

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—[BOMBAY.]

has been granted shall keep an ACCOUNT OF ALL STOCK, and of all sales of arms, ammunition or military stores, in the form (annexed):—

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

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

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

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

(2) Police Patels are hereby empowered under section 13 of the Act to disarm a person going armed without a license, but the arm of which a person is dispossessed should be forthwith sent with a report to the nearest Police station. *Vide* also Note (1) to section 13 of the Act, page 49, *ante*.

(3) and (4) Included as Note (3) under section 24 of the Act, page 70, *ante*.

(5) **Rewards.**—Included as Note (2) to section 28 of the Act, page 73 *ante*.

(6) (a) REGISTERS of licenses of all kinds granted by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the District Magistrates and other officers empowered to grant licenses shall be kept by those officers, (b) All licenses to go armed or to possess arms and ammunition should be sent to the parties for whom they are intended through the Chief Constables, who should keep in their offices accurate registers of all the licenses granted to persons within their respective charges.

(7) Superintendents of Police must pay particular attention to the important duties under the Arms Act assigned to them by Government, and always report in their diaries their VISITS AND INSPECTIONS OF THE SHOPS, etc., of every licensed manufacturer, etc.

(*) Persons punishable under section 19 (f) are NOT TO BE ARRESTED BY the Police without previous sanction of the District Magistrate.

(9) 32. REPAIRING OF ARMS—Included as note (6) to section 5, page 45 *ante*.

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

(11) But the following procedure should be observed :—

In cases to which section 29 of the Act, does not apply, a search in respect of an offence under section 19 (f) may be made by warrant is established by the case at Indian law Reports, 8 C. 473, [TEGHA SINGH]. But when section 29 of the Act does apply, as no proceeding can be instituted outside the Presidency towns without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the District, it seems evident that no arrest can be made prior to such sanction being given. For section 30 of the Act contemplates searches as being made "in the course of proceedings instituted," and it can hardly be supposed that this provision was intended only to apply to searches made during magisterial inquiry, leaving searches during Police investigation wholly unprovided for. Section 30 indicates that the phrase "no proceedings shall be instituted" was intended to render such sanction a condition precedent to all action, even by the Police, in the course of which a search could take place.

34. *Press Note published by the Govt. of Bombay—No. 2268 dated the 3rd November 1919.* In March last the Government of India announced the CHANGES WHICH WILL BE INTRODUCED IN THE WORKING OF THE ARMS ACT FROM THE 1ST JANUARY 1920. The general effect of that announcement is that, subject to some exceptions limited to particular areas, details of which will be announced later, all arms in the Bombay Presidency (other than firearms) and also firearms of an obsolete character possessing a purely antiquarian value will be exempted from all prohibitions and directions contained in the Act.

All EXISTING EXEMPTIONS in regard to the possession and bearing of firearms other than those of obsolete character will the generally withdrawn from the same date. The following persons or classes of persons in the Bombay Presidency will, however, continue to enjoy their present privilege subject to the same restrictions in respect of the number and description of weapons as at present and to the further condition that they may be required to register the firearms possessed by them :—

(1) His Excellency the Governor, Members of the Executive Council of the Governor, the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the High Court, the Commissioner in Sind and the Judicial Commissioner and the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

(2) (a) Every Ruling Prince or Chief. (b) Such members of the families of Ruling Princes or Chiefs and such nobles, officials, or accredited agents of a State in India as may be designated by the Local Government or Political Officer concerned, on the occasion of his or their entering, passing through, or residing in British India with his or their retinues to such numbers as may in each case be agreed to, by the Political Officer concerned, under the special or general orders of—(i) The Government of India, (ii) The local Governments in respect of Ruling Princes or Chiefs whose political relations are with those Governments, respectively.

(3) Every Maharaja, Raja or Nawab whose title has been conferred or recognised by Government and every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor and Knight of any Order established by the Crown.

(4) Every Consul and Consular Agent,

(5) The First Class Sardars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country State, the First Class Sardars of Gujarat, and such number of their retainers as the Government of Bombay may designate.

(6) Such members of the Talpur family and Jaghirdars and Zamindars in Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate.

(7) Every OFFICER HOLDING A COMMISSION from His Majesty the King-Emperor (whether in Staff, Departmental or Regimental employ) or of the Indian Land Forces, every person who has been registered under the Registration Ordinance of 1917, and every warrant officer or Staff Sergeant of a British Unit of the Army (including Staff Sergeant or warrant officer who is an instructor of an Indian Defence Force Corps). Exemption to these classes of persons is however, limited to a single barrel rifle of 303 bore required for match shooting purposes and is subject to certain further restrictions.

(3) It was also announced by the Government of India that to persons of approved CHARACTER AND STATUS licence for the possession of rifles (other than those of prohibited bores) and smooth bores would ordinarily be issued on application and without previous enquiry, and that the Local Governments would prescribe for each province the qualifications entitling any person to this privilege. The Government of Bombay have now approved of the following list of persons or classes of persons who will enjoy the privilege :

(1) Members of any Order established by the Crown, and possessors of a title conferred or recognised by the Government of India or of the Kaiser: Hind Medal or the King's Police Medal or a certificate of honour. 2. Members, past or present, of the Indian or a Provincial Legislative Council, and persons included in the list of Provincial Darbaris. 3. Second and third class Sardars of the Deccan, Second Class Sardars of Gujarat, Mehwasai Chiefs of Khandesh, and Members of the Talpur family in Sind, who do not enjoy the privilege of exemption. 4. Members of a Municipal Board or Committee. 5. Persons exempted from personal appearance in Civil Courts. 6. The holder for the time being of the office of Diwan of Idar in the Mahi Kantha Agency, or of Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Idar. 7. Every duly accredited Vakil or Agent of any Native State in India. 8. All Magistrates including Honorary Magistrates. 9. Justices of the Peace. 10. Commissioned or Gazetted Officers of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces or His Majesty's Imperial Military Service or of the Indian Defence Force, Commissioned Indian Officers of the Imperial Service Troops in active service, Members of the Imperial Cadet Corps and warrant or non-commissioned officers in the service of His Majesty. 11 Government officers in receipt of more than Rs. 100 per month. 12 Pensioned officers of Government who before retirement were by virtue of their official position included in any of the classes described in 10 or (11) above. 13 Persons paying not less than Rs. 250 per annum as land revenue or in road and public works cesses. 14 Persons paying income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 3,000 for a period of three years.

(4) Licence for REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS will be issued only in cases of real necessity and to persons of approved character.

(5) Licences in form XV, *e. i.*, for MERE POSSESSION, will be issued free of all fee. Licence in form XVI, *i. e.*, for possession and going armed, will be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for each revolver or pistol, Rs. 5 for every other breech-loading weapon and 8 annas for each muzzle-loader payable annually.

(6) Licences will be granted, if so desired, for an EXTENDED PERIOD OF three years on a compounded fee subject to the existing conditions regarding the REPORT OF LOSS AND TRANSFER of the weapon and subject further to the proviso that the local authorities shall have the right to enquire whether the weapon for which a licence has been granted is still in possession of the licence holder. The compounded fee for three years will be three times the fee for one year.

(7) Licence other than those for the protection of crops or cattle issued in the Bombay Presidency will be valid throughout British India, except Burma, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province, subject to any restrictions that may be imposed by the Local Government in regard to any particular Province.

(8) APPLICATION FOR LICENCES should be made in the City of Bombay to the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere to the District Magistrate of the district in which the applicant resides.

(9) Arms, ammunition and military stores, the possession of which becomes UNLAWFUL from the 1st January 1920 and which are not covered by a licence should, in accordance with section 16 of the Arms Act, as amended by the Indian Arms (Amendment) Act (XX of 1919), be deposited at the nearest police station or, at the option of the possessor and subject to any conditions which may hereafter be prescribed by the Government of Bombay, with a licensed dealer.

(10) The PENALTY FOR THE possession, without a licence, of arms, ammunition or military stores for which a licence is required is imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or fine or both.

Accompaniment to Govt. Resn. (Judl. Dept.) No. 8763, dated the 15th Oct. 1919.

List of persons or classes of persons to whom licences for the possession and bearing of rifles (other than those of prohibited bores and smooth bores will ordinarily be issued on application and without previous enquiry.

1. Members of any Order established by the Crown, and possessors of a title conferred or recognised by the Government or of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal or the King's Police Medal or a certificate of honour. 2. Members, past or present, of the Indian or a Provincial Legislative Council and persons included in the list of Provincial Darbaris. 3. Second and third class sardars of the Deccan, second class sardars of Gujrat, Mehwasi chiefs of Khandesh, and Members of the Talpur family in Sind who are entitled to be addressed as "Mir" in virtue of the orders embodied in G. R., P. D., No. 539, dated the 21st January 1896, who do not enjoy the privilege of exemption. 4. Member of a Municipal Board or Committee. 5. Persons exempted from personal appearance in Civil Courts. (G. R., J. D., No. 5014, dated the 1st June 1920). 6. The holder for the time being of the office of Diwan of Idar in the Mahl Kantha Agency, or of Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Idar. 7. Every duly accredited Vakil of any Native State in India. 8. All Magistrates including Honorary Magistrates. 9. Justices of the Peace. 10. Commissioned or Gazetted Officers of His Majesty's Military or Naval Forces or His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or of the Indian Defence Force, Commissioned Indian Officers of the Imperial Service Troops in active service, Members of the Imperial Cadet Corps and warrant non-commissioned officer in the service of His Majesty. 11. Government officers in receipt of more than Rs. 100 per month. 12. Such other officers of the Police (including officers subordinate to the Criminal Investigation Department), Forest, Postal, Telegraph, Salt, Excise and Agricultural Departments as are certified by the Head of the Department to require arms for the protection of their persons in the execution of their duties. 13. Pensioned officers of Government who before retirement were by virtue of their official position included in any of the classes described in 10 or 11 above. 14. Persons paying not less than Rs. 250 per annum as land revenue, or in road and public work cesses. 15. Persons paying income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 3,000 for a period of three years. 16. Members of the District and Taluka Local Boards. (G. O. No. 2220, dated the 10th Sep. 1920). 17. Inamdars who own an entire village. 18. Inamdars who own in a village a share worth not less Rs. 250 per annum. 19. Inamdars who

own inam land assessed at not less than Rs. 250 per annum. (G. O., J. D., No. 6673, dated the 19th July 1920)

35. REGISTRATION OF FIREARMS BY EXEMPTED PERSONS.—*Vide* Note (7), under Schedule I, page 117 *ante*.

36. MAHARAO PRATAB SINHARAO *alias* Bhausahab Bhonsle of Satara—See Notes (8) and (10) under Schedule I, pages 117 and 118, *ante*.

37. ARMS, ETC EXCLUDED.—*Vide* Note (2) to Schedule II, page 129, *ante*.

38. RULES UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE ACT.—Reproduced under section 16 of the Act, page 54, *ante*.

39. Under condition 9 of licence Form XVI the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and all District Magistrates in the Bombay Presidency are empowered to CANCEL CONDITION 8 OF THE said conditions in all licences granted in the said Form to any number of the Auxiliary Force India, or of the Indian Territorial Force (Bombay No. 9794, dated the 18th Oct. 1920).

40. All FEES payable under rule [46 or 47] shall be paid either by MEANS OF IMPRESSED stamp or in cash. (Bombay No. 2548, dated the 9th March 1921).

41. Rules regulating the procedure to be followed when arms are brought by TRAVELLERS into British India for their own private use.

1 The Collector of Customs will, under section 6 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), detain all firearms not covered by licences produced by the owner.

2 He may likewise, if there are reasonable grounds for suspicion under the same section, detain firearms ostensibly possessed under proper authority

3 When arms are detained under Rule 1, he will give a receipt to the owner describing the particulars of the weapon, when under Rule 2, he will report the facts to Government for orders under section 6 of the Act

4. The owner in the former cases will apply for a possession licence, filing his receipt with the application, to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or the District Magistrate, Karachi, if he is going to reside in the city of Bombay or in the district of Karachi. If he is going to reside elsewhere he will apply to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or the District Magistrate, Karachi, for a journey to his place of residence

5. The licensing authority will then dispose of the application inspecting the weapon, if it wishes to, at the Customs Office.

6. On receipt of his license, if it is granted, the owner will present it at the Customs Office, and take receipt of his weapon

7. When the owner cannot spare the time to get a journey license from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or the District Magistrate, Karachi, he will after reaching his destination apply to the local District Magistrate, for a possession license for the weapon, filing his Customs receipt. On receipt of the license he will forward it to a licensed dealer or forwarding agent recognized by the Customs Collector in Bombay to take delivery of the weapon, from the Customs Office, and to forward it to him at his expense. The Customs authorities shall deliver up the weapon to the dealer or agent on production of the owner's license and the letter of authority [Note—*Vide* Rule 34, of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 102]. (Bombay No. 595, Poll. dated the 24th Jan. 1921).

42. The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in future a UNIFORM SYSTEM of issuing arms licences in (Form XVI) for a period of twelve months from the date of issue should be introduced in all places in the Presidency including Sind. (Bombay No. 802, Poll. dated the 21st July 1921).

43. Licensing officer should be informed that a machine for loading EMPTY CARTRIDGE cases is "ammunition" within the meaning of section

4 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. Possession of such a machine therefore, requires a license or a special mention of it in a license to possess arms. (*Bombay No. 898, Poll., dated the 1st August 1921*).

44. The District Magistrate of Ahmedabad should be informed that the "MANUFACTURE" OF CARTRIDGES for their own use by holders of licenses to possess and carry arms does not require a separate license to manufacture. The materials used for making the cartridges and also instruments to make them are "ammunition" within the meaning of section 4 of the Arms Act, and are, therefore, required to be shown in the license to possess. (*Vide also Resp. No. 898 Poll., dated the 1st August 1921, above*), (*Bombay No. 1025, Poll., dated the 22nd August 1921*).

45. The Commissioner in Sind should be informed that, EXEMPTION granted under Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, as restricted by any orders issued by the local Government in exercise of the powers vested in it are not cumulative and that, in any individual case, exemption should be limited to the maximum quantity of arms and ammunition to which an exemptee is entitled under any single entry in the Schedule. (*Bombay No. 1060, Poll., dated the 27th August 1921*).

46. In supersession of the orders contained in Government Order No. 1096 A., Poll., dated the 1st Sept. 1921, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that holders of licences for rifles other than RIFLES OF '22 BORE, REVOLVERS OR PISTOLS in Forms XVI, XVIII, or XIX appended to the Indian Arms Rules 1924, shall not possess at any time ammunition in excess of the maxima shown below.

Rifles other than rifles of '22 above	...	100	cartridges for each weapon
Pistols or revolvers	...	50	ditto.

(*Bombay No. 2543, Poll., dated the 2nd December 1924*).

UNITED PROVINCES—LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.

Resolution of the Government of the United Provinces, No. 1719—VIII—225, dated the 3rd May, 1924, on the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the United Provinces Arms Rules and Orders with reference to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

On November 3rd, 1923, the Government of India published in their Home Department notification under no. F. 829/I—23, the Indian Arms Rules, 1924. On the same date they issued resolution No. F. 829/I—22, in which they discussed the recommendations of the Indian Arms Rules Committee and indicated the questions which were left to the decision of the local Government. A small committee was then appointed by this Government to examine these questions. After full consideration of the report, the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction a number of changes in the United Provinces Arms Rules and Orders, which will shortly be amended accordingly. Meanwhile a summary of the more important decisions is published for general information.

2. The Indian Arms Rules, 1924, have made a number of changes in existing practice. Some of these take effect without further action by the local Government. Among these may be noted that—

(1) Power is given to SUB-DIVISIONAL officers to renew licences, (2) FEES payable on RENEWAL OF LICENCES FOR FIREARMS other than muzzle-loading weapons have been reduced by one-half; and (3) ENTRIES 11, 11-A, and 11-B, of Schedule I of the Arms Rules, 1920, have been abolished.

TITLE-HOLDERS and others who were formerly exempted under these clauses will now receive licences for life free of charge provided that they apply to the District Magistrate within six months of January 1st, 1924, or, in the case of those who were not in India on that date, within six months of their return to India.

3. In other cases executive orders are necessary in order to give effect to the orders of the Government of India, as framed in the Indian Arms Rules of 1924. These will be published in due course. Among these are the following:—

(1) Under rule 3 (1) (b) of the Arms Rules, 1924, all PERSONS EXEMPTED are required to REGISTER the firearms or ammunition in respect of which they are exempted. It has been decided that this registration shall not be made annually and in respect of ammunition shall only be made at the time of the initial registration. After the initial registration an exempted person will be required to report to the District Magistrate any change in the arms in his possession in respect of which he is exempted.

(2) Under rule 43 (1) a RIGHT OF APPEAL is given when a licensing authority refuses to grant or renew a licence. It has been decided that this appeal must be made within 30 days of the order appealed against. It will be observed that no mention is made of the right of appeal against an order of cancellation under section 18 of the Arms Act, 1878. When a licence is cancelled in the course of a judicial proceeding, an appeal presumably lies in the ordinary course, and there seems no reason why, when appeals are allowed in cases of refusals to grant or renew a licence, an order of cancellation by a District Magistrate should not also be appealed against. It has therefore been decided that appeals against orders passed under section 18 (a) of the Arms Act, 1878, shall be allowed in the same way as appeals under rule 43 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

(3) Applications for the grant or RENEWAL OF LICENCES may be made BY POST. This does not, however, affect the obligation of any licensee to produce the arms when required under rule 45; and it has accordingly been decided that applications for the renewal of Cultivators' licences, Forms XVIII and XIX, shall not be made by post unless they are attested by the tahsildar after examination of the arms which they cover.

4. The following orders have been passed on the questions left to the decision of the local Government :—

(1) Schedule I, clause (6) (g). The following LANDHOLDERS will be included in this clause, namely, those who—(a) pay LAND REVENUE not less than Rs. 10,000 or would so pay if they were not wholly or in part revenue-free; and (b) are borne on the divisional DURBAR LISTS and whose fathers or immediate predecessors in interest were also so borne.

The limit of exemption and the number of RETAINERS allowed will be laid down by the local Government in each case.

(2) Schedule VII, clause (7) Under this clause will come (a) STIPENDIARY Magistrates, and (b) JUSTICES OF PEACE, in respect of all arms

(3) The LICENCE YEAR instead of running from April 1st to March 31st as hitherto, will be the same as the calendar year i. e., from January 1st to December 31st.

(4) Under rule 42 (3) (c) when a licence is RENEWED by an authority other than the authority who granted it, the former will inform the latter of the fact of renewal. To cover the cases of those who change their residence more than once it has been decided that information must also be given to the last renewing authority as well as to the authority who originally granted the licence.

(5) In accordance with the recommendations of the Arms Rules Committee it has been decided that NO FIXED LIMITATION of ammunition shall be laid down. The ordinary standards to be allowed will be 200 rounds per rifle, and 100 rounds per revolver. No limit is prescribed in the case of SHOT-GUNS or .22 BORE OR TARGET RIFLES, while for MUZZLE-LOADING guns the limits will, remain as at present. The licensing authorities will, however, have the power to vary these standards in the direction of greater or less restriction at their discretion.

5. These changes will be given effect to in a new edition of the United Provinces Arms Rules and Orders, which is under preparation. The Governor in Council trusts that licensing authorities will EXERCISE THEIR POWERS UNDER THESE RULES WITH DISCRETION AND CONSIDERATION and will observe the spirit as well as the letter of the rules. In particular, he desires to emphasise the desirability of avoiding delay in the issue or renewal of licences and, when enquiries as to the suitability of applicants for licences have to be made, of subjecting the applicants to as little annoyance and indignity as possible.

UNITED PROVINCES —ARMS RULES AND ORDERS

1. EXEMPTION.—Included as Note (13) to Schedule II, page 133, *ante*.
2. CANCELLATION OF EXEMPTIONS in respect of weapons.—Included as Note (14) to Schedule II, page 133, *ante*.
3. EXEMPTION OF KIRPANS.—Included as Note (15), page 133, *ante*.
4. REGISTRATION OF FIREARMS by Exemptees.—Included as Note (16) to Schedule I, page 121, *ante*.
5. EXEMPTION OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—Included as Note (17) to Schedule I, page 121, *ante*.
6. DEFINITION of the terms "TALUKDARS" AND "ZAMINDARS." Included as Note (18) to Schedule I, page 121, *ante*.
7. PERSONS HOLDING ARMS PRESENTED BY GOVERNMENT.—Included as Note (19) to Schedule I, page 121, *ante*.
8. FORMER EXEMPTED.—Included as Note (20) to Schedule I, page 121, *ante*.

9. SCALE OF ARMS FOR EXEMPTED PERSONS.—Included as Note (21) to Schedule I, page 122, *ante*.

10. LICENCES FOR FIREARMS IN EXCESS OF PRESCRIBED SCALE.—Included as Note (22) to Schedule I, page 122, *ante*.

11. RETAINERS' ARMS.—Included as Note (23) to Schedule I, page 123, *ante*.

12. RETINUES OF PRINCES AND CHIEFS.—Included as Note (24) to Schedule I, page 123, *ante*.

13. ARMED GUARDS TRAVELLING THROUGH BRITISH INDIA.—Included as Note (25) to Schedule I, page 123, *ante*.

14. LIST OF EXEMPTED PERSONS AND FACILITIES TO THEM.—Included as Note (26) to Schedule I, page 123, *ante*.

15. CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION.—Included as Note (27) to Schedule I, page 123, *ante*.

16. IMPROPER USE OF WEAPONS BY EXEMPTEDS.—Included as Note (28) to Schedule I, page 124, *ante*.

17. AIR-GUNS AND AIR-RIFLES.—Included as Note (9) to Schedule II, page 134, *ante*.

18. FIREARMS CAPTURED AS TROPIES.—Included as Note (16) to Schedule II, page 134, *ante*.

19. SULPHUR, LEAD, LEADEN BULLETS AND BIRD SHOT.—Included as Note (17) to Schedule II, page 134, *ante*.

20-21. TRANSPORT.—Included as Notes to section 10 of the Act, page 48, and Notes to Rule 24, page 91, *ante*.

22. IMPORT OF RIFLES.—Included as Note (5) to Rule 7, page 83, *ante* (MAUSER AND BERGMANN PISTOLS.—CANCELLED—G. O. No. 3456 dated the 3rd July 1925.)

23. IMPORTATION OF RIFLES WITH "SUB-TARGET RIFLE MACHINES" is strictly prohibited.

24. IMPORT LICENCES UNDER EXPLOSIVES Act.—Included as Note (3) to section 6 of the Act, page 47, *ante*.

25. Condition (2) column (3) against entry No. (8) of Schedule VI does not apply in its entirety to Waziristan. All licences for export of arms and ammunition to persons residing or serving in Waziristan, should be issued by the District Magistrate of Meerut only, after consultation with the Political Agent, Tochi or Wana, as the case may be (India No. 533 G. dated the 30th June 1923.)

26-27. EXPORT TO INDIAN STATES.—Included as Note (6) to section 6 of the Act, page 47, *ante*, and Notes on page 90.

28. POLITICAL OFFICERS TO GRANT EXPORT LICENCES.—Included as Note (6) to rule 18, page 90 *ante*.

29. EXPORT OF ARMS FOR RULING CHIEFS.—Included as Note (3) to Rule 19, page 90, *ante*.

30. EXPORT OF CANNON TO INDIAN STATES.—Included as Note (1) to Rule 19, page 96, *ante*.

31. AMMUNITION OF PROHIBITED BORES.—Included as Note (1) to Rule 28, page 96, *ante*.

32. LICENCES IN FORMS IX AND XII should be granted only for a specified quantity of arms and ammunition, the amounts being fixed by licensing authorities on the merits of each case. In cases where the licensing authority is the local Government, District Magistrates should state, when forwarding the application for a licence, what quantities they recommend. (G. O. No. 2883 dated the 28 May 1920).

33. LICENCES by VENDORS under the Explosives Act in addition to Arms Act, necessary. (See Bengal Rule 106, page 189, and also rule 38, page 244.)

(ii) Should any person who makes and sells FIREWORKS combine with his trade the manufacture and sale of GUNPOWDER or any of the articles enumerated in section 5 of the Arms Act, he will be required to take out a licence under the Arms Act according to Forms IX, X, XI or XII, as the case may be, or in Form A or B under the EXPLOSIVES ACT, endorsed to have effect under the Arms Act. [G. O. no. 1107, dated the 11th Sep., 1880.]

34. The orders conveyed in the preceeding rule and in rule 37 do not apply to persons who only sell FIREWORKS. In their case the police should watch that the conditions of the licence are not transgressed, and may inspect the premises of the licensees, and, if necessary, examine their books of account. [Rule on page 72 of U. P. Arms Rules, 1909, amended.]

35. REPAIRING ARMS. India No. 69-2439-50, dated the 15th Dec. 1888, Vide Note (6) under section 5 of the Act, page 45, ante.

36. The authority for the SUPPLY OF ARMS to a State should generally be held as sufficient authority for REPAIRING THE ARMS as necessary either—(a) by recall to the arsenal for repair and replacement of all unserviceable or lost components; or if the repair is undertaken by the State itself—(b) by the issue of components as necessary to replace unserviceable or lost or damaged parts.

In the case of (b), the more important of the unserviceable components should be returned to the arsenal and issue of components in replacement of unserviceable or lost or damaged ones should be made on indents submitted through the Political Agent concerned. The repairs or the supply of the necessary components, as the case may be, will be on payment. [India no 970-D., dated the 16th April, 1910.]

37. (a) Magistrates in granting licences under RULE 28 OF the Indian Arms Rules to manufacture, convert or sell or keep arms, ammunition and military stores, or to keep and sell the same, shall deliver to each licensee two books in the Forms A and C or B and D (as the case may be) shown in (U.P.) Appendix I; the one to be kept up as showing his stock-in-trade, and the other for the purpose of showing the sales of each day. The pages of these books should be numbered from beginning to end, and the first and last page of each should be signed by the Magistrate, or some responsible subordinate, and sealed with his official seal. (b) The licensee will be required to pay the cost of these books. The Magistrate, in delivering these books to the licensee, will explain to him the necessity for KEEPING THEM UP REGULARLY, and the PENALTIES attaching to failure to do so. (c) In order to ensure that all arms and ammunition received by dealers are BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT IN THE STOCK books and subsequently in the day-books of licensed vendors, arrangements should be

made for the timely examination of consignments on arrival by an officer not below the rank of officer-in-charge of a police station, (G. O. No. 4096, dated the 23rd July 1925), who should see that the necessary entry is made in the books of the firm. By the terms of the licence the articles must be available for exhibition within six days of the arrival of the consignment. [G. O. No. 2090, dated the 27th July, 1893]. (d) Except in the case of arms of European manufacture, which are already numbered and marked, every licensed vendor of arms shall, previous to sale, STAMP EVERY WEAPON in a permanent manner with a number and mark, and shall on sale enter the number and mark of the weapon sold, whether of European or Indian manufacture, in column 4 of his day-book (Form C or D), forwarding forthwith within 48 hours a copy of the entry to the Magistrate of the district in which he has his place of business, factory or shop. In addition to the number and mark a full description of the weapon sold shall also be entered in column 4. [G. O. No. 1107, dated the 11th Sep. 1889.]

38. PENALTY FOR NOT TAKING PROPER PRECAUTIONS FOR THE SAFE CUSTODY OF GUNPOWDER AND FIREARMS.—Similar to Bengal Rule 106, page 189.

39. AMMUNITION OF THE PROHIBITED BORES. [H. D. No. 696 and 867, dated 20th Feb, and 30th March, 1901 and 1905, respectively] Included as Note (5), Rule 7, page 83.

(ii) POSSESSION OF RIFLES AND REVOLVERS OF THE PROHIBITED BORES. [India No. 2166—74, 454—86 and F.-21-XXX-23 dated the 11th Sep., 1906, 14th Feb, 1907 and 23rd April, 1924, respectively] Included as Note (5) to Rule 7, page 83, *ante*.

DIFFERENTIATION OF PROHIBITED AND NON-PROHIBITED BORES. [India No. 1343, dated the 9th June, 1911, and U. P. No. 1653-283, dated the 28th June, 1911.] Included as Note (5), to Rule 7, page 83, *ante*.

40. NO LIMIT has been fixed as to the number of RIFLES AND SHOT-GUNS which may be possessed under a single licence. But the licensing authority is authorised to restrict at his discretion the quantity of arms which may be possessed by a licence-holder in particular cases.

41. The QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION to be allowed to a licensee in respect of each weapon rests on the discretion of the licensing officer, provided that except in special cases the quantity shall not exceed—

(i) 200 cartridges for each sporting rifle; (ii) 100 cartridges for each revolver or pistol; and (iii) 250 percussion caps where one of the weapons is a muzzle-loader.

These LIMITS ARE THE MAXIMA to be held at any one time by a licensee. They will not always be allowed as a matter of course: the licensing authority may at his discretion reduce the allowance of ammunition in the case of any particular licensee. [U.P. No 1719 dated the 3rd May, 1924]

42. LICENCES FOR PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS. [G. O. No. 23 dated the 2nd Jan., 1920, and G. O. No. 2440, dated the 5th May, 1920.]—Vide Note (5) to Rule 33, page 99.

43. FOREST RANGERS may ordinarily be granted licences for one shot-guns and one rifle each. They should not be allowed to possess a revolver or pistol unless special circumstances render the issue of a

licence for such weapons in any particular case necessary. [G. O. No. 2991, dated the 4th June, 1920.]

44. Under paragraph 8 of Appendix III to the ARMY REGULATIONS, India Volume II, (App. D to these Rules) Unit Commanders are empowered to grant passes for arms to SOLDIERS PROCEEDING ON FURLOUGH. If such soldiers, however, are not serving with the Colours but are employed under a civil department they must obtain licences in Form XVI under the Arms Act, and such a licence can be granted by the civil authorities only. [G. O. No. 3072, dated the 27th Nov., 1895.]

* 45. Unit Commanders have been instructed to furnish District Magistrates with the names of such SOLDIERS PROCEEDING ON FURLOUGH AS ARE GRANTED PASSES under paragraph 8 of Appendix III to the Army Regulations, India, Volume II, to carry and bear private arms, together with the description of the arms covered by the passes. A list of soldiers who have been granted such passes should be maintained in District Magistrate's offices, as the information may on occasion be useful. Paragraph 8 of Appendix III to the Army Regulations provides that when passes granted to soldiers proceeding on furlough are withdrawn or cancelled the Magistrate or Political Officer concerned is to be so informed. On receiving such information Magistrate should see that the arms held under the passes are surrendered or licences taken out for them. [G. O. No. 3695, dated the 12th Oct., 1894.]

46. Licences to FOREIGNERS TRAVELLING *bona fide* for THE PURPOSE OF TRADE. [G. O. No. 85, dated the 12th July, 1875, and no. 2550, dated the 17th Dec., 1886.]—*Vide Note (4) to Rule 28 page 96.*

47. LICENCES IN FORM XX. Cancelled by India (For) No. 474 dated the 8th May, 1925.

48. RETAINERS INCLUDED IN LICENCES. [G. O. No. 5333, dated the 30th Sept., 1924.] (*Vide Note (4) to Rule 33, page 102.*)

49. The SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICERS OF LALITPUR, ROORKEE, DEORIA-KASIA, KARWI AND MAHOBA are authorised to issue licences to persons within their sub-divisions. [Res. No. 5572, dated the 10th Nov., 1919.]

50. PERSONS OF APPROVED CHARACTER and status are *prima facie* ENTITLED to licences for the possession of rifles, other than prohibited bores, and smooth bores in particular. Such licences may be granted on applications unless there are clear reasons to the contrary to persons who possess any of the following qualifications:—

(a) Membership of any Order established by the Crown, or the possession of a title conferred or recognized by the Government of India or of the Kaiser-i-Hind medal or a certificate of honour signed either by the Viceroy or by the Head of a local Government or Administration. (b) Membership, past or present, of the Indian or a Provincial Legislative Council or inclusion in the list of Provincial Darbaris. (c) Payment of not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum land revenue. (d) Payment of income-tax on an income of not less than Rs. 3,000 a year for the three years preceding the issue of the licence. (e) Being a Government officer in receipt of not less than Rs. 250 per mensem. (f) 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. (g) Being a pensioned officer who before retirement was by virtue of his official position included in any of the classes described in (e) or (f) above. (h) Being an honorary magistrate, honorary munsif or honorary assistant collector.

[Res. No. 5572, dated the 10th Nov., 1919.]

51. VILLAGE HEADMEN of good position or meritorious service should be considered as having a claim to be allowed a gun licence superior to the claims of other residents in the village.

52. Where an ENQUIRY is found to be necessary as to the CHARACTER and status of an applicant for a licence, such enquiry may be made through other agencies in addition to or in substitution for the police and should not involve undue annoyance to the applicant. [*India resn. No. E-829-1-22, dated the 3rd Nov. 1924.*]

53. Licences in Form XVI should only be issued to RESPECTABLE MEN who are free from all suspicion of connection with criminals, and who may be confidently relied on not to use, or to allow the use of, the arms for improper purposes. [*G. O. No. 2147, dated the 5th Aug. 1897.*]

54. Licences in FORM XVI should ordinarily be made VALID by the licensing officer THROUGHOUT BRITISH INDIA, except Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, and the district of Malabar in the Madras Presidency, and should be granted for periods expiring on the 31st December. Where special reasons exist and are recorded licensing officers may restrict the validity of licences. [*G. O. No. 720, dated the 6th April, 1921.*]

In the case of the MALABAR DISTRICT if a licensee wishes to visit that district he should be instructed to get his licence endorsed by the District Magistrate of Malabar to make it valid in that district. [*G. O. No. 1901, dated the 25th May, 1923.*]

55. The following instructions are issued in order to FACILITATE THE GRANT, RENEWAL and distribution of arms LICENCES IN FORM XVI :—

(1) Applications for LICENCES in Form XVI or for RENEWALS should either be written on impressed paper of the prescribed value or accompanied by a cash payment of the requisite amount and should ordinarily be presented or sent by registered post to the licensing authority so as to reach him by the 15th December preceeding the date of expiry of the licence,

(2) A licensing officer may, if necessary, require the PERSONAL APPEARANCE of the applicant. All applications for licences in Forms XVIII and XIX and for renewal of the same should be made in person, unless they are attested by the tahsildar after examination of the arms they cover.

(3) If the application be for RENEWAL OF A LICENCE, no enquiry should ordinarily be necessary beyond a reference to the register in FORM G, [U.P.] APPENDIX I, appended to these rules, but the Superintendent of Police should bring to the notice of the Magistrate during the year any IRREGULARITY OR BREACH OF THE RULES framed under the Act, or of the CONDITIONS of the licence, and an abstract of such report and of any orders which may have been passed thereon should be entered in column 10 of this register.

(4) It is not necessary to issue fresh licence forms on EVERY RENEWAL of a licence. A space is provided in the licence form for renewals and should be utilised for the purpose.

(5) Licences should ordinarily be READY FOR DELIVERY BY THE 15th JANUARY at latest; and it shall be OPTIONAL for applicants to appear in person and take delivery on that date or on a date to be fixed by the licensing authority, or to have them sent through the village chaukidar or by registered post.

(6) Licences to be delivered through VILLAGE CHAUKIDARS should be sent through the office of the Superintendent of Police, accompanied by a list and a separate invoice of each licence, to the officers in charge of the police stations within the jurisdiction of which the licensees reside. Each licence with its invoice should be made over, for delivery to the licensee, to the chaukidars of the licensee's village, on the occasion of the chaukidar's next periodical visit to the police station after the receipt of the licences. The date of making over the licence to the chaukidar should be endorsed on the invoice, and on the

occasion of his following visit to the police station the chaukidar should return the invoice signed and dated by the recipient, and report the date of actual delivery.

(7) The list and invoice should be returned to the licensing authority through the Superintendent of Police, who should SCRUTINISE THEM, and bring all cases to the notice of the licensing authority in which more than one month's delay may have taken place in the delivery of any licence.

(8) Copy of the entries in REGISTER G should ordinarily be furnished to the Superintendent of Police by the 1st February, for compliance with rule 66 of these rules.

[G. O. No. 1932, dated the 16th Aug. 1889, as modified by G. O. No. 1209, dated the 28th March, 1924, res. No. 1719, dated the 3rd May, 1924, and G. O. No. 5337, dated the 30th Sep. 1924.]

56. Officers in charge of police stations should bring to the notice of Superintendents of Police all cases in which licences to carry arms are granted to MEN OF BAD CHARACTER. Superintendents of Police should after careful personal enquiry in each case and after satisfying themselves that the information on which the licence-holder is classed as a bad character is correct, bring these cases to the notice of the District Magistrate and apply for the withdrawal of the licences. [G. O. No. 1046, dated the 4th May 1892.]

57. In licences granted in Forms XVI to XX the description of each weapon should be entered in detail in the column provided for the purpose. The amount of ammunition which the licence-holder may possess should also be entered in the licence in every case. [G. O. No. 2099, dated the 27th July, 1893, and No. 1909, dated the 6th June, 1905.]

58. ANY FIREARM WHICH IS IN ANY WAY RIFLED SHOULD BE TREATED AS RIFLE. [India No. 4-23(X-21, dated the 22nd May, 1923.] (Vide Notes (11)–(13) to Rule 33, page 100, ante).

59. All reasonable FACILITIES should be afforded to AGRICULTURISTS to obtain licences in Form XIX for the protection of crops and cattle. Such licences should not be withheld without good cause. [G. O. No. 414, dated the 22nd Jan. 1920.]

60. Whenever a licence in Form XVIII or XIX is granted, the licensing authority should see that the weapon or WEAPONS ARE ACCURATELY DESCRIBED in English and Vernacular. Licences in Forms XVIII and XIX for rifles should be granted very sparingly and with much caution. [G. O. No. 125, dated the 9th Jan. 1895.]

61. RENEWAL BY COMMISSIONERS OF LICENCE IN FORMS XI AND XII. [G. O. No. 206, dated the 19th Jan. 1924.] (Vide Note to Rule 42, page 108).

62. Under rule 42 (3) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, a licence can be RENEWED, not only by the authority who granted it, but also by any OTHER AUTHORITY empowered to grant a licence of the description in question, and in cases of Forms XVI, by the Sub-Divisional officer. In these cases the authority renewing a licence may do so after such enquiry as it may consider necessary or on mere production of the licence and shall notify the renewal to the authority who issued the licence and to the last renewing authority. [Res. No 1719, dated the 3rd May 1924.]

63. When a licence has been cancelled by a licensing officer or District Magistrate, under section 18 (a) of the Act, or when the grant or renewal of a licence has been REFUSED for reasons to be recorded, by the licensing authority, the licensee or applicant may apply for a REVISION OF THE ORDER. All such applications shall be made within

thirty days of the date of the order in question. If the licensing authority is subordinate to the District Magistrate, the appeal lies to the District Magistrate : in other cases the appeal lies to the Commissioner. [*Res. No. 1719, dated the 3rd May, 1924.*]

64. Every licensing authority shall keep a REGISTER OF THE LICENCES granted by him under rule 28 of the Indian Arms Rules to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition and military stores. Such register shall be in Form F in [U. P.] Appendix I. A copy of this register shall be furnished by the licensing authority to the Superintendent of Police. A register in English shall be maintained in the licensing authority's office giving the name of each licensee under the two heads of (a) headquarters shops, and (b) outlying shops, and quoting the date of INSPECTION IN EACH YEAR by (1) the Magistrate or his Assistant, and (2) the Superintendent of Police, his Assistant, or Deputy Superintendent of Police. The Commissioner, when on tour, shall examine and initial the register and see that the standing orders on the subject are complied with. [*G. O. No. 822, dated the 29th March, 1903.*]

The Superintendent of Police will furnish to each officer in charge of a police station an extract, columns 1 to 7, giving the names of the persons living within his jurisdiction WHO HOLD LICENCES ; and each Circle Inspector shall receive from the Superintendent of Police an extract giving the names of all persons living in his circle who hold licences. Every Inspector, when MAKING THE INSPECTION directed in rule 80, shall enter in his copy of the register, in column 8, the DATE on which he made the INSPECTION. If the inspection disclose no irregularity or breach of the rules, no report will be made, but if, at the inspection, any fact is brought to light which it is advisable that the licensing authority should know, the Inspector shall send a special report to him, through the Superintendent of Police, noting in the column of remarks in his register the date on which the report was sent. Every subordinate Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Police MAKING AN INSPECTION, as directed in rule 80, shall send to the licensing authority a report of the result of his inspection for incorporation in the register.

At the close of the calendar year the Circle Inspectors shall send their REGISTERS to the Superintendent of Police for transmission to the licensing authority, who will enter in his register, the facts recorded by the Inspectors opposite to the name of each licence. [*Rule on page 74 of U. P. Arms Rules, 1909, modified.*] [*G. O. No. 3386 dated the 16th Nov., 1907.*]

65. A REGISTER IN FORM, F, [U. P.] Appendix I, shall be kept by the licensing authority of all licences to SELL AND KEEP FOR SALE arms and ammunition and the same rules shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be observed with regard to this register as are laid down in rule 62 for the register in Form E. [U. P.] Appendix I. [*Rule on page 74 of U. P. Arms Rules, 1909, modified.*]

66. Separate REGISTERS IN FORMS G. H., and J, [U. P.] Appendix I, shall be kept by licensing authorities of the licences granted under rules 33, 35 and 36, respectively, of the Indian Arms Rules. The Magistrate will supply a copy of each of these to the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent will furnish to each officer in

charge of a police station an extract giving the parts that concern his jurisdiction. [Rules on pages 74 and 75 of U. P. Arms Rules, 1909, amended.]

67. FEES, Under rule 46 (3) of the Arms Rules, the Governor in Council has REMITTED ALL FEES payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence IN FORM XVI by those persons mentioned in Schedule VII. [Notification No.780, dated the 16th May, 1924.]

NOTE.—The following Government servants have been exempted by the local Government from payment of fees for licences in Form XVI in respect of all arms under clause (7) of Schedule VII, namely :—

(i) Justice of the Peace. (ii) Stipendiary Magistrates (iii) All gazetted police officers. (iv) All excise inspectors in respect of revolvers, (v) (a) All gazetted forest officers, (v) (b) All forest rangers, in respect of one 12 bore gun each (G. O No. 1319 dated 20th March 1925, No 3488 dated 4th July 1925 and No 6507 dated 1st November 1924). [Reso. No. 1719-VIII—225, dated the 3rd May, 1924.]

68. Under rule 46 of the Arms Rules, the Government of India have directed that no fee shall be charged :—

(a) in respect of the renewal of a licence granted in Form VI under rule 17 of the Arms Rules for the export to a State in India of arms, ammunition or military stores, in cases where the application for renewal is made before the expiry of the period for which the licence was granted and cause is shown to the satisfaction of the licensing authority why the licence could not be utilised within that period,

(b) in respect of the grant or renewal of a licence in Form VI for the export to a State in India of ammunition required for the use of a public railway or other public work.

[India. No. 3 and 810, dated the 1st Jan. and 6th May, 1920, respectively].

69. REMISSION OF FEES FOR LICENCES TO RE-IMPORT.—Vide Note (1) to Rule 46 (page 110) based on H. D. No. 808 dated the 6th May 1920, to the address of the Govt. of Bengal.

70. REMISSION OR REDUCTION OF FEES PAYABLE UNDER SCHEDULE VII OF THE ARMS RULES, 1924. Identical with Benqal Govt. Rule 29, page 177, ante.

71. FEES FOR BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS. Vide Note (4) to Rule 46, page 111, based on India No. 456 dated the 14th March, 1920.]

72. For THREE YEAR'S LICENCES the fee should be the sum of the renewal fees which would ordinarily be charged if the licences were renewed yearly. [Paragraph III of Form XVI, Schedule VIII, Indian Arms Rules, 1924.]

NOTE—(i) In the case of breech-loading weapons one half of the prescribed initial fees are chargeable for renewal annually (ii) The proviso to paragraph II (ii) under the head "Fee" in Form XVI does not absolve the holder of a licence in that form who fails to renew the same prior to its expiration from the provisions of section 19 (f) of the Arms Act, if after expiration of the licence he remains in possession of the arms in respect of which the licence was granted. [India No. P.-21-XIX-24 dated the 16th May 1921].

73. In cases other than those in rule 48, if TWO OR MORE PEOPLE are given a joint licence in respect of the same weapons, each must pay FEES for them.

74. Where CASH PAYMENTS are made for licence fees such receipts should be credited to the head "XIX—Police—Cash receipts under the Arms Act." [G. O. No. 5337 dated the 30th Sep., 1924.]

75. **GENERAL.**—The authority to detain arms and ammunition referred to in clause 2 of section 6 of the Arms Act may be exercised in the United Provinces by any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police, and any police officer being not lower in rank than an officer in charge of a police station.—*Vide Note (7) to section 13 page 47, ante dated the 27th Feb., 1879.*

76. *Vide Note (1) to section 13 of the Act page 49, ante. [No. 3451-VI-883, dated the 4th Sep., 1913.]*

77. Officers employed under Government are required to exercise the utmost CAUTION TO ensure THAT ARMS BEING DISPOSED OF BY THEM do not fall into the hands of persons not CERTIFIED TO POSSESS THEM. Officers wishing to dispose of arms by private sale or PUBLIC AUCTION must ascertain that the would-be-purchaser is entitled by law to possess them. [*G. O. No. 1751 B., dated the 1st June, 1900 and G. O. No. 1115 B., dated the 15th April, 1901.*]

78. A Magistrate or police officer receiving notice of SALE OF ARMS or ammunition under the second clause of section 5 of the Act should at once verify the purchaser's name and address as given by the seller. The respon sibility for taking out a licence rests with the purchaser. [*Rule on page 72 of U. P. Arms Rules, 1909, modified.*]

The following rules shall be observed by Magistrates and police officers in connection with the VERIFICATION OF SALES of arms by local dealers :—

(1) On receipt of a "REPORT OF SALE" of arms, ammunition or military stores from a dealer, the facts mentioned therein shall be entered in columns 1 to 6 of the register in Form M, [U. P.] Appendix 1.

(2) As regards column 7 of the register, verification of sales is obligatory in the case of—

(a) RIFLES AND THEIR AMMUNITION; (b) PISTOLS, REVOLVERS AND THEIR AMMUNITION; (c) AIR PISTOLS; (d) WALKING-STICK RIFLES; and (e) all BREECH-LOADING GUNS

In the case of other weapons and ammunition, also military stores, verification of sale is optional, but the District Magistrate shall pass orders as to whether the sale will be verified or not.

(3) If a sale is to be verified, the endorsement on the "report of sale" shall be filled in and despatched to the officer concerned (see the following rule), *without delay*

(4) In the case of sales to persons residing in the United Provinces, the endorsement shall be addressed to the Magistrate of the district in which the purchaser resides. If the purchaser resides at a place outside the United Provinces, then the endorsement shall be addressed to the officer concerned as indicated in the list in [U. P.] Appendix K.

(5) If, in the case of weapons (not ammunition) of the kinds described in rule (2) above, the results of the verification prove satisfactory the "report of sale" shall then be sent to the Deputy-Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, United Provinces, for information and record, the date on which it is sent being entered in column 11 of the register in Form M.

(6) If the results of the verification prove unsatisfactory, the District Magistrate will take steps to have the matter investigated without delay, and on the completion of the investigation shall take such further action as seems necessary.

(8) From the information furnished in the "reports of sale" received from District Magistrates (see rule 6 above), the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, United Provinces, shall compile and maintain a provincial register which shall contain a full alphabetical list of the names of persons certified to be in possession of weapons of the kinds described in rule 2 above bought from dealers in the United Provinces, and a description of the weapons. [*G. O. No. 2716, dated the 6th July, 1916.*]

80. The SHOP, PREMISES AND STOCK OF EVERY LICENSED VENDOR SHALL BE INSPECTED once in every half year by a police officer not below the rank of Inspector. A similar inspection shall be made annually by the Magistrate of the district or a subordinate Magistrate in the month of March, and by the Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police in the month of October, of all shops situated at the headquarters of Districts. In the case of outlying shops, an annual inspection shall be made by a Magistrate and by the Superintendent of Police, Assistant Superintendent of Police or Deputy Superintendent of Police at any time during the year. It should be arranged, however, if possible, that there should be an interval of a couple of months at least between the visits of the inspecting officers. The practice of sending for and examining the books kept up by the licensed vendors cannot be regarded as an inspection, and is prohibited. Every officer making such inspection shall initial the stock and sale books of the licensee and at once report to the Magistrate of the district any irregularity or breach of rule which may have come to his notice. [*G. O. No. 3047 and 3650, dated the 14th and 12th Nov. 1893 and 1897, respectively, and No. 3386—dated the 16th Nov. 1907.*]

In the case of LARGER FIRMS in towns INSPECTION should ordinarily be made oftener than twice a year, and police officers should specially examine the names of customers as entered in the registers and ascertain that they are really persons entitled to possess arms and ammunition. Inspecting officers should be careful to see that copies of the entries in the day book have been sent to the District Magistrate concerned, and District Magistrates receiving such copies should ascertain that a person claiming exemption from the provisions of the Arms Act is really exempt. [*G. O. 93 dated the 16th Jan. 1903.*]

Inspecting officers should see that column 8 "Date on which 'REPORT OF SALE' was sent to the District Magistrate" in the day books in FORMS C AND D (U. P. Appendix I) is duly filled in by the dealer. [*G. O. No. 2716, dated the 6th July, 1916.*]

81. (i) Weapons for which licences have been granted in Forms XVIII and XIX shall ordinarily be INSPECTED BY A MAGISTRATE while on tour, or by the Tahsildar. The fact of the inspection shall be endorsed on the licence, and a report sent to the headquarters to be entered in column 10 of the register in Form J, [U.P.] Appendix I, opposite the name of each licensee, year by year. (ii) INSPECTION, if any, of weapons licensed in Form XVI should be made by the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate when on tour. Such inspection is in no case obligatory, and in the case of persons of approved character and status as detailed in rule 50 should be made only for special reasons. (iii) In all cases inspecting officers shall compare the weapon produced with the description of it entered in the licence. [*G. O. No. 3047, dated the 14th Nov. 1893.*]

82. Should a licensee be unable to PRODUCE ARMS held under a licence when called upon to do so under rule 45 of the Arms Rules, he should be required to give an account of their disposal. Such cases should be dealt with by the Magistrate in person. Should the account not prove satisfactory the RENEWAL OF THE LICENCES either in whole or in part should be REFUSED. If it is alleged that the arms have been

sold to any person other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act, and it appears that no information of such sale has been lodged as required under section 5 of the Act, the Magistrate should consider whether the licensee should not be prosecuted under section 19 (b) of the Act.

83. ACTION TO BE TAKEN WHEN ARMS ARE STOLEN. *Vide* Note (5) to Rule 3, page 81, *ante*.

84. SEARCHES. *Vide* Note (6) and (3) to sections 25 and 30 of the Act, pages 72 and 76 *ante*.

85. TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF ARMS DEPOSITED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE ACT. [Reproduced on page 55, *ante*].

86. DISPOSAL OF FORFEITED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—*Vide* Note (3) under section 24 of the Act, page 70 *ante*.

87. REWARDS.—*Vide* Note (2) to section 28 of the Act, page 74 *ante*.

88. To facilitate the description of a weapon and its identification, the system of STAMPING THE ARM WITH A NUMBER, and a distinguishing letter or letters for each district has been generally adopted. With reference to this system the following instructions have been issued :—

(1) Both a number and a letter should be used. Unless a letter is added it would be impossible to trace arms imported from a district other than that in which they are found. (2) The letter used must be a distinguishing one, e.g., it is not sufficient to use F for Fatehpur; in this case the letters F. R. would be the distinguishing ones. (3) No number must be repeated, and the series used should apply to licenses in all Forms XVI, XVIII, or XIX unless the number of the Form (i.e., XVI or XVIII or XIX) is also stamped on weapons. (4) The arms should be stamped with steel punches which can be obtained from Roorkee; they should not be branded, as this practice disfigures them unnecessarily. (5) It is not necessary that the serial number of the licence should correspond with that of the weapon. (6) It is unnecessary to enter in the licence a detailed description of the weapon if the number and letters are entered. (7) It is unnecessary to mark weapons which already bear a distinguishing mark of some kind, e.g., the number and stamp of the vendor.—[G. O. no. 2124, dated the 2nd Sept., 1895.]

89. CONFISCATION OF ARMS.—*Vide* Note (3) to section 24 of the Act, page 70 *ante*.

90. As a rule, OFFENCES COGNIZABLE UNDER THE ACT, which were due to ignorance or carelessness, would be sufficiently punished by a fine; and imprisonment should not be awarded unless from the character of the offender or on any other ground it can fairly be presumed that the arms were kept for an unlawful purpose. Commissioners and Magistrates should scrutinise the proceedings of their subordinates attentively, should take pains to see that the law is not worked harshly, and should report to Government all cases in which excessive punishments were awarded, or arms improperly confiscated. [G. O. 1928, dated the 28th July 1885.]

91. With a view to enable District Magistrates to scrutinise the working of the Arms Act in their districts, the following FORM SHOWING the PUNISHMENTS, etc., inflicted for breaches of the provisions of the Act should be prepared at the close of every month and scrutinised by them. Commissioners of divisions have the option of calling for this monthly statement from any district :—

Return showing the punishments inflicted for breaches of the Arms Act.

District.	Names of persons punished.	Section and clause of Act under which punished.	Punishment awarded.	Remarks by Magistrate.

[G. O. 2920, dated the 10th July, 1914.]

92. The exact PROCEDURE which should be adopted in SEARCHING FOR ARMS is as follows:—

(i) All parts of the United Provinces except that portion of the Mirzapur district lying to the south of the Sone have been disarmed. Consequently any one not coming under any exemptions, who has in his possession or under his control arms of any description, ammunition or military stores, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby, is punishable under section 19 (j), Act XI of 1878, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both. As this offence is one cognizable by the police (*vide* Schedule II of the Criminal Procedure Code), an officer in charge of a police station having reason, from information received or otherwise, to suspect that it has been committed, is empowered (section 157) to investigate the case, and in certain circumstances to search for the article (section 165), the unlawful possession of which he has reason to suspect. Similarly, a Magistrate taking cognizance (section 191) of such an offence might issue a search warrant under section 96, Criminal Procedure Code. In both cases the provisions of section 30, Act XI of 1878, and the orders issued under it, would govern the procedure of the person conducting the search. The search must be made in the presence of one of the persons specially appointed by virtue of office for the purpose (*vide* rule 81).

(ii) Mere speculative searches are not authorised by the law. Before taking action the police officer must have reason to suspect the commission of the offence and the Magistrate must either know or suspect that the offence has been committed, or must receive a complaint or police reports of facts which constitute the offence.

(iii) In ordinary cases relating to searches for unlicensed weapons possessed in contravention of the provisions of section 14 or 15, Act XI of 1878, section 25 of the Act will not apply. Section 25 would cover the case of a person even lawfully entitled to possess arms who is believed to be about to use them for an unlawful purpose, or who cannot be left in possession of them without danger to the public peace. It appears to "refer to cases in which the Magistrate considers that arms, whether under a licence or not, are possessed for an illegal purpose or under circumstances such as to endanger the public peace" (*vide* ruling in case of *Queen-Empress vs. Tegha Singh*, J. L. R., 8, Calcutta, page 473—referred to in Note (18) on page 65 *ante*). If a Magistrate finds it necessary to take action under section 25, the grounds of his belief that the person whose house is to be searched possesses arms for an unlawful purpose or cannot be left in possession of them without danger should be carefully recorded as prescribed by the provisions of the section. [G. O. no. 2285, dated the 3rd Aug., 1893.]

93. The High Court at Allahabad and the Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, have prescribed the rule given below regarding THE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION OF GUNS OR OTHER ARMS in execution of decrees. On receiving such an intimation from a Civil Court as is ordered in the rule, Magistrates should take action so as to ensure that the requirements of the Indian Arms Act and Rules thereunder are not contravened:—

Whenever guns or other arms in respect of which licences have to be taken by purchasers under the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, are sold by public auction in execution of decrees, the court directing the sale shall give due notice to the Magistrate of the district of the names and addresses of the purchasers and of the time and place of the

intended delivery to the purchasers of such arms, so that proper steps may be taken by the police to enforce the requirements of the Indian Arms Act. [G. O. no. 77 dated the 9th Jany. 1901.]

94. The following rules are laid down for the TREATMENT OF RECORDS RELATING TO ARMS LICENCES :—

(1) Applications for licences shall, if the licence be granted, be kept for one year from the date of the expiry of the licence, whether the licence be annual, biennial or triennial. If the application is refused it shall be retained for three years from the date of refusal.

(2) Papers regarding the deposit of arms in police stations under the provisions of section 16 of the Act shall be kept for five years from the date of the order of deposit, except that in cases where the deposit has been made by a guardian on behalf of a minor, the papers shall be retained for a period of five years from the date of the minor attaining majority.

(3) Papers regarding the cancelling or suspension of licences (section 18 of the Act) shall be kept for three years, unless there is any special reason for their retention for a longer period.

It should be understood that these rules do not affect any papers forming part of the record in criminal and police cases, and dealt with as such under the rules of the High Court or Judicial Commissioner, or of the Police department. [G. O. No. 1718 dated the 15th Decr., 1884.]

95. (i) Magistrates should prepare, at the close of EACH CALENDAR year, and submit to the Commissioner, A REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE ACT during the year. This report should notice briefly the results of the various inspections prescribed by rule, convictions and punishments—particularly where special circumstances were held to justify very light or very severe sentences—rewards granted, any great increase or decrease in the number of licences granted; and generally any facts of importance connected with the working of this Act. Forms K and L in [U.P.] Appendix I should be filled in and submitted with the report. (ii) It is the Commissioner's duty to review the district reports of his division, and to pass suitable orders on such matters falling within his province as require them. He should then prepare a divisional report, with necessary statements, and submit it to Government by the 1st of March. If any of the required information is wanting, the Commissioner should call for it before submitting his report.

[G. O. No. 123, dated the 5th Sept., 1879, No. 256-A, dated the 3rd Octr., 1880; No. 997, dated the 17th July, 1881, and No. 3082, dated the 10th Decr. 1892.]

APPENDIX A.—Rule 8 *Vide* page 121.

List of persons specially exempted in the United Provinces under clause (g), Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920. (NOTE.—The arrangement of the Form has been changed for the sake of convenience.—*Compiler*.)

Division.	District.	Name, description of arms and No. and date of Notn.
Meerut	1. Dehra Dun	(1) Raja Ranbir Singh—1 double barrel '570/500 bore express rifle by Alexander Henry.—1 double barrel '500/450 bore express rifle by Alexander Henry.—1 double barrel 12 bore gun by Alexander Henry.—1 double barrel '400 bore high velocity rifle by Bentley Clay Fair, Ltd.—1 Single barrel '360 bore high velocity rifle by Westley Richards.—1 Mauser pistol.—13 Single barrel muzzle-loading guns with bayonets for the family guard (G. G. O. No. 518, dated the 8th March, 1879)
		(2) Tegh Bahadur Singh, 7 rifle, 3 guns and 1 pistol. (G. O. No. 1844 dated the 26th June 1896).
		(3) Mahant Lachman Das—2 guns, 1 revolver. (G. O. No. 1453, dated the 21st May 1903.)
	2. Saharunpur	(1) Kazi Zafar Ahmad Khan.—1 gun, 1 revolver. (G. O. No. 2200, dated the 16th July 1909)
	3. Muzaffarnagar	(1) Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Umar Daraz Ali Khan 30 rifles, 10 revolvers and pistols, 20 guns for retainers in attendance or on duty in the <i>ilaga</i> (No. 1293 dated the 11th June 1889).
Agra	4. Meerut	(1) Khwaja Ghulam Nasiruddin Khan.—1 gun, 1 rifle and 1 revolver. (G. O. No. 1727, dated the 21st Aug. 1886.)
	5. Bulandshahr	Nil.
	1. Aligarh	(1) Muhammad Habib-ur-Rahman. 1 double barrel breech-loading, '450 bore rifle, No. 3546, by Holland and Holland, 98, New Bond Street, London.—1 double barrel breech-loading 500 bore rifle, No. 1001, by L. Holts and Sons.—1 double barrel breech-loading 27 bore rifle, Metford patent 167, No B. 295, George Gibbs, 29, Corn Street, Brest.—1 single barrel '324 bore rifle, No 1894, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven Co., U. S. A.—1 double barrel breech-loading '12 bore gun No. 5448, by Thomas Turner, Brook Street Band, London.—1 double barrel breech-loading '12 bore gun No. 54699, Woobard Place, London.—1 single-barrel breech-loading '8 bore gun, No. 15129, Army and Navy, C. S. L. London.—1 double-barrel '12 bore gun, No. 6954, by Watson Brothers, Old Bond, S. W. London. 1 muzzle-loading '450 bore pistol, No. 173291, five chambered, by Whistler, Strand, London.—1 six chambered '455/476 bore pistol, No. 76211, by B. Webley and Sons, London and Birmingham.—1 central fire single barrel breech-loading Colt '450 bore pistol, No. 41.—1 central fire single barrel five chambered pistol by N. T. Daib, Calcutta. (G. O. No. 2874 dated the 14th Sep. 1905).

Division.	District.	Name, description of arms and No. and date of Notn.
Agra	1 Aligarh	<p>(2) Muhammad Khalil-ur-Rahman. 1 breech loading '12 bore gun by Manton & Co., Calcutta.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading '12 bore gun by Westley Richards, London.—1 double barre. breech-loading '16 bore gun by Cogswell and Harrison, London.—1 double barrel breech-loading '28 bore gun by X. Co.—1 five chambered muzzle-loading pistol by Robert Arms, London.—1 five chambered breech-loading Young American double action pistol by Arms Company, Worcester, U. S. A.—1 pistol. (G. O. No. 3032, dated the 14th Oct. 1907)</p> <p>(3) Thakur Matmatandhwaj Prasad Singh of Biswan. 1 breech-loading '12 bore gun, No. 15471, by R. B. Rodda & Co.—1 muzzle-loading '12 bore gun, No. 8832, by Manton & Co., Delhi.—1 '401 bore rifle, No. 15155, by R. B. Rodda & Co., Calcutta.—1 '470 bore rifle, No. 80162, by D. Swiss & Co., Calcutta. 1 single barrel country made muzzle-loading gun. (G. O. No. 3680, dated the 2nd Nov. 1912)</p> <p>(4) Thakur Kharag Singh of Biswa. 1 double barrel '16 bore rifle, No. 14289.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading '12 bore gun No. 1949.—1 double barrel breech-loading '20 bore gun, No. 3049.—1 single barrel breech-loading '12 bore gun No. 125850 (G. O. No. 5996, dated the 26th Nov. 1914, and 2738, dated the 30th June 1915.)</p> <p>(5) M. Muhammad Nurul Hasan Khan, retired Deputy Collector. 1 double barrel breech-loading '375 bore rifle, No. 45905, by Cogswell and Harrison.—1 single barrel breech-loading '50/95 bore rifle, No. 1876, by New Haven, C. T.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading rifle, No. 8766, by Samuel Knox.—1 single barrel breech-loading '22 bore gun, No. 281, by H. M. Quackenbush Herkemar, New York, U. S. A.—1 single barrel breech-loading '22 bore gun by H. M. Quackenbush Herkemar, New York, U. S. A.—1 single barrel breech-loading gun by J. A. & Co.—1 double barrel breech-loading '12 bore gun, No. 2756, by J. F. Rodgers.—1 double barrel breech-loading '28 bore gun, No. 40885, by I. Hollis & Sons.—1 single barrel muzzle loading '12 bore gun, No. 3576, by Smith & Co.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading '12 bore gun, No. 52, by Tart Hames.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading 30 bore (old useless) gun by R. B. Rodda & Co.—1 single barrel breech-loading pistol No. 41 by Colt. (G. O. No. 1727, dated the 21st Aug. 1886.)</p>
	2 Muttra	<p>(1) Kunwar Itmad Ali Khan, rais of Sadabad. 1 rifle, No. 2099, manufactured by J. Venables & Sons.—1 gun, No. 308, by F. W. W. Greener, London.—1 gun, No. 119133, by Lyon and Lyon, London and Calcutta.—1 gun by H. M. Quackenbush Herkemar, New York, U. S. A. (G. O. No. 1293, dated the 11th June, 1889.)</p>

Division.	District.	Name, description of arms and No. and date of Notns.
Agra	2. Muttra	(2) M. Sakhawat Ali. 1 rifle (35 W. C. F.), No. 44173, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven Co., U. S. A.—1 double barrel breech-loading gun, No. 1094. Worn out.—(G. O. No. 2621 dated the 25th Sep. 1911)
	3. Agra	Nil
	4. Mainpuri	(1) Chandhri Maharaj Singh of Bharul.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading 12 bore gun No. 12578, by R. B. Rodda & Co., Calcutta.—1 pistol No. 57715, by Webley and Scott, Ltd., London.—1 single barrel breech-loading 404 bore rifle, No. 7560, by Daffin Fabick Mauser Oberndorf A/M.—1 double barrel breech-loading 8 bore gun, No. 2092, by G. G. Edwards & Sons.—1 single barrel breech-loading 32/40 bore gun No. 83909, by Lyon and Lyon, Calcutta. (G. O. Nos. 540 and 544, dated the 7th Feb. 1916 1920, respectively.)
		(2) Paras Ram, Zemindar of Mauza Pargawan, tahsil Bhongaon.—1 "Improved Paragon" rifle, No. 8496.—1 12 bore gun by R. B. Rodda & Co., Calcutta.—1 revolver, No. 101163, five chambered, Arms Company, Western Mass., U S A.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading gun, country made, M. P. No. 1973, broken.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading gun. 1 double barrel muzzle-loading gun.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading pistol.—1 five chambered revolving pistol. (G. O. No. 2074, dated the 8th Aug. 1892)
	5. Etah	(1) Kalwate Kunwar, Rani of Awagarh. Nil. (G. O. No. 3448 dated the 2nd Oct 1912.)
Rohilkhand		(2) Thakur Malkan Singh of Sarauth.—2 single barrel muzzle-loading guns.—1 revolver. (G. O. No. 3448 dated the 2nd Oct. 1912.)
		(3) Laik Singh of Pithanpur.—1 double barrel breech-loading gun, No. 18822-I, by Hall and Sons, London.—2 single barrel muzzle-loading guns, Nos. 1687 and 1686, country made.—1 single barrel muzzle loading pistol, No. 1640, country made.—(G. O. No. 2183, dated the 8th Dec. 1885)
		(4) Thakur Jai Gopal Singh.—1 "Improved Paragon" double barrel breech-loading 12 bore gun.—1 American pattern revolver, 38 bore.—1 rifle, Forren & Co., Patent No. 70133.—1 American pattern revolver, 38 bore. (G. O. No 2479, dated the 8th July, 1912).
	1. Bareilly	(1) Thakur Karan Singh.—2 double barrel breech-loading guns. (G. O. No 2847, dated the 11th Sept. 1905.)

Division.	District.	Name, description of arms and No. and date of Notns.
Rohilkhand	1 Bareilly	(2) Babu Chandika Prasad Misr.—1 double barrel breech-loading smooth bore gun.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading gun.—1 muzzle-loading carbine.—1 revolver, six chambered, central fire. (G. O. No 1242, dated the 14th April, 1910)
	2. Bijnor	(1) Kunwar Vishva Nath Rikh 3 rifles, 2 shot guns, 1 revolver. (G O No. 3946, dated the 11th Dec. 1901) (2) Kunwar Jaswant Rikh 3 rifles, 2 shot guns, 1 revolver (G O. No 3946, dated the 11th Dec. 1901) (3) Jang Bahadur Khan 1 single barrel muzzle-loading gun (G. O. No. 2312, dated the 17th July, 1906, and 4290, dated the 12th Aug. 1920.)
		(4) Kunwar Bharat Singh. 2 double barrel rifles,—2 single barrel rifles—3 double barrel guns,—1 revolver, 1 Mauser pistol,—1 walking-stick gun (G O No 1363, dated the 14th May, 1907)
	3 Budaun	Nil
	4 Moradabad	(1) Thakur Sheoraj Singh of Majhola. 1 muzzle-loading gun,—1 double barrel muzzle-loading gun,—1 single barrel muzzle loading gun,—1 double barrel breech-loading gun—1 muzzle-loading pistol (G O No 965 dated the 11th Aug 1880)
	5 Shahjahanpur	(1) Kunwar Balwant Singh of Suraman, North 4 guns (G O No 2151, dated the 4th July, 1902)
	6. Pilibhit	(1) Shaikh Nazir Ahmad of Dang 2 guns, 1 revolver, (G O No. 1417, dated the 1st June, 1904, and 956/VII—406, dated the 18th April, 1922) (2) Chaudhri Munna Singh of Madho Tanda 2 guns, 1 pistol (G. O. No 1417, dated the 1st June 1904, and 956 dated the 18th Apr 1922)
	1 Farrukhabad	Nil
	2. Etawah	Nil
	3 Cawnpore	(1) Nawab Jafar Ali Khan of Gwaltoli. 1 double barrel breech-loading 450 bore rifle by George Roberts.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading 14 bore gun, No. 1922, by John Dickson.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading 15 bore gun, No. 6723, by Samuel Smith & Co., London.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading 18 bore gun by Samuel Smith & Co., London.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading 15 bore gun, No. 6703, by Samuel Smith & Co, London.—1 pistol, No. 7675, by Charles Lancaster, London.—1 single barrel Martini pattern rifle, No. 10425, by Jackerr. (G. O. No. 101, dated the 17th Jan. 1883.)
Allahabad		

Division.	District.	Name, description of arms and No. and date of Notns.
Allahabad	4. Fatehpur	(1) Chaudhri Mahmud Yar. 1 single barrel muzzle-loading gun.—1 double barrel breech-loading gun, No. 2788, by J. O. Mayne, London. (G. O. No. 1492, dated the 27th Aug. 1883.) (2) Lala Ishur Sahai. 1 double barrel breech-loading 12 bore gun, No. 64759, by R. B. Rodda & Co., Calcutta.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading 12 bore gun, No. 52, by Clabrough and Johnson.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading gun, country made.—1 Sherwood rifle. 300 bore special cartridge, No. 4467, by Westley Richards.—1 Savage Winchester 22 bore rifle by Lyon and Lyon, Calcutta.—1 455 bore revolver, No. 965, six chambered by R. B. Rodda & Co. (G. O. No. 1453, dated the 21st May, 1903.)
	5. Allahabad	(1) Chaudhri Mahadeo Prasad of Allahabad. 1 Wobley revolver. 1 455 C. F. (new model), No. 31272, by R. B. Rodda & Co., Calcutta.—1 single barrel breech-loading gun, No. 250094, by Harrington and Richards Arms Company, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A., pattern 27th Feb. 1900, (No. 12 G. C. Choke.) 1 double-barrel breech-loading 12 bore gun, 11149, by Adam & Co., London, bought from Luscombe & Co., Calcutta.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading gun, No. X. C. O. 1604, bought from Biswas & Co., Calcutta (G. O. No. 1727, dated the 21st Aug. 1886.)
Jhansi	I. Jhansi	(1) Bhan Partab Singh of Nalpan, 6 guns and 1 revolver. (G. O. No. 1492, dated the 27th Aug. 1883.) (2) Diwan Randhi Singh of Kairokhar 4 guns and 1 pistol. (G. O. No. 1492, dated the 27th Aug. 1883.) (3) Thakur Mazbut Singh of Hiranagar, pargana Garautha. 4 guns (G. O. No. 117, dated the 21st March 1884.) (4) Rao Khuman Singh of Kakarbai, Ubaridar. 9 guns. (G. O. No. 1093, dated the 22nd March, 1905.) (5) Thakur Bhawan Singh of Kakarbai. 2 guns. (G. O. No. 534, dated the 20th Feb. 1906.) (6) Rao Deb Singh of Rajwara, Lalitpur 1 double barrel muzzle-loading 20 bore gun, No. 750. (G. O. No. 2771, dated the 7th Aug. 1912.) (7) Rao Jawahar Singh of Panchampur. 1 double barrel muzzle-loading 20 bore cap gun, No. 933. (G. O. No. 2771, dated the 7th Aug. 1912.)

Division.	District.	Name, description of arms and No. and date of Notns.
Jhansi	1. Jhansi ...	(8) Kunwar Pabar Singh of Katera. 1 express .500 bore rifle, No. 2372, by Thomas Turner, Birmingham.—1 .350 bore Ross rifle. (G. O. No. 4616, dated the 20th Oct. 1915, and Notns. No. 580, dated the 15th Oct. 1915, and 2717, dated the 8th Dec. 1921.)
		(9) Kunwar Partab Singh of Katera 1 .350 bore Ross rifle.—1 double barrel breech-loading .12 bore gun. (G. O. No. 4616, dated the 20th Oct. 1915, and Notns. No. 580, dated the 15th Oct. 1915, and 2717, dated the 8th Dec. 1921.)
	2. Jalau ...	<i>Nil.</i>
	3. Hamirpur	(1) Babu Partab Singh of Malehta. 1 double barrel breech-loading .12 bore gun, No. 7975.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading .12 bore gun, No. 31.—1 revolver No. 173, by Iver Johnson Arms' Cycle Works, Fitzburg, Mass, U. S. A. (G. O. Nos. 2947 and 4137 dated the 19th Aug. and 6th Dec. 1912, respectively)
Benares		(2) Thakur Dallipat Singh of Basela. 1 double barrel breech-loading .12 bore gun, No. 7479.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading .12 bore gun, No. 51.—1 revolver, No. 2331, six chambered. (G. O. Nos. 2947 and 4137, dated the 19th Aug. and 6th Dec. 1912, respectively)
	4. Banda	(1) Chaudhri Beni Prasad of Banda <i>Nil</i> (G. O. No. 965, dated the 11th Aug. 1880.)
		(2) Beni Singh Mohar, Thakur of Mataundh. 2 revolvers, Nos. 39385 and 36827.—1 double barrel breech-loading .12 bore gun.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading gun.—2 single barrel muzzle-loading guns.—1 single barrel match-lock (G. O. No. 2453, dated the 24th Aug. 1891)
	1. Benares	(1) Mirza Akbar Bakht. 2 breech-loading or muzzle-loading rifles, 4 breech-loading or muzzle-loading guns, 1 breech-loading or muzzle-loading revolver, (G. O. No. 2798, dated the 6th Sep. 1905.)
Benares		(2) Babu Shyam Das. 2 guns (G. O. No. 1647, dated the 7th June, 19 7)
		(3) Goshain Ram Charan Puri. 1 Snider rifle.—1 double barrel breech-loading .12 bore shot gun.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading shot gun.—1 single barrel breech-loading .12 bore gun. (G. O. No. 3201, dated the 15th Oct. 1908)
		(4) Babu Gobind Das of Durga Kund. 2 double barrel breech-loading shot guns.—2 breech-loading rifles.—3 revolvers. (G. O. No. 2746, dated the 3rd Sep. 1919.)

Division.	District.	Name, description of arms and No. and date of Notes.
Benares	1. Benares	(5) Rani Ram Kunwar, Ausanganj Estate. 34 Lahore made match locks,—7 broken barrels of the above type,—1 gold mounted presentation gun of the above type,—5 single barrel flint-locks,—1 double barrel flint-locks,—1 blunderbuss flint-locks,—1 single barrel muzzle-loader, percussion cap,—1 single barrel muzzle-loader, percussion cap (without stock),—3 double barrel muzzle-loaders percussion cap (without stocks),—3 double barrel muzzle-loaders percussion cap (without stocks) (not in good order),—1 breech loading (Snider rifle) with bayonet,—1 Winchester Repeater,—1 double barrel breech-loading 12 bore gun,—1 double barrel breech loading 12 bore rifle. <i>Pistols.</i> 2 brass pistols (flintlocks),—5 steel pistols (flint-locks),—1 brass pistol (percussion cap),—3 steel pistols (percussion cap),—1 revolver (percussion cap),—1 breech-loading pistol, very small bore (for practising,)—1 old, rusty, toy pistol (cannot be used.) (G O. No. 1878, dated the 31st May, 1910.)
	2. Mirzapur	<i>Nil.</i>
	3. Jaunpur	(1) Munshi Muhammad Nuh, one rifle of 310 bore and one pistol. (G O. No. 965, dated the 11th Aug. 1880.) (2) Maulvi Muhammad Husam of Machhlisshahr. 5 guns (G O No. 3080, dated the 18th Oct. 1899.)
	4. Ballia	<i>Nil.</i>
	5. Ghazipur	<i>Nil.</i>
Gorakhpur	1. Basti	(1) Har Narayan Pande of Jagdishpur. 1 revolver,—2 pistols, 12 guns, 2 rifles. (G O No. 965, dated the 11th Aug., 1880.)
	2. Azamgarh	(1) Babu Ahmad Khan. 2 guns. (C. O. No. 2588, dated the 9th Aug., 1906.)
Kumaon	1. Naini Tal	(1) Kunwar Anand Singh. 1 rifle, 1 gun, 1 pistol. (G. O. No. 1449, dated the 21st May, 1907, and No. 2465, dated the 4th—6th May, 1924.)
	2. Almora	(1) Kuar Gajendra Singh Pal, Rajwar of Askote. 2 450 bore rifles,—1 310 bore rifle, Deer Stalker,—1 7.9 m. m. Mauser rifle,—1 22 bore B. S. A. Miniature rifle—2 450 bore revolvers,—2 double barrel breech-loading 12 bore guns,—3 double barrel muzzle-loading guns. (G. O. No. 956 dated the 11th Aug., 1880.)

Division	District.	Name, description of arms and No. and date of Notes
Kumaon	2. Almora	(2) Kuar Anand Singh, 1 double barrel breech-loading '12 bore gun, "Paradox" Royal,—1 Hammerless Ejector gun, No 15885, by Holland and Holland, London,—1 Browning revolver, No. 108265, six shot, 25 Cal (G. O. No. 1700, dated the 26th May, 1900.
	1. Garhwal	(1) The Rawal of Badrinath 5 guns (G. O. No 1740, dated the 29th July, 1889. (2) The Rawal of Kedarnath 2 guns (G. O. No 1740, dated the 29th July, 1889) (3) The Mahant of Kamleshwer. Nil (G. O. No 1740, dated the 29th July, 1889.)
	1. Lucknow	(1) Mirza Bakar Mirza Bahadur 1 double barrel muzzle-loading rifle, No 151, by Charles Lancaster,—1 double barrel muzzle-loading shot gun by Purdey,—1 double barrel muzzle-loading rifle—1 double barrel breech-loading '16 bore shot gun, No 12994, by R. B. Rodda & Co, Calcutta,—1 single barrel muzzle-loading rifle No 4551 by Purdey,—1 single barrel muzzle-loading rifle No. 5532 by Smith,—1 double barrel pin-fire '577 bore rifle, No 2376, by Thomas Jackson,—1 double barrel muzzle-loading '500 bore big pistol by D. Lovard,—1 six chambered breech-loading pin-fire revolver, No. 41,—1 seven chambered breech-loading revolver, No. 1, butt lid cap. (G. O. No 139 dated the 18th Jan., 1890). (2) Muhammad Shams-ud-din Haider. Nil. (G. O. No 4C., dated the 1st Feb., 1896) (3) Muhammad Ali. Nil. (G. O. No. 4C., dated the 1st Feb., 1896.) (4) Sa'adat Husain Khan. 1 single-barrel muzzle-loading gun,—1 single barrel muzzle-loading pistol. (G. O. No 4C., dated the 1st Feb., 1896.) (5) Saiyid Dilwar Raza.* 1 double barrel breech-loading gun,—2 single barrel breech-loading guns.—2 five chambered revolvers. (Notn. by Govt. of Bengal, dated the 23rd March, 1886. (G. O. No. 2896, dated the 6th Sep., 1901). (6) Babu Binode Chandra Ghosal. † 1 double barrel breech-loading '12 bore gun,—1 single barrel breech-loading '450 bore rifle.—1 Rook rifle—1 six chambered '450 bore revolver. (G. O. No. 1844, dated the 20th Jun., 1896. (7) Muhammad Jafar Ali Khan. Nil. Govt. of India, Notn. No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879.

* Now resident at Kishanganj, in district Purneah, Bengal [now Bihar and Orissa].

† His name is transferred from the Bahraich district (Vide G. O. No. 2994, 1, dated the 25th Sep, 1906).

Division	District.	Name, description of arms and No. and date of Notns.
Lucknow	1. Lucknow	(8) Mirza Tymoor Jah. 1 double barrel breech-loading 12 bore gun, No 18963, manufactured in London, —1 double barrel breech-loading 28 bore gun, No. 1009,—1 six chambered revolver, No. 7143,—1 American six chambered revolver, No. 41144,—1 small single barrel pistol,—1 Rampuri stick consisting of a muzzle-loading pistol,—1 small double barrel pistol, No. 41.—(G. O. No. 3690, dated the 31st Aug., 1914, and Notn. No. 3143, dated the 6th July, 1918)
	2. Unao	Nil.
	3. Rai Bareilly	Nil
	4. Sitapur	Nil.
	5. Hardoi	Nil
	6. Kheri	Nil.
Fyzabad	1. Gonda	Nil.
	2. Bahraich	Nil
	3. Sultanpur	Nil
	4. Bara Banki	Nil
	5. Fyzabad	Nil.
	6. Pilibharth	Nil

APPENDIX B. *List of persons of the Benares, Rampur and Tehri States, and their retainers, who have been designated for exemption under clause 2 (b) and (c) of Schedule 1 to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, and who may be granted licences under rules 1, and 39 (1) of the Arms Rules, without the previous consent of the Political Officers concerned*

Benares

1. The Maharani	50 retainers each.
2. The Hon'ble the Maharaj Kumar and his wife	50 ditto.
3. Babu Maheshwari Prasad Narain Singh	10 retainers.
4. Babu Shatrughna Prasad Sahi	3 "
5. Babu Kant Narayan Singh	10 "
6. Hazari Krishna Chandra Shukul	10 "
7. Colonel Vindhyeswari Prasad Singh, C I E, (Chief Secretary)	10 "
8. Chaudhri Durga Prasad Singh	10 "
9. Chaudhri Bagheshwari Prasad Singh	10 "
10. Babu Ranchhor Singh	10 "
11. Hazari Suraj Prasad Shukul	10 "
12. Babu Ran Bahadur Singh	3 "

13.	Lt. Muhammad Hassan Khan	..	3	retainers.
14.	The Chief Judge	..	3	"
15.	The District and Sessions Judge, Bhadohi		3	"
16.	The Collector, Bhadohi	..	3	"
17.	The Collector, Chakia		3	"
18.	The District Magistrate, Ramnagar		3	"
19.	The Private Secretary	..	3	"
20.	The Deputy Collector, Bhadohi		3	"
21.	Captain Murli Singh		3	"
22.	The Aides-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja		3	each
23.	The Superintendent of Police, Benares State		3	"
24.	The Chief Medical Officer		2	"

Rampur.

1	Their Highnesses the Begam Sahebas	50	retainers each
2	The Heir-Apparent and other sons of His Highness	50	
3	Sahebzada Sayed Mumtaz Husain Khan Bahadur	10	"
4	Sahebzada Sayed Sajjad Ali Khan Bahadur	10	"
5	Sahebzada Sayed Shabbar Ali Khan Bahadur alias Dullah Saheb	10	"
6	Sahebzada Sayed Mahmud Ali Khan Bahadur	10	"
7	Sahebzada Sayed Mustafa Ali Khan Bahadur	10	"
8	Sahebzada Sayed Murad Ali Khan Bahadur	10	"
9	Sahebzada Sayed Maqsood Ali Khan Bahadur	10	"
10	Sahebzada Sayed Qudrat Ali Khan Bahadur	10	"
11	Sahebzada Sayed Ashaq Ali Khan Bahadur	10	"
12	Chief Secretary	10	"
13	Revenue Secretary	10	"
14	Judicial Secretary	10	"
15	Home Secretary	10	"
16	Private Secretary	10	"
17	Secretary for Irrigation	10	"
18	Brigade Commander	10	"
19	Financial Secretary	10	"
20	Military Secretary	10	"
21	Secretary for Commerce and Industries	10	"
22	W. H. Clifford, Esq., Tutor to the Princes	3	"
23	District and Sessions Judge	3	"
24	Senior Medical Officer	3	"
25	Comptroller of the Household	3	"
26	Chief Magistrate	3	"
27	Hakim Sadar	3	"
28	Settlement Officer	3	"
29	Mufti Dewan	3	"
30	Judge, Small Cause Court	3	"
31	Superintendent of Police	3	"
32	Maulvi Farruki, Household Officer	3	"
33	M. Muhammad Ahmad Minai, Household Officer	3	"
34	Muhammad Wazir Khan, Household Officer	3	"

35. Mir Munshi Dar-ul Insha	3 retainers.
36. Sarishtadar of Sadar	3 ..
37. Superintendent of Excise	3 ..
38. Dewan Sadar (Treasury Officer)	3 ..
39. Executive Engineer	3 ..
40. Electrical Engineer	3 ..
41. Director of Education	3 ..
42. Magistrates and Munsifs of Huzur Shahabad, Malik, Suar, Bilaspur and Tanda Tahsils	3 .. each.
43. Assistant Magistrates	3 ..
44. Member of the Board of Audit	3 ..
45. Bakshi	3 ..
46. Commanding Officers of the Rampur Lancers, Rampur Pioneers, Rampur Infantry, Artillery, Palace Guards and Gurkhas	3 .. each
47. Brigade Major	3 ..
48. Aides-de-Camp to His Highness the Nawab	3 ..
49. All Commissioned Officers of the Rampur Forces when passing through British India on duty	3 ..

Tehri.

1. Thakur Hari Singh, Aides-de-Camp to His Highness the Raja	2 retainers.
2. The Officer Commanding, Armed Police, Tehri	2 ..
3. The Home Member State Council	2 ..
4. The Forest Magistrate	2 ..
5. The Home Secretary	1 retainer
6. The Chief Judges	1 .. each.

APPENDIX C.—Rules for the Export, Import and Transport of Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, on Railways passing through Indian States.

WHEREAS the Rulers or Administrators of the States mentioned in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within the lands which lie within their respective territories, and are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the railways mentioned opposite their names, respectively, in the first column of the said Schedule (including the lands occupied by stations and out-buildings and for other railway purpose): In exercise of this jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules shall be in force on the said lands: [*India No. 3573-I., dated the 29th Oct. 1895.*]

I.—In these rules "arms," "ammunition" and "military stores" have respectively the meanings assigned to them in the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), except that the expression "military stores" includes sulphur when in quantities exceeding 10 seers in weight, and leaden bird shot and bullets when possessed in quantities exceeding one hundred-weight at any one time.

"Export" means transmission by rail from any station in any of the said lands to any station beyond the said lands,

"Import" means transmission by rail from any station beyond the said lands to any station within the said lands.

"Transport" means transmission by rail from one station in the said lands to another station in the said lands.

Explanation.—Arms, ammunition and military stores taken from one station to another in the said lands across intervening territory which is not within the said lands are transported within the meaning of these rules. [India No. 2143-B., dated the 5th Aug. 1898.]

II.—(a) The export, without the special permission of the Political Agent of arms, ammunition or military stores, is forbidden.

(b) Station masters to whom arms, ammunition or military stores, unaccompanied by evidence of such special permission are tendered for despatch shall detain them and report the matter, through the Superintendent of Railway Police, for the orders of the Political Agent.

III.—When any arms, ammunition or military stores are imported they shall not be delivered to any importer or consignee unless—

(a) the importer or consignee produces the original licence issued by the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, or other competent authority, authorising the export of such arms, ammunition or military stores from British India and their import to some station within the lands above referred to, and

(b) the senior police officer at the station at which the arms, ammunition or military stores have been received has compared the consignment with the licence and authorised the station master to make delivery.

For the purpose of making the comparison required by clause (b), the police officer shall have power to open any package which he thinks suspicious.

IV.—Every station master shall give information to the officer mentioned in clause (b) of the preceding rule of the arrival at his station of any consignment of imported arms, ammunition or military stores,

V.—A station master at whose station a consignment of imported arms, ammunition or military stores is received may, after obtaining the sanction of the Superintendent of Railway Police, but not otherwise, forward the consignment, should the owner or consignee desire him to do so, to any other station within or beyond the lands above referred to.

VI.—No licence shall be necessary in respect of arms or ammunition; but when any arms, ammunition or military stores are transported, immediate information regarding such transport shall be given to the senior police officer, if any, at the station of despatch and receipt by the station masters concerned.

VII.—Arms shall not in ordinary cases be taken from passengers; but if a station master has reasonable ground for apprehending a disturbance from the possession of arms by a passenger, he may at any time, before such passenger has taken his place in the train, but not afterwards, refuse to carry him unless he delivers up his arms. If the passenger gives up his arms, they shall be labelled with the name and description of the owner entered in the roadway bill, and delivered free of charge to the owner at his journey's end;

Provided that no person who has been duly exempted from the operation of sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) or has a licence to carry arms granted by competent authority, shall, except in the case of evident and undoubted necessity, be asked to give up his personal arms under this rule.

VIII.—Every person employed upon the railway shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall be upon him, be bound to give information to the nearest Police officer regarding any box, packet or bale in transit which he may have reason to suspect contains arms, ammunition or military stores in respect of which an offence against these rules has been, or is being committed.

IX.—(i) Whoever commits any of the following offences, namely,—

- (a) exports any arms, ammunition or military stores without obtaining the special permission of Political Agent required by rule II,
 - (b) imports any arms, ammunition or military stores without a licence of the nature referred to in rule III,
- shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both,

(ii) Whoever commits any of the following offences, namely,—

- (a) imports any arms, ammunition or military stores in excess of the quantities entered in the licence referred to in rule III,
 - (b) imports after the expiration of the period for which such licence has been granted,
 - (c) omits to give information as required by rule VIII,
- shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

X.—When any person is convicted of an offence under the last preceding rule it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of the arms, ammunition or military stores in respect of which the conviction is obtained, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

XI.—(1) Whenever any Magistrate has reason to believe that arms, ammunition or military stores have been imported contrary to these rules, such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may seize and detain the same in safe custody for such time as he may think necessary.

(2) In such cases notice calling upon the importer or consignee to appear and to produce the licence referred to in rule III shall be published for three months at the railway station at which the arms, ammunition or military stores have been seized, and at such other places as the Magistrate may think necessary.

(3) If the importer or consignee does not appear and produce such licence within three years from the date of such notice, such arms, ammunition or military stores shall be confiscated.

XII.—The order of the Political Agent shall be taken regarding the disposal of articles confiscated under these rules, and such orders shall be final.

XIII.—(1) A Magistrate may award up to one-half the amount of any fine inflicted under these rules, and up to one-half the sale price of any confiscated articles sold in pursuance of orders issued under these rules, to any person, whether in the employ of a railway company or not who has given information leading to a conviction.

(2) Cases in which no fine is inflicted, or in which it appears desirable to give a reward larger than is provided for above, shall be submitted for the orders of the Political Agent.

XIV.—Nothing in the foregoing rules shall apply to the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores when the same are covered by a certificate granted by the officer in charge of an arsenal in British India, stating that they are consigned to the Ruler of a State mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed.

The Schedule.

Railway.	State.
1	2
Bhopal-Ujjain Railway (Great Indian Peninsula Railway—Indian Midland Section).	Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal, Dewas (Senior Branch), Dewas (Junior Branch).
Godra-Rutlam Nagda Railway (Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway).	Indore, Jhabna, Rutlam, Sailana.
Bina-Godra-Baran Branch (Great Indian Peninsula Railway)	Gwalior.
Great Indian Peninsula (Indian Midland) Railway—	
(1) Jhansi-Agra Section	Dholpur, Datia, Gwalior.
(2) Jhansi-Bhopal-Itarsi Section	Bhopal, Gwalior, Khanas-dhana, Kurwai, Orchha.
(3) Jhansi-Cawnpore Section	Samthar.
(4) Jhansi-Manikpur Section	Alipura, Garrauli Orchha, Pahra, Taraon.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (Rajputana-Malwa) Railway—	
(1) Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway	Bhartpur, Indore, Gwalior, Mewar, Tonk.
(2) Holkar State Railway (North of Nerbudda).	
(3) Neemuch-Nuseerabad State Railway.	Bhartpur, Jeypur, Kishengarh, Ulwar.
(4) Rajputana State Railway	
(5) Sindhia-Neemuch State Railway ...	Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Jaora, Rutlam, Sailana.
(6) Western Rajputana State Railway ...	Baroda, Jodhpur, Palanpur, Sirohi.

APPENDIX D.—APPENDIX III TO THE ARMY REGULATIONS INDIA,
VOLUME II.**Rules relating to the possession of private arms by Indian Officers,
British and Indian other ranks.**

1. *General provisions.*—The Indian Arms Act provides that any person disposing of arms, which he possesses, for his own private use to any other person not entitled by law to possess the same, is liable to be punished with imprisonment for three years, with fine, or with both.

If any person wishes to dispose of arms ammunition either by private sale, public auction or otherwise, he will ascertain that the would-be purchaser is a person entitled by law to possess the same; and if such person's name does not appear in the official army or civil lists, he will apply to the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of the district, or to the local Political Officer, as the case may be, for permission for the transaction to take place. In the case of individual under the rank of officer the above procedure will be conducted through the Unit Commander.

2. *British soldiers.*—Firearms purchased by British soldiers will be inspected by the armourer sergeant or armament artificer, and passed by the Unit Commander. A register will be kept of all arms in which will be recorded description, sales or other disposals. Private arms supplied by Government for sporting purposes will be inspected monthly by the armourer sergeant or armament artificer.

3. *Indian officers.*—An Indian officer is allowed, after having obtained a licence, for which no fee will be charged, to carry or possess, for his personal use, arms and ammunition to the extent and under the restrictions prescribed in Schedule I, Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

4. *Exemptions for certain retired Indian officers.*—A retired Indian officer in receipt of a pension, and who was exempt under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, immediately before coming into force of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, is exempt from the provisions of sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

5. *Swords of Indian officers.*—A pass is not required for the regimental sword of an Indian officer proceeding on leave or furlough, if permission to carry it is entered on his furlough certificate.

6. *Purchase of arms by Indian officers and other ranks.*—An Indian officer or soldier shall not purchase arms or ammunition unless—

- (i) he has been furnished by competent authority with a written permit specifying, in the case of arms, the period for which it is valid and, in the case of ammunition, the amount purchaseable on the occasion of each individual purchase;
- (ii) the arms and ammunition are purchased from a person entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) and Indian Arms Rules, 1924, to possess or sell arms or ammunition;
- (iii) the arms and ammunition so purchased by him and the arms and ammunition already possessed by him do not exceed the numbers and quantity authorised by these rules.

7. *Indian soldiers.*—An Indian soldier is allowed, after having obtained a licence for which no fee will be charged, to carry or possess, for his personal use, one gun or pistol, one sword, dagger or knife,

twenty cartridges, or an equivalent quantity of powder, bullets or shot, and caps. The conditions are :—

- (a) The soldier shall be of good character.
- (b) The arms shall not be of a class superior to that of the arms in use in the Indian Army, nor a rifle of 303 bore, nor a rifle of 450 bore imported subsequent to the 11th September, 1906; and he may not possess ammunition which can be fired from a 303 rifle.
- (c) The possession of arms and ammunition to which these rules apply will be immediately reported and their description entered in the private arms register maintained in the unit, extracts of which shall be sent with the man's documents when he is transferred.
- (d) All arms will be kept in the armoury while the soldier is with his unit.
- (e) The loss of arms or ammunition will be immediately reported.
- (f) If he wishes to take his arms on furlough or leave, he will obtain a pass from his Unit Commander. This pass will be produced on return, together with the arms to which it relates. The Unit Commander will satisfy himself that the arms have not been changed; failure to produce the arms or pass will be punished by deprivation of a pass for one year, which should be communicated to the Magistrate or Political Officer concerned. If an absentee is found in possession of arms and ammunition not covered by a pass, he will be made over to the military authority for trial.

8. *Passes*.—Every pass shall be granted by the Unit Commander who shall not delegate his authority. The pass shall contain—

- (a) a full description of arms, with a record of their distinctive marks, and ammunition authorised by the pass,
- (b) the parentage, religion, class, tribe and home of the holder of the pass.

The Magistrate or Political Officer of the district in which the pass-holder intends to reside shall be furnished with a duplicate copy of the pass by the Unit Commander in the case of men proceeding on leave or furlough. When passes are cancelled or withdrawn the civil officer will be informed.

A pass shall not be granted to an Indian officer or soldier whose home is situated beyond the N.-W. Frontier, unless he shall have obtained, from his clansmen in the unit, and deposited security to the full trans-frontier value for the return of any arm which it is proposed to take away. The Brigade Commander will decide what is the trans-frontier value of any arm.

9. *Disposal of arms near the Frontier*.—An Indian officer or soldier shall not, unless authorised by competent authority, give or otherwise transfer any rifle to which these rules apply, to any Indian whose home is situated near or beyond the N.-W. Frontier.

10. *Forfeiture of security*.—When an arm, for which security has been deposited, and a pass granted, is not returned the security shall be forfeited and the clansmen of the defaulter shall, for a period not exceeding two years, be precluded from taking arms on furlough. These cases will be reported to the District Commander.

11. *Special licence for exporting arms outside British India*.—An Indian soldier at the time of his discharge, possessing a weapon requiring a licence, shall be warned, if his home is situated beyond the limits of British India, that he shall obtain, through his Unit Commander an export licence from the Foreign and Political Department, except in the case of a kukri of a Gurkha proceeding to Nepal.

No export licence will be granted to trans-frontier tribesman, except for arms certified by his Unit Commander to have been brought from his home on enrolment.

12. *Pensioners and reservists.*—An Indian soldier before transfer to pension or reserve wishing to retain his private arms, subject to the extent specified in the first paragraph of this appendix, will fill in a form in triplicate and give full description of the arms in respect of which he desires exemption from payment of licence fees. The Unit Commander will endorse his recommendation on all three forms and will give one copy to the soldier before he leaves the unit, and one copy will be despatched to the civil officer concerned. The third copy will be kept in the unit for record.

18. *Application of pensioners and reservists for renewal of licence.*—An application by a pensioner or reservist for renewal of licence, free of licence fee, will be submitted to the civil authority, through the Unit Commander.

14. *Offences committed by pensioners or reservists.*—Offences under the Arms Act and Rules, committed by pensioners and reservists, will be dealt with in the ordinary manner, by the civil authorities.

15. *Report of loss of arms by pensioners and reservists.*—Every soldier before transfer to the pension establishment or reserve, and every reservist before returning home after training, shall be warned by his Unit Commander that he must report the loss or theft of any arms covered by his licence, to the nearest police station as required by the conditions on the licence form.

16. *Passes not to be given to discharged soldiers or reservists.*—Soldiers and reservists on leaving the army cannot be granted arms passes and any such passes will be withdrawn from them.

17. *Sikh kirpan.*—All kirpan^s possessed or carried by Sikhs while serving in the army are exempt from the operation of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and Indian Arms Rules, 1924, provided they conform to the measurements laid down, viz., maximum length of blade of 9 inches and a maximum width of 1½ inches.

APPENDIX E.—The annexed list shows what licences can be granted in the United Provinces under the Arms and Explosives Act

Serial number	Object desired by person requiring a licence.	LICENCES NECESSARY TO BE TAKEN OUT TO EFFECT THE OBJECT DESIRED		REMARKS.
		Under the Explosives Act (IV of 1884).	Under the Arms Act (XI of 1878).	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Arms and ammunition—to go armed on a journey.	Not required, the ammunition being possessed in reasonable quantities for private use [vide rule 11(3) of the Explosives Rules].	Form XX.	
2	Arms and ammunition—to possess and to go armed	Not required, the ammunition not exceeding in amount the quantities named in rule 11 (3) of the Explosives Rules	Form XVI	
3	Arms and ammunition—to possess for the purpose of destroying wild animals	Ditto ditto	Forms XVIII and XIX	
3A	Arms and ammunition—to possess and use for the purpose of target practice	Ditto ditto	Form XV	
4	Arms (firearms), ammunition and military stores* to possess in a district which has not been disarmed	Ditto ditto	Form XV	If a person wishes to carry a fire-arm or other weapon in a district which has not been disarmed, a licence in Form XVI, XVIII or XIX is necessary. A licence under Form XV is necessary to enable a person to possess (without carrying) firearms. No licence is required to cover possession of other weapons.
4A	Arms and ammunition—to possess, when deposited by owners for safe keeping.	Ditto ditto	Form XIII	

5	Arms, ammunition and military stores*—to keep and sell.	Form B in the case of gunpowder or of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition)† class in quantities not exceeding at one time 200 lbs. of gunpowder and any quantity of explosive contained in ammunition: otherwise Form L in addition to Form F or J.	Form X or XII.	
6	Arms, ammunition and military stores*—to manufacture, convert or sell or keep.	Form A† in the case of gunpowder or of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition)† class in quantities not exceeding at one time 200 lbs. of gunpowder and any quantity of explosive contained in ammunition.	Form IX or XI.	
7	Arms, ammunition or military stores*—to transport.	Not required [vide rule 11(2) (a) of the Explosives Rules].	Form VII, subject to the exemption in rule 22(2) (b) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.	For rules regulating the transport of ammunition, the packing and mode of conveyance, see the Explosives Rules.
8	Arms, ammunition or military stores*—to import by river or land.	Ditto ditto ...	Form III ...	Ditto ditto.
9	Arms, ammunition or military stores*—to export by river or land.	Ditto ditto ...	Form VI ...	Can be granted only by the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department, or by any other officer especially empowered under rule 17, in the case of export to an Indian State within the political control of the local Government; a Secretary to Govt., United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, has been so empowered and in certain cases the Governor's Agents, the District Magistrate of Meerut has been also empowered to grant such licences under certain conditions, Schedule VI.

* Covers sulphur (in quantities above 10 seers), and in districts on the external land frontier, saltpetre and lead (cf. Schedule II. ante).

† Safety cartridges, safety fuses for blasting, railway fog-signals, and percussion caps (cf. page 50, Explosives Rules).

‡ In other cases licences for manufacture can only be granted by the Governor General in Council (vide rule 15 of the Explosives Rules). See also the exemptions in rule 10 (a) and (b) and in rule 30.

The annexed list shows what licences can be granted in the United Provinces under the Arms and Explosives Acts,—Concluded.

Serial number.	Object desired by person requiring a licence.	LICENCES NECESSARY TO BE TAKEN OUT TO EFFECT THE OBJECT DESIRED.		REMARKS.
		Under the Explosives Act (IV of 1884)	Under the Arms Act (XI of 1878).	
1	2	3	4	5
9A	Arms, ammunition or military stores*—to import, transport and re-export.	Not required [<i>vide</i> rule 11(2) (a) of the Explosives Rules].	Form VIII.	
10	Explosives, other than those of the 1st (gunpowder) class or of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition)† class, or of the 7th (firework) class, or of the 5th (fulminate) class—to possess in quantities not exceeding 60 lbs. at a time.	Form F	Form F must be endorsed to have the effect of a licence in Form X excluding all provisions as to sale and as to arms and military stores*.	See exemptions noted in rule 11(3) Explosives Rules: in such cases a licence would be required under the Arms Act only, in the appropriate form.
11	Explosives generally other than those of the 5th (fulminate) class—to possess.	Form J	Form J must be endorsed to have the effect of a licence in Form X or XII excluding all provisions as to sale and as to arms & military stores*	Ditto ditto. Magazine licences in Form J are granted by the Commissioners of divisions. Licences for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class can only be granted by the Governor General in Council.
12	Explosives of classes which are in quantities other than those referred to in serial Nos. 13, 15 and 17—to sell.	Form L, in addition to holding Form F or J, as the case may be.	Form L (as well as Form F or J) must be endorsed to have the effect of a licence in Form X or XII excluding all provisions as to arms and military stores*.	

13	Fireworks† to manufacture, sell and possess in quantities not exceeding 200 lbs. at a time.	Form D	Form D must be endorsed to have the effect of a licence in Form IX, excluding all provisions relating to arms and military stores*	No licence is required under the Explosives Act for the mere possession of fireworks if obtained and intended for immediate use, kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place, and with all due precautions for the public safety [vide rule 11(d), Explosive Rules].
14	Gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes—to possess and transport.	Form C or F or J according to the class or quantity of the explosive noted in rule 11 (3) of the Explosives Rules		
15	Gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) † class—to possess in quantities not exceeding at a time 200 lbs. of gunpowder and any quantity of explosive contained in the ammunition	Form C	Form C must be endorsed to have the effect of a licence in Form XII or X, excluding all provisions as to possessing arms or to going armed.	See exemptions noted in rule 11 (3), Explosives Rules: in such cases licence would be required under the Arms Act only in the appropriate Form.
16	Gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) † class—to sell and possess in quantities not exceeding at a time 200 lbs. of gunpowder and any quantity of explosive contained in the ammunition	Form B	Form B must be endorsed to have the effect of a licence in Form X or XII excluding all provisions as to arms and military stores *	
17	Gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) † class—to manufacture, sell and possess in quantities not exceeding at a time 200 lbs. of gunpowder and any quantity of explosive contained in the ammunition	Form A	Form A must be endorsed to have the effect of a licence in Form IX or XI, excluding all provisions as to arms and military stores *	See exemptions in rule 10 (2) (a) (b) and rule 30, Explosives Rules.

* Covers sulphur (in quantities above 10 seers) and in districts on the external land frontier, saltpetre and lead (cf. Schedule II, ante)

† Safety cartridges, safety fuses for blasting, railway fog-signals, and percussion caps (see page 50 Explosives Rules)

‡ Cf. Explosives Rules.

APPENDIX F.—A list of Indian States in the Punjab, together with the names of the Political Agents to whom copies of licences issued should be forwarded under Rule 17, clause 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, is given below.

No.	Indian States.	Political Agents.
1	Patiala	Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, Lahore.
2	Bahawalpur	
3	Jhind	
4	Nabha	
5	Kapurthala	
6	Faridkot	
7	Mandi	
8	Suket	
9	Chamba	
10	Maler Kotla	
11	Loharu	
12	Sirmur (Nahan)	
13	Bilaspur (Kahlur)	
14	Kalsia	Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala.
15	Dujana	
16	Pataudi	
17	Bashahr	Superintendent, Simla Hill States, Simla.
18	Nalagarh (Hindur)	
19	Keonthal	
20	Baghal	
21	Baghat	
22	Jubbal	
23	Kumharsain	
24	Bhajji	
25	Mailog	
26	Balsan	
27	Dhami	
28	Kuthar	
29	Kunihar	
30	Mangal	
31	Bijsa	
32	Darkuti	
33	Taroch	
34	Sangri	
35	Kaneti	
36	Dalti	
37	Koti	
38	Theog	
39	Madhan	
40	Ghund	
41	Ratesh	
42	Rawin	
43	Dhadi	

G.—Marks on small arm and machine-gun ammunition and method of marking Government arms.

Revised statements showing the above were circulated with G. O. No. 1011, dated the 30th March, 1909.

For Appendix H. vide Note (16) under Schedule I, page 121.

APPENDIX I.

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

1	2	DESCRIPTION.			
		3			5
		ARMS.			
Date.		Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers	Military stores.
				Pistols.	
				Ammunition.	
January 1st	{ In stock Added to stock Disposed of				
January 2nd	In stock				

NOTE.—Details not provided for in columns 3, 4 and 5 should be entered in MS.

FORM B.—Stock book of _____, son of _____, caste _____
 resident of mauza _____, pargana _____, district _____
 licensed to sell and keep for sale arms ammunition and military stores.

1	2	DESCRIPTION.			
		3			5
		ARMS.			
Date.		Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Military stores.
				Pistols.	
				Ammunition	
January 1st	{ In stock Added to stock Disposed of				
January 2nd	In stock				

NOTE.—Details not provided for in columns 3, 4 and 5 should be entered in MS.

(OR FOR LARGE DEALERS)

Stock book.

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

[G. O. No. 789, dated the 8th March, 1909.]

FORM C.—Day book of _____, son of _____, caste _____,
 resident of mauza _____, pargana _____, district _____,
 licensed to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Date.	Name of purchaser with father's name.	Caste.	Residence.	Articles purchased	Price paid.	Form and date of licence held by purchaser, or if exempted from the operations of the Arms Act, the grounds of exemption.	Date on which report of sale was sent to the District Magistrate.

FORM D.—Day book of _____, son of _____, caste _____,
 resident of mauza _____, pargana _____, district _____,
 licensed to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition and military stores.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Date	Name of purchaser with father's name	Caste.	Residence.	Articles purchased.	Price paid	Form and date of licence held by purchaser, or if exempted from the operations of the Arms Act, the grounds of exemption.	Date on which report of sale was sent to the District Magistrate.

[Notification No. 2212-VI-1239, dated the 2nd June, 1916.]

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—[UNITED PROVINCES.]

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FORM E.—Register of licence to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores in district.

[illegible]

FORM F.—Register of licences to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition and military stores in district.

[illegible]

FORM G.—Register of licences to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.

[illegible]

- 7 FORM XL.—Licence to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.
- 8 FORM XII.—Licence to sell and keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.
- 9 FORM XIII.—Licence for the possession by holders of licences in Forms IX, X, XI or XII of firearms deposited by their owners for safe keeping.
- 10 FORM XIV.—Licence for the possession of firearms—(other than pistols or revolvers), ammunition or military stores.
- 11 FORM XV.—Licence for the possession and use for the purpose of target practice of firearms and ammunition.
- 12 FORM XVI.—Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the purpose of sport or protection display.
- 13 FORM XVIII.—Licence 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.
- 14 FORM XIX.—Licence for the possession of arms, and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle.
- 15 FORM XX.—Licence for going armed on a journey in or through any province.

Column 3.—In this will be entered all licences in force on the 31st December of the year previous to that for which the return is submitted, whether the period of the grant expired on that date or not. The number will correspond with that in column 6 of the previous year's return.

Column 4.—The number of licences entered in this column is the number of licences in force on 31st December of the previous year (entered in column 3) which did not expire on that date.

Column 5.—(a) Enter, with the following exceptions, licences granted to persons who did not hold similar ones during the previous year. *All* licences granted during the year in Forms VI and VII will be entered in this column, whether or no similar licences were granted to the holders during the previous year.

(b) Enter licences granted to persons who held one in the previous year in consequence of those licences having expired at the end of it.

Column 6.—Will be the total of columns 4 and 5 (a) and (b) minus the number in column 5 (c).

Column 7.—Note that those arms only held under a licence in force at the end of the year are to be entered. Thus, arms held under a licence in Form XX (to go armed on a journey) which expired during the year or under any other licence entered in column 5 (c) would not be included in this column.

Columns 3-7.—Suspensions of licences should be ignored in filling up columns 3-7 and noticed in column 8 "Remarks." Licences which are *merely* suspended are not to be held as "void."

Column 8.—If a licence in Form IX or X is granted to cover arms only or military stores only, this should be noted in column of "Remarks."

[illegible]

NOTE.—Columns 16 to 20 cover only weapons confiscated under section 24 Act XI of 1874 after conviction of an offender. The number of weapons confiscated under section 18 should be entered in column 25.

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—[UNITED PROVINCES.]

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—[UNITED PROVINCES.]

FORM N.—Register showing sales of arms, ammunition or military stores by local dealers in the district.

1	Serial number.
2	Name of dealer.
3	Name of purchaser.
4	Address of purchaser.
5	Full description of articles, giving size of bore, number, mark, and maker's name, in case of firearms.
6	Date of sale.
7	Whether sale is to be verified.
8	Date of issue of verification slip.
9	Date of reply.
10	Result of verification, i. e., whether purchaser is lawfully entitled to possess the articles and whether they are for his own use and whether weapon is still in his possession.
11	Date on which report of sale was sent to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, United Provinces.

APPENDIX K.—*Officers in other provinces to whom letters of enquiry should be addressed regarding sales of arms by dealers in the United Provinces to persons who are not residents of the United Provinces.*

Place of which purchaser is resident.	Designation of Officer.
1. Any Indian State	1. Political Officer for the State.
2. Calcutta	2. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta
3. Bengal Presidency (excluding Calcutta).	3. Superintendent of Police concerned.
4. Bombay city	4. Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
5. Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay city).	5. District Superintendent of Police concerned.
6. Sind	6. Commissioner in Sind.
7. Rangoon	7. Commissioner of Police, Rangoon.
8. Burma (excluding Rangoon).	8. District Superintendent of Police concerned.
9. Punjab	9. District Superintendent of Police concerned.
10. Central Provinces	10. District Magistrate concerned.
11. Assam	11. District Superintendent of Police concerned.
	12. * (1) In the case of residents of British districts, viz., Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan. To the Superintendent of Police concerned
12. North-West Frontier Province.	(2) In the case of residents of the Indian States of Amb and Phulera. To the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, district, Abbottabad.
	(3) In the case of residents of the Indian States of Chitral and Dir. To the Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral Agencies, Malakand.
13. Coorg	13. District Magistrate of Coorg at Mercara, through the Commissioner of Coorg.
14. Bihar and Orissa	14. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways, Bihar and Orissa
15. Madras city	15. Commissioner of Police, Madras.
16. Madras Presidency (excluding Madras city).	16. District Magistrate concerned
17. Delhi	17. District Magistrate of Delhi.

* G. O. No. 1256-VIII—214, dated the 18th May, 1922
[G. O. No. 3716, dated the 6th July, 1916]

APPENDIX L.—*Certificate of exemption—Reproduced under Note 16 (i) to Schedule I page 121.*

PUNJAB LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.

1. *Punjab Notn No. 2460 dated the 3rd July 1879*—The prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 and 14 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, do not apply to the villages on the border of the Hazara District. [The list of villages are shown at the end Schedule VIII, on pages 173-174.]

2. *Extension of section 15 of the Act, to the Hazara Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Ghazi Khan Districts,—Vide Note to section 15, page 52.*

3. *Punjab Circ. No 12—1309, dated the 29th Septr, 1899.*—(1) As the result of recent inquiries the Lieutenant Governor has decided that the executive authorities will be acting within the provisions of the law if they treat the weapons known as CHHAVIS as arms for the purposes of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules thereunder; and he is pleased to direct that they shall henceforth be so treated except in the two Frontier Divisions of the Province, subject to the instructions which follow.

(2). The Scheduled Districts of the Punjab have been withdrawn from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in SECTION 13 of the Act, which does not, therefore, apply to the tracts of LAHAUL AND SPITI. Clause 2 of section 32 of Act No. XXXI of 1860 did not at the time, when Act XI of 1878 came into force, apply to the districts of Simla and Kangra, and section 15 of Act XI of 1878 has not subsequently been extended to either district. The result, then, of the ruling contained in paragraph 1 of this letter in the four Cis-Indus Divisions of the Province, is that the executive authorities are instructed to assume that the law is follows:—

(Except in Lahaul and Spiti) no person shall go armed with any CHHAVI except under a licence and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby (section 13 of the Arms Act). Any person so going armed without a licence or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police officer or other person empowered by the local Government in this behalf by name or virtue of his office (section 13). (Except in the Simla and Kangra Districts) no person shall have in his possession any CHHAVI except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby (section 15 of the Arms Act). The rest of the Act and the rules thereunder are similarly to be assumed applicable to CHHAVIS in the same way as to other arms. To go armed with such a weapon contrary to the provisions of section 15, is to commit an offence under section 19 (c) (f) or section 20, as the case may be, and an offence which in either case is cognizable by the Police. (Schedule II to the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898).

(3). It will be the duty of Commissioners and District Magistrates to see that the Crown is adequately represented at all stages in every case in which the application of the Arms Act and rules to CHHAVIS is likely to come in question before the Courts, and that every case in which a judicial ruling on the subject has been given, whether by a Civil or a Criminal Court, is promptly reported to Government. It remains to indicate the lines on which the law, as interpreted in paragraph 1 of this circular, should be enforced.

(4). The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it undesirable that there should be any general house searches to discover CHHAVIS improperly possessed though he does not intend to prohibit search under section 25 when definite information has directed attention to particular houses or when the perpetration of crimes of violence in which weapons of the kind have been used is traced to particular localities. The objection is to general searches without special reason. A person found carrying a CHHAVI contrary to the provisions of section 12 or section 13 may always (subject to the remarks on the subject of notice in the next following paragraph) be deprived of his weapon by a properly authorised person and similar weapons found in the course of properly authorised searches may always be taken away by the police in the exercise of their preventive authority, even if no prosecution in respect of them is instituted. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, pleased to direct that no seizure of an unlicensed CHHAVI, whether in the exercise of the preventive authority conferred by section 149, Criminal Procedure Code, or under section 13 of the Arms Act, should be made by any police officer below the rank of sergeant.

(5). The first step to take, however, is to issue a proclamation in each district concerned warning the people that they must apply within one

month for licences in respect to CHHAVIS, or deposit them with the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

(6). Licences should be freely granted for purposes of protection to respectable persons, and in circumstances where it seems likely that the deprivation of CHHAVIS, would tend to encourage rather than diminish crimes of violence by taking away from the well-disposed the means of defending them-selves. The question of abolishing the levy of fees for licences * * whether for CHHAVIS or for other arms, is under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration, but for the present it will be necessary to follow the existing rule on the subject.

(7). Prosecutions should not for the present be generally instituted, and where instituted they should be conducted with caution and carefully watched. Short of prosecution for a breach of the Arms Act, it is always open to the District Magistrate to instruct the police to take persons found carrying CHHAVIS before the nearest Magistrate, in order that he may satisfy himself as to their antecedents and ascertain whether security ought to be demanded from them under section 107, 109 or 110 Criminal Procedure Code: and instructions to this effect might be given to all Police-officers not below the rank of officers in charge of stations.

(8). In the districts of Lahore, Amritsar and Ferozpur the instructions of this circular in respect to CHHAVIS should be carried out in regard to long handled GANDASAS also. As regards other districts, I am to say that the long handled GANDASAS is, in some place, a weapon almost, if not quite as formidable as the CHHAVI and used, like the CHHAVI, for purposes of offence, and not, as elsewhere, as an agricultural implement: and where this is the case, the District Magistrate would be similarly justified in treating it as a weapon coming under the provisions of the Arms Act. If, therefore, any Deputy Commissioner thinks it desirable to proceed on these lines in regard to any such weapon which is not capable of being classed as CHHAVI, he should refer the matter, through the Commissioner, for the orders of Government, stating what definition he proposes and the reasons for the measure.

(9). Commissioners should keep a careful watch on the manner in which Deputy Commissioners in their Divisions give effect to the instructions contained in this circular.

(10). The Inspector-General of Police will be requested to notice the effect of the measures now to be taken against CHHAVIS and GANDASAS in the Police Administration Report for the current year.

4. Circular No. 5-1125, dated the 16th Oct. 1903.—(1) As there has been some misapprehension as to the purport of the letters mentioned on the margin regarding the treatment of CHHAVIS AND GANDASAS as "arms" under Act XI of 1878, I am directed to address you as follows.

(2) As noted in the Chief Court's decision, No. 16 P.R. of 1900, referred (to in Note (12), page 43) any weapons or instruments carried or possessed for the purpose of offence and defence come under the category of "arms." The more common weapons and instruments which when carried or possessed by individuals may universally be presumed to be so carried or possessed for purposes of offence or defence are specified in section 4 of

the Act, but the list there given is not exhaustive and the Local Government in 1899, after considerable enquiry, concluded that (a) **ORHAVIS** throughout the Province, and (b) long-handled **GANDASAS** in the Lahore, Amritsar and Ferozpur Districts were so very rarely carried or possessed, except for purposes of offence and defence, that the executive officers of Government might properly treat these weapons as "arms" within the meaning of the Act. District Officers were accordingly, in this office letter No. 1302, dated the 29th September 1899, authorised to treat these weapons as "arms."

(3) It was not intended by the instructions above described to limit the action of District officers to the weapons there mentioned. It is still open to them to take action under the Arms Act either:—

(a) generally as regards weapons in respect of which they may have received authorisation under the last sentence of paragraph 8 of the letter of 29th September-1899, or (b) in particular instances as regards weapons or instruments of any description which in those particular cases appear to be possessed or carried for purposes of offence.

I am to add that action under (b) can be taken by Deputy Commissioners without reference to higher authority.

5. *Circular letter No. 943 dated the 10th July 1907.*—The following revised rules have been made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor under the Indian Arms Act, 1871 (Act XI of 1878), and are published for general information, in supersession of the rules published with notification No. 1956, dated the 19th of May 1879:—

RULES.

(1) Officers empowered to detain arms—*Vide* Note (7) to section 6 of the Act, page 47.

(2) Officers empowered to conduct searches under section 25—*Vide* Note (6) to section 25 of the Act, page 73.

(3) Officers appointed to conduct searches under section 30—*Vide* Note (3) to section 30 of the Act, page 76.

(4) All persons holding licences to manufacture, convert, keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores shall keep up **STOCK BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS OF RECEIPTS AND ISSUES** in the Forms A and B appended to these rules; and all persons holding licences 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 licence, 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.

(5) The shops, premises and stocks of all licenced manufacturers and dealers **SHALL BE INSPECTED** once in every quarter by a police officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police, or Inspector where there is no Assistant Superintendent, and once at least in every year by the Superintendent of Police. At the time of inspection the books shall be initialled 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.

(6) On receiving NOTICE OF A SALE, under clause 2, section 5, by a person lawfully possessing arms to any person not prohibited from possessing the same, the Magistrate or Police officer may make inquiries 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.

(7) 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 showing the name of depositor and the date of deposit and shall give the depositor a duplicate copy of the same. After seven days, if the owner has not obtained a licence 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 *malkhana* of the Magistrate of the district or in the Police magazine. The sharriff or other ministerial officer to whom they are entrusted shall keep a register in which the articles so deposited shall be described and entered under serial numbers, and fresh tickets shall be affixed showing the owner's name and the corresponding number of the register.

(8) ARMS, AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES seized under sections 11, 25 or 26 shall be similarly dealt with.

(9) (i) A separate room in every district *malkhana* shall, if possible, be set apart for the deposit of arms, ammunition and military stores. Where such a separate room is used it shall be kept under double lock, one key being retained by the officer of the head-quarters staff responsible for the supervision of the *malkhana*, who is referred to in these rules as the "Nazarat Officer" and the other by the District "Nazir".

(ii) The Nazarat Officer shall be generally responsible for the supervision and disposal of arms, ammunition and military stores deposited in the *malkhana*. He shall compare the arms, ammunition and military stores in stock in the *malkhana* with the register prescribed by rule 3 once a month, and shall submit a report of this inspection to the District Magistrate by the 10th of each month.

(iii) Subject to the control of the Nazarat Officer, the District Nazir, and not any of his assistants, shall be held personally responsible for the proper receipt, safe custody and disposal of all arms ammunition and military stores.

(iv) Particulars of all arms, ammunition or military stores received in the *malkhana* shall at once be entered in a register to be kept for this purpose, in addition to the ordinary register in Form J., in Form I appended to these rules. On receipt of any arms, ammunition or military stores, columns 1 to 13 shall forthwith be filled up, and the register shall then be submitted to the Nazarat officer who, after satisfying himself as to the accuracy of the entries, shall place his initials in column 14.

(v) Arms, ammunition and military stores which have been deposited in the *malkhana* and have not been forfeited to Government, shall be returned to persons entitled to possess them in cases in which the deposit was made by a court, under the orders in writing by that court, and in other cases under the orders in writing of the Nazarat officer. The return of all arms, ammunition and military stores under this

rule shall take place in the presence of a gazetted officer, who shall be responsible for seeing that the relevant columns of the register are filled up.

(vi) Arms, ammunition and military stores which have been deposited in the *malikhana* and forfeited to Government and have not been ordered by a court to be destroyed, may be sold under the orders in writing of the District Magistrate to persons entitled to possess them. A specific and distinct order must be passed with respect to the sale of each weapon, or of each lot of ammunition or military stores proposed to be sold and the sale price must be fixed by the District Magistrate unless the sale is to be by auction. In passing orders for the sale of arms ammunition or military stores the District Magistrate should remember that arms, ammunition and 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, and should refer for orders any case in which it appears that it would be to the advantage of Government that the arms, ammunition or stores should be retained.

(vii) The officer of the head-quarters staff who, under the orders by the District Magistrate, deals in the first instance with questions relating to the Administration of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the rules thereunder, shall be informed of the sale of arms, ammunition and military stores, and shall be furnished a full description of the articles sold and with information as to the address of the purchaser.

(viii) All arms, ammunition and military stores which have been ordered by a court to be destroyed, or for the destruction of which the District Magistrate, after considering the possibility of their disposal under rule 4 (iv) has passed express orders shall be dealt with as follows:

- (a) All rifled fire-arms and fire-barrels, pistols and revolvers shall be sent to the nearest Ordnance Officer under proper precautions, to be broken up. The Nazarat Officer shall advise the Ordnance Officer concerned of the despatch of such arms and shall personally supervise their despatch. He shall also inform the District Magistrate as soon as he has actually despatched them and shall, in due course, submit the receipt of the Ordnance Officer to the District Magistrate, for his information.
- (b) All arms other than those referred to in clause (a) of this rule, ammunition and military stores shall be broken up or destroyed locally in the presence of the Nazarat Officer, and the materials (if any) remaining shall be sold.

When the procedure prescribed by this rule has been completed the relevant columns of the register shall be filled up. It is of great importance that the number of articles awaiting disposal under this rule shall not be allowed to become excessive. Articles, the destruction of which has been ordered, should be kept as far as possible separate from the remainder of arms, ammunition and military stores in the *malikhana*, and should be despatched to the Arsenal or destroyed locally as the case may be, at least once a month. A simple register of such articles should be kept in Form II appended to these rules.

(ix) The register mentioned in rule 4 (iv) shall be an annual register. At the beginning of each year a new register shall be opened on to which all arms, ammunition and military stores lying in the *malikhana* shall be brought before the 10th of January. The Nazarat Officer shall personally be responsible for seeing that all arms, ammunition and military stores not shown as disposed of in the previous year's register are in the *malikhana*, and he shall at once report if there is any deficiency. The

District Magistrate shall during the month of January check the entries in the register with the arms in the *malkhana* and, in order to satisfy himself that the register has been properly prepared, he shall examine a sufficient number of entries in the previous year's register. He shall specially arrange for the disposal of arms liable to sale or to destruction if their number is excessive. [PARA. (9) (i) to (ix) above has been substituted by circular letter No. 4769 dated the 5th March 1925.]

10. When any arms or other articles are confiscated under section 24, the convicting Magistrate shall immediately upon conviction, pay a REWARD of not less than half the value of the confiscated articles, to the person, or persons who may have given INFORMATION which led to the detection of the offence, or who may have assisted in the arrest of the offender and seizure of the arms or other articles. Such payments will be chargeable to Law and Justice, and be drawn by Magistrates in their contingent bills.

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

12. *Punjab, No. 899 S., dated the 29th June 1910.*—The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has been recently drawn to the necessity for the stricter ENFORCEMENT OF the law against the unauthorised possession of arms in the province. The matter is one in which Government must chiefly depend on the vigilance of the Police, and it has been suggested that one means of furthering the object in view is to institute a system of liberal rewards for information leading to recovery of arms in unlawful possession.

In notification No. 943, dated the 10th July 1907 (page 288) certain rules under the Arms Act were framed, 10 and 11 of which contained orders regarding the payment of rewards by Magistrates in cases which come before them. So far as can be ascertained these orders have to a great extent, been lost sight of, and the attention of all officers concerned is accordingly directed to the subject. It is of great importance that REWARDS should always be paid for information leading to the recovery of arms in lawful possession, and that these rewards should, if anything, err on the side of liberality. It is not proposed to lay down any scale of rewards or, to restrict the amount of a reward to that payable under the rules quoted above. A reward payable under these rules can, and should, be supplemented whenever expedient from other sources, e.g., the Police grant for rewards, and discrimination should be used in fixing the amount of the reward which latter need not bear an exact relation to the value of the weapon recovered. The recovery of a cheap revolver might, in certain circumstances be a matter of far greater importance than the recovery of a valuable military rifle. There are obvious objections to the exhibition of too much energy in the direction of advertising the fact that liberal rewards will be paid for information leading to the recovery of illicit arms, but District Magistrates and Superintendents should exercise their discretion in this connection and enlist the aid of *zaildars*, *lambardars* and native gentlemen of the district, rather than work through ordinary informers.

* 13. For Rules under section 16 of the Act—*Vide* Punjab Govt. Notn. No. 15486, dated the 10th May 1922, reproduced on page 56.

14. Every Magistrate of a district shall keep up in Form E appended to these rules A REGISTER OF ALL LICENCES to manufacture, convert, keep or sell, granted by him under the rule 11 [present rule 28] of the rules issued by the Government of India, and shall keep up in Form F, a register of all licences to keep or sell, 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 licences issued by them. The Superintendent of Police will furnish to each officer in charge of a Police station copies of extracts, columns Nos. (1) to (6), giving the names, &c., of persons licenced within his jurisdiction.

15. 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.

16. Registers of licences granted by the Magistrate of the district under rules 13, 15 and 16 of the rules made by the Government of India shall be kept up by him in forms G, H, and I, respectively. Similar registers will be kept in English by the Superintendent of Police, to whom the Magistrate of the district will furnish copies of all such licences 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.

17. In place of the returns prescribed in circular No. 7-669, dated 26th April 1867, and No. 12-944, dated 21st June 1867, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the forms K and L appended to these rules be used. Both returns will be prepared for the calendar year, and submitted through Commissioners to the Inspector-General of Police.

18. *Letter No. 664, dated the 22nd April 1915.*—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.

19. *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

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 20. SULPHUR | } | Included as Notes (1)
(19) and (20) to Schedule
II, page 134. |
| 21. LEADEN BIRD SHOT AND BULLETS | | |
| 22. LEAD. | | |

23. No. 10679, dated 30th March 1921.—All Provincial Darbaris whose names are entered in the precedence list of such Darbaris maintained by the Government of the Punjab shall be considered to be "Great Sardars and Jagirdars" of the Punjab for the purpose of Schedule I (6) (d), of the Indian Arms Rules.

(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 | } Karnal |
| (5) S. Bhagwan Singh | |
| (6) S. Jowala Singh | |
| (7) K. Asad Ali Khan | |
| (8) K. Hassan Ali Khan | |
| (9) K. Kazam Ali Khan | |
| (10) S. Khazan Singh | } Attock. |
| (11) S. Muhammed Nawaz Khan | |
| (12) S. Dost Muhammad Khan | |
| (13) M. Muhammad Amir Khan | } Gujranwala |
| (14) S. Bahadur Risaldar Ishar Singh | |
| (15) S. Jhanda Singh, Chimu; | } Jullundur. |
| (16) The Guru of Kartarpur | |
| (17) S. Mohan Singh | } Rawalpindi. |
| (18) S. Gurdit Singh | |
| (19) S. Jhanda Singh | } Lahore |
| (20) S. Fateh Singh | |

24. Exemption from payment of fees of certain persons in the Simla district—*Vide* Note (1) to Schedule VII, page 147.

25. Registration of arms by exempted persons. * Included as Note (3) to rule 3, page 81.

26. Endorsement on licences in form XVI. Included as Note (6) to rule 33, page 99.

27. Circular No. 23396 dated 13th Oct, 1924.—* * It appears that an impression has been created that if an exemptee fails to register the fire-arms in his possession within the period prescribed by the Punjab Government notification no. 6820 dated the 5th of March 1924 (*vide* page 81) his exemption is automatically cancelled. I am to point out that failure on the part of an exemptee to comply with the orders contained in the notification referred to merely renders him liable to the cancellation of his exemption, and that no exemption should be treated as cancelled until the orders of Government have been obtained. It is not intended that references should be made to Government except in cases in which the failure to register amounts to a wilful refusal to comply with the condition laid down in proviso (b) to sub-rule 1 of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

28. Circular No. 25754, dated the 18th November 1924,—* * * The Government of India stated (in para. 6 of resolution No. F-829-1-22, dated the 3rd November 1924, *vide* page 26), that they had decided that entries 11, 11-A and 11-B, in Schedule I, of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, should be deleted, and that no exemption of the kind permitted by these entries should be continued in the new rules. At the same time, every person who had enjoyed exemption under these entries in the old rules was to be entitled, under the rules of 1924, to a life licence in Form XVI, free of all fee, in respect of any arms then in his possession and hitherto exempt from licence. Exemptions under entries 11, 11-A, and 11-B, in Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, were for the first time restricted in the Punjab by Punjab Government notifications Nos. 581, dated the 9th of January 1922 and No. 20656 dated the 15th August 1923. It has been brought to the notice of the Governor in Council that the Government of India resolution referred to and these notifications have been in some districts interpreted as contradictory. I am accordingly to authorise you in granting licenses in accordance with the orders in para. 6 of the resolution to waive the restrictions imposed by the Punjab Government notifications of 1922 and 1923.

29. Circular No. 1342 dated the 17th, January 1925.—Included as Note (3) to Rule 42, page 108.

30. Letter No. 4029 dated the 12th February 1925.—* * *. I am directed to say that the orders contained in my letter No. 25754 dated the 18th November 1924, were not intended to permit an extension of the period of six months prescribed by para. 6 of the resolution of the Government of India No. F-829-1-22 dated the 3rd November 1923, but to enable Deputy Commissioners to deal with doubtful cases still pending before them. In the circumstances explained in the concluding paragraph of your letter, however, the Governor in Council agrees to give Deputy Commissioners discretion to treat, as having been submitted within time, any applications for life licenses in Form XVI which are not so submitted, but for the late submission of which a reasonable excuse exists.

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—[PUNJAB.]

FORM B. [Rule (4) page 288.]—Daily sale book of son of , caste , resident of .
 Licensed to manufacture, convert, sell or keep 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 and dealer.

FORM C. [Rule (4), page 288.]—Is the same as Form A, except that in the heading for words "licensed to manufacture, &c" read "licensed to keep and sell, &c" and in column 2 omit the word "manufactured"

FORM D. [Rule (4), page 288.]—Is the same as Form B, except that in the heading for the words "licensed to manufacture, &c," read "licensed to keep and sell, &c."

FORM E. [Para. 14, page 292.]—Register of licences to manufacture, convert, keep or sell arms, ammunition or military stores in district

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8
Tashil.	No	Name of licensee	Father's name, and caste and residence.	Place of business.	Date	INSPECTION BY				REMARKS.
						ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS OR INSPECTORS OF POLICE.				
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th	

FORM F. [Para. 14, page 292.]—Is the same as Form E, except that in the heading for "licensed to manufacture, &c.," read "licensed to keep and sale, &c."

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—[PUNJAB.]

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FORM G. [Para. 16, page 292.]—*Register of licences to possess arms or ammunition, and to be 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. [Para. 16 page 292.]—*Register of licences to possess arms, ammunition or military stores in a district which has not been disarmed.*

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. [Para. 15, page 292.]—*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.	

FORM K. [Para. 16, page 292.]—Return of licences granted under Act XI of 1878 in the district of _____ for the year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DETAILS OF LICENCES.	Number of licences 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.—For the present Forms vide Forms VII to XX in Schedule VIII.

FORM I. [Part. 17, page 392].—Annual statement of the operation of the Arms Act XI of 1878, in the district of _____ for the year _____

[illegible]

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

FORM I. (See Rule 5, (9) (iv), page 288).--Register showing arms, ammunition and military stores in the Malkhana at-----.

Serial No.	1
Date of receipt.	2
Class of weapon.	3
No. of weapon.	4
Class and number of ammunition or nature and quantity of military stores.	5
From whom received.	6
Under whose orders received.	7
Name and address of owner (where known).	8
Destruction.	9
Deposit,	10
Date on which liable for forfeiture.	11
Date on which liable to destruction.	12
Initials of receiving officer.	13
Initials of Nazarat officer.	14
Despatch to Arsenal.	15
District Magistrates sanction to sale, and actual sale.	16
Destruction.	17
Restoration to owner.	18
Signature of despatcher.	19
Signature of receiver or date of receipt at Arsenal.	20
Initials of Nazarat or gazetted officer in whose presence arms were returned to owner.	21
Sale price, with No. of chalan, and date of deposit in Treasury.	22
REMARKS.	23

PART II.—Civil Jurisdiction.

For the purpose of Civil Jurisdiction the following arrangements shall be made, namely :—

Within the lands occupied by the railways, as aforesaid, the officers and the Court mentioned in the corresponding entries in the sixth and seventh columns of the Schedule shall exercise, respectively, for all purposes connected with the administration of civil justice :—

(a) the powers of a District Court, and

(b) the powers of the High Court,

as described in the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, as for the time being in force.

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 516 I. B., dated the 17th March 1913, so far as it relates to the Railway lands in the Baghat and Keonthal States is hereby cancelled.

Provided that all civil and criminal proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

SCHEDULE.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.			CIVIL JURISDICTION.	
Railway.		State.	District Magistrate with powers conferable under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	Court of Session.	High Court	District Court.	High Court.
North-Western Railway System.	Kalka-Simla Railway.	Baghat Keonthal.	The Assistant Superintendent of the Simla-Hill States.	The Superintendent of the Simla-Hill States.	The High Court of Judicature at Lahore.	The Superintendent of the Simla-Hill States.	The High Court of Judicature at Lahore.

2. *Foreign and Political Department, Notification No. 344-I, dated the 2nd July 1924 :—*Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the Railway Lands specified in notification No 343-I., dated the 2nd July 1924, and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the said lands (hereinafter styled ("the Railway Lands") the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being subject in British India.,

Provided, first, that in the enactments as so applied references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the Governor of the Punjab in Council, references to a High Court as referring to the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, and except where the context or the modifications hereinafter referred to otherwise require, references to British India or to a province or the territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the Railway Lands.

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications and restrictions set forth in the said Schedule shall be made in the said enactments as so applied.

Provided, thirdly, that for the purposes of facilitating the application of the said enactments any Court in the Railway Lands may construe the provisions thereof, and any notifications, orders, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided, fourthly, that subject to the provisions of this notification the Governor of the Punjab in Council may direct by what officer any authority or power under the said enactments shall be exercisable.

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 517-I. B., dated the 17th March 1913, in its application to the Railway Lands in the Baghