

FORM B.—[Rule IV.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Date.	Name and father's name of purchaser.	Caste and profession of purchaser.	Residence of purchaser.	Articles purchased.	Price.	Signature of Purchaser and dealer.

FORM D.—[Rule IV.]

FORM E.—[Rule XII.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tashil.	No.	Name of licensee.	Patron's name, and address and residence.	Place of business.	Date.	INSPECTION BY. Assistant Superintendents or Inspectors of Police. Magistrate of district or Superintendent of Police.	REMARKS.
						1st. 2nd. 3rd. 4th.	

FORM F.—[Rule XII.]

Is the same as form E except that in the heading for "licensed to manufacture, &c.," read "licensed to keep and sell, &c."

FORM G.—[Rule XIV.]

Register of licences to possess arms or ammunition, and to go armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display in _____ district

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tahsil.	No.	Date.	Name of licence holder	Father's name caste, &c	Residence	Number and description of weapons	REMARKS.

FORM H.—[Rule XIV.]

Register of licences to possess arms, ammunition or military stores in a district which has not been declared

DISTRICT _____

	8	9	10
The first seven columns as in form G.	Place where the arms are to be kept	Term for which licence is valid	REMARKS.

FORM I.—[Rule XIV.]

Register of licences to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals in _____ District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tahsil.	No.	Date.	Name of licence holder.	Father's name and caste	Residence	Place for which licence is valid	Weapon	Date of expiry of licence.	INSPECTIONS BY MAGISTRATE OF WEAPON AND LICENCE.	REMARKS.
									1st year 2nd year 3rd year 4th year 5th year	

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS—[PUNJAB.]

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FORM K.—[Rule XV.]

Return of licenses granted under Act XI of 1878 in the district of _____ for the year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DETAIL OF LICENSES.	Number of licenses in force last year.	OPERATION OF THE YEAR.			Number in force at end of present year.	Remarks by Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks by Commissioner.
		New licence.	Renewed licence.	Revoked or suspended.			
1 In form II to transport arms, ammunition or military stores.							
2 In form VI to manufacture, convert, or sell or keep.							
3 In form VII to keep and sell.							
4 In form VIII to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.							
5 In form IX to go armed on a journey.							
6 In form X to possess arms, ammunition or military stores in a district which has not been disarmed.							
In form XI to possess arms or ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.							

NOTE.—The forms referred to above have since been revised.—See pages 108—132.

FORM L.—[Rule XV.]

Annual statement of the operation of the Arms Act XI of 1878, in the district of _____ for the year.

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
NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED UNDER.													NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF WEAPONS CONFISCATED.											
Section 19, for offences under,													Section 20, for secret breaches.											
Clause a.	Clause b.	Clause c.	Clause d.	Clause e.	Clause f.	Clause g.	Clause h.	Clause i.	Section 21, for breach of license.				Section 22, for knowingly purchasing from an unlicensed person or delivering to person not authorised to possess.											
									Section 23, for failure to give information as required in section 28.				Total punished (columns 1 to 13).											
									Rifles.				Smo th-bore guns.											
													Pistols.											
													Swords.											
													Bayonets.											
													Daggers or knives.											
													Spears.											
													Others.											
													Value of fines imposed and realised.											
													Amount paid as rewards to informers, &c.											
													REMARKS.											

This return will be submitted yearly through Commissioners to the Inspector General of Police, Deputy Commissioner.

Punjab letter No. 237, dated the 9th Feb. 1915, to Comrs.—Renewal of licences—Superseded by rule 42 (3) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

7. *Punjab letter No. 664, dated the 22nd April 1915, to Comrs.—*Since the attention of District Magistrates has now been drawn to their discretionary powers in the matter (renewal of licences granted by District Magistrates) the Lieutenant Governor, while considering that two years would ordinarily be a suitable period for the duration of such licences, is content to leave further action in their hands, subject to any instructions which you may see fit to issue to suit the circumstances of particular districts or classes of persons in your division.

8. *Punjab Notn. No. 1449, dated the 1st Nov. 1915,—*Whenever a licensee makes a sale of arms, ammunition or military stores, he shall within 48 hours make a report thereof to the Superintendent of Police of the District in which the licensee has his place of business, factory or shop and shall in such report state

(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; (c) the date of sale; and such report shall be signed by the licensee.

The Inspector General of Police, Punjab, has been asked to instruct Superintendents of Police in the province to inform the District Magistrate of the district in the United Provinces in which the purchaser resides of all sales of arms and ammunition (such as rifles and their ammunition: pistols, revolvers and their ammunition: air-pistols; walking-stick rifles and sword-sticks) the verifications of which will be obligatory. The Government of the United Provinces was informed that for purposes of verification of sales in those Provinces to residents of the Punjab should be made to the Superintendent of Police of the District, or in the case of residents of Native States to the Political Agent concerned.

As regards the North West Frontier Province the Inspector General of Police Punjab, has been asked to arrange for the supply to the Superintendent of Police concerned (in the case of British Districts), to the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara (in the case of Amb and Phulera) or to the Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral (in the case of Chitral, Dir and Nawagai) as the case may be, of details received regarding sales made to persons residing in the Province.

9. *Punjab Notn. No. 3919 dated the 7th Feb. 1921.—*With reference to entry No. 5 (ii) of Schedule II—in all districts of the Punjab, except the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan, sulphur in quantities not exceeding ten seers is exempted from all prohibitions and directions contained in the Arms Act

10. *Punjab Notn. No. 10744, dated the 5th April 1921.—*With reference to item 4 (ii) of Schedule II—in all districts of the Punjab, except the districts of Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, leaden bullets and bird shot in quantities not exceeding one cwt., are exempted from all prohibitions and directions contained in the Arms Act.

11. *Punjab Notn. No. 10746, dated the 5th April 1922.—*With reference to item 6 (1) of Schedule II—in the districts of Mianwali, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, lead required *bond-fide* for industrial and manufacturing purposes, (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird shot) in quantities not exceeding one cwt., is exempted from all prohibitions and directions contained in the Arms Act.

12. *Punjab Notn. No 9836, dated the 30th March 1921.*—His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab in Council is pleased to direct that all Provincial Darbaris whose names are entered in the precedence list of such Darbaris maintained by the Govt. of the Punjab shall be considered to be 'Great Sardars and Jagirdars' of the Punjab for the purpose of Schedule 1 (6) (d), of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

(2). The following gentlemen, most of whom have been so treated in actual practice in the past shall also be considered for their respective lifetimes to be in the same category, viz. :—

(1) S. Abdar Rahaman Khan, Effendi, of	Rawalpindi.
(2) Captain Stanley Skinner } Hissar.
(3) Mr R. H. Skinner }
(4) S. Mit Singh }
(5) S. Bhagwan Singh }
(6) S. Jowala Singh }
(7) K. Asad Ali Khan } Karnal.
(8) K. Hassan Ali Khan }
(9) K. Kazam Ali Khan }
(10) S. Khazan Singh }
(11) S. Muhammed Nawaz Khan }
(12) S. Dost Muhammad Khan } Attock.
(13) M. Muhammad Amir Khan }
(14) S. Bahadur Risaldar Ishar Singh }
(15) S. Jhanda Singh, Chimu } Gujranwala
(16) The Guru of Kartarpur } Jullundur.
(17) S. Mohan Singh }
(18) S. Gurdit Singh } Rawalpindi.
(19) S. Jhanda Singh }
(20) S. Fateh Singh } Lahore.

[*Punjab, Notn. No. 581 dated the 9th January 1922, is superseded by Schedule 1 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, in which the entries (11) and (11 A) of Schedule 1 of the Rules of 1920, have been omitted.*]

13. *India Notn. No. 1344 of the 9th June 1921.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub rule (3) of rule 41 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt each of the persons named in the schedule hereto annexed from the fee payable in respect of the grant of a single licence in Form XIII (present form XVI) under rule 29 of the said rules for the possession of a single firearm other than a rifle, pistol or revolver, or in respect of the renewal of such licence.

SCHEDULE.

1. Hari Singh (Christian) of village Borobagh, tahsil Kotgarh, district Simla.
2. Budh Raj (Christian) of village Saraga, tahsil Kotgarh, district Simla.
3. Lal Singh (Kanait) of village Dhali, tahsil Kotkhai, district Simla.
4. Dhani Ram of village Nauza, tahsil Kotkhai, district Simla.
5. Sada Nand, son of Kum Das, village Nauza, pargana Kepu, tahsil Kotgarh, district Simla.
6. Sarnoo, Kanait of village Dalan, tahsil Kotgarh, district Simla.
7. Galeb Singh, son of Bud Singh, village Dakahal, tahsil Kotkhai, district Simla.
8. Dirjoo, son of Faudoo, Kanait of village Kotl, tahsil Kotkhai, district Simla.

14. *Punjab Notn. No. 15486, dated the 10th May 1922.*—Rules made under section 16 (4) (b) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as amended by Act XX of 1919 :—

1. (i) Arms and ammunition, the possession of which has become unlawful, may be deposited with such licensed dealers only as possess a supplementary license from the Local Government in the form attached to these rules.

(ii) Such licenses may be granted by the District Magistrate of the district in which applicant resides to the holder of a license in form VIII, IX, X or XI in schedule VII attached to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920 [forms IX, X, XI or XII in schedule VIII attached to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924]

2. The depositor shall, within a week of deposit, deliver to the District Magistrate of the district in which he resides a receipt obtained from the licensed dealer for the articles deposited.

3. Arms, ammunition or military stores deposited under section 16 (1) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, with an officer in charge of a Police station or with a licensed dealer shall be forfeited to His Majesty on the termination of one year from the date of deposit. Provided that the District Magistrate of the district in which the articles are deposited may from special reasons extend this period by not more than six months, or, where the articles are deposited in consequence of the decease of the owner, and the articles are inherited by a minor, until the termination of the inheritor's minority.

FORM (See rule 1 (ii) above).

Free of all fee.

License for the possession by licensed dealers of arms or ammunition deposited by their owners under section 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as amended by Act XX of 1919.

Name, description residence of licensee.	Description of arms or ammunition.	Place (with description) where articles are to be kept.	Period for which the license is valid.
1	2	3	4

The of 19 .

Signature.

District Magistrate of the District.

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920 [1924.]

2. It covers arms of the description given in column 2 only so long as they are kept in the place described in column 3, but does not authorise the licensee

(i) to go armed,

(ii) to keep arms or ammunition which are the property of Government.

3. The licensee shall maintain a register of all arms or ammunition in his possession under this license, showing the name, description and residence of the licensee, the description of the arms and ammunition, and the date of deposit.

4. To every depositor the licensee shall give a receipt in duplicate containing the particulars mentioned in condition 3, and shall himself send a copy of the entry in his register to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

5. He shall exhibit such arms and his register on the demand of any magistrate or any police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector.

6. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the license.

7. On the termination of one year from the date of deposit, if the arms or ammunition have neither been returned nor disposed of under section 16 (2) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the licensee shall inform the District Magistrate of that fact, and shall deal with the arms or ammunition according to his orders.

15. *Punjab Cir. No. 6818, (Home-Police) dated the 5th March 1924.*—With reference to paragraphs 5 and 16 of Government of India (Home Department) Resolution No. F.—829-1-22-Police, dated 3rd November 1923, (printed on pages 59 to 65 *ante*, I am directed to enclose for your information and guidance copies of the Punjab Government notifications noted in the margin, which contain the orders of the Governor in Council under rules 3 (1) (b) and 33 (3) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924. These notifications are intended to provide for the supply of information necessary for the maintenance of registers of fire-arms possessed by exemptees, and of arms possessed under licenses granted under other provisions. I am to request that the orders under rule 3 (1) (b) may be brought prominently to the notice of exemptees in your district.

(1) Order of the Governor in Council, No. 6820, dated the 5th March 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all persons who enjoy exemptions under schedule I appended to the said rules shall furnish to the District Magistrate of the District in which they reside, within three months from the date of this order, a list of showing the number and description of fire-arms in their possession, and shall thereafter inform the District Magistrate in writing of any increase or decrease in such number within one month from the date on which such increase or decrease takes place. Failure on the part of an exemptee to comply with this order will render him liable to the cancellation of his exemption. No fee shall be payable in respect of any communication made by an exemptee in accordance with the provisions of this order.

(2) Order of the Governor in Council No. 6821, dated the 5th March 1924.—With reference to subrule (3) of rule 33, of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that holders of licenses in Form XVI, granted in other provisions, and having effect in the Punjab, shall upon entering any district in the Punjab send their licenses to be endorsed by the District Magistrate, and shall inform him of the probable period of their stay in his district: provided that, when the period spent in any district does not exceed fourteen days, no endorsement shall be necessary. No fee shall be payable in respect of any endorsement made in accordance with this order.

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS—[DELHI.]

1. *Chief Commissioner, Delhi, Notn. No. 690, dated the 1st Feb. 1915, as amended by Notn. No. 1978, dated the 25th March 1915.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 (C) of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, the Chief

Commissioner is pleased to make the following additions to the rules published with the Punjab Govt. Notn. No 948, dated the 10th July 1907, (page 185 ante.)

To Rule IX add :—

Note I. Every second page of register forms B and D is perforated for extraction

The pages of these registers are numbered in series of two consecutive pages bearing the same number, the second of which is perforated for extraction.

When a sale is completed it is entered on the first page of the series, a simultaneous entry on the second page being secured by means of carbon paper. When a page has been completed the perforated duplicate should be torn out and forwarded to the Superintendent of Police.

II On receipt of a record of sale prepared in accordance with note 1 the Superintendent of Police should verify by personal investigation or by inquiry from Superintendent of Police or Political Agent within whose charge the purchaser resides, whether the weapon is in the possession of the purchaser, and whether he is lawfully entitled to possess it.

III. The purchase of arms by residents of Native States should be reported to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi by letter on the day on which the purchase is made. The letter should state the name and residence of the purchaser and the name of the Native State in which he resides

2. *Delhi Letter No. 1072, dated the 29th Feb. 1924*, to the Dy. Comr., Delhi. The Chief Comr is pleased to lay down the following standard for the reasonable amount of ammunition which may be possessed by persons licensed to possess firearms in the Delhi Province :—

(1) In the case of shot guns or, '22 bore or target rifles—	No limit.
(2) In the case of revolvers	100 rounds.
(3) In the case of rifles	200 rounds per rifle.

2. Any person who can prove that he needs more than 100 rounds for a revolver or 200 rounds for a rifle may be given a licence for a larger number at the discretion of the District Magistrate.

3. At the time, of the purchase of revolver and rifle ammunition the licence should invariably be produced

3. *Delhi Notn. No. 702, dated the 5th Feb 1923.*—For the purposes of entries 4 and 5 of the table subjoined to Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Chief Comr. is pleased to declare that in the Delhi Province, leaden bullets and bird shot in quantities not exceeding one cwt, and sulphur in quantities not exceeding ten seers are exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as amended by Acts XX of 1919 and XLIX of 1920.

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—[NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE].

I. *Cir. 1048-52 G., dated the 19th March 1920 to Dy. Comrs.*—* * The Government of India has requested the Chief Commissioner to issue orders that licenses for pistols and revolvers should be given only in cases of real necessity and to persons of approved character. You are requested to act accordingly.

II. *Letter No. 711-15-G., N.—dated the 21st July 1920.*—THE Chief Commissioner has had under consideration the question of the licensing of privately-owned rifles, and now desires me to convey the following instructions for your guidance in this matter.

2. Under the most recent orders of the Government of India embodied in Notification No. 1296 of 9th July 1920, it would appear that District Magistrates are now legally empowered to issue licenses for rifles without reference to higher authority. The Chief Commissioner however considers it important that there should be some central check on the issue of such licenses and desires that in future, lists of all persons to whom it is proposed to grant licenses for rifles shall be referred to him by District Magistrates before they are actually issued.

3. This has been the practice generally in this Province but certain special rules were made for the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In 1916 owing to the disturbed state of the border, Sir George Roos Keppel empowered the Deputy Commissioners of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan to grant licenses without previous reference to him for the possession of rifles, provided that they were purchased from across the border or from Powindahs in the districts by persons of good standing who would execute a written undertaking for their proper custody. In this office letter No. 240-B of the 23rd December 1918, however, Sir George expressed a wish that the number of licenses so granted should be considerably reduced, but the general authority for District Magistrates to issue such licenses without reference to the Chief Commissioner was not definitely revoked. The present letter is to be considered now as definitely revoking the special authority given in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, and the issue of licenses for rifles will require the Chief Commissioner's sanction throughout the whole province. At the same time all licenses granted prior to the issue of this letter will be considered valid.

As regards rifle ammunition, clause 6 of the conditions attached to licenses in form 13,* Schedule VII, *Form XVI, Schedule VIII, of the rules of 1924. for the possession of arms, lays down that the holder shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government. No maximum, however, has as yet been fixed. It should now be treated, in the case of rifles, as 50 rounds per rifle, and this figure should be endorsed by the District Magistrate on licenses.

This endorsement will give authority for one purchase only, and it will be for District Magistrates to add a fresh endorsement on the application of the holder if he can satisfy them that his former stock has been legitimately expended. * * * *

[On the analogy of the policy accepted by the Government of India in paragraph 10 of their Resolution No. F-829-1-22, dated the 3rd November 1923, in regard to arms to be purchased in India, a license for possession, in Form XVI, should also be granted as soon as permission is given to purchase a fire-arm from across the Border. With a view to particulars of the weapon being entered in the license, the licensee should be required to produce his weapon before the District Magistrate within one week of taking possession thereof (Order dated 7th January 1924)].

4. It has been reported to the Chief Commissioner that there are a large number of unlicensed rifles in the hands of villagers in the more exposed tracts of the frontier, and the question of dealing with the situation has been specifically referred to by the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu. Sir Hamilton Grant considers that it would be most inadvisable at the present time to initiate prosecutions for the illegal possession of these weapons. Any action of this sort would provoke the criticism that while we fail adequately to protect British

subjects in our districts, we preclude them from possessing the means of protecting themselves especially at a time of unprecedented tribal lawlessness. He considers that the best policy will be for Deputy Commissioners to make it widely known in their districts, by whatever means they consider best, that all unlicensed rifles must be reported and licensed within a definite period, which might be fixed at one month. The people should be given to understand that unless there are very special reasons to the contrary, no obstacles will be put in the way of these rifles being licensed, but that, if these instructions are deliberately disregarded, the question of prosecutions will be taken up on the expiry of the period. The Chief Commissioner however, does not wish to fetter the discretion of Deputy Commissioners in this respect, especially as the conditions of each district are widely divergent, nor has he any wish to press for immediate action in this matter, if this appears inopportune and likely to lead to trouble. It would seem probable indeed, that the problem of unlicensed rifles exists in any serious form only in the Kohat and Bannu Districts. No action therefore should be taken upon the instructions conveyed in this paragraph, unless Deputy Commissioners are of the opinion that the special circumstances of their districts demand it. In any case the Chief Commissioner is averse from wholesale prosecutions under the Arms Act, and whatever the result of the action now suggested may be, he trusts that wholesale prosecutions will not be undertaken without previous reference to him.

III. *Memo No 3010-13 G. N., dated the 28th Sept. 1920*, to all Dy. Comrs except, D I. Khan *** The Chief Commissioner does not wish you to refer to him applications from British Officers for licenses for their sporting rifles and ammunition for the same.

IV. *Govt. of India, No. 2202, dated the 4th Novr. 1920.*—*** A fee of 8 annas should be levied on a license granted for the whole of the North-West Frontier Province; and the rates of fees laid down in clause (c) [8 annas in the case of (c) iii] of the heading of Form XIII, Schedule VII, of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, [Form XVI, Schedule VIII, of the rules of 1924] on licenses granted for the whole of British India * * * *

V. *Extract para. 2 from H. D. letter No. 1336, dated the 8th June 1921.*—*** 2. It has now been represented to the Government of India that in the case of rifle ammunition inconvenience may be caused by the fixation of a rigid scale. It has been suggested, for instance, that no regard is paid to the size of the cartridge and that a little .22 rim fire rifle, which is used by ladies to shoot at targets at a rifle club, is rationed to the same extent as an elephant gun or a .8 bore rifle. Further, it has been suggested that the fixation of a rigid limit might cause inconvenience to a sportsman starting on a shooting expedition who wished to take with him a stock of both hard-nosed and soft-nosed bullets to be fired from the same weapon. The Government of India are not aware how far these criticisms are justified but they would be glad if the suggestions could be taken into consideration at an early date with a view to the removal of any anomalies that exist.

VI. *N.W.F.P. No. 2286-30 G., dated the 9th Aug. 1921*—The Chief Commissioner has decided that as regards rifle ammunition, the previous instructions contained in paragraph (3) of Mr Pison's letter No. 711-15-G N, dated the 21st July 1920, (page 196 ante) will continue to hold good, but he wishes to emphasise

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS— N. W. F. P.]

the importance of a thorough enquiry in each case. The Chief Commissioner is not satisfied that the restrictions against accumulation of ammunition from year to year are being rigorously enforced in all Districts, and in this connection directs attention of all District Magistrates to the headings of columns 3 and 4 of license Form XIII [Column 4 of Form XVI of the Rules of 1924]. District Magistrates are, however, empowered to exercise their discretion in regard to ammunition for small bore rifles, for example, .22 bore which are used for target shooting; or, in the case of a sportsman starting on a shooting expedition who wishes to take with him a stock of both hard-nosed and soft-nosed bullets, when a maximum of 50 rounds might obviously be inadequate.

2. As regards revolver ammunition, the Chief Commissioner wishes a maximum of 50 rounds per annum covered, of course, by a maximum possession of 50 rounds to be fixed.

3. Cartridges for shot guns may be allowed in such number as the District Magistrate may consider desirable in each case

VII. *Cir. letter No 84-110 G., dated the 4th Jan. 1923*, to all Local Govts. and Admtns, Residents, Agents to G. G. and to Dy. Comrs in the N.W.F. P.—I am directed to say * * * that under sub-rule (3) of Rule 29 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920 [Rule 33 of the Rules of 1924], the Administration of the North-West Frontier Province has imposed the following restrictions on the validity in the North-West Frontier Province, of licenses which have been made valid for that Province by licensing authorities in other provinces, namely :—

Licenses issued in other provinces in India or Burma, which have been made valid for the North-West Frontier Province by licensing authorities there shall be in force in the North-West Frontier Province only when such licenses have been countersigned by the Districts Magistrates of the Districts into which the arms are imported, and shall be valid, in each case, only for such area in the North-West Frontier Province as may be prescribed by the countersigning authority.

VIII. *Letter No. 5297-5308 G., dated the 30th March 1923*, to all Local Governments and Administrations (except Punjab).—I am directed to request that if there be no objection, you will kindly arrange to supply, with as little delay as possible, to the following officials of this Province, details regarding all future sales of arms or ammunition made to persons residing in or who are permanent residents of the North-West Frontier Province :—

In the case of residents of British Districts, <i>etc.</i> Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.	} To the Superintendent of Police concerned.
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In the case of residents of the Indian States of Amb and Phulera.	} To the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District, Abbottabad.
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In the case of residents of the Indian States of Chitral and Dir.	} To the Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral Agencies, Malakand
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I am further to request that, in the event of there being no objection to the above request, copies of any instructions issued in this connection may kindly be sent to this office for information and record.

NOTE.—A list of all the Local Governments who have agreed to report the sales, is printed below :—

Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
Government of Assam.
Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.
Government of Burma.
Government of Bengal.
Government of Bihar and Orissa
Government of Bombay

Agent to the Governor-General in Central India
Government of the Central Provinces
Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
Government of Madras
Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Government of the United Provinces.

NOTE.—The Punjab Government also follows the desired procedure, vide their Notification No. 1449, dated the 1st November 1915, republished in Roy's Manual, 5th Edition, on page 192

IX. *Dir. Memo. No. 11688-92 G., dated the 11th Dec. 1923*, to all Deputy Comrs.—* * * I am directed to convey the following instructions and remarks with regard to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 :—

(1) It will be seen that the new Arms Rules come into force on the 1st January 1924.

The numbers of many of the forms have been changed and also, to some extent, the forms themselves, and the conditions printed on the forms. This applies particularly to the form most commonly used in the North-West Frontier Province, *vis.* old Form XIII, [now Form XVI,] "license for the posses-

sion of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the purposes of ^{sport} protection, display

It is feared that it will not be possible for a stock of the revised forms to be issued by the 1st January, as desired by the Government of India. But under Rule 49, licenses under the Rules of 1920 can be renewed so far as they are not inconsistent with the new rules. Existing licenses should be renewed, pending receipt of the revised forms.

2. It will be noticed that the acquisition and carrying of pistols or revolvers of 450 bore has been much tightened up (Rules 7, 33 and 34) and that ammunition for the same will not be obtainable except from selected dealers (Rule 38). Ordinarily the import of 450 bore revolvers will be absolutely prohibited (*vide* the Committee's recommendation in paragraph 26 of their Report accepted by the Government of India in paragraph 17 of the Resolution (pages 49 and 64 *ante*.) In this connection District Magistrates are reminded that under orders which are still in force, licenses for pistols and revolvers of all kinds should be issued only in cases of real necessity.

3. Rule 3
Schedule I.—Para. 5 of the Govt. of India Res. of 3rd Novr. 1923 —.

(i) Under proviso (b) to Rule 3, exempted persons must register, in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, their fire-arms and ammunition.

(ii) No fee will be charged for such registration (paragraph 5 of the Resolution of 3rd November 1923).

(iii) An exempted person must at once report the loss or theft of any arm in respect of which he is exempted, *i.e.*, although an exempted person is

not required to register the possession of a dagger, he is bound to report the loss or theft of a dagger.

(iv) The Chief Commissioner directs that every exempted person shall furnish the District Magistrate by the 31st of March 1924, with particulars as to the fire arms and ammunition in his possession, failure to do so rendering him liable to the cancellation of his exemption

(v) The Chief Commissioner directs further that future purchases of firearms and ammunition shall be reported to the District Magistrate within one week of the purchase.

(vi) The purchase of fire-arms will be subject to the maximum prescribed by the Local Government

4. *Schedule I—Para 6 of the Resn*—Under the Rules of 1920, persons included in entries 11, 11-A, 11-B and 12 of Schedule I are ordinarily exempt from taking out a license. The four entries just specified have been excluded from the Rules of 1924.

Entries 11-B and 12 do not concern the North-West Frontier Province.

As regards entries 11 and 11-A which include holders of titles, etc, conferred before the 1st January 1920, particular attention is invited to the orders requiring application for a life license to be made before the 1st July 1924. All persons in your district known by you to be included in entry No. 11 should be informed of the orders and should make their applications without delay. As soon as forms are available, the requisite life-licenses should be issued.

Entries 11 and 11-A are reproduced below for facility of reference :—

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(11) All individual members of the undermentioned classes who were as such exempted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, immediately before the coming into force of these rules :—</p> <p>(a) members of any Order of Knighthood ;</p> <p>(b) persons holding the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal ;</p> <p>(c) persons holding titles conferred or recognised by the Governor-General in Council ;</p> <p>(d) persons holding swords or other arms received as gifts from the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government ;</p> <p>(e) persons holding certificates received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria ;</p> <p>(f) retired officers (other than retired subordinate, warrant, petty and non-commissioned officers) of the Royal Navy and retired British and Indian Officers within the meaning of Section 7 (1) and (2) of the Indian Army Act, 1911, in receipt, as such, of a pension ; and</p> <p>(g) land-holders and members of a Municipal Board or a Committee designated for exemption in any list issued in this behalf by a Local Government.</p> <p>(11-A) All persons who before the 1st day of January 1920, had been admitted as members of the Distinguished Service Order, the Imperial Service Order, the Indian Order of Merit, or the Order of British India or had been awarded the Victoria Cross, the Military Cross, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Distinguished Conduct Medal, the Distinguished Flying Medal, the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal, the Volunteer Decoration, the King's Police Medal, the Volunteer Long Service Medal or the Indian Distinguished Service Medal.</p>	<p>All except—</p> <p>(a) cannon . . .</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service</p> <p>(c) war-rockets ;</p> <p>(d) rifles of '303 or '450 bore (and ammunition which can be fired from the same) not lawfully imported into British India ,</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition ; and</p> <p>(f) Appliances the objects of which is the silencing of fire-arms.</p> <p>Ditto</p>	<p>The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as—</p> <p>(a) the Governor-General in Council, or</p> <p>(b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control,</p> <p>may declare to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 16.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>

5. *Para. 7 of the Resn.*—The following are *prima facie* qualifications for the grant of a license without preliminary enquiry :—

(a) payment of Rs. 500 land revenue ; (b) any payment of incometax ; (c) in the case of Government servants, pay of Rs. 100 per mensem or more ; but the District Magistrate has full power to order enquiries if he thinks fit.

The determination of the agency for such enquiries is left to the Local Government. The Chief Commissioner sees no reason to depart from the present practice whereunder such enquiries as may be required, are ordinarily made by the Police.

6. *Rule 33 (3).*—All District Magistrates are reminded of the orders conveyed in Chief Commissioner's Office letter No. 84-110-G., dated 4th January 1922, reproduced below for facility of reference :—

"Licenses issued in other provinces in India or in Burma, which have been made valid for the North-West Frontier Province by licensing authorities there shall be in force in the North-West Frontier Province only when such licenses have been countersigned by the District Magistrates of the districts into which the arms are imported, and shall be valid, in each case, only for such area in the North-West Frontier Province as may be prescribed by the countersigning authority."

7. *Rule 40 (i).*—Attention is invited to the proviso to Rule 40 (i) which requires that in the case of persons subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, application for any kind of license shall be made, not to the District Magistrate of the District in which the applicant happens to be serving, but to the licensing authority of the applicant's permanent place of residence.

8. *Rule 43 (i).*—The proviso to Rule 43 (i) is new and provides that in any case in which the grant or renewal of a license is refused, the applicant may appeal to the immediate official superior of the authority refusing the grant or renewal. Separate instructions will follow with regard to appeals under the proviso just referred to. (*Vide para. X on page 204.*)

9. *Second portion of para 9 of the Resn. (i. e. where paragraph 13 of the Committee's Report is referred to).*—The intention of the orders of the Government of India is not altogether free from doubt. The Chief Commissioner desires the continuance of the present practice whereunder the first year of the currency of any license is taken to expire with the end of the calendar year in which the license is granted. Thus, if on the 6th June 1924, the District Magistrate accepts an application for a license for going armed, and the applicant is not prepared to wait until the 1st January 1925, and desires the immediate issue of his license, then the first year's currency of the license will expire on the 31st December 1924.

10. *Para. 20 of the Committee's Report read with paras 13 and 14 of the Resn.*—(1) Although ordinarily only the District Magistrate can sanction a license in the first instance, any Sub Divisional Magistrate can renew a license and the arms need not be produced at the time of renewal. Particular attention is invited to the fact that a license can be granted or renewed for a period of three years and in order to save clerical labour and also unnecessary trouble to the licensee, the Chief Commissioner directs that the initial grant or the renewal should ordinarily be for three years. In the North-West Frontier Province the fee will in that case be three times the annual fee (*vide Para. III of Form XVI*).

The above rules should not be allowed to interfere with the periodical check of the arms themselves which is required to be carried out by the Police,

The District Magistrate has full power to require the production of arms at any time or place.

(2) Where a license has been issued in another district, the licensing authority should be informed of the fact of renewal.

(3) Licenses can be applied for by post and can also be sent for renewal by post.

(4) It will be seen from Rule 33 (1) (b) that a license in Form XVI (cf paragraph 1 above) can be granted only by the District Magistrate or by a Sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government.

11. *Fees.*—*Para. 14 of the Resn.*—The fees payable for each license are stated on the Forms concerned. Payment can be made in non-judicial stamps or in cash, as the applicant prefers.

12. *Para 16 of the Resn.*
Para 23 of the Report —The Government of India orders are that applications for licenses and renewals shall be dealt with promptly. Accordingly, in supersession of the instructions conveyed in this office memorandum No. 10006-10-G, dated 10th November 1923, recommendations requiring the Chief Commissioner's orders should be submitted quarterly (*viz.* as soon as possible after the 1st February, 1st May, 1st August and 1st November) instead of every six months.

13. *Para. 18 of the Resn.*—Where it is desired to include in the license a female member of the licensee's family, the lady should be entered as a "retainer."

X. *Memo. No. 12330-34-G., dated the 24th Dec. 1923, to all Dy Comrs.*—With reference to paragraph 8, (page 203 of this office circular memorandum No. 11688-92-G, dated the 11th December 1923, I am to convey the following instructions with regard to appeals preferred under the proviso to Rule 43 (1) of the Arms Rules, 1924. Pending the receipt of any general orders which may hereafter be received from the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner directs as follows:—

(1) For the purposes of the Arms Rules, the immediate official superior of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate is the District Magistrate, and the immediate official superior of the District Magistrate is the Chief Commissioner.

(2) The period allowed for preferring an appeal to the District Magistrate or to the Chief Commissioner shall in each case be 30 days from the receipt of the intimation of the refusal to grant or renew the license in question. [This period is prescribed on the analogy of appeals under the Indian Income-tax Act (XI of 1922), *vide* sections 30 (2) and 32 (1) of that Act.]

XI. *Memo. No. 605-09-G, dated the 15th Jan 1924, to all Dy Comrs.*—With reference to paragraph 7 of the Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. F-829-1-22, dated the 3rd November 1923, the Chief Commissioner directs that where there is any doubt with regard to the means and status of an applicant for a license for a rifle, and where it is nonetheless desired for other reasons, such as with a view to village defence, to grant the license applied for, the District Magistrate may, before granting a license, require the applicant to furnish security to the extent of Rs 500 that the rifle will not be sold without permission either within or across the border, and will not be used for any unlawful purpose. Subject to the above instructions, Circular No. 6, dated the 3rd March 1910, should be regarded as cancelled.

XII *Memo. No. 610-14-G., dated the 15th Jan. 1924, to all Dy. Comrs.*—With reference to Rule 33 (2) (a) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, and in suspension of North West Frontier Province Notification No. 1181-G, dated the 24th March 1920, the Chief Commissioner hereby directs as follows:—

Ordinarily a license shall be issued only for the District in which the licensee resides. But the District Magistrate personally can for sufficient reason make any such license valid throughout the North-West Frontier Province or throughout British India. In the latter case care must be taken to see that the requisite enhanced license fee has been paid.

XIII. *Notn. No. 616-G, dated the 15th Jan. 1924.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by condition 3 of Form XIV and condition 9 of Form XVI of Schedule VIII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to authorise District Magistrates in the North West Frontier Province to cancel, where necessary, condition 2 (ii) of License Form XIV and condition 8 of License Form XVI which prohibit the possession of Government arms and ammunition N.-W.F.P. Admn. Notn. No. 1930-G, dated the 29th April 1920, is hereby cancelled

XIV. *Notn. No. 622 G, dated the 15th Jan. 1924*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 37 (1) (b) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower the Sub-Divisional Magistrates of Mardan, Nowshera and Charsadda Sub-Divisions to grant licenses for going armed on a journey in or through any Province in Form XX. N.-W.F.P. Admn. Notn. No. 2179-G., dated the 15th May 1920, is hereby cancelled

XV. *Notn. No. 624 G., dated the 15th Jan. 1924*—North-West Frontier Province Administration Notification No. 468-G. N., dated the 8th July 1920, empowering the Sub-Divisional Magistrates of the Mardan, Nowshera and Charsadda Sub-Divisions to grant licenses, in certain forms, for the possession of arms and ammunition under the Indian Arms Rules of 1920, is hereby cancelled.

XVI. *Notn. No. 626-G., dated the 15th Jan. 1924* N.-W.F.P. Notn. No. 834-G.N., dated the 2nd August 1920, and Notn. No. 347-G., dated the 10th January 1921, being inconsistent with the instructions conveyed in paragraph 7 of Resolution No. F-829-1-22, dated the 3rd November 1921, of the Government of India in the Home Department, are hereby cancelled. The Chief Commissioner hereby accepts the recommendations made by the Government of India in paragraph 7 of the Resolution just referred to * * *

XVII. *Notn. No. 627-G, dated the 15th Jan. 1924*—With reference to items (i) and (ii) of entry No. 16 in Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules of 1924, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. F. 829-1-22, dated the 3rd November 1923 the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that in the whole of the North-West Frontier Province, (1) lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) in quantities not exceeding one cwt., (2) leaden bullets in quantities not exceeding two lbs. in weight, and (3) bird-shot in quantities not exceeding five lbs. in weight, are exempted from the operations of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (X1 of 1878). N.-W. F. P. Admn. Notn. No. 10903-G., dated the 29th Nov. 1921, is hereby cancelled.

XVIII. *Notn. No. 628 G., dated the 15th Jan. 1924.*—N.-W. F. P. Admn. Notn. No. 5324 G., dated the 30th March 1922, regarding the scale of

exempted arms and ammunition in the case of persons exempted under entries 11 and 11-A of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, is hereby cancelled as entries 11 and 11-A have been excluded from the Rules of 1924.

XIX. *N.-W. F. P. Notn. No. 629-G., dated the 15th Jan. 1924.*—*N.-W. F. P. Notn. No. 7108-G., dated the 2nd May 1922*, is republished below for general information :—

The Chief Commissioner hereby directs that all registers and instructions prescribed therein under the Indian Arms Rules of 1920 shall now be deemed to be prescribed under the corresponding provisions of the rules of 1924. *N.-W. F. P. Admn. Notn. No. 579-G.N., dated 15th July 1920*, is hereby cancelled.

No. 7108-G., dated the 2nd May 1922.—The following rules have been made by the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and under Government of India Resolution No. 1, dated the 1st January 1920, and are notified for general information :—

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878 (XI OF 1878).

Powers

(I). The Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower all Magistrates and all Police Officers not below the rank of officer in charge of a station to detain arms, ammunition or military stores under section 6.

(II). The Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower all Police Officers not below the rank of officer in charge of a station to conduct searches under section 25.

(III). All Police Officers of rank not below that of officer in charge of a station are appointed, in virtue of their office, to conduct searches under section 30.

Stock and account-books to be kept by licensed manufacturers and dealers.

(IV). All persons holding licenses to manufacture, convert, keep, and sell arms, ammunition or military stores shall keep up stock books and accounts of receipts and issues in Forms A and B of the Appendix to these rules; and all persons holding licenses to keep or sell arms, ammunition or military stores shall maintain stock and account books in Forms C and D. The pages of these books are to be numbered, and before any entries are made the books shall be exhibited, together with the manufacturer's or dealer's license to the Magistrate of the District or to a subordinate Magistrate. Such Magistrate will sign the first and last pages of each book and seal them with his official seal. Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 2609-G N., dated the 27th August 1920, is hereby cancelled, but weekly intimation must be sent by all dealers to the Superintendent of Police regarding all sales of arms, ammunition or military stores.

(V). The shops, premises and stocks of all licensed manufacturers and dealers shall be inspected once in every quarter by a Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector and once at least in every year by a gazetted Police Officer. At the time of inspection the books shall be initialised by the Inspecting Officer. Any irregularity or breach of the rules which may be noticed shall be at once reported to the Magistrate of the district.

(VI). On receiving notice of a sale under clause 2, section 5, by a person lawfully possessing arms to any person not prohibited from possessing arms, the Magistrate or Police Officer may make enquiries as to the correctness of the purchaser's name and address, and if necessary, obtain a report from the Superintendent of Police of the district in which the purchaser lives.

Arms deposited in a Police Station.

(VII). When any arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited at a police station under Section 14 or 16 of the Act, the officer in charge of the station shall affix to each weapon or article a ticket in Form R, showing the name of the depositor and the date of the deposit, and shall give the depositor a duplicate or copy of the same. After seven days, if the owner has not obtained a license authorising him to possess them the arms, ammunition or military stores shall be forwarded to the head-quarters of the district and kept in the *maghāna* of the Magistrate of the district or in the Police Magazine.

The ministerial officer to whom they are entrusted shall keep a register in Form S in which the articles so deposited shall be described and entered under serial Nos. and fresh tickets shall be affixed showing the owner's name and the corresponding Nos. of the register.

Arms and military stores seized.

(VIII). Arms, ammunition or military stores seized under section 11, 25 or 26 shall be similarly dealt with.

Disposal of confiscated arms

(IX). Arms, ammunition or military stores that have been forfeited to His Majesty under sections 14 and 16, or that have been confiscated under section 24, shall be disposed of as follows:—

(1) Arms, ammunition and military stores which can be utilised 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 military stores not so retained may be sold to licensed dealers or other persons entitled to possess them.

(2) Any rifled fire-arms 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 military stores not disposed of under the provisions of clause (1) shall be destroyed.

Rewards.

(X). When any arms or other articles are confiscated under section 24, the convicting Magistrate shall, immediately upon conviction, pay a reward of not more than half the value of the confiscated articles, and in such proportion as he may deem advisable after due consideration of all the facts of the case, to the person or persons (Police Officers are included) who may have given information which led to the detection of the offence, or who may have assisted in the arrest of the offenders and seizure of the arms or other articles. Such payment will be chargeable to Law and Justice, and be drawn by Magistrates in their contingent bills.

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

(XI-A). The powers vested in Magistrates by Rules X and XI above will be exercised subject to the supervision and general control of the District Magistrate. (Added by Notification No. 3028-G., dated 18th March 1923)

Register of licenses

(XII) Every Magistrate of a district shall keep up in Forms E and G of the Appendix to these rules, registers of all licenses to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale granted by him under Rule 28 of the rules issued by the Government of India, and shall keep up in Forms F and H registers of all licenses to sell and keep for sale granted by him under the same rule. All Superintendents of Police shall keep up similar registers in English. Magistrates of districts will supply to their Superintendents of Police copies of all such licenses issued by them. The Superintendent of Police will furnish to each officer in charge of a Police Station copies of extracts, columns (1) to (6), giving the names, etc., of persons licensed within his jurisdiction.

(XIII). All inspections of the shops, premises and stocks of licensed manufacturers and vendors by Inspectors of Police or superior officers shall be reported to the Magistrate of the district, and shall be entered in the registers.

(XIV). Registers of licenses granted by the Magistrate of the District under Rules 29 to 32 of the rules made by the Government of India shall be kept up by him in Forms J, K, L, M, N and O, respectively. Similar registers will be kept up in English by the Superintendent of Police, to whom the Magistrate of the District will furnish copies of all such licenses granted by him. The Superintendent of Police will supply each officer in charge of a station with an extract giving the parts of each register which concern his jurisdiction.

(XV) In place of the returns prescribed in Punjab Circular No. 7 669, dated the 26th April 1867, and No 12-944, dated 21st June 1867, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the Forms P and Q of the Appendix to these rules be used. Both returns will be prepared for the calendar year, and be submitted through the Deputy Commissioners to the Inspector-General of Police.

Register to be maintained by persons licensed to keep for safe custody fire-arms deposited by their owners for that purpose.

(XVI). All persons licensed to keep in safe custody fire-arms deposited by their owners for that purpose shall keep up a register in Form I of the Appendix to these rules.

Lead, leaden bullets and bird-shot.

(XVII). The quantities of lead, leaden bullets and bird-shot which are exempted from the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), are given in the North-West Frontier Province Notification No. 10903-G., dated 29th November 1921 which has been modified by Notn. No. 627 G., dated the 15th Jan'y. 1924 (Vide para XVII on pages 205-206 ante.)

FORM A—Stock book of—, son of—, caste—, resident of—, licensed to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Date.	Particulars.	DESCRIPTION.						Ammunition.	Military stores, including lead, sulphur and saltpetre	Name and address of the dealer or firm supplying the articles received.	Signature of licensee.
		FIRE-ARMS		OTHER WEAPONS							
		Guns	Pist ls.	Sw rds	Bayonet.	Daggers	Others				
Jany. 1st.	In store—										
	Manufactured—										
	Received—										
Jany 2nd.	Disposed of—										
	In store.										

FORM B—Daily sale book of—, son of—, caste—, resident of—, licensed to manufacture convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition and military stores—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Date.	Name and father's name of purchaser	Caste and profession of purchaser.	Residence of purchaser.	Articles purchased.	Price.	Signature of purchaser.
					R A S P.	

With the following exception, the prescribed register is identical with that prescribed under Form A :—

FORM D.—Daily sale book of—, son of—, caste—, resident of—, licensed to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition and military stores

Form IX of 1924

[illegible]

Form X of 1924.

With the following exceptions, the prescribed register is identical with that prescribed under Form E.

In column 7 ("inspection by") *substitute* the following:—

- (1) In the first sub-column for the heading "Police officer not below the rank of Inspector" substitute "Assistant Superintendents or Inspectors of Police."
- (2) In the second sub-column for "Gazetted Police Officers" substitute "Magistrate of district or Superintendent of Police."

Form XI of 1924.

FORM G.—Register of licenses to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.

Except for the heading, the prescribed register is identical with that prescribed under Form E.

Form XII of 1924.

FORM H.—Register of licenses to sell and keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles

With the following exceptions, the prescribed register is identical with that prescribed under Form E :—

In column 7 ("inspection by") substitute the following :—

- (1) In the first sub-column for the heading "Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector" substitute "Assistant Superintendents or Inspectors of Police."
- (2) In the second sub-column for "Gazetted Police Officer" substitute "Magistrate of District or Superintendent of Police"

Form XIII of 1924.

FORM I Register showing details of fire-arms deposited by owners for safe keeping with ——— licensed in form XI A of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No. of entry.	Date (of entry.)	Name with particulars of owner of arms.	Detail with description of firearms deposited	No. with date of the license of the owner.	Attestation of deposit of arms in col. 4 by the owner in col. 8 verified by two witnesses in each case.	Check notes and endorsements by inspecting officers under condition 4 of the license.	REMARKS.

Form XIV of 1924.

FORM J—Register of licenses for the possession only of arms (other than pistols and revolvers), ammunition or military stores

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number and description of arms.	AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Place (with description where articles are to be kept).	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6

Form XV of 1924.

FORM K.—Register of licenses for the possession and use for the purpose of target practice of fire-arms and ammunition.

Serial No of license.	Name, description and location of Mess, Club or Association.	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS ENTITLED TO POSSESS.		Place within which the licence is valid.	Date on which the licence expires
		Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6

Form XVI of 1924

FORM L—Register of licenses to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display in the— District

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tahsil.	No.	Date.	Name of license holder.	Father's name and caste etc.	Residence.	No and description of weapons.	REMARKS.

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FORM M —Register of licenses to possess and go armed with arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle in the—
district

[illegible]

FORM N - Register of licenses for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals and for injury to crops or cattle.

Form XX of 1924.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
Serial No of license	Name description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS ENTITLED TO CARRY	RETAINERS (IF ANY) COVERED BY THE LICENSE		Place of departure route and place of destination	Period for which the journey is likely to occupy	Period for which the license is valid				
		Description	Quantity	Name of retainers				Address of retainer	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to carry	Description	Quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											From the _____ to the _____

122.

FORM P — Return of licenses granted under Act XI of 1878 in the district of _____
for the year 1924

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Detail of licenses	No of licenses in force last year	OPERATION OF THE YEAR.			Number in force at end of present year.	Remarks by Deputy Commissioner	Remarks by Inspector General of Police
		New licenses	Renewed licenses	Revoked or suspended			
1 In Form VII* for the transport of arms ammunition or military stores.							
2 In Form IX to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles)							
3 In Form X to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores (other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles)							
4 In Form XI to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale breech loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles							
5 In Form XII to sell and keep for sale breech loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles							
6 In Form XIII for the possession by holders of licenses in Form IX, X, XI or XII of fire-arms deposited by their owners for safe keeping							
7 In Form XIV for the possession of arms (other than pistols or revolvers), ammunition or military stores							
8 In Form XV for the possession and use, for the purpose of target practice of fire-arms and ammunition							
9 In Form XVI for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the purpose of sport, protection and display							
10 In Form XVII 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							
11 In Form XIX for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle							
12 In Form XX for going armed on a journey in or through any Province							

N.B.—This return will be prepared for the Calendar year and will be submitted to the I G of Police through the Dy. Commr

* For the sake of convenience the Form numbers shown in column are those under the rules of 1924

FORM Q.—Annual statement of the operation of the Arms Act, XI of 1878, in the district of _____ for the year _____

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
Section 19, for offences under.														NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED UNDER.										
Clause A.																								
Clause B.																								
Clause C.																								
Clause D.																								
Clause E.																								
Clause F.																								
Clause G.																								
Clause H.																								
Clause I.																								
Section 20, for secret breaches																								
Section 21, for breach of license.																								
Section 22, for knowingly purchasing from an unlicensed person or delivering to person not authorised to possess.																								
Section 23, for failure to give information as required in section 23.																								
Total punished (columns 1 to 13).																								
														NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF WEAPONS CONFISCATED.										
														Rifles										
														Smooth-bore guns.										
														Pistols.										
														Swords.										
														Bayonets.										
														Daggers or knives.										
														Spears.										
Others.																								
Value of fine imposed and realised.																								
Amount paid as rewards to informers, etc.																								
REMARKS.																								

This returns will be submitted yearly through Deputy Commissioners to the Inspector-General of Police.

FORM R.

Receipt for arms, etc., deposited in a Police Station.

FOIL.**POLICE STATION****DISTRICT.**

Arms, ammunition or military stores deposited in the above Police Station under the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878.

Serial No.**Date**Nature of arms, ammunition
or military stores, and condition
in which receivedName and father's name of
depositor.

Residence of depositor

I certify that I have received the above mentioned articles and have deposited them in the Station Malkhana (store-room) after having labelled them.

*Station Clerk.***NOTE.**—To be forwarded to head-quarters with a copy of this entry after seven days if owner has not obtained a license authorizing him to possess them. This form to be used for arms, ammunition and military stores seized under sections 11, 25 and 26.**FORM R.**

Receipt to be given to depositor.

COUNTERFOIL.

Under section 14 or 16 of Act XI of 1878.

POLICE STATION**DISTRICT.****Serial No.****Date**Nature of arms, ammunition
or military stores, and condition
in which received.Name and father's name of
depositor.*Station Clerk*

Tickets to be attached to arms, etc.,

Serial No.
DatedSerial No.
DatedSerial No.
DatedSerial No.
DatedSerial No.
DatedSerial No.
DatedSerial No.
DatedSerial No.
Dated

FORM B.—Register of Arms Confiscated

Police Dept.—

District

Column 1. Serial No

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| " | 2 | Date |
| " | 3 | Name of Station whence received, with Station, date and serial No. |
| " | 4 | Description of Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores. |
| " | 5 | Condition in which received. |
| " | 6 | How disposed of, under whose orders or date |

XVIII. *N. W. F. P. Memo. No. 813 G. dated the 17th Jany. 1924, to the I. G of Police and copy to all Dy. Comrs*—I am to invite a reference to endorsement No. 10011-G., dated the 10th November 1923, forwarding a copy of this office Memo. No. 10006-10-G., dated the 10th November 1923, to all Deputy Commissioners, the relevant extract of which runs as follows :—

"Future recommendations for fresh licenses should state in each case the number of Government rifles, issued to the village concerned, and also the number of private licenses for rifles, revolvers and shot-guns held by the village.

3. In order to facilitate the furnishing of the above information, I am to suggest that, where this is not already done, a register may be maintained showing all subsisting licenses not only by police stations but also by villages."

2. With regard to the above I am to request that instructions may kindly be issued for the preparation at each police station of a statement, by villages instead of as now by police stations, of the licenses for private firearms in force at the end of the year 1923, and for the supply of a copy of this statement to the District Magistrate concerned.

XIX. *Memo. No 1692-96-G., dated the 7th February 1924 to Dy. Comrs.* The Chief Commissioner is pleased to issue the following instructions with regard to the working of proviso (c) to Rule 42 (3) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 :—

(1) In the first place attention is invited to the requirements of proviso (c) which runs "where a license is renewed by an authority other than the authority who granted it the former shall forthwith inform the latter of the fact of renewal and the period for which such renewal is valid."

(2) Under the first part of condition 11 of form XVI the licensee is obliged to report to the authority which granted the license any change in his permanent residence. He is not obliged to report a temporary change of residence, yet under the second part of condition 11, he can have his license renewed at any place at which he is residing, although that residence may be temporary.

(3) In order that the district registers of fire-arms in the North-West Frontier Province may be kept up to date, it will be necessary for the North-West Frontier Province officer renewing a license granted elsewhere then in his own district to enquire whether the licensee has permanently changed his residence to the district of the renewing authority. If the answer is in the affirmative, renewal should be withheld pending the sanction of the District Magistrate, as, so far as the renewing district is concerned, the renewal is virtually the grant of a new license, and the Chief Commissioner has decided that the grant, as opposed to the renewal, of licenses shall be solely in the hands of the District Magistrate himself.

(4) The Chief Commissioner directs that, when making the intimation required by proviso (c), the renewing authority shall in each case intimate to the authority which granted the license, whether the licensee states that his change of residence is permanent or merely temporary.

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS—BIHAR AND ORISSA.

I. *Notification, No. 636 P. R., dated the 17th May 1920.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16, sub-section (4) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as amended by Act XX of 1919, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying into effect the provisions of the said section, namely:—

1. Every licensed dealer with whom any arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited shall give to the depositor a receipt and shall maintain a register in the appended form. He shall forward on the last day of each quarter to the District Magistrate a copy of the register certified as a true copy under his own signature.

2. Arms, ammunition or military stores deposited at police station shall, if not returned or disposed of within one month from the date of their deposit, be lodged at the head-quarters Court Police Office.

3. Subject to the provisions of rule 7 any arms, ammunition or military stores which are not returned or disposed of under section 16 (2) of the Act shall, after the expiration of three years from the date of their deposit, be forfeited to His Majesty.

4. The District Magistrate may prescribe fees on payment of which arms, ammunition or military stores shall be periodically oiled, cleaned, etc., at the police station or headquarters Court Police Office where they are deposited or lodged.

5. Licensed dealers shall not return arms, ammunition or military stores deposited with them to depositors or persons on whose behalf the deposits have been made except in the manner and to the extent permitted them for the sale of such arms, ammunition or military stores to such depositors or such persons aforesaid as the case may be.

6. Licensed dealers shall submit on the 31st of December of each year to the District Magistrate, a statement showing the arms, ammunition and military stores that have become liable to forfeiture under rule 3.

7. Arms, ammunition or military stores deposited by a guardian on behalf of a minor may be left in deposit until the expiration of one year from the date on which such minor attains his majority, when, if the person entitled to receive them back or dispose of them as prescribed by section 16 (2) of the Act has not taken the requisite action they shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

II. *Notn. No. 870, P. R., dated the 31st May 1920.*—The following form prescribed under rule 1 of the Rules made under section 16, (4) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as amended by Act XX of 1919, and published under Notification No. 636 P. R., dated the 17th May 1920, is published for general information.

FORM.

Date of deposit.	Description (No. etc.) of arms, ammunition or Military Stores.	Name and address of the depositor.	Date when due for forfeiture.	Date and method of disposal.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6

III. *Cir letter No 428-32 P., dated the 15th Jany. 1920, to Comrs.*—With reference to the correspondence resting with your letter No. * * * dated the * * * December 1919. I am directed to say that the Local Government have considered the following questions :—

(i) The reasonable quantities to be prescribed as the limits on the possessions of arms by persons of approved character and status as defined in paragraph 4, sub-clauses (5) and (6) of the Resolution of the Home Department No. 2125-C., dated the 21st March 1919.

(ii) Whether different limits should be prescribed for different classes included within that description.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has decided that one rifle and one shot gun is a reasonable quantity for all applicants. The maximum quantity of ammunition to be possessed by the licensee at one time will be 1,000 for shot gun and 100 cartridges for ball. He does not consider that different limits should be prescribed for different classes included in the category of persons of approved character and status, but the grant of licences in excess of this limit should be left to the discretion of the District Magistrate. The District Officers may be informed that they are expected to use their discretion in each case so that the number of arms or quantity of ammunition for which a licence is given to any applicant may not be clearly in excess of what is reasonable in view of his circumstances and position in life. The local Government think that before licences for more than two rifles or four shot guns are granted by the District Officer, the matter should be specially reported to the Commissioner so that he may be in a position to check any indiscreet use of his powers by a District Officer.

3. As regards revolvers and pistols the attention of all District Officers should be specially invited to paragraph 4 (7) of the Home Department Resolution mentioned above. It should be clearly understood that licences for revolvers and pistols are not to be issued to all applicants who are of approved character and status but only to those who can show circumstances of real necessity. District Officers should not hesitate to refuse applications for such

licences when they consider that the necessity for the possession of such weapons has not been established.

IV. *Notn. No. 4000, P. dated the 20th July 1921.*—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso in column 3 of item 1 of the table in Schedule II referred to in rule 8 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to impose the prohibitions and directions contained in section 5 of the Indian Arms Act, (XI of 1878), in respect of swords, sword-sticks and daggers in all districts in the province of Bihar and Orissa, and to declare that no person in any district within this province shall manufacture, convert or sell or keep, offer or expose for sale the said weapons, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby. Provided that this notification shall not prevent any person from selling any sword, sword-stick or dagger which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same.

V. *Cir. No. 4936 40 P, dated the 27th July 1921 to Comrs.*—I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No. 845 J., dated the 30.4.20.

1188 J,	26.8 20.
1363 J,	14 20.
1355 J,	26 8 20.
1889 J,	21.4.20.

on the subject of the registration of rifles, revolvers and pistols in the possession of persons exempted under Schedule I of Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

2. The Local Government have decided that such persons should be required to register annually all rifles, revolvers and pistols in respect of which they are exempted. A copy of an order giving effect to this decision is enclosed. A copy of the order should be sent by the District Magistrate to each exempted person in his district. At the same time he should explain to them the reasons why Government consider registration to be essential. These reasons are that in the event of a revival of anarchical conspiracies it would be necessary to know where arms are which would be useful to disaffected persons and would be in danger of being seized by them. Further, it will be easier to trace the history of any stolen arms which may be found with revolutionaries, and in the case of a serious outbreak the authorities will be in a position to know what resources they have in the way of effective firearms in the possession of persons of undoubted loyalty.

VI. *Order dated the 27th July 1921.*—In exercise of the power conferred in proviso (b) sub-section (1) of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor in council is pleased to direct that every person exempted under the provisions of Schedule I of the said rules shall register in the manner described below all rifles, revolvers and pistols in respect of which he is exempted from the operation of any provision of the Indian Arms Act. Every such person shall, between the 1st of November and the 31st of December in each year, submit to the District Magistrate of the district in which he is

ordinarily resident a return in the annexed form containing particulars of all such rifles, revolvers and pistols.

Name, address and profession of owner. Titles, if any.	Description of weapon.	Bore of weapon	Makers name,	Number of weapon	Year of model or make if available.
	A. Rifle-Repeat- Magazine. Single or double barrel B. Revol- ver, No. of Chambers. C. Pistol, Automatic, or single shot.				

VII. *Notn. No. 4400 P., dated the 8th Novr. 1921.*—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (1) of rule 2 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the powers and duties of a "Magistrate of the District" under the said rules shall be exercised and performed by the Additional District Magistrate of Manbhum within the Dhanbad Sub-division of that District [Vide page 69 *ante*.]

VIII. *Extract para 7 of Cir. No. 2283-88-P., dated the 29th March 1924.*—I am also to invite your attention to the addition made to, condition 11 in licence form XVI in accordance with proviso (c) to rule 42 (3) of the new rules, under which a licensee may in case of any change of his residence get the licence renewed by the nearest licensing authority, if renewal becomes necessary. In case of such renewals the renewing authority is required, under the rule, to report to the authority who granted the licence the fact of renewal and the period of its validity. No provision has, however, been made in the rules for keeping the renewing authority informed of any subsequent changes of address, in the event of the licence-holder removing to another place, after renewal. The Governor in Council desires that there should be such an additional check, so that the register of arms possessed within the jurisdiction of a licensing authority may be maintained as accurately as possible. I am accordingly to request that the granting authority should also be instructed to report any information secured as to changes of residence to all subsequent renewing authorities, of whose existence the former will necessarily be aware.

IX. *Cir. No. 2518-23-P., dated the 9th April 1924*—I am directed to refer to Mr. Shearer's letter No 4236-40 F, dated the 27th July 1921, regarding the registration of rifles, revolvers and pistols in the possession of exempted persons, and to say that the Governor in Council has now been pleased to decide that such registration should in future be extended to all firearms in the possession of persons exempted under Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924. His Excellency in Council considers that it would suffice if every exemptee were required to furnish the District Magistrate with information as to all the firearms in his possession.

2. I am to say that in order to make the system effective it will be necessary for the District Magistrate to send the form prescribed in the letter under reference by the 1st of November each year to each exempted person in

their districts requiring him to return it duly filled up before the 31st December. It will probably save trouble, if the first return were submitted by exemptees in duplicate and one copy were sent out by District Magistrates to them merely for correction in subsequent years.

X. *Cir. No. 2512-17P., dated the 9th April 1924.*—In continuation of paragraph 6 of my Circular No. 2283-88 F., dated the 29th March 1924, regarding the administration of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and in supersession of the orders contained in Mr. Shearer's letter No. 1454-58 P.R., dated the 13th September 1921, so far as they relate to the limitation of the quantity of ammunition to be possessed by licensees, I am directed to say that the Governor in Council has now been pleased to decide that no limit of ammunition should be fixed in the case of shot guns, or 22 bore or target rifles, but that in the case of revolvers a limit of 100 rounds and in the case of rifles a limit of 200 rounds per weapon should be ordinarily be fixed. His Excellency in Council leaves it to the discretion of licensing officers to exceed these maxima in exceptional cases when the applicant can prove to the satisfaction of the licensing officer that he actually needs a larger number. I am to request that the orders may be communicated to all licensing authorities.

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—[CENTRAL PROVINCES.]

Executive instructions regarding the administration of the Indian Arms Act.

I.—GENERAL. The object of the Indian Arms Act is to secure the public tranquility and the Act is based on the principle of a general prohibition to possess and carry arms or ammunition except under a licence or by exemption granted in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Schedule to the Arms Act Rules.

II. The following extract from the Explosives Manual is reproduced, as it contains instructions of much importance :—

As regards the relative effect of the Arms Act and the Explosives Act, it is to be noted that a licence under the Arms Act will not cover the manufacture, sale or possession of explosives for which the Explosives Act also requires a licence to be taken out. The Explosives Act is intended to provide for the public safety by protecting the public against the dangerous nature of explosives, while the object of the Arms Act is to provide for the public tranquility by restricting the possession of arms and ammunition, so as to prevent them from being in the hands of persons who might make a bad use of them. But in order to avoid the inconveniences which might arise from a person being required to take out licences both under the Explosives Act and under the Arms Act *in respect of the same matter*, power was taken in the former Act to make a licence under it to operate (in respect of explosives) as a licence under the Arms Act, and this has been given effect to by Rule 63 of the Rules under the Indian Explosives Act. A person wishing to manufacture, sell or possess any kind of explosives (whether one dealt with by the Arms Act or not) must take out a licence under the Explosives Act, and, if the explosive falls within the provisions of the Arms Act, should ask the authority granting the licence to record an order on it under Rule 63. A person wishing to manufacture or sell arms must, of course, take out a

licence under the Arms Act, whether he has also a licence under the Explosives Act or not. A person wishing to *transport* explosives does not require a licence to do so under the rules regarding explosives except in the case of explosives required *bona fide* for blasting purposes, *vide* Rule 27; but if the material to be transported comes within the definition of "ammunition" in the Arms Act, a licence for its transport will be required under the Arms Act Rules. By Rule 35 of the rules under the Explosives Act, persons holding licences under the Arms Act to carry arms for the purpose of sport, protection or display (Form XVI), for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to crops, cattle or human beings (Forms XVIII and XIX), and for going armed on a journey in or through any Province (Form XX) need not also take out a licence under the Explosives Act for gun-powder, etc., possessed in small quantities for private use.

III. The Local Government has from time to time, under the sections of the Indian Arms Act noted in the first column of the appended table, empowered the officers named in the second column to exercise the powers shown in the third column, the various notifications by which these powers have been conferred being shown in the fourth column:—

Section	Persons.	Powers.	Notifications.
Section 6 (second clause)	{ All Magistrates All Police Officers not below the rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	{ To detain arms or ammunition being imported or exported	Central Provinces Gazette Notification No. 2595-a, dated the 16th June 1879.
Section 13 (second clause).	{ All Forest Officers not below the rank of Assistant Conservator. All Revenue Officers not below the rank of Naib-Tahsildar.	{ To disarm persons going armed without a licence or in contravention of the provisions of a licence	
Section 25 (last clause).	All Police Officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.*	To search for arms	*No 8126, dated the 6th November 1898.
Section 30	{ All Magistrates All Police Officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector *	{ To search for arms.	Central Provinces Gazette Notification No. 1833, dated the 7th August 1916, for Benar.

IV. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (8) of Rule 42 of the Indian Arms Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower all Commissioners of Divisions to renew licenses in Forms XI and XII in the case of those licensees who reside or carry on business in their Divisions. (Notn. No. 109-68 VI—dated the 22nd February 1922.)

V. Licences and Exemptions. *Manufacture and sale of arms &c.*—The following registers are prescribed to be maintained by dealers licensed to manufacture, convert, sell, or keep and sell, arms, ammunition or military stores:—

(a) A stock account book in Form A appended of arms, ammunition and military stores.

(ii) A sale book in Form B appended of sales of arms, ammunition and military stores. (Notn. No. 2595—(a) dated the 18th June 1879.) Form B is also prescribed as the form in which dealers and licensees shall give information of sales of arms, ammunition and military stores as required by condition 6 attached to licences in Forms IX, X, XI and XII, referred to in paragraph VII below. (J. D. No. 8844V-14, dated the 23rd Sep. 1915.)

VI. The pages of the stock account and sale books in Forms A and B, respectively, shall be numbered consecutively and the first and last page of each book shall be signed by the Deputy Commissioner, or by one of his Assistants, and sealed with his office seal. The necessity for writing up these registers regularly, and the penalties attaching to failure to do so, shall be carefully explained to licensed persons at the time of their delivery.

VII. By condition 6 attached to licences in Forms IX, X, XI and XII of Schedule VIII of the Rules, the licensee is required to give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores made by him, and the Governor in Council has appointed the District Magistrate, in the case of sales made by vendors resident in the British districts and the Political Agent, Raipur, in the case of vendors resident in the Ohhattisgarh Feudatory States and in the Makrai State, to be the persons to whom the licensee shall give the said information. The information shall be furnished in the form of an extract from the Sale Book in Form B. In view of the importance of complete verification of sales of arms and ammunition the reciprocal arrangements described below have been made by this Government and the authorities of the Provinces named below for the verification of particulars of sales made by dealers residing in one of these Provinces to purchasers residing in another. The officers named above have been designated as the officers who shall forward to the proper authority particulars of purchases made in the Central Provinces by residents of other Provinces and as the officers to whom shall be sent verification slips regarding purchases of arms, etc., made by residents in the areas under their jurisdiction from dealers in the other Provinces. In each case on receipt of the prescribed intimation of the sale of arms or ammunition of the kind to which the arrangement applies, the District Magistrate, or other officer responsible, shall at once address a letter of enquiry to the authority mentioned in column 2 of the list given below within whose charge the purchaser resides to verify the fact of the purchase and to ascertain whether the weapon is in the possession of the purchaser, and whether he is lawfully entitled to possess it.

The requirements of the various Provinces concerned, however, differ in some respects regarding the arms and ammunition, etc., to which the system of inter-provincial verification should be extended. So far as this province is concerned, the Governor in Council has decided that this procedure should be adopted only in the case of weapons of a dangerous kind such as—(1) rifles and their ammunition, (2) pistols and revolvers and their ammunition and (3) walking stick rifles, and should not apply to spare parts of weapons such as stocks, trigger-guards, sights, nuts and bolts or to muzzle-loading or breech-loading guns and their cartridges or smooth-bore shot guns and the ordinary powder and shot used for them, but he has agreed that verification shall be made of the sale of such articles as the authorities of the various Provinces concerned require. The provinces

to which this arrangement applies together with the designations of the officers to whom intimations of sales are to be addressed are detailed below :—

Province.	Officers to be addressed.	
<i>Bombay.</i>		
Sind	The Commissioner in Sind.
Bombay City	The Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
Other parts of the Bombay Presidency	...	The District Superintendent of Police of the district
<i>Bengal</i>		
Calcutta City	The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Outside Calcutta	The Superintendent of the Police of the district.
<i>North West Frontier Province.</i>		
British Districts	The Superintendent of Police of the district.
Amb and Phulera	The Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.
District of Swat and Chitral	...	The Political Agent
<i>United Provinces</i>	...	The District Magistrate
<i>Bihar and Orissa</i>	...	The Deputy Inspector-General, Crime and Railways, Bihar and Orissa.

(J. D. No. 2511 J5—V 14-12 dated the 12th Oct 1915, No. 3844—V-14, dated the 23rd Nov. 1915.)

VIII. The District Magistrate will be held responsible for seeing that the books, stock and premises of persons licensed to keep and sell arms and ammunition are adequately inspected. He may depute any member of the district staff of Magistrates or any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector to carry out inspections under his orders. The premises of regular vendors of arms and ammunition should be inspected at least once a year. Every officer making an inspection should initial the stock, sale and issue books and should report to the District Magistrate any breaches of rules or irregularities which may be discovered. Particular vigilance should be exercised in order to discover instances whether licensed vendors have effected sale of arms or ammunition to purchasers who are not *bonafide* license-holders or exemptees (J. D. No. 1868—V 4-12, dated the 22nd June 1916.)

IX. POSSESSION OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION AND GOING ARMED. *Licences.*—The granting of licences to keep or carry arms is to be regarded not as a mere matter of registration, as if the object was simply to ascertain who possess arms, but as the exercise of an important discretion vested in the Magistrate touching the relaxation in the particular case of the general legal prohibition. It is discretionary with the District Magistrate to refuse any licence under the Act and he is therefore responsible that a licence shall in no instance be granted to an unfit person.

X. It is desirable to restrict the possession of revolvers manufactured out of India and magazine pistols; licences for such weapons should be issued only in cases of real necessity and to persons of approved character. (H. D. letter No. 386, dated the 1st March 1920.)

NOTE.—The fee of Rs. 10 prescribed for a revolver or pistol in clause (c) of the heading of Form XIII (present Form XVI) is leviable in the case of breach loading pistols and revolvers

only Muzzle-loading pistols fall under the category of 'other weapons' mentioned in clause (c) (iii) of the form. (H. D. No. 457, dated the 11th March 1920)

XI. Form XIV (XVIII) (for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle) which permits of the shooting of carnivora and pig, is the proper licence for shikaris, and professional shikaris should be provided for under this Form.

XII. *Exemptions.* The persons or classes of persons exempted, subject to certain limitations and restrictions, from the prohibitions and directions of the Arms Act are detailed in Schedule I of the Indian Arms Act Rules. Among these the Zamindars of the Scheduled Districts as a class are exempt to the extent specified in clause 6 (f) and the number of retainers and arms and the quantities of ammunition to be permitted in each case have been prescribed in the Notifications No. 5069, dated the 30th, June 1903; No. 5636-37 dated the 19th May 1904, and No. 445 dated the 22nd August 1906.

XIII. *Instructions regarding the registration of Arms of exempted persons issued under Rule 3 (1) (b) of the Indian Arms Rules.* 1. Exemptees should register the fire-arms in their possession in respect of which they enjoy exemption. The registration is compulsory and no fees should be charged therefore. It is necessary to impress on exemptees that they are required to furnish the District Magistrate with information as to the weapons in their possession, failure to do so rendering them liable to the cancellation of their exemptions.

2. An enquiry slip in the annexed form No. VII shall be sent by the District Magistrate to exempted persons on their first arrival in the district or at an early date after the conferment of their exemption as the case may be. In the case of a previously exempted person arriving from another district in this province, the District Magistrate of his last district should be asked to forward his form or forms, if he has not already done so; if, however, his previous residence was not in this province, a form for each weapon should be sent to him to fill up.

3. Should there be any difficulty or doubt as to the adequacy or accuracy of any description, or should any exempted person be unable to fill in the form satisfactorily, an officer of suitable standing should be deputed, by previous arrangement with the person concerned, to fill in the forms after inspection of the weapons.

4. The forms should then be grouped in files and classified according to the categories described in Schedule I of the Rules. This system will have the advantage that the lists of exemptees being liable to periodical changes it will be an easy matter for District Magistrate to forward the forms for any exempted individual to the District Magistrate of the district to which such person removes.

5. In addition to the form of enquiry slip a register shall be maintained in the second annexed form No. VIII showing the names of exempted persons, the number of weapons possessed by them, the names of retainers and index numbers giving the references to the respective files. This register shall be arranged according to the categories described in Schedule I of the Rules, and shall be annually verified by the District Magistrate, or a Sub-Divisional Magistrate duly authorized, by him

6. Each year about the season of the renewal of the gun licences a courteous letter should be addressed to all exempted persons inquiring whether they have any changes to report, with a request that full particulars of any such changes may be furnished. They should also be asked to inform the District Magistrate if they change their residence, or leave the district permanently.

7. All Heads of Departments should see that all exempted officers serving under them are instructed to furnish the District Magistrate immediately on their arrival in any district with the necessary information regarding the weapons in their possession.

8. Ammunition for exempted weapons need not be registered, but if the District Magistrate considers that ammunition for any such weapon is being imported or stored in unreasonable quantities, he should report the case to the Local Government for orders.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 3 (1) (b) of the Indian Arms Rules, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to order that all persons and classes of persons exempted under Schedule I of the said Rules shall register all rifles, revolvers and pistols in respect of which they are exempted from the operation of any provision of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878. For this purpose every exemptee shall furnish the District Magistrate of the district in which he resides with the necessary particulars of each weapon in form No. VII (J. D. N. No 152—2, O 1, V, dated the 23rd April 1920.)

XIV. The Local Government is pleased to direct that the undermentioned qualifications shall be held to entitle their holders to inclusion in the privileged class : —

(i) Membership of any order established by the Crown, or the possession of a title conferred or recognised by the Government of India or of the Kaiser-i Hind Medal or a certificate of honour.

(ii) Membership, past or present, of the Indian Legislature or a Provincial Legislative Council or inclusion in the list of Provincial Darbaris.

(iii) Being a commissioned or gazetted officer of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces or His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or a commissioned Indian officer of the Imperial Service Troops in active service.

(iv) Being a pensioned officer who before retirement was, by virtue of his official position, included in any of the classes described in clause (iii) above.

(v) Being a Judge or Magistrate, whether stipendiary or honorary.

(vi) Persons who have hitherto enjoyed exemption but are not included in Schedule I by the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

vii) Being an office bearing patel in Berar.

(viii) Payment of Rs. 500 land revenue.

ix) Payment of Rs. 100 in roads and public works cesses.

(x) Any payment of income-tax.

(xi) In the case of a Government servant receipt of a pay of Rs. 100 a month and upwards.

2. Every District Magistrate should maintain a list for his district showing the names of those who are eligible, under the prescribed qualifications, for inclusion in the entitled class. In order to avoid heart burning among those who are not included in the list it should be kept confidential in his office, so as to be available for reference for his successors in the charge of the district. It should be kept up to date by the removal of the names of those who die and the addition of new names of persons who become qualified for inclusion.

3. There is, of course, nothing to prevent a District Magistrate from giving a licence without enquiry to any other person, if he thinks fit. Nor does inclusion in the list debar him from refusing a licence to any person so included, if he has good reason for considering him unfit to receive a licence, *vide* rule 43 of the Statutory Rules under the Arms Act issued by the Government of India. (J. D. letter No. 2 P. V. dated the 3rd March 1920)

XV. *General Conditions.* Under section 3 of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), the Chief Commissioner has declared close seasons throughout the Central Provinces and Berar for the following game birds and animals as specified against each and all holders of licences granted under the Arms Act are required to observe these close seasons:—

Specification of Birds or Mammals.	Close Season	Specification of Birds or Mammals.	Close Season
1. Sand grouse <i>Petroica fasciatus</i> " <i>erustus</i>	1st January to 30th June.	12. Comb duck <i>Sarkidiornis melanano-</i> <i>tus</i>	1st June to 30th November.
2. Painted partridge <i>Francolinus pictus</i>	1st June to 30th November.	13. Cotton-teal <i>Nettion Coromandelianus</i> .	
3. Grey partridge <i>Francolinus vulgaris</i>	1st March to 30th September.	14. Whistling-teal <i>Dendrocygna arenata</i>	
4. Pea-hen <i>Pavo cristatus</i>	1st May to 30th November.	15. Spotted-billed duck <i>Anas poekilorhynchos</i>	
5. Jungle-hen <i>Gallus ferrugineus</i>	1st March to 30th September.	16. Painted snipe <i>Scolopax pictus</i>	1st April to 31st October.
6. Spur-fowl <i>Gallus domesticus</i> " <i>lunulatus</i>	Do.	17. Herons <i>Ardea Cinerea</i>	Whole year.
7. Rain-quail <i>Coturnix Coromandelica</i>	1st May to 30th November.	18. Egrets <i>Ardea Gargetta</i>	
8. Bush-quail ... <i>Perdix Arcooonda</i> " <i>Asiatica</i> <i>Motoperdix blewitti</i>	1st April to 31st October.	19. King-fishers <i>Alcedo lepeda</i>	
9. Bustard-quail ... <i>Turnix pugnax</i> " <i>Joudera</i> " <i>dasumieri</i>	1st May to 30th November.	20. Rollers <i>Coracias Garrula</i>	
10. Bustard-quail <i>Eupoditis edwardsii</i>		Deer and Antelope other than Nilgai.	Whole year.
11. Elk Antelope <i>Gypsetides aurita</i>		1. Does, hinds and fawns	
		2. Immature stags and bucks.	
		3. Hornless stags	
		4. Stags with horns in velvet.	
		Deer and Buffalo.	Whole year.
		1. Cows and calves	

Separate notifications withdrawing or extending the above close seasons, which have been issued in respect of certain animals in particular districts, will be found in the Compilation of Local Rules and Orders made under enactments applying to the Central Provinces, Volume II, page 158, and in the corresponding Compilation for Berar, Part II, following page 74. Attention is also drawn to section 8 of the Act, in accordance with which the close season does not apply to the capture or killing of a wild animal in personal defence or to the capture or killing of any wild bird or animal in *bona fide* defence of property. (Notn. No. 382, dated the 6th June 1913 & Notn. No. 14, dated the 3rd Jan'y. 1914,—[Berar]).

XVI. In exercise of the power conferred by clause (ii) in column 2, opposite the fourth and fifth entries in column 1, of the table contained in Schedule II appended to the Indian Arms Act Rules, and by the same Rules as applied to Berar, the Chief Commissioner has fixed 10 seers as the maximum quantity of sulphur to be exempted in the Central Provinces and Berar from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act of 1878. (J. D. Notns. No. 2377, d. 1st Decr 1910, and No. 1855, d. 7th Augt. 1916.)

XVII. With reference to clause 2 of the said Schedule no limit has been fixed in the case of leaden bullets and bird shot. (J. D. letter No. 1295—V-18-88, dated the 14th Aug. 1911, to the Comr., Jubbulpore.)

XVIII. PROCEDURE AND MISCELLANEOUS. When any arms, ammunition or military stores are deposited under section 14 or 16 of Act XI of 1878 as amended by Act XX of 1919 at a Police Station, the officer in charge of such station shall give the depositor a receipt signed by himself. If within 60 days from the date of deposit the owner fail to produce a licence authorising him to take possession of them, the arms, ammunition, and military stores shall be forwarded to the head-quarters of the district, where they shall be kept in such safe place as the Deputy Commissioner may direct. All arms, etc., deposited under section 14 or 16 will be at the owner's risk, and Government will not be liable for any injury they may receive.

XIX. On the forfeiture or confiscation of any such arms, ammunition or military stores, or of any arms, ammunition or military stores, under section 24 of the Act the Deputy Commissioner shall dispose of them as follows :—

(1) Arms, ammunition, and stores which can be utilized by the Police or 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 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 locally and the materials sold. (3) Any ammunition or stores not disposed of under the provisions of clause (1) shall be destroyed.

On the confiscation of any animals or property, other than arms, ammunition, or stores, under section 24 of the Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause them to be sold by auction in the same way as property sold in execution of a decree of a Civil Court. (H. D., No. 1392—1408, dated 11th June 1907.)

XX. On the confiscation of any arms, ammunition, stores, animals or other property, under section 24 of the Act, the convicting Magistrate may award a sum not exceeding the estimated value of the property so confiscated to the person

or persons who may have assisted in the discovery and seizure of the arms or other property, or in the arrest of the offenders. Such payments may be drawn in the contingent bill, and charged to "Law and Justice." When any person is convicted of an offence under the Act, the convicting Magistrate may award a sum not exceeding the amount of the fine imposed to any person or persons who may have assisted in the discovery and seizure of the arms or other property, or in the arrest of the offenders. Where an appeal lies from the conviction, payment shall not be made until the period of the appeal shall have lapsed, or if an appeal has been laid, until the conviction shall have been confirmed.

XXI. The following registers of licences have been prescribed to be kept in the Deputy Commissioner's office:—

(i) A register in Form I appended of licences in Forms IX, X, XI and XII, to manufacture, convert, sell or keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores.
(ii) A register in Form II appended of licences in Forms XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVIII, XIX and XX for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed. A copy of these registers shall be furnished by the Deputy Commissioner to the District Superintendent of Police. The results of all inspections made in accordance with paragraph VIII above will be incorporated in the register in Form I.

XXII. Annual returns on the working of the Arms Act for the calendar year in the appended Forms IV, V and VI will be submitted by Deputy Commissioners to Commissioners by the 1st February in each year and will be forwarded by the latter, in original to the Secretariat not later than the 1st March. No regular report is called for, but the return should be accompanied by such explanatory notes as may be deemed necessary. (J. D. letter No. 2806-27 dated the 7th Dec. 1915, and No. $\frac{250-D}{V}$ dated the 19th June 1917.)

XXIII. In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (4) of rule 46 of the Indian Arms Rules, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to reduce the amount of fee from Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 to one anna only, payable in respect of the grant or renewal of a licence in Forms III and VII under Rule 10 (1) and 24, respectively, of the said rules for the import and transport of sulphur in reasonable quantities required in good faith for medicinal, agricultural, manufacturing or industrial purposes other than the manufacture of ammunition. (J. D. Notn. No 153 I-P-1 V, dated the 23rd April 1920.)

XXIV. In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 36 of the Indian Arms Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower all Sub-Divisional Magistrates to grant licenses in Form XIX in accordance with the provisions of the said rule. (Notn. No 4-91-A-VI dated the 2nd April 1921.)

XXV. In pursuance of the proviso to the first entry in Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, the Governor in Council is pleased to retain the prohibitions and directions of sections 5, 6 and 13 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in respect of swords, sword-sticks (guptis) and daggers, in regard to all classes of persons, and throughout the Central provinces. (Notn. No 7—III-VI dated the 14th April 1921.)

I am directed to forward a copy of notification No. 7-III-VI, dated the 14th April 1921, and to say that the effect of this notification is to re-impose upon

swords, swordsticks and daggers all the restrictions imposed upon firearms by the provisions of sections 5, 6 and 13 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. By the revised Indian Arms Rules, 1920, swords and daggers were exempted from these restrictions, but it has been decided, in view of the prevailing unrest and of the importation into this province in large quantities of swordsticks for sale to the public, to restore the restrictions which were in force for these weapons before the revision of the Arms Rules.

2. I am to say therefore that the manufacture, sale, import and export of these arms will henceforth be permitted only under a license, and a license will also be necessary for going armed with any of these weapons. Mere possession is not at present subject to a license and consequently no person is liable to prosecution for possessing a sword, swordstick or dagger, so long as he does not sell, export or carry it. I am to request that District Magistrates will give the widest possible publicity to the re-introduction of these restrictions. It is left to District Magistrates to decide what reasonable notice should be given to dealers and others regarding the change in the rules.

3. I am to add that license forms (new) III, VI, IX, X and XVI should be employed for the purpose of granting licenses under this notification. No fee should be charged and no definite number of licenses is prescribed, but District Magistrates will grant them at their discretion to approved applicants whose *bona fides* is above suspicion, in such numbers as may, in their opinion, be consonant with the maintenance of public tranquility. (Cir. No. IIIA—VI dated the 6th May 1921.)

XXVI. *Letter No. 372-A-VI dated the 22nd December 1921.* The Governor in Council has decided to abolish the system of calling in during the hot weather months guns held under licences in Form XV (present form XIX) for the purposes of crop protection, the introduction of which was sanctioned in Judicial Department's letter No. 1666/V-18-32 dated the 12th September 1918. I am however to observe that the objects for which the system was introduced can be secured to some extent by action under the powers conferred by the Wild Birds Protection Act, VIII of 1912.

XXVII. *Cir. Letter No. 254-268-VI dated the 27th June 1922.* I am directed to communicate certain instructions formulated by the Local Government for the guidance of District Magistrates in the use of their discretion in granting arms licenses in Form XIII (present form XVI in Schedule VIII) of the Arms Act for sport, protection and display. Experience of the working of the Act has shown that a wide diversion of practice exists in regard to the issue of such licenses, some District Magistrates requiring a very high standard of qualification, while others accept a modicum of education and respectable livelihood as sufficient.

2. In deciding the question of the grant of a license in Form XIII (present form XVI) to a non-exempted person the chief points for consideration should be—

(i) the status, character and general fitness of the applicant to have a fire-arm; (ii) the nature of the weapon for which the license is demanded; and (iii) the purpose for which the license is required.

In the application of the three tests outlined above, I am to suggest that, if the application is for a muzzle-loading gun, whether for sport, protection or display, respectable persons should be granted the license as a matter of course, and no enquiry should be necessary into the purpose for which the license is

demanded. If the application is for a breech-loading smooth bore gun, the enquiry may be more strict. A license for possession would only be given if the gun be inherited and the owner does not wish to sell it. If the applicant indulges in sport and is a respectable man, and the gun is already in his possession, the license should be granted as a matter of course. But for a new purchase, the District Magistrate should require a stricter examination of the applicant's claim. In the case of an application for a license for rifles, pistols or revolvers, a very close scrutiny should in all cases be exercised. The character and status of the applicant and his general fitness to be trusted with a dangerous weapon are important factors in deciding an application of this nature. An application for a license for a rifle for protection or display merely should in almost all cases be refused, and licenses for possession should only be given if the weapon is inherited. Licenses, however, for pistols and revolvers may be granted in exceptional cases for self protection. The Local Government does not consider that it is incumbent upon a District Magistrate to record his reasons for refusing a license in any individual case.

3. I am also to draw your attention to what has been represented as a prevalent abuse in connection with the entry of retainers on licenses granted in Form XIII (XVI). Cases have been reported where retainers, who would never on their own merits have obtained licenses, have been freely entered in such licenses. In the case of former exemptees, who have under the new Arms Rules lost their exemptions, and of other respectable persons of similar standing, retainers may well be allowed when licenses are granted. But the Local Government considers that there is no sufficient reason for allowing retainers on the licenses given to ordinary applicants. If a retainer is fit to have a license, he should take one out for himself and pay his fee. If he is not fit to have a license, neither is he fit to be shown as a retainer on the license of another person. I am therefore to communicate the instructions of the Local Government that in future retainers should be entered on Form XIII (XVI) licenses only in the exceptional cases of handholders of position who used formerly to be exempted, and similar persons: and where it is proposed to allow such retainers their identity and character should be carefully verified before the issue of the license.

XVIII. *Notn. No 997-129-VI dated the 1st August 1929.* In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16, sub-section (4) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as amended by Act XX of 1919, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for carrying into effect the provisions of the said section, namely:—

1. Every licensed dealer with whom any arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited shall give to the depositor a receipt and shall maintain a register in the appended form. A copy of the register, certified as a true copy under the signature of the licensed dealer, shall be forwarded on the last day of each quarter to the District Magistrate.

2. Arms, ammunition or military stores deposited at police stations shall, if not returned or disposed of within three months from the date of their deposit, be lodged in the Nazarat.

3. Subject to the provisions of Rule 7, any arms, ammunition or military stores which are not returned or disposed of under section 16 (2) of the Act shall, after the expiration of three years from the date of their deposit, be forfeited to His Majesty.

4. The District Magistrate may prescribe fees, on payment of which arms, ammunition and military stores shall be periodically oiled, cleaned, etc., at the Nazarat, where they are deposited or lodged.

5. Licensed dealers shall not return arms, ammunition or military stores deposited with them to depositors except in the manner and to the extent permitted them for the sale of such arms, ammunition or military stores to such depositors.

6. Licensed dealers shall submit, on the 31st of December of each year, to the District Magistrate a statement showing the arms, ammunition and military stores that have become liable to forfeiture under Rule 3.

7. Arms, ammunition or military stores deposited by a guardian on behalf of a minor may be left in deposit until the expiration of one year from the date of such minor attaining majority, when, if the person entitled to receive them back or dispose of them as prescribed by section 16 (2) of the Act has not taken the requisite action, they shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

FORM.

Date of deposit.	Description (No. etc.) of arms, ammunition or military stores	Name and address of the depositor and particulars of the license	Date when due for forfeiture.	Date and method of disposal	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

XXIX. *Letter No. 306-265—VI dated the 8th August 1922.* On representation by the Chief Conservator of Forests of the distinction between forest and ordinary villages, the local Government directs that the orders conveyed in Mr. Stent's letter No. 240-A/VI, dated the 17th September 1921 regarding the period of nine months for which crop protection licences should be issued, should be considered to be still in force so far as forest villages are concerned.

XXX. *Letter No. 427-444a—VI dated the 6th November 1922.* I am directed to say that under Rule VIII, page 95, of the Arms Act Manual 1904 (old edition), all forms of licenses granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, were kept in the Treasury under the Treasury Officer's lock until required for use, but that provision was omitted from the revised Arms Act Manual, 1917. The Local Government considers that the storing of these forms with the ordinary forms required for daily use is open to certain objections, and is, therefore, pleased to direct that the old practice of keeping them in the Treasury should be re-introduced. * * * *

XXXI. *Letter No. 599-611-VI dated the 10th December 1923.*—I am directed to invite your attention to the following publications :—

(1) Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Police), No. F-829-1-22, dated the 3rd November 1923, (on pages 59-65), (2) Indian Arms Rules, 1924, (on pages 69-134) and (3) Press Note (copy enclosed),

announcing certain changes in the system of administration of the Arms Act, and to say that the revised rules should be brought into force with effect from the 1st January 1924.

2. In view of the changes effected by the revised Arms Rules, I am to communicate the following instructions :—

(i) *Registration of fire-arms in possession of exemptees.*—The system of registration by exemptees of their arms is already in force in this province and no fee is charged therefor, *vide* order in Judicial Department Notification No. 152-2-O-1-V, dated the 23rd April 1920 and letter No. 544-H-V., dated the 19th August, 1920. As the Government of India have made such registration compulsory, it is necessary to impress on exemptees that they are required to furnish the District Magistrate with information as to the weapons in their possession, failure to do so rendering them liable to the cancellation of their exemption

(ii) *Arms in possession of exemptees and licenses therefor.*—In paragraph 2 of this Department letter No. 108-131-VI, dated the 22nd February 1923, it was ordered that the exemptees for whom a scale of arms and ammunition was prescribed in Notifications Nos. 18-90-VI, dated the 7th January 1922, and, 107-131-VI, dated the 27th February 1923, should be allowed to retain, without license for their life-time, the excess number of arms in their possession. These orders may be considered as cancelled in view of the fact that the exemptees now enjoying the privilege of exemption under old entries 11, 11-A and 11-B are required to take out a license valid for their life time, free of all fee, under the orders contained in paragraph 6 of the Home Department resolution referred to in paragraph 1 above. It should be noted that applications for such licenses are to be made within six months of the coming into force of the new rules.

(iii) *Enquiry into the fitness or otherwise of applicants for licenses*—As a rule the licensing authorities conduct their enquiries through Revenue Officers. There is, however, reason to believe that these officers are generally content to forward the report of the police. I am, therefore to request that you will be good enough to see that enquiries by Revenue Officers are more real and that enquiries through the police are made in exceptional circumstances only. This would not, of course, debar a revenue official from consulting the police, if necessary, in the course of his enquiry.

(iv) *Right of appeal in the case of refusal to grant a license*—Attention is invited to rule 43 of the new rules, which provides that in any case in which an authority empowered to grant or renew a license refuses to grant or renew it, the applicant for such grant or renewal may appeal to the immediate official superior of the authority so refusing.

(v) *Duration of license*—The Government of India have decided that licenses for possession and going armed and for protection of crops or destruction of wild animals should run from the date of issue, other licenses being issued for the calendar year. I am accordingly to request that these orders should be given effect to.

(vi) *Loss of weapons.*—I am to draw your attention to the fact that a condition has been inserted in the license forms making it compulsory to report the loss of fire-arms. A note has also been appended to the license forms explaining that the breach of any of the conditions of the license renders the

licensee liable to the penalties which may be imposed under the Act. I am to impress upon you, therefore, the importance of the strict enforcement of the condition relating to the report of the loss of fire-arms.

(vii) *Crop protection licenses*—These licenses should be issued freely, particularly on applications by or recommendations of landlords who are well acquainted with the local conditions and the extent to which damage is done to crops by wild animals. The condition of production of tushes before renewal of these licenses, which is at present in vogue, is sufficiently elastic and its imposition at your discretion may continue.

(viii) *Single license*—A single license form should be used for all the weapon licensed and not a separate license for each arm.

(ix) *Renewal of licenses*.—The existing procedure regarding the renewal of licenses causes considerable inconvenience to such licensees as may have changed their district or live in an inaccessible locality. Rule 42 3) of the new rules removes this difficulty, as the Government of India have included District Magistrates and Sub Divisional Magistrates of the district in which a licensee resides or is known (which may be a district other than that in which the license was granted) in the term "any other authority empowered to grant a license of the description in question."

(x) *Limit on possession of ammunition*.—Under the rules no limits are placed on the amount of ammunition which may be possessed, but attention is drawn to the scales fixed by this Government for certain classes of persons, *vide* Notifications Nos. 18-19-VI and 107-131-VI, dated, respectively, the 7th January 1922 and 22nd February 1923. These scales are nearly the same as those recommended by the Arms Rules Committee, except in the case of ammunition for .22 bore guns. In view of the Government of India's acceptance of the Indian Arms Rules Committee's recommendation that uniformity in the respect is desirable throughout India, the Local Government is pleased to direct that no limit of ammunition should be fixed in the case of shot guns of .22 bore or target rifles. In the case of revolvers and rifles, the limits already prescribed should continue to be enforced, but any person who can prove that he needs more than 100 rounds for a revolver or 200 rounds for a rifle should be allowed a large number. These orders should be made applicable to all classes of licensees.

(xi) *Expeditious procedure in dealing with applications for licenses*.—The Governor in Council is aware that District Magistrates are fully alive to the necessity of prompt attention to applications for the grant and renewal of licenses. He trusts that no avoidable delay will occur, and that if at any time pressure of work in connection with license applications becomes abnormal, special measures will be taken to cope with it.

(xii) *Qualifications for entitled class*.—The present qualifications which admit persons to the entitled class are laid down in Judicial Department letter No. 2-P-V, dated the 3rd March 1920, and instructions regarding the exercise of your discretion in issuing licenses in Form XIII (now Form XVI) are contained in this Department letter No. 254 268 VI, dated the 27th June 1923. The Government of India now desire that the following fiscal qualifications recommended by the Committee should be generally adopted:—

1. Payment of Rs. 500 land revenue; 2. Payment of Rs. 100 in roads and public work cesses; 3. Any payment of income-tax; and 4. In the case

of a Government servant, receipt of a pay of Rs 100 a month and upwards. I am accordingly to request that the above qualifications should also be considered in granting licenses in Form XVI.

In view of the fact that the expenditure and labour involved in the preparation and maintenance of the list of "entitled class" referred to in paragraph 2 of letter No 2-P-V, dated the 8rd March 1920, would be incommensurate with the results obtained, I am to say that this list should not be maintained.

(xiii) *Carrying of arms on journey by certain specified members of the licensee's family as retainers*—In special cases effect should be given to the orders of the Government of India, contained in paragraph 18 of the Home Department resolution referred to in paragraph above, by including certain members of the licensee's family as retainers in License Form XX.

3. The Superintendent, Central Jail Press, Nagpur, has been instructed to keep the revised forms in readiness to be supplied on indent. I am accordingly to ask that the revised forms may be used for licenses to be issued from the 1st January 1924. * * * *

Press Communique dated the 10th December 1923—The attention of the public is invited to the Resolution of the Government of India Home Department (Police), No F829-1-22, dated the 3rd November 1923, and the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, announcing their decision, on the recommendations of the Indian Arms Rules Committee. The new rules will come into force from the 1st January 1924.

2. Some of the more important changes in the administration of the Arms Act effected by the acceptance by the Government of India of the recommendations of the Committee are specified below :—

(a) Entries Nos. 11, 11-A and 11-B of Schedule I of the Indian arms Rules, 1920, have been deleted. The result is that persons such as titleholders, Kaiser-i-Hind Medalists, land holders, members of Municipal Committees and certain military officers who are now enjoying the privilege of exemption under these entries will hereafter be required to take out a license in respect of any arms now in their possession and hitherto exempt from license. This license, which will be granted in form XVI free of all fee for the lifetime of the licensee, should be obtained from the District Magistrate concerned by applying within six months of the coming into force of the new rules (i. e., the 1st January 1924). The privilege will not extend to the title holders who received titles after the 1st January 1920, who, unless otherwise exempt, will, as before, be required to take out a license on payment of the fees under the rules.

(b) In order to minimise irksome inquiries and restrictions in connection with the grant of licenses in Form XVI, the following fiscal qualification, which will ordinarily entitle holders to be granted licenses without enquiry have been accepted by the Government of India :—

- (1) Payment of Rs 500 land revenue ;
- (2) Payment of Rs. 100 in roads and public work cesses ;
- (3) Any payment of income tax ; and
- (4) In the case of Government servants, receipt of alpay of Rs. 100 per month and upwards.

(c) In any case in which an authority empowered to grant or renew a license refuses to grant or renew it, the applicant has a right to appeal to the immediate official superior of the authority so refusing.

(d) With a view to remove the inconvenience to which persons desirous of purchasing weapons are now put, because they cannot produce the weapon when applying for license necessary for its possession, a regular license will be issued at the time the applicant applies for the license if the application is granted. Details of purchase should, however, be filled in on the form by the dealer from whom the purchases are made, and in any case in which arms and ammunition are purchased from any person who is not a licensed dealer, details should be furnished to the licensing authority by the licensee himself.

(e) Registration of fire-arms in possession of exemptees has been made compulsory by

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the Government of India and failure to register will render the exemptee liable to the cancellation of his exemption.

(f) Travellers arriving in India possessing no regular license and desirous of obtaining one should inform their agents in India before hand of the weapons they intend to import and instruct them to obtain a temporary license which will cover the period of the journey to their destination. On arrival at destination they should apply for the licenses required in the ordinary way.

(g) The District Magistrate or any Magistrate in charge of a sub-division in the district in which the licensee resides or in any other district in which the licensee is known, is empowered to renew a license, provided such Magistrate has authority to grant a license of the description in question.

(h) Substantial relief has been afforded by the reduction of renewal fees. In the case of breech-loading weapons, half the fees will be chargeable on renewal, provided applications are made within a month, following the expiry of the period covered by the original license.

(i) Certain classes of persons such as certain military officers, retired Police officers, heirs or successors of persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from Government and such Government servants as are required to possess arms for the adequate discharge of their duty, are required to take out a license in Form XVI, but no fee is chargeable to them in respect of those arms which they are entitled to possess according to Schedule VII appended to the new Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

(j) Instead of a separate fee only a single fee will now be charged for a license for import into India and transport to destination.

(k) Provision has been made for enabling certain specified members of a licensee's family to carry arms as retainers during journeys for the protection of female members of the family.

3. Persons requiring licenses under these rules should send in the applications to the District Magistrate of the District in which they reside as soon as possible so as to give the District Magistrate time to issue licenses before the 1st January 1924.

4. The Governor in Council desires that all Magistrates and superior Police officers should make a point of explaining the changes in the rules to persons who are specially affected thereby.

XXXII. Letter No. 26-7-VI dated the 10th Jany. 1924.—I am directed to refer to condition 11 of the conditions attached to licences in Form XVI of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, which requires the license-holder to report his change of address to the authority granting the licence. No such report is prescribed to renewing authorities with the result that the register of arms possessed within the latter's jurisdiction is likely to be inaccurate. I am therefore to request that you will kindly report any information as to changes of address received by you either from licence holders in compliance with condition 11 of the conditions attached to the licences in Form XVI of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, or otherwise, to all subsequent renewing authorities, of whose existence you will necessarily be aware if the requirement of proviso (c) to Rule 42 (3) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, has been duly observed. * * * *

XXXIII. Letter No. 103-26-VI dated the 20th Feb. 1924—I am directed to refer you to paragraph 6 of the Government of India, Home Department Resolution No. F. 829-1-22 dated the 3rd November 1923, regarding the deletion of entries Nos. 11, 11A and 11B of Schedule 1 of the Indian Arms Rules 1920, which deprives persons such as title holders, Kaiser-Hindi-Medallists, land-holders and members of Municipal Committees etc. of the privilege of exemption and requires them to take out a licence for the arms in their possession. I am accordingly to request that the names of all the persons falling under the above categories may be deleted from the list forwarded under cover of this Department's letter No. 608-615-VI dated the 11th December 1923. I am also to request that you will be good enough to report all additions or corrections that may be necessary from time to time so that the list may be kept up to date.

APPENDIX.—[*Vide* PARAS, V, VI, XXII and XXIII.]

FORM I.—[*Vide* PARA XXII.]—Register of licences in Forms IX, X, XI and XII (to manufacture, convert, sell or keep and sell arms, ammunition, or military stores) granted in the District during the year 19 .

1	2	3	4	5		6
Serial No. of licence and date of issue	Name of licence-holder.	Father's name, caste, etc.	Place of business.	Results of Inspections.		Remarks.
				By Magistrates.	By Police Officers.	

NOTE.—Separate page to be used for different Forms of licence.

FORM II.—[*Vide* paragraph XXII.].

Register of licences in Forms XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVIII, XIX and XX (to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed) granted in the district of during the year 19 .

1	2	3	4	5	6			7
Serial No. of licence and date of issue.	Name and residence of licensee-holder.	Occupation and status of the licensee-holder.	District or place within which licence is valid.	Date on which the licence expires or the term for which it is valid.	Arms possessed by licensee			Remarks.
					(1) Pistols and revolvers.	(2) Guns.	(3) Other weapons	
					(a) Revolvers.	(b) Automatic pistols.	(c) Other pistols and revolvers.	
					(a) Rifles.	(b) B. L. Smooth-bore guns.	(c) Muzzle-loading guns.	

NOTE—(1) Separate pages to be used for different forms of license.

(2) In the case of licences in Forms XVI and XX the number of retainers if any, covered by the licence should be entered in the remarks column.

(3) In the case of licences in Form XX particulars of the place of departure route and destination of the journey and the time which the journey will take should be entered in the remarks column.

Note.—Form III. Cancelled.

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FORM IV—[*Vide* PARA XXIII.]—*Information regarding dealers in arms and ammunition and their transactions for the year ending the 31st December 19 .*

District.	Number of licences in force at the close of the year for manufacture, possession, sale, etc., in Form.				Number of inspections made of premises stock, etc., during the year.		Number* of transactions verified.		Remarks.
	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	By Magistrates.	By Police Officers.	Transactions of dealers in this province.	Transactions of dealers outside the Province.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

*For filling up columns 8 and 9, see the orders in Judicial Department letter No. 3511-15—V-14-12-14, dated the 12th October 1915.

FORM V —[*Vide* PARA XXIII.] *Information regarding possession and carrying of arms for the year ending the 31st December 19 .*

District.	Number of licences in force at the close of the year in Form.					Total number of persons exempted from the provisions of the Act.	Total number of fire-arms held by		Classification of the fire-arms shown in columns 8 and 9.				Remarks.
	XIV.	XVI.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.		Licencees.	Exemptees.	Automatic pistols and revolvers.	Rifles.	Breech-loading smooth-bore guns.	Other firearms.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

NOTE.—Column 7.—In this column should be shown only Indians resident in the district who have been exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act under any of the side-heads in Schedule I of the Arms Act Rules.

Columns 8 to 13.—The number and classification of arms* held by licencees and exemptees should be shown so far as obtainable from the Register of licencees and exemptees in form II.

FORM VI.—[*Vide* PARA XXIII.] *Action taken under the Arms Act during the year 19 .*

District.	Number of searches under the Act.	Number of fire-arms seized.		Number of prosecutions.			Remarks.
		On search (a).	Otherwise (b).	For breaches of the provisions of licence.		For offences against the Act other than breach of licence.	
				Against dealers.	Against others.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

FORM VII.—[*Vide* paragraph XIII. (2)] REGISTER OF WEAPONS.

[NOTE.—A separate form should be filled in for each weapon.]

(1) Name of the person exempted and address.	
(2) Class under which exempted.	
(3) Description of weapon exempted— (a) Whether a rifle, breech-loading pistol or revolver, (b) Description and bore, with maker's name and number and other marks, stating the part of the weapon on which they are stamped. (c) Whether single or double barrel. (d) Whether single shot or magazine and capacity of the magazine. If a revolver, number of chambers for cartridges. (e) The name of the dealer or person from whom obtained, with approximate date.	
(4) (a) Signature of person exempted. Date.	

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS—[CENTRAL PROVINCES.]

FORM B.—[*Vide* PARAS. V and VI].—*Sale Book of arms, ammunition and military stores.*

1	2	3	4	5						6	7
Date and month	Name of purchaser, father's name and caste	Residence of purchaser	Under licence or exempt. if under licence No and date of licence and by whom granted	Arms sold.						Ammunition or military stores sold	REMARKS Distinguishing marks or numbers on arms, ammunition and military stores and makers' names
				(1) Pistols and revolvers			(2) Guns.		(3) Other Weapons.		
				(a) Revolvers	(b) Automatic pistols.	(c) Other pistols and revolvers	(a) Rifles	(b) Breech-loading smooth-bore guns.	(c) Muzzle-loading guns		

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—(ASSAM).

1. *Govt. of Assam Resolution No. 9130 J., dated the 20th October 1919.*—In their Resolution No. 2125C, dated the 21st March 1919, the Government of India announced their decision regarding the amendment of the rules under the Indian Arms Act and stated that the changes in the list of persons exempted from some of the provisions of the existing rules regarding licences and the changes in the fees for licences would not take effect until the 1st January 1920. The amendments in the Arms Act Rules have not yet been promulgated but, as 1st January 1920 is not far off, the Chief Commissioner has decided to announce to the public without further delay the subsidiary orders which he proposes to issue as soon as the new rules are published, so that all concerned may take the action required of them in proper time.

2. It is probable that under the new rules the only persons in Assam who will be exempted from the necessity of having licences for privately owned fire-arms in their possession will be the Chief Commissioner of Assam, persons holding British titles equivalent to or higher than that of 'Knight', persons holding Indian titles not below that of Raja or Nawab, and the great zemindars.

The Chief Commissioner proposes to include in the category of great zemindars only the Rajas of Gauripur, Bijni, and Sidli. The Raja of Gauripur will be allowed, as at present, 10 retainers, and the Raja of Sidli 2 retainers. As the present Raja of Bijni is a ward of court, the Chief Commissioner proposes to defer the question of his retainers until a more suitable time. (*Vide* para. VII on page 247.)

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—[ASSAM.]

In all cases the exemption will be conditional on the person exempted making an annual return to the District Magistrate showing the number and description of the fire-arms held by him. The exemption will not extend to any weapons or articles designed for war-service, or to rifles of prohibited bores (.303 or .450 bore) or to ammunition intended for use in such weapons; and the Chief Commissioner reserves power to decide in each case what quantities of arms and ammunition it is reasonable for the exempted person to possess. Where retainers are sanctioned, a register must be kept for the weapons in the possession of the retainers. Such weapons must be smooth-bore guns, and not rifles, revolvers, or pistols.

3 A large number of persons who now possess fire-arms and ammunition in virtue of exemptions given by the present rules, will from the 1st January 1920, require licences for the possession of such arms and ammunition.

In pursuance of the policy declared in clauses (5) (6) and (7) (1) of the Government of India's Resolution the Chief Commissioner will direct all Magistrates having authority to issue licences under the rules that licences for all fire arms and ammunition (other than revolvers and pistols) possessed in reasonable quantities for their own use by persons at present exempted from taking out licences shall be granted in Form XVI on application and without detailed enquiry. Gentlemen who will require licences under these orders are advised to apply at once, for all fire-arms and ammunition possessed without licence on the 1st January 1920 will have to be deposited in such place and in such manner as may be prescribed by the revised rules. A separate application must be made to the Deputy Commissioner in respect of every fire arm on an impressed stamp of the value of :—(a) for a breech-loading rifle or fowling piece, Rs 5; (b) for a muzzle-loading gun, annas 4.

These are the fees for a licence for one year only, but licences for a term of three years may be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 15 for a breech-loading weapon, and annas 12 for a muzzle-loading weapon. Licences for rifles can be issued only with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, but this usually will be given freely in the case of weapons which are now possessed on the strength of an exemption under the old rules.

4 The preceding paragraph refers to weapons other than revolvers and pistols. Licences for the possession of revolvers and pistols will be given only in cases of real necessity. Any persons possessing such weapons must either surrender them on or before the 1st January 1920 or obtain licences for them. The application should be made to the Deputy Commissioner on an impressed stamp of the value of Rs. 10 and should give a full description of the weapon and a statement of the need that the applicant has for it.

5 With reference to clause (5) of paragraph 4 of the Government of India's Resolution, the Chief Commissioner proposes that in future the following classes of persons shall ordinarily be allowed a licence for one smooth-bore gun on application and without further enquiry :—

(i) Members of any order established by the Crown, persons holding a title conferred or recognised by the Government of India, or the Kaiser-i Hind Medal, or a certificate of honour.

(ii) Members of the Indian or a Provincial Legislative Council, or persons included in the list of Provincial Durbars;

(iii) Persons paying not less than Rs 800 per annum as land-revenue or Rs 50 as local rate;

(iv) All persons, official or non-official, who have paid income-tax in the year of application ;

(v) Commissioned and gazetted officers and non-commissioned officers of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces or of His Majesty's Indian Marine Service ;

(vi) Pensioners, official or non-official, who, before retirement, were included in either of the last two categories ;

(vii) Members of the Indian Defence Force, European and Indian branches ;

(viii) Bishops, ordained priests, and ministers of the Christian religion ; the leading Adhikar Gossains ; and the Sajjada-Nashina of the principal Dargahs ;

(ix) Honorary Magistrates ;

(x) Members of Local Boards, Municipal Commissioners and members of Union *Panchayats* under Bengal Act V of 1876.

(xi) Mauzadars.

(xii) Goanburas, Dalais, and other recognised village headmen ;

(xiii) Sarpanches and Chairmen of Village Authorities ;

(xiv) Legal Practitioners ;

(xv) Doctors on the medical register ;

(xvi) All persons now exempted from taking out licences who do not fall in any of the above classes

It is proposed that all persons in these sixteen categories will be allowed the option of taking out licences for three years on payment of three years' fees.

6. Persons already possessing licences in Form XVI will apply for renewal in the usual manner but in the case of revolvers or pistols will have to pay a stamp fee of Rs. 10 and in the case of breech-loading guns or rifles a stamp fee of Rs. 5. There is no change as regards muzzle-loaders.

7. No change is proposed in the system under which licences are given in Forms XVIII and XVII free of charge for the protection of crops and the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle.

8. Superseded (*Vide* para. V below.)

9. As the correspondence discloses some misunderstanding as to the application of these rules to rifles or revolvers held by members of the Indian Defence Force as part of their equipment, reference is invited to section 1 of the Arms Act (Act XI of 1878) under which nothing contained in the Act (and therefore nothing in the rules under it) applies to the possession of arms, ammunition, or military stores by order of the Government or by a public servant or volunteer in the course of his duty as a public servant or volunteer.

II. *Resolution, No. 11011 J, dated the 19th December 1919.*—In modification of the orders contained in paragraph 3 of Resolution No. 9130 J., dated the 20th October 1919, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to announce that it has been decided by the Government of India that individual members of the following classes who now have the privilege of exemption from the obligation of taking out licences under the Arms Act should continue to be exempt for their life time from the necessity of taking out licences for arms in respect of which they are at present exempted :—

(a) Every member of any Order of Knighthood

(b) Every person who holds the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal

(c) Every person who bears a title conferred or recognized by the Government of India

- (d) Every person who holds a sword of honour or other arms received as a gift from the Government of India or a Local Government.
- (e) Every person who holds a certificate received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.
- (f) Every retired military officer who was pensioned before the 1st January, 1920.
- (g) Every person who has been exempted on personal grounds under entry 15 (a) of the existing Schedule I.
- (h) Second and third class Sardars of the Deccan and second class Sardars of Gujarat.

III. *Notn. No 664 G.J., dated the 17th February 1923*—In exercise of the discretion vested in the Local Government under condition 11 of licenses in Forms VIII and IX in Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, (condition 12 of Forms IX and X attached to the I. A. R., 1924) the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the aforesaid condition to :—

(a) Any member of a hill tribe residing in the Naga Hills, the Lushai Hills, the North Cachar Hills, the Sadiya Frontier Tract (excluding the Saikhowa Mauza), the Balipara Frontier Tract and the Lakhimpur Frontier Tract, (b) Thibetans, (c) Bhutias, and (d) Transfrontier Nagas

IV. *Letter No C.P. 48-683-86 G.J. dated the 20th February, 1923.*—I am directed to invite a reference to your letter** on the subject of the grant of permits to the member of certain hill tribes for the purchase of arms and ammunition and to say that a Notification with reference to condition 11 of licenses in Forms VIII and IX of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, (condition 12 of Forms IX and X attached to the I. A. R., 1924 is under issue.

2. It will now be illegal for a vendor to sell ammunition to a hillman of the tribes mentioned in the Notification (No. 664 G. J., dated the 17th February 1923) except on the production of a permit signed by the Deputy Commissioner or Subdivisional Officer of the District or Subdivision Political Officer or Assistant Political Officer of the Frontier Tract in or on the border of which the hillman resides. The maximum quantity of ammunition for which permits should be issued to one person in a year is $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of gun powder, 60 caps and 1 lb. shot, or 50 cartridges.

3. I am to request that the Deputy Commissioners may be instructed to inform all licensed vendors in their districts of the purport of these orders.

V. *Letter No C.P. 53-384-87 G.J., dated the 28th January 1924.*—In supersession of the orders contained in paragraph 8 of the Assam Administration Resolution No 9130 J., dated the 20th October 1919, as revised by letters No. 3481-82 J., dated the 29th April 1921, and No. 881 G.J., dated the 5th September 1921, I am directed to say that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the following maxima in excess of which persons holding licenses in Forms Nos. XV, XVI, XVIII, and XIX, other than persons belonging to the hill tribes referred to in paragraph 3, shall not be allowed to purchase or to possess ammunition :—

Rifles (other than .22 bore or target)	...	200 rounds.
Revolvers and pistols	...	100 "
Shot guns and .22 and target rifles	...	no limit

2. The above maxima are fixed with the object of preventing licensees from purchasing large quantities of ammunition in excess of their legitimate

requirements, but any person who can prove that he needs more than those standards may be given a license for a larger quantity of ammunition.

* 3. As regards the members of the hill tribes mentioned in Notification No. 664 G. J., dated the 17th February 1923, I am to say that the present scale of ammunition for which permits should be issued to them which was fixed in paragraph 2 of this Department letter No. C. P. 48-683-86 G. J., dated the 20th February 1923, will remain in force until further orders.

VI. *Notn. No. 419 G. J. dated the 30th January 1924*—In exercise of the powers conferred by rules 31, 35, 36 and 37 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, issued by the Government of India under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower all Subdivisional Magistrates in Assam to grant licenses in forms XIV, XVIII, XIX and XX prescribed in Schedule VIII of the said rules.

VII. *Letter No. C. P. 40-444 G. J., dated the 31st January 1924*—I am directed to say that His Excellency the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by entry (6) of the table subjoined to Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, is pleased to designate the Rajas of Bijoi and Sidli and Raja Prabhat Chandra Barua of Gauripur as persons included in the category covered by sub clause (c) of that entry and to order that the number of retainers permitted shall be ten in the case of Raja Prabhat Chandra Barua and two in the case of the Raja of Sidli. The question of the number of retainers to be permitted to the Raja of Bijoi is deferred for the present. Each retainer shall be permitted to carry one smooth-bore gun, which will require to be registered annually under sub-clause (b) in the third column against the aforesaid entry (6).

(2). I am to point out that the exemptions from the provisions of the Arms Act conferred in the table subjoined to the aforesaid Schedule I are subject to the provisions of provisos (b) and (c) to rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

VII. *Notn. No. 699 G. J. dated the 18th February 1924*—In exercise of the power conferred by entry (7) of Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to designate the following Government servants as persons who are required to possess the arms and ammunition described against each for the adequate discharge of their duty :—

1. The Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills	..	One revolver or pistol with 100 rounds of ammunition.
2. The Subdivisional Officer, Mokokchang	...	Ditto.
3. The Superintendent of the Lushai Hills	...	Ditto.
4. The Subdivisional Officer, Lungleh	...	Ditto.
5. The Political Officer, Sadiya Frontier Tract	...	Ditto.
6. The Political Officer, Balipara Frontier Tract	...	Ditto.
7. The Assistant to the Political Officer, Pasighat	...	Ditto.
8. The Assistant to the Political Officer, Sadiya.	...	Ditto.

IX. *Notn. No. 803 G. J. dated the 25th February 1924.*—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to rule 3, sub-rule (1), of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, and in supersession of the Judicial Dept. Notification No. 3917 J., dated the 27th April 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all

persons resident in Assam, who are exempted from the operation of all or any prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and are referred to in Schedule I to the aforesaid Arms Rules, shall register the fire-arms in respect of which they are exempt in the manner prescribed by the following rules :—

RULES.

(1) Every exempted person shall enter all arms in his possession in the form prescribed in the schedule hereto and shall forward the same to the District Magistrate of the district in which he ordinarily resides. The form may be obtained on application from the office of the District Magistrate.

(2) An exempted person shall forthwith report to the District Magistrate in the aforesaid form any subsequent increase in the number of arms in his possession. He shall similarly report any reduction in the number already registered due to sale, loss or theft of arms in his possession. He shall also report any change in class due to the conversion of any such arms.

(3) An exempted person shall report any permanent change of his residence to the District Magistrate of the district where he originally registered the arms in his possession under rule 1.

(4) An exempted person arriving from another province for permanent residence in this province, shall register the firearms in his possession in the manner prescribed in rule 1 above.

(5) Failure to comply with these rules shall render the exempted person liable to the cancellation of his exemption.

Return of arms in the possession of exempted persons.

Name and address of the exempted person	Number of each class of arms in possession, i.e. Rifles, Smooth bores, Revolvers or Pistols	Description and bore with maker's name and number on barrel or stock or both.	Whether muzzle or breech loading	Whether single or double barrel, and in case of revolvers number of chambers.	Whether single shot or magazine (a)	The name of the dealer or person from whom obtained with approximate date. (b)	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Signature of the exempted person or his Agent

(a) If repeating, the capacity of the magazine should be stated in remarks column in the case of Rifles and Pistols.

(b) In the case of revolvers and pistols all marks stating the part of the weapon on which they are stamped should be described in full.

X. Notn. No. 1220 G J, dated the 10th March 1924:—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (3) of Rule 33 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a license granted by a licensing authority outside the province of Assam shall not be valid in Assam until countersigned by a District Magistrate in Assam and that no license whether granted within or without Assam shall be valid in any territory that may from time to time be declared under sub-section 2 of section 52A of the Government of India Act a backward tract until countersigned by the District Magistrate of such tract.