fact that they are passing through British territory on duty is necessary in order that the British officials may be able to give them the benefit of the exemption. This may be provided by a certificate to be furnished by the Darbars to the officials in question. But a proper check must be maintained by Political Agents upon the issue of such certificates. With this view they should be written on Government standard forms, copies of which should be supplied by the Political Agents to the Darbars as may be necessary.

The Darbars should send copies of all certificates as soon as issued to the respective Political Agents, and include in one and the same certificate all the officials who may be travelling together on the same duty.

(Govt. of Bombay No. 1447, dated the 2nd March 1895).

25. **Rules for the guidance of police officers in regard to licenses under the Arms Act:—**(a) Every person to whom a license to manufacture or sell arms, ammunition or military stores has been granted shall keep on account of all stock, and of all sales of arms, ammunition or military stores, in the following form :—



February 1900, and No. 7372, dated 1st November 1900.)

Debited.		Closing Balance.	
Sold.			
5	Rifles. Guns. Revolvers. Pistols. Cartridges, empty. Cartridges, loaded. Gunpowder. For M. L. Guns. Primers. Swords. Percussion caps, No. Miscel- laneous.	6	No. of license and name and address of the license holder or other person purchasing or receiving the arms. No. Name and address.
	Returned after repair, sold or otherwise.	7	Rifles. Guns. Revolvers. Pistols. Cartridges, empty. Cartridges, loaded. For M. L. Guns. Primers. Swords. Percussion caps, No. Miscel- laneous.
		8	For repair, commission sale, or otherwise. Remarks.

may be kept by the licensed vendor.

name and address of such exempted persons should be entered in column 6.

(b) In the Presidency town an Inspector specially appointed for the purpose shall visit and inspect the shop, stock and accounts of every licensed manufacturer or vendor, and compare carefully the accounts with the stock in hand, at least once every month. He should report the result of every inspection to the Commissioner of Police, and will be held responsible for bringing to notice every breach of law or rule, and every irregularity which may occur.

(c) In other places Inspectors of Police shall visit and inspect the shop, stock and accounts of every licensed manufacturer or vendor within their respective charges, and compare carefully the accounts with the stock in hand at least once every six months. The results of such inspections shall be at once reported to the District Magistrates through the Superintendent of Police, and the Inspectors will be held responsible for bringing to notice every breach of law, or rule or irregularity which may occur.

(d) Every Magistrate in revenue charge of talukas, and every Superintendent of Police or Assistant Superintendent of Police shall visit and inspect the shop, stock and accounts of every licensed manufacturer or vendor within their respective charges at least once a year, and report the result to the District Magistrate.

(e) The date of every inspection above prescribed shall be noted in the account-book of the licensed manufacturer or vendor, and authenticated with the signature of the officer making the inspections.

(f) Police Patels are hereby empowered under section 13 of the Act to disarm a person going armed without a license, but the arm of which a person is dispossessed should be forthwith sent with a report to the nearest Police station, (See also note section 13 of the Act—page 46).

26. **Arms etc, deposited** at a Police station under section 14 or section of the Act should, in the Presidency town, be kept in such place as may be appointed by the Comr. of Police, and elsewhere should, without delay, be sent with a report by the Officer in charge of the Police station to the nearest Mamlatdar's or Mahalkaris Kacheri. On the expiry of the periods specified in these sections the arms, etc., should be sold under the orders of the District Magistrates to a licensed vendor or person licensed to possess arm or go armed, and may, for that purpose be sent from one Mamlatdar's or Mahalkari's Kacheri to another or to the head-quarters of the district. Such arms as cannot be so sold should, if valuable, be sent to the nearest arsenal, and if not valuable, should be broken up and sold as old iron. Such ammunition and military stores as cannot be sold, should be destroyed.

27. **Confiscated arms** and other articles should be dealt with in the same manner as is provided for arms, etc., deposited under Section 14 or Section 16 of the Act, and not restored within the periods specified in those Sections.

(*vide* Note to Sec 25 of the Act.—page 57.)

28. The Commissioner of Police in Bombay and the District Magistrates are hereby authorized to pay, as soon as possible after conviction, a reward of not less than half the value of the articles confiscated under section 24 of the Act to the Customs Officers, Railway servants, Police Officers, Steam-boat officers or other persons who may have given information which led to the detection of the offence, or who may have arrested the offenders or seized their arms under section 12. Such rewards may be withheld for good cause.

It should be notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* that rewards may be so paid and all heads of Departments and the Agents of all Railways should be requested to explain to their subordinates and make as widely known as possible the provisions of the Act, and particularly the responsibilities created by section 28 and the rewards which may be earned.

(8) (a) **Registers** of licenses of all kinds granted by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the District Magistrates and other officers empowered to grant licenses shall be kept by those officers,

(b) All licenses to go armed or to possess arms and ammunition should be sent to the parties for whom they are intended through the Chief Constables, who should



keep in their offices accurate registers of all the licenses granted to persons within their respective charges.

**29. Inspection of manufactures under the Arms Act.**—Superintendents of Police must pay particular attention to the important duties under the Arms Act assigned to them by Government, and always report in their diaries their visits and inspections of the shops, etc., of every licensed manufacturer, etc.

**30. Sanction for Arrest under the Arms Act.**—Persons punishable under section 19 (f) are not to be arrested by the Police without previous sanction of the District Magistrate.

**31.** When a person who repairs arms is also a maker of arms, he should provide himself with a license in the latter capacity. No license is required thereby for carrying on the business of repairing arms by blacksmiths, etc. See note (5) to section 5 [page 43].

**32. Despatch of Ammunition, etc., from Messrs. Treacher and Company and Firms, to Government Servants.** When persons lawfully entitled to possess arms, etc., under Schedule I send orders on licensed dealers at a distance for arms or ammunition, the transport to them of reasonable quantities for their own use by such licensed dealers is covered by the permission provided for in the rules issued under the Arms Act on the ground that the licensed dealers may, for the purposes of such transport, be regarded as the agents of the purchasers and, therefore, no license for such transport is required. At the same time it is proper that the immunity from license of the arms ammunition so transported should be certified by a responsible officer, and the Governor in Council therefore approves of the practice of the Commissioner of Police, in issuing for the purpose certificates without fee certifying that the arms and ammunition were for the use of a person duly entitled to possess and transport them. It will be noticed that this rule deals with transport only, and that where export to Foreign territory as to Hyderabad, or transport and export as from Poona across Kolhapur to Ratnagiri are involved, the license of the Secretary to the Government, Political Department, required by the rules is needed.

**33. Search under the Arms Act.** Police Officers of not lower rank than a Chief Constable are appointed under section 30 of the Arms Act to be officers in whose presence a search of the nature named in that section may be made.

But the following procedure should be observed:—

In cases to which Section 29 of the Arms Act, 1878, does not apply, a search in respect of an offence under section 19 (f) may be made by warrant established by the case at Indian Law Reports, 8 C, 473.

But when section 29 of the Act does apply, as no proceeding can be instituted outside the Presidency towns without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the District, it seems evident that no arrest can be made prior to such sanction being given. For section 30 of the Act contemplates searches as being made "in the course of proceedings instituted," and it can hardly be supposed that this provision was intended only to apply to searches made during magisterial inquiry, leaving searches during Police investigation wholly unprovided for. Section 30 indicates that the phrase "no proceedings shall be instituted" was intended to render such sanction a condition precedent to all action, even by the Police, in the course of which a search could take place.

(Resn. No. 3877 dated the 5th June 1900).

**34.** As a special case, that the provisions of Chapter IV of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) should not, as a matter of courtesy, be enforced in the case of (a) non-European civil officials, serving under the Government of Portuguese India, who are entitled to wear a uniform and sword, and (b) Military Officers of that Government when travelling through districts through which the ordinary routes by land or sea from Goa to Daman pass.

(a) All Portuguese Officers (Military and Civil) passing through British territory from one part to another of the Portuguese territory are, on their giving a simple declaration that they are proceeding to Portuguese territory, allowed to transport their firearms without let or hindrance.

(G. O. No. 6674 dated the 8th Oct. 1909).

## LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS—BENGAL.

Notifications by the Government of Bengal, dated the 24th March 1879, 15th August 1879, 24th July 1880, 6th June 1881 and No. 1227 P. D., dated the 21st June 1909.

For **Exemptions**.—Vide pages 103 and 111-112.

It is hereby notified for general information that the provisions of the Indian Arms Act (XI) of 1878 are in force throughout the Province of Bengal. The attention of all officers of Government, and of all manufacturers, dealers and owners of arms and ammunition, is hereby drawn to the provisions of the Act, to the notification and rules made by the Governor-General in Council, [The Indian Arms Rules, 1909], and to the following supplementary rules and instructions issued by the Government of Bengal:—

1. **The form of account**—prescribed by the Local Government, in accordance with section 17 (c) of Act XI of 1878 and rule 11 [present rule 24] of the rules of the Governor General in Council is a simple debtor and creditor account, showing the number and quantity of each article in stock, at the commencement of each month, the additions made to the stock during the month, and the sales effected in the month with the names and addresses of the purchasers.

2. **Inspection**—By rule 24 (4) of the rules [page 78] Magistrates and police officers not below the rank of [Sub] Inspectors are empowered to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions in which arms or ammunition or sulphur are manufactured or kept, and every license-holder shall exhibit his stock and accounts to the inspecting officer. These inspections shall be made once a month unless the license-holder shall voluntarily submit to the local (*i.e.* district or sub-division) Magistrate a monthly return in the form of account prescribed above. When the prescribed monthly return is regularly submitted, the inspections shall not necessarily be more frequent than once a quarter or once a year in the case of shops in which only country gun powder is manufactured and sold. The inspection shall be made without previous intimation being given to the license-holder, and a report of the inspection shall be made by the inspecting officer to the district or sub-divisional Magistrate.

The inspections prescribed in this rule shall ordinarily be made by police officers, but district and sub-divisional Magistrates should themselves frequently inspect the premises of licensed manufacturers and dealers in arms and ammunition.

In Calcutta, the premises of each licensed manufacturer or dealer shall be inspected once a month and the reports of the inspection officers shall be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

3. Monthly returns of the stock and sales of each license-holder shall be submitted by subdivisional Magistrates of the District Magistrate in the form prescribed above. Form these monthly returns quarterly statements shall be submitted by District Magistrates to Commissioners of Divisions and the Inspector-General of Police. The Inspector-General of Police will submit to Government a complete quarterly return for the entire province, excluding the town of Calcutta. A similar quarterly return for Calcutta shall be submitted to the Commissioner of Police.

4. All arms, ammunition or military stores deposited at a police station, in accordance with the provisions of sections 14 and 16 of the Act shall be at once sent to the Magistrate of the district in which the Police station is situated, and in Calcutta to the Commissioner of Police. The Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall then store the arms etc., in a place of safety.

5. **Search.**—Vide notes to sections 25 and 30 of the Act [pages 57 and 59.]

6. **Disposal of arms, ammunition and military stores confiscated or forfeited under any enactment**—All arms, ammunition, military stores, vessels, carts, baggage animals, boxes, packages or other articles forfeited or confiscated in accordance with the provisions of the Act shall be disposed of by the District Magistrate at his discretion in one of the following ways:—

Arms, ammunition and military stores, defined in section 4 of the Indian Arms Act 1878 (X1 of 1878), which are confiscated under any provision of that Act or any other enactment for the time being in force, may, if they can be utilized by the Police or by any Department under the Government, be retained and brought into use with the sanction of the Local Government.

2. If any such arms, ammunition or stores are not so retained, they shall be sent forthwith, or as soon as the period of appeal [if any] against the order of confiscation or forfeiture has expired, to the Ordnance Officer, Fort William, Calcutta, to be broken up or otherwise destroyed.

Provided that insignificant quantities of ammunition or military stores may be destroyed locally.

Provided also that bayonets, swords, daggers, spears, spear-heads and bows and arrows shall not be sent to the Ordnance officer, but shall, if possible, be sold to licensed-dealers or other persons entitled to possess such articles, or, if they cannot be so sold, shall be destroyed locally.

7. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under the Act, the Court may grant rewards to those officers and persons who actually arrested the offender and seized the property in respect of which the offence was committed, and also to those who gave the information that led to the conviction of the offender. The rewards granted to the person or persons who arrested the offender and seized the property shall not ordinarily exceed one-half of the sale proceeds of the confiscated articles, or one-half their value when they are forwarded to the arsenal instead of being sold, together with half the fine realized from the offender. The rewards granted to the informer or informers shall not ordinarily exceed the other moiety of the sale proceeds or value of the articles confiscated, together with the other moiety of the fine realized. In special cases when the seizure is important, or when the value of the articles confiscated and the amount of the fine realized are small the Commissioner of the Division, or in Calcutta the Commissioner of Police, may grant a sum not exceeding Rs. 200 as a reward to those persons through whose information or by whom the offender was arrested or convicted of the articles seized. The articles confiscated by the Court should be disposed of by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, and the rewards paid as soon as possible after the period within which an appeal can be preferred expires or the order of the Court of first instance is confirmed whichever may first happen. Fines imposed by the Courts for offences punishable under the Act shall be realized according to the ordinary procedure of the Criminal Courts.

8. By section 28 of the Act every person employed upon any railway or by any public carrier is bound, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon such person, to give information to the nearest police-officer regarding any box, package or bale in transit, which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition or military stores in respect of which an offence against this Act has been or is being committed. Such persons, although legally bound to furnish the information required, are eligible for the rewards mentioned in the preceding rule.

9. All officers empowered to grant licenses under the Act and rules will be supplied with registers, and those registers must be kept written up to date. The

registers will correspond with Forms II to IV and VI to XI appended to the rules (for new forms see Schedule VII) issued by the Governor-General in Council. The license forms will be attached to counterfoils in the registers and when granted the forms will be removed and the counterfoils will remain in the registers. Each page of registers No. II and IV will consist of three forms, one to be given to the licenseholder, another to be forwarded to the place of consignment or to the place from which the articles covered by the license are to be exported, and the third for record in the register. Similarly each page of the register of licenses to go armed on a journey will consist of three forms, one for the license holder, another to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district where the journey ends and the third for record in the register. On the back of the license to go armed on a journey should be an endorsement that the license is to be given up to the Magistrate of the district where the journey ends. A general register shall also be kept for facility of reference, showing the name of each licensed holder, his father's name, his residence, the form of the license, the date of issue and the date on which the license expires.

10. Before any license is granted, the Magistrate of the district or Commissioner of Police shall cause such enquiries as he may consider necessary to be made as to the character of the applicant and his fitness to receive a license. A fresh license shall not be granted to any person who has previously received a license unless he shall either return the old license or shall satisfy the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police that it has been destroyed.

11. **Warehouse at Moyapore.**—Vide note to section 7 of the Act [page 45].

12. **Importation of rifles.**—Vide note to section 6 of the Act [page 44] and notes (2) and (3) to rule 8 [page 66].

13. The following extracts from Act XI of 1878 and the rules framed thereunder declaring the duties under the Act of railway officers, public carriers, and their servants, and of the public generally, the penalties to which are liable, and the rewards they can earn, are hereby published for general information :—

Sections 12, 21 and 28 of the Act [not printed].

Rule 7 of the rules [vide page 185].

**Grant of rewards to Customs and other officers.**—In supersession of rules 10 and 11 issued under the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1178, and published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 14th January 1885, the following revised rules which have been approved by the Government of India, are published for general information.

14. To officers of Customs or other persons, who are instrumental in detecting and bringing to notice infringements and evasions of the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, or of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, rewards may, when it is considered that they are merited, be given in the following cases in which goods may be confiscated, or a penalty or fine imposed :—

- (a) Smuggling or attempted importations of articles contrary to the provisions of section 18 or 19 of the Sea Customs Act.
- (b) Breaches or attempted breaches of the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, or of rules made thereunder when such breaches were probably intended to facilitate the importation or exportation of dutiable goods, or the removal of goods from bond without payment of full duty thereon.
- (c) Breaches of the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.
- (d) False declaration of the contents of packages in regard to short quality, quantity, value, or other conditions.



- (e) Undervaluation in a bill-of-entry or understatement of quantity in a shipping bill, effecting the amount of duty chargeable where such undervaluation or understatement is solely the result of accidents or error.
  - (f) Unlicensed importations of arms or ammunition subject to a maximum reward of Rs. 500, irrespective of the value of the arms and ammunition confiscated or the fine imposed.
11. (a) In each case, except as provided in clause (f) of rule 14, the reward shall not exceed one-half of the realised value of the confiscated goods (if any), and of the penalty or fine imposed, and shall be so restricted that the balance shall suffice to cover all outstanding Government dues (if any,) and any incidental charges incurred in consequence of the seizure of the goods.
- (b) If, however, in any case, except as provided in clause (f) of rules 14, the value of the confiscated goods, or the penalty or fine imposed, is not realised, or is only realised in part, and if the aggregate sum realised appears to be insufficient for the purpose of rewarding the officer of Customs and other person or persons who have been instrumental in detecting and bringing to light the case the Chief Customs Authority, on the recommendation of the Customs Collector, may grant such reward or rewards not exceeding in the aggregate one-half of the estimated value of the confiscated goods (if any) and of the penalty or fine as he may think reasonable.

15. The adjudication of rewards shall, in all cases, be made by the Chief Customs Officer. No reward shall be paid until three months have elapsed from the date of the confiscation of the goods or infliction of the penalty with reference to which it is to be paid. The payment to any persons in any case of a reward or rewards under these rules exceeding in the aggregate Rs. 500 shall require the previous sanction of the local Government.

(Bengal Board of Rev. notifi. No. 2047B., dated the 2nd August 1902, as amended by notifi. No. 5774B., dated the 2nd Nov. 1911.)

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## LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—UNITED PROVINCES.

For **Exemptions** see pages 103 and 104.

Under schedule I clause (18) [page 95], the Government of India have exempted Rao Sheodarshan Singh of Gopalpura and 50 of his retainers.

**Exemptions.**—Schedule I, Clause (15). The object of the Government of India in granting personal exemptions is to confer a mark of special distinction on certain classes only of the native population. The liability to take out a license casts no slur on a native gentleman's character any more than the non-bestowal on him of the Star of India or any other order or title. A license costs an insignificant sum, and the application for its grant involves no material trouble. It follows that the privilege of exemption should be proposed with care and with a certain sparingness; otherwise it ceases to constitute any peculiar distinction. As a rule no names should be proposed unless their owners are entitled to attend the Lieutenant-Governor's darbars. Exemption will not be granted necessarily to all such darbaris, and the selection from this list, is left to Commissioners in consultation with District Officers. If a Commissioner would propose the inclusion of any name which is not entered on the darbar list, special reasons for this step must be given. Commissioners should, if practicable, secure a fair representation of the gentry of each district in their divisional list, and there are unquestionably some native gentlemen in every district on whom this privilege may fitly be conferred, although in certain districts the number fit for selection will be less than in others.

In Oudh the district lists will inevitably be scantier than those obtainable from districts of the Province of Agra, inasmuch as most of the leading talukdars in that Province are Honorary Magistrates, and are therefore *ex officio* exempted.

In the case of future exemptions under clause (15), schedule I. Commissioners should report the number of weapons which the exempted persons should be allowed to possess.

**Thokdars in Kumaon and village headman.**—Vide note (28) and (29) [page 107.]

**List of exempted persons to be maintained.**—In order to prevent needless annoyance being caused to the exempted persons every District Officer should maintain a correct list of all such persons, in his district, whether exempted by name by the Local Government under clause (15), schedule I or under any other clause [excepting of course clauses (3) and (13), in which cases it will be sufficient to enter the name of the exempted class], and supply a copy of this list to the police. A copy of this list should be hung up in every police station, and it should be the duty of all the police to make themselves acquainted with its contents.

In the case of stations bordering on another district, lists should be furnished of the exempted persons residing within the limits of the adjoining police stations of that district, and the police should, as far as possible, make themselves acquainted with these exempted persons in the adjoining district.

**Facilities to be given to exempted persons.**—Vide note (1) to schedule I, [page 98]. Persons so exempted should not be stopped and questioned by the police, unless there is some reasonable doubt as to their identity; and the object of this order is to ensure that the police shall know who are exempted and refrain from interfering with them unnecessarily. At the same time they must be careful that no persons go about armed except those who are regularly entitled to do so.

Persons holding licenses to carry arms should be dealt with in a similar spirit. A list of licenses is furnished to every police station; and the police should make themselves personally acquainted with these persons, and so be in a position to refrain from calling on them to produce their licenses except in a case of *bona fide* doubt.

By these instructions it is not desired in any way to relax the supervision of the police. What is aimed at is the maintenance of an efficient supervision with a minimum of friction and of annoyance to the people. Superintendents of Police should, under instructions from their Magistrates, from time to time, test the knowledge of the station police of the exempted persons, and take measures to ensure that this knowledge is practically sufficient for the purpose of carrying out these directions.

**Honorary Lieutenants of the Indian Army.**—Vide note (6) to schedule I, [page 99].

**Withdrawal of certain exemptions.**—Vide note (22) to schedule I, [page 106].

**Temporarily residing.**—Clause (13) Vide note (22) to schedule I, [page 106.]

**Fishing spears exempted in certain districts.**—Under rule 3, schedule II, the Local Government has exempted fishing spears throughout the whole of the United Provinces, and spears of all kinds in the undermentioned district and parts of districts :—

District.	Part affected.
Bijnor ... ..	Whole district.
Moradabad...	Ditto.
Shahjahanpur ... ..	Ditto.
Pilibhit ... ..	Ditto.
Mirzapur ... ..	South of Sone.
Kheri ... ..	Whole district.
Bahraich ... ..	Ditto.
Gonda ... ..	Ditto.
Etawah ... ..	Ditto.
Etah ... ..	Ditto.
Ballia ... ..	Ditto.
Jaunpur ... ..	Ditto.
Ghazipur ..	Ditto.
Gorakhpur ... ..	Ditto.
Basti ... ..	Ditto.

**Treatment of air-guns as arms under the Arms Act.**—Vide notes (8) and (9) to Schedule II, [page 120].

**Sulphur.**—With reference to schedule II, [page 117], ten seers has been fixed as the maximum quantity of sulphur which may be exempted in the United Provinces.

**Transport.**—Vide notes (1) to (3) to rule 23 [pages 76-77].

**Import of Rifles of military pattern.**—Vide entry No. (21) of schedule I, [page 97].

**Importation of rifles of non-sporting character by exempted persons.**—The Government of Bombay raised a question whether a person who was lawfully entitled to possess arms within the terms of section 6 of the Indian Arms Act, and who wished to import a non-sporting rifle for his personal use, was bound to apply for the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council under rule 8 of the Indian Arms rules and to obtain and pay for a license under the Arms Act. It was decided that no order or license was required for the importation of rifles of a non-sporting character, when the quantity was reasonable and the rifles were for the importer's own private use, if they were brought into India by an exempted person himself, or imported through an agent when the arms are consigned to him direct, and the agent

only clears them at the Customs House and forwards them for him. It was added that one non-sporting rifle per man should be considered the "reasonable quantity" which an exempted person might import for his own private use without an import license.

In modification of the above, the Government of India have directed that an exempted person may, without an order or license, import rifles of a non-sporting character through an agent when the arms are consigned to him direct, or when, if the arms are consigned to an agent, the latter obtains a certificate from the exempted person that the imported arms are *bona fide* his property, and the agent only clears them at the Customs House and forwards them for him.

(H. D. No. 22-1321, dated 24th Aug. 1896, No. 2531, dated 9th Dec. 1897 and No. 1957, dated 20th Aug. 1906.)

**Lead-cutting swords.**—Vide note (4) to schedule II, [page 120].

**Sub-target rifle machines.**—The importation of rifles with "sub-target rifle machines" is strictly prohibited by the Government of India.

(H. D. No. 2516,--19, dated 18th Nov. 1906.)

**Export to Native States.**—Vide notes (1) and (2) to Rule 19-B. [page 74.]

Persons desirous of exporting arms, ammunition or military stores should, in the first instance, apply to the Local Administration or Political Officer concerned for an assurance in writing that there is no objection to the export of the consignment named in the application.

A copy of this assurance should accompany the application to the Government of India for the issue of the license. Dealers in arms, etc., should be informed accordingly.

They should then apply, either direct or through the Local Administration or Political Officer, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for the issue of a license, enclosing the written assurance mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. Each application should be written on an "impressed stamp" of the value of Rs. 5.

The application should contain the following particulars :—

- (1) The name and description of the license-holder and agent, if any.
- (2) The number of packages in which the consignment will be conveyed.
- (3) The description and number of the arms to be exported.
- (4) The description and weight, or number, of the ammunition or military stores to be exported.
- (5) The place of despatch and the *exact route* by which the consignment will travel.
- (6) The purpose for which the consignment is required.
- (7) Its destination.
- (8) The name and residence of the consignee in full.
- (9) The probable time that will be occupied by the journey.

If these conditions are observed in their entirety, the Government of India will be enabled to issue licenses without the considerable delay that their neglect occasions.—Vide also note (2) to Rule 19-B, [page 74].

**Political Officers authorized.**—All Political Officers are authorized to grant licenses for the export of arms and ammunition from British territory, in reasonable quantities, for personal use to the native chiefs under their charge and to any of the



nobles and high officials of the Native States to which they are accredited, whom they may consider entitled to this privilege.

Such license will, of course, be granted after due inquiry where necessary, and it will be within the discretion of the Local Governments to whom the Political Officers are subordinate to decide whether in particular cases a previous reference to them should not be required. The object of the rule is to remove any unnecessary difficulties in the way of the supply to chiefs and other persons of rank of ordinary sporting ammunition.

(For. Dept. No. 1171P., dated 1st January 1880, and No. 759G., dated 20th September 1882.)

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 under this rule are exempted from the fees usually levied,

(For. Dept. No. 448-T.P., dated 21st May 1891).

**Manufacture and sale of Ammunition for rifles of prohibited bores.**—See notes (2) to rule 24 [page 79] and (5) and (6) of rule 27 [page 81].

**Repairing arms.**—Vide note (5) to section 5 [page 43].

**Going Armed—Grant of licenses in Form XVII, XVIII and XIX.**—Whenever a license in Forms XVII and XVIII is granted the District Magistrate should see that the weapon or weapons are accurately described in English and Vernacular. As it has been represented that, under cover of such licenses, rifles have not infrequently been smuggled across the Indus frontier by Pathans. Licenses in Forms XVII and XVIII for rifles should be granted very sparingly and with much caution.

The practice of carrying arms on a journey should also be discouraged. Under present conditions in India arms are rarely required by travellers for purposes of protection, and the object of obtaining a license in Form XVI is usually that of display. As a general rule it is desirable to restrict the grant of licenses in Form XVI to cases of persons whose position and social standing is such as to require or justify display of this description.

**Grant of licenses to Reservists.**—Vide note (11) [page 102].—

When native gentlemen of the better class are going on a journey by train to pay ceremonial visits to His Honour, or on occasions when it is reasonable that their followers should be armed for purposes of display or protection, District Officers may grant them a special permission for this purpose. This should be in writing, and should specify the places where the holder will stop, the number of armed followers he may take with him, and the time for which the permission is to hold good.

No precise instructions are required as to the class of persons to whom this privilege may be extended, but in no case should it be accorded to any one except those entitled to attend the Lieutenant-Governor's darbars.

**Retainers.**—Vide note to rule 30 [page 82].

**Soldiers in Civil employ.**—Under paragraph 690 of the Army Regulations, India, (page 100) Commanding Officers are empowered to grant passes for arms to soldiers proceeding on furlough. If such soldiers, however, are not serving with the colours but are employed under a Civil department they must obtain licenses in Form XVI and such a license can be granted by the District Magistrate only.

With reference to rules 8 (1) (a) and 31 of the rules it is explained in the case of rifles described as .450-400, .577-450, .500-450 the former of the two figures represents the size of the chamber and the latter figure the size of the bore, consequently, while a rifle described as .450-400 is not of prohibited bore, weapons

only clears them at the Customs House and forwards them for him. It was added that one non-sporting rifle per man should be considered the "reasonable quantity" which an exempted person might import for his own private use without an import license.

In modification of the above, the Government of India have directed that an exempted person may, without an order or license, import rifles of a non-sporting character through an agent when the arms are consigned to him direct, or when, if the arms are consigned to an agent, the latter obtains a certificate from the exempted person that the imported arms are *bona fide* his property, and the agent only clears them at the Customs House and forwards them for him.

(H. D. No. 22-1321, dated 24th Aug. 1896, No. 2531, dated 9th Dec. 1897 and No. 1957, dated 20th Aug. 1906.)

**Lead-cutting swords.**—Vide note (4) to schedule II, [page 120].

**Sub-target rifle machines.**—The importation of rifles with "sub-target rifle machines" is strictly prohibited by the Government of India.

(H. D. No. 2516,--19, dated 18th Nov. 1906.)

**Export to Native States.**—Vide notes (1) and (2) to Rule 19-B. [page 74.]

Persons desirous of exporting arms, ammunition or military stores should, in the first instance, apply to the Local Administration or Political Officer concerned for an assurance in writing that there is no objection to the export of the consignment named in the application.

A copy of this assurance should accompany the application to the Government of India for the issue of the license. Dealers in arms, etc., should be informed accordingly.

They should then apply, either direct or through the Local Administration or Political Officer, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for the issue of a license, enclosing the written assurance mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. Each application should be written on an "impressed stamp" of the value of Rs. 5.

The application should contain the following particulars:—

- (1) The name and description of the license-holder and agent, if any.
- (2) The number of packages in which the consignment will be conveyed.
- (3) The description and number of the arms to be exported.
- (4) The description and weight, or number, of the ammunition or military stores to be exported.
- (5) The place of despatch and the *exact route* by which the consignment will travel.
- (6) The purpose for which the consignment is required.
- (7) Its destination.
- (8) The name and residence of the consignee in full.
- (9) The probable time that will be occupied by the journey.

If these conditions are observed in their entirety, the Government of India will be enabled to issue licenses without the considerable delay that their neglect occasions.—Vide also note (2) to Rule 19-B. [page 74].

**Political Officers authorized.**—All Political Officers are authorized to grant licenses for the export of arms and ammunition from British territory, in reasonable quantities, for personal use to the native chiefs under their charge and to any of the

nobles and high officials of the Native States to which they are accredited, whom they may consider entitled to this privilege.

Such license will, of course, be granted after due inquiry where necessary, and it will be within the discretion of the Local Governments to whom the Political Officers are subordinate to decide whether in particular cases a previous reference to them should not be required. The object of the rule is to remove any unnecessary difficulties in the way of the supply to chiefs and other persons of rank of ordinary sporting ammunition.

(For. Dept. No. 1171P., dated 1st January 1880, and No. 759G., dated 20th September 1882.)

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 under this rule are exempted from the fees usually levied,

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

**Manufacture and sale of Ammunition for rifles of prohibited bores.**—See notes (2) to rule 24 [page 79] and (5) and (6) of rule 27 [page 81].

**Repairing arms.**—Vide note (5) to section 5 [page 43].

**Going Armed—Grant of licenses in Form XVII, XVIII and XIX.**—Whenever a license in Forms XVII and XVIII is granted the District Magistrate should see that the weapon or weapons are accurately described in English and Vernacular. As it has been represented that, under cover of such licenses, rifles have not infrequently been smuggled across the Indus frontier by Pathans. Licenses in Forms XVII and XVIII for rifles should be granted very sparingly and with much caution.

The practice of carrying arms on a journey should also be discouraged. Under present conditions in India arms are rarely required by travellers for purposes of protection, and the object of obtaining a license in Form XVI is usually that of display. As a general rule it is desirable to restrict the grant of licenses in Form XVI to cases of persons whose position and social standing is such as to require or justify display of this description.

**Grant of licenses to Reservists.**—Vide note (11) [page 102].—

When native gentlemen of the better class are going on a journey by train to pay ceremonial visits to His Honour, or on occasions when it is reasonable that their followers should be armed for purposes of display or protection, District Officers may grant them a special permission for this purpose. This should be in writing, and should specify the places where the holder will stop, the number of armed followers he may take with him, and the time for which the permission is to hold good.

No precise instructions are required as to the class of persons to whom this privilege may be extended, but in no case should it be accorded to any one except those entitled to attend the Lieutenant-Governor's darbars.

**Retainers.**—Vide note to rule 30 [page 82].

**Soldiers in Civil employ.**—Under paragraph 690 of the Army Regulations, India, (page 100) Commanding Officers are empowered to grant passes for arms to soldiers proceeding on furlough. If such soldiers, however, are not serving with the colours but are employed under a Civil department they must obtain licenses in Form XVI and such a license can be granted by the District Magistrate only.

With reference to rules 8 (1) (a) and 31 of the rules it is explained in the case of rifles described as .450-400, .577-450, .500-450 the former of the two figures represents the size of the chamber and the latter figure the size of the bore, consequently, while a rifle described as .450-400 is not of prohibited bore, weapons

described as 577-450 or 500-450 and ammunition to fit them are subject to the restrictions imposed by the rules referred to

(H. D. no. 1343, dated 9th June 1911).

**Possession of ammunition of the prohibited bores.**—Vide notes (5) and (6) rule 27, [page 81].

**Empty cartridge cases.**—Vide note (13) of section 4 of the Act, [page 41.]

**Revolvers.**—Vide note (2) to rule 2 of the rules [page 80.]

**Breech-loading fire arms.**—Although in special circumstances exception may be made, as a rule licenses for breech loading fire arms should only be granted in future to persons of distinction and well established position and substance.

**Taluqdars.**—Taluqdars who hold property in different districts should be granted licenses in one district only, viz., that in which each has his principal residence. When countersigned by the Commissioner the license will hold good for the whole province.

**Retainers.**—In the case of retainers [unless especially exempted under schedule I, clause (18)] a separate license should be taken out on a separate fee in the case of each servant of a native gentleman who carries arms when working for his master, but who is not in attendance on him. (Vide also note (1) to the conditions of license form XVI.)

**Grant of licenses to persons of doubtful character.**—The attention of Magistrates is drawn to the following circular issued by the Inspector-General of Police, and they are directed to give their close attention to the matter. The issue of licenses under the Arms Act in localities where the number of dakaitis or crimes of violence has attracted notice, should be reviewed and restricted.

#### *Circular.*

It having been brought to the notice of the Inspector-General that licenses to carry arms in Form XVI are in many cases granted to men of bad character, who not only are not entitled to them, but actually use them for purposes of crime or assisting criminals, Superintendents of Police are instructed to issue orders to all officers in charge of police stations to scrutinize very carefully all lists of arms' licenses and to bring any such cases to their notice.

Superintendents of Police will, after careful personal inquiry in each case, and after satisfying themselves that the information on which the license-holder is classed as a bad character is correct, bring these cases to the notice of the District Magistrate and apply for the withdrawal of the license.

**Kanthas.**—Commissioners of divisions were instructed to authorise the issue of general notice calling on all persons in their divisions either to deposit *Kanthas* in their possession in the Magistrates *Malkhana* within a fixed time or to apply for a license under the Arms Act, to possess them.

**Grant of licenses in Forms XVI, XVII and XVIII.**—The number of licenses really required by agriculturists for the purpose of destroying wild animals which cause injury to human beings, cattle or crops, should be carefully determined and granted in Forms XVII and XVIII. Licenses in XVI may only be issued to respectable men who are free from all suspicion of connection with criminals, and who may be confidently relied on not to use, or to allow the use of, the arms for improper purposes, and such licenses are strictly held to be for one or more of the following purposes, viz ; for (a) sport ; (b) for protection (in circumstances specially stated, of self, family or property from danger other than that from wild animals ; or (c) for display. Licenses to professional hunters be granted in Form XVI under the head of sport. The circumstances of each district differ, and no hard-and-fast rules as to the granting of licenses in Form XVII and XVIII can be laid down. The matter must be left to the discretion of the District Magistrate, but whenever it appears that



these firearms are not being used at all or not used for the purpose for which they were granted, they should be withdrawn.

**Arms covered by licenses in Form XIX not to be used for the purpose of sport.**—Section 13, Act XI of 1878, and rule 27 of the Rules make it clear that a license for a journey is valid only for the journey and for such time as may be fixed for the journey. Such a license is given by the Magistrate of the district in which the traveller resides. Such a Magistrate cannot give a license for sport in a district outside his jurisdiction. It therefore follows that the holder of a license in Form XIX must take out a separate license in Form XVI in the district in which he wishes to use his weapons for purposes of sport.

**Licenses to shikaris.**—The sanction of the Commissioner must be previously obtained by the Magistrate to any restrictions which he may desire to impose in the grant of licenses to *shikaris*.

In order to cover the cases of Government arms which in some province it may be the custom to lend to private persons for the destruction of wild animals or for any other reason, a note giving the distinguishing marks and description of the arms lent should be made in the license.

**Passes to reservists.**—Officers Commanding regimental centres have been instructed to furnish Magistrates of districts with the names of such reservists as have already been, and may in future be, granted passes under paragraph 690, Army Regulations, India, Volume II to carry and bear private arms, together with a description of the arms covered by the passes. A list of reservists who have been granted such passes should be maintained in Magistrates' offices, as the information may on occasion be useful.

Paragraphs 692 and 693, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, (page 101) provide that when passes granted to reservists are withdrawn or cancelled the Magistrate or Political Officer concerned is to be so informed.

On receiving information of the cancellation or withdrawal of passes, Magistrates should see that the arms held by the reservists are surrendered or licenses taken out for them.  
(Mily. Dept. No 560, dated the 6th Jan. 1906.)

**General.**—The following rules have been issued by the Local Government:—

**I.—Power to detain arms and to disarm.**—The authority to detain arms and ammunition contemplated in clause 2 of section 6 of the Indian Arms Act may be exercised by any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police, and any police officer being not lower in rank than an officer in charge of a reporting police station.

**I (a).**—The Conservator of Forests, Eastern and Western Circles, United Provinces, and all Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators and Extra-Assistant Conservators (including probationers) have power to disarm any person going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions. Patwaris in Jaunsar-Bawar have similar powers.

**II.—Day and store-books.**—Magistrates in granting licenses under rule 24 of the Indian Arms rules to manufacture, convert or sell or keep arms, ammunition and military stores, or to keep and sell the same, shall deliver to each licensee two books in the Form A and C or B and D (as the case may be) hereto appended; the one to be kept up as showing his stock-in-trade, and the other for the purpose of showing the sales of each day. The pages of these books should be numbered from beginning to end, and the first and last page of each should be signed by the Magistrate, or some European subordinate, and sealed with his official seal.

The licensee will be required to pay the cost of these books. The Magistrate, in delivering these books to the licensee, will explain to him the necessity for keeping them up regularly, and the penalties attaching to failure to do so.

In order to ensure that all arms and ammunition received by dealers are brought to account in the store-books and subsequently in the day-books of licensed vendors exa-

mination of consignments on arrival by an Inspector of Police, who should see that the necessary entry is made in the books of the firm. By the terms of the license the articles must be available for exhibition within six days of the arrival of the consignment.

**Marking of arms.**—Except in the case of arms of European manufacture, which are already numbered and marked, every licensed vendor of arms shall, previous to sale, stamp every weapon in a permanent manner with a number and mark, and shall, on sale, enter the number and mark of the weapon sold, whether of European or native manufacture, in column 5 of his day-book (Form C or D), forwarding forthwith a copy of the entry to the Magistrate of the district in which the purchaser resides. In addition to the number and mark a full description of the weapon sold shall also be entered in column 5.

*Note.*—It is not intended to tie ignorant people down absolutely to these forms. If the accounts of stock are kept accurately in an intelligible manner, Magistrates may dispense with a servile adherence to the form in cases where they may deem it advisable to do so; but in the absence of valid reasons, and especially in the case of these who are not mere makers of fireworks, but really dealers in arms and ammunition, the form prescribed should be adhered to, and neglect to comply with the orders on the subject severely noticed.

Should any person who makes and sells fireworks combine with his trade the manufacture and sale of gunpowder or any of the articles enumerated in section 5 of the Arms Act, he will be required to take out a license under the Arms Act according to Form XI, XII, XIII or XIV, as the case may be, or in Form A or B under the Explosives Act, endorsed to have effect under the Arms Act.

The orders conveyed in rule II do not apply to firework-vendors. The police should watch that the conditions of the license are not transgressed, and to secure this end the police may inspect the premises of the licensees, and, if necessary, examine their books of account; but no special form of account is needed.

**Annual inspection of shops.**—The shop, premises and stock of every licensed vendor shall be inspected once in every half year by a police officer not below the rank of Inspector. A similar inspection shall be made annually by the Magistrate of the district or one of the subordinates in the month of March, and by the Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police in the month of October, of all shops situated at the head quarters of districts. In the case of outlying shops, an annual inspection shall be made by a Magistrate and by the Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police at any time during the year. It should be arranged, however, if possible, that there should be an interval of a couple of months at least between the visits of the inspecting officers. The practice of sending for and examining the books kept up by the licensed vendors cannot be regarded as an inspection, and is prohibited.

Every officer making such inspection shall initial the stock and sale-books of the licensee and at once report to the Magistrate of the district any irregularity or breach of rules which may have come to his notice.

In the case of larger firms in towns inspection should ordinarily be made oftener than twice a year, and police officers should specially examine the names of customers as entered in the registers and ascertain that they are really persons entitled to possess arms and ammunition. Inspecting officers should be careful to see that copies of the entries in the day-book have been sent to the District Magistrate concerned, and District Magistrates receiving such copies should ascertain that a person claiming exemption from the provisions of the Arms Act was really exempt.

**III.—Sale of arms.**—A Magistrate or police officer receiving notice of sale of arms or ammunition under second clause of section 5 of the Act should at once ascertain the correctness or otherwise of the purchaser's name and address as given by the seller. The result of such inquiry will be reported by the police officer to the Magistrate through the Superintendent of Police. If the purchaser lives beyond the jurisdiction of the police officer, he shall send a report to the Superintendent of Police, who will order the inquiry to be completed and reported by the police officer having jurisdiction at the place where the purchaser lives. The responsibility for taking out a license rests with the purchaser.

**IV.—Searches.**—For the purpose of conducting searches under section 25 of the Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to empower the following persons in virtue of their office :—

Justices of the Peace, Superintendents of Police, Assistant Superintendents of Police, Inspectors of Police.

**Y.**—For the purpose of conducting searches under section 30 of the Act, the following persons are appointed by virtue of office :—

Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Superintendents of Police, Inspectors of Police, Police Officers in charge of reporting stations.

Deputy Superintendents of Police have been empowered to conduct searches under sections 25 and 30 of the Act. The rules published with notification No. 2294, dated the 27th February 1879, so far as they apply to Assistants Superintendents of Police also apply to Deputy Superintendents of Police.

**VI.—Disposal of arms deposited or forfeited**—When any arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited at a police station under section 16 of the Act, the officer in charge of the police station shall affix to each weapon or article a ticket showing the name of the depositor, the date of deposit, and a description of the weapon or article deposited. He shall also hand to the depositor a duplicate of this ticket signed by himself, as a receipt, and inform him that the Government will be responsible for the safe custody only of the articles, and not for their preservation from rust and decay.

After the expiry of fourteen days, if the owner has not obtained a license authorizing him to possess them, the arms, ammunition and military stores shall be forwarded to the head-quarters of the district, and shall there be kept in the malkhana of the Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police, at the discretion of the Magistrate. If deposited in the Magistrate's malkhana, the nazir shall be responsible for their custody, and if deposited in the Superintendent's malkhana, the Court Inspector shall be so responsible.

The Court Inspector (or the nazir as the case may be) shall keep a register in which the arms and other articles deposited shall be described and entered under serial numbers, and fresh tickets shall be affixed to them, showing the owner's name, &c, corresponding with the entries in the register.

If on the expiry of the period mentioned in section 16 of the Act the arms and other articles become forfeited to His Imperial Majesty, the Magistrate shall dispose of them as follows :—

(1) Arms, ammunition, and stores which can be utilized by the police or by any department under Government may be retained and brought into use with the sanction of the Local Government. Arms, ammunition and stores not so retained may be sold to licensed dealers or other persons entitled to possess them.

(2) Any rifled firearms or rifle barrels not so disposed of shall be sent to the nearest ordnance officer to be broken up. Other arms shall be broken up locally and the materials sold.

(3) Any ammunition or stores not disposed of under the provisions of clause (1) shall be destroyed.

In the case of gunpowder and other explosive materials Magistrates must make suitable arrangements for their safe custody, so as to guard against danger to life and property. As a rule the police magazine should be the place of deposit for such materials.

These orders will apply also to arms, ammunition and military stores confiscated under section 24 of the Act.

**VII.—Rewards.**—(a) When any arms, or other articles, are confiscated under section 24, the convicting Magistrate shall, immediately on conviction, pay a reward of not less than half the estimated value on the confiscated articles to the person or persons who may have given information which led to the detection of the offence, or who may have assisted in the arrest of the offender and seizure of the arms or other articles. Such payments will be charged against Law and Justice, and be drawn by Magistrates in their contingent bills.

(b) Any Magistrate convicting an offender of any offence under the Act may at his discretion, grant a reward, not exceeding the amount of fine imposed, in such proportions as he may think fit to any person or persons who have contributed to the arrest of the offender or the seizure of the arms or other articles.

(c) If no fine is inflicted, or if a larger reward than the fine imposed seems needed, and in all cases in which persons are apprehended, or arms or other contraband articles seized the Magistrate of the district is hereby authorized to pay rewards at his discretion, to the persons who have contributed to the arrest of the offenders, or the seizure of the arms or other contraband articles, up to the limit of Rs. 100 in each case, and up to Rs. 500, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division, Rewards exceeding Rs. 500 shall not be paid without the sanction of Government.

(d) If such cases occur before a Subordinate Magistrate, he should at once forward the papers connected with the case, together with his recommendation as to the amount of the reward and the persons to whom it should be paid, to the Magistrate of the district, who will at once pass such orders thereon as shall seem required.

(e) Provision for rewards under this rule should be made by Magistrates in their district budgets; but informers who bring to light breaches of the Arms Act should be rewarded under the rules relating to rewards of class (b) in paragraph 367 of the Police Regulations.

(f) Rewards payable to police officers shall be credited to sub-head XVII, Police—Miscellaneous—"Rewards to the police received from other departments and the public" and drawn by the Superintendent of Police from head "20, Police 41" for distribution.

**VIII.—Registers of licenses for sale and of Inspectors of shops**—Every Magistrate shall keep a register of the licenses granted by him under rule 24 of the Indian Arms rules to manufacture, convert or sell or keep arms, ammunition and military stores. Such register shall be in the Form E annexed. A copy of this register shall be furnished by the Magistrate to the Superintendent of Police.

A register in English shall be maintained in the Magistrate's office giving the name of each licensee under the two heads of (A) head-quarter shops, (B) outlying shops and quoting the date of inspection in each year by (1) the Magistrate or his assistant, and (2) the Superintendent of Police, his assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police. The Commissioner, when on tour, shall examine and initial the register and see that the standing orders on the subject are complied with.

The Superintendent of Police will furnish to each officer in charge of a police station an extract, columns 1 to 6, giving the names of the persons living within his jurisdiction who hold licenses; and each Circle Inspector shall receive from the Superintendent of Police an extract giving the names of all persons living in the circle who hold licenses.

Every Inspector, when making the inspection directed in rule II, shall enter in his copy of the register, in one of the subordinate columns of column 7, the date on which he made the inspection. If the inspection disclose no irregularity or breach of the rules, the report will be made. But if, at the inspection, any fact is brought to light which it is advisable that the Magistrate shall know, the Inspector shall send a special report to the Magistrate through the Superintendent of Police, noting in the column of remarks in his register the date on which the report was sent.



Every Subordinate Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Police making an inspection as directed in rule II, shall send to the Magistrate of the district a report of his inspection for incorporation in the register, column 7.

At the close of the calendar year the Circle Inspectors will send their registers to the Superintendent of Police for transmission to the Magistrate, who will enter in his register the facts recorded by the Inspectors opposite the name of each licensee.

IX.—A register in Form F shall be kept by the Magistrate of all licenses to keep and sell arms, ammunition and military stores, and the same rules shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be observed with regard to this register as are laid down in rule VIII for the register in Form E.

X.—Separate registers in Forms, G, H, J, shall be kept by Magistrates of the licenses granted under rules 27, 28 and 29, respectively, of the Indian Arms rules.

The Magistrate will supply a copy of each of these to the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent will furnish to each officer in charge of a police station an extract giving the parts that concern his jurisdiction.

XI.—**Inspection of arms**—Weapons for which licenses have been granted under rules 28 and 29 shall ordinarily be inspected by a Magistrate while on tour, or by the Tahsildar. The fact of the inspection shall be endorsed on the license, and a report sent to the head quarters, to be entered in column 9 of the register opposite the name of each licensee, year by year.

A similar inspection shall also be made of weapons for which licenses have been granted under rule 27 (in Form XVI). In both cases the Inspecting Officer shall compare the weapon produced with the description of it entered in the license.

XII.—In licenses granted in Forms XIV, XV, XVI, XVII or XVIII the description of the weapon shall be entered in full detail in the column provided for the purpose. It is not sufficient to enter the words "one gun" without any further particulars descriptive of the article.

**Stamping of weapons.**—To facilitate the description of a weapon and its identification, the system of stamping the arms with a number, and a distinguishing letter or letters for each district has been generally adopted. With reference to the system the following instructions have been issued :—

- (1) Both a number and a letter should be used. Unless a letter is added it would be impossible to trace arms imported from districts other than that in which they are found.
- (2) The letter used must be a distinguishing one, e.g., it is not sufficient to use F. for Fatehpur ; in this case the letters F. P. would be the distinguishing ones.
- (3) No number must be repeated, and the series used should apply to licenses in both Forms XVI and XVII or XVIII unless the number of the form (i.e., XVI or XVII or XVIII is also stamped on weapons.)
- (4) The arms should be stamped with steel punches which can be obtained from Roorkee ; they should not be branded, as this practice disfigures them unnecessarily.
- (5) It is not necessary that the serial number of the license should correspond with that of the weapon.
- (6) It is unnecessary to enter in the license a detailed description of the weapon if the number and letters are entered.
- (7) It is unnecessary to mark weapons which already bear a distinguishing mark of some kind, e.g., the number and stamp of the vendor.

**Annual grant, renewal and distribution of licenses in Form XVI.—**

The following instructions are issued in order to facilitate the annual grant, renewal and distribution of arms licenses in Form XVI:—

1.—Application for licenses in Form XVI, or for renewal thereof, which are required to be written on impressed paper of the value of eight annas for each weapon in disarmed districts, and of four annas for each weapon in districts which have not been disarmed, should ordinarily be presented to a Magistrate or sent by post registered, so as to reach the District Magistrate by the 15th December in each year.

2.—If the application be for the grant of a new license, the applicant should, if necessary, be required to present himself in person. Otherwise the prescribed inquiry should be made; but for this purpose the agency of the police should be avoided.

3.—If the application be for renewal of licenses, no inquiry should ordinarily be necessary beyond a reference to the register in Form G., but the Superintendent of Police should bring to the notice of the Magistrate during the year any irregularity or breach of the rules framed under the Act, or of the conditions of the license, and an abstract of such report and of any orders which may have been passed thereon should be entered in column 9 of this register.

4.—The forms of license should be printed on stout, durable paper, procurable at the Government Press. It is not necessary to issue fresh forms annually in case of renewal, but it will be sufficient to endorse the old forms with a stamp bearing the words "renewed up to 31st December 19 ."

5.—Licenses should ordinarily be ready for delivery by 15th January at the latest; and it shall be optional for applicants to appear in person and take delivery on that date or on a date to be fixed by the District Magistrate, or to have them sent through the village chaukidars. The mode of exercising this option should be stated in the application for grant or renewal.

6.—Licenses to be delivered through village chaukidars should be sent through the office of the Superintendent of Police, accompanied by a list and a separate invoice of each license, to the officers in charge of the police stations within the jurisdiction of which the licensees reside. Each license with its invoice should be made over, for delivery to the licensee, to the chaukidars of the licensee's village on the occasion of the chaukidar's next periodical visit to the police station after the receipt of the licenses. The date of making over the license to the chaukidar should be endorsed on the invoice, and on the occasion of his following visit to the police station the chaukidar should return the invoice signed and dated by the recipient, and report the date of actual delivery.

7.—The list and invoices should be returned to the Magistrate through the Superintendent of Police, who should scrutinize them, and bring all cases to the Magistrate's notice in which more than a fortnight's delay may have taken place in the delivery of any license.

8.—Copy of the entries in Register G should ordinarily be furnished to the Superintendent of Police by the 1st February, for compliance with rule X, [page 197].

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## Form A.

Store book of \_\_\_\_\_, son of \_\_\_\_\_, caste \_\_\_\_\_,  
 resident of mauza \_\_\_\_\_, pargana \_\_\_\_\_, district \_\_\_\_\_,  
 licensed to manufacture, convert or sell or keep arms, ammunition and military  
 stores.

1	2	Description.								5	6					
		3			4											
		Firearms.			Other weapons.											
Date.		Guns.	Pistols.	Others.	Swords.	Bayonets.	Daggers.	Others.	Ammu- nition.	Military stores.						
January 1st	...	In store ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
...	Added to store										...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Disposed of										...	...	...	...	...	...
January 2nd	..	In store ..	..	..												

NOTE.—Details not provided for in columns 3, 4, 5, 6, should be entered in M. S.

## Form B.

Store book of \_\_\_\_\_, son of \_\_\_\_\_, caste \_\_\_\_\_,  
 resident of mauza \_\_\_\_\_, pargana \_\_\_\_\_, district \_\_\_\_\_,  
 licensed to keep and sell arms, ammunition and military stores.

1	2	Description.								5	6
		3			4						
		Firearms.			Others weapons.						
Date,		Guns	Pistols.	Others.	Swords.	Bayonets.	Daggers.	Others.	Ammu- nition.	Military stores.	
January 1st	...										
...	In store ...										...
...	Added to store										...
January 2nd	...										
	...										
	...										
	In store ...										
	...										

NOTE.—Details not provided for in columns 3, 4, 5, 6, should be entered in M. S.

(OR FOR LARGE DEALERS.)

## Store Book

Month.	Date.	Stock.	12 B. L. Guns.	12 M. L. Guns.	303 Rifles.	300 Rifles.	Revolvers.	32 automatic pistols.	.48, 12, 16, 28, cartridge cases.	.48, 12, 16, 28 loaded cartridges.	Loaded Rifle cartridges.	Rifle cartridge cases.	Revolver cartridges.	Caps M. L.	Caps B. L.	.197 cap anvils.	303 cartridges.	.450 cartridges.	.450 cases.	.577, .450 cartridge cases.	Gunpowder.

G. O. no. 789—VI-236, dated the 8th March 1909.

## Form C.

Day book of \_\_\_\_\_, son of \_\_\_\_\_, caste \_\_\_\_\_,  
 resident of mauza \_\_\_\_\_, pargana \_\_\_\_\_, district \_\_\_\_\_,  
 licensed to manufacture, convert or sell or keep arms, ammunition or military stores.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7*
Date.	Name of purchaser with father's name.	Caste.	Residence.	Articles purchased.	Price paid.	Form and date of license held by purchaser, or if exempted from the operations of the Arms Act the grounds of exemption.

\* The column was added by G. O. no. 3147-VI—190B., dated 23rd September 1890.

## Form D.

Day book of \_\_\_\_\_, son of \_\_\_\_\_, caste \_\_\_\_\_,  
 resident of \_\_\_\_\_ mauza \_\_\_\_\_, pargana \_\_\_\_\_, district \_\_\_\_\_,  
 licensed to keep and sell arms, ammunition and military stores.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7*
Date.	Name of purchaser, with father's name.	Caste.	Residence.	Articles purchased.	Price paid.	Form and date of license held by purchaser, or if exempted from the operations of the Arms Act, the grounds of exemption.

\* This column was added by G. O. no. 3147-VI—190B., dated 23rd September 1890.



## Form E.

*Register of license to manufacture, convert or sell or keep arms, ammunition or military stores in district.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8
Tahsil.	No.	Name of licensee.	Father's name, caste, &c.	Place of business.	Date.	Result of inspections.				Remarks.
						By Inspectors of Police.				
						By Magistrates or Superintendents of Police.				
						Quarter—				
						1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	

## Form F.

*Register of licenses to keep and sell arms, ammunition and military stores in district.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8
Tahsil.	No.	Name of licensee.	Father's name, caste, &c.	Place of business.	Date of license.	Result of inspections.				Remarks.
						By Inspectors of Police.		By Magistrates or Superintend- ents of Police.		
						Quarter—				
						1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	

## Form G.

*Register of licenses to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display in district*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	No.	Date of license.	Name of licensee.	Father's name, caste, &c.	Residence.	Number and description of weapons.	Description of ammunition.	Remarks.

## Form H.

*Register of licenses to possess arms, ammunition or military stores in a district which has not been disarmed.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	No.	Date of license.	Name of license-holder.	Father's name, caste, &c.	Residence.	Description of weapons.	Where to be kept.	Date of expiry of license.

## Form J.

*Register of licenses to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle in district.*  
crops.

Tahsil.	No.	Date.	Name of licensee- holder.	Father's name, caste, &c.	Residence.	Place for which license is va- lid.	Weapon.	Dated of expiry of license.	Note of Magistrate inspecting weapon and license.					Remarks.
									Years.					
									1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	

**Information as to offences under—must be given in certain cases.**—All Magistrates are requested to cause the provisions of section 28 of the Arms Act, to be widely notified in their district, in order that the public may be made aware of the responsibility that the law imposes on them with regard to giving information of offences under the Act. The rules framed by this Government provide for the payment of rewards to all persons who may give information of the commission of offences, or who may assist in the arrest of offenders of the seizure of contraband article. These provisions should be notified at every tahsili and police station in each district, that all persons may know the risks that they run by omitting to give information of offences, and the rewards which may be earned by co-operating with the authorities.

All public carriers in each district should be informed of the responsibilities which are now specially imposed upon them by the second clause of section 28, with regard to packages or bales in transit which are suspected to contain arms, ammunition or military stores, in respect of which an offence against the Act has been or is being committed.

**Confiscation of arms.**—The discretionary power of confiscating arms conferred by section 24 of the Arms Act should be very considerably used. A mere breach of license is not ordinarily an adequate reason for confiscation; and junior Magistrates should usually refer the question of the necessity for confiscation to the Magistrate of the district for decision.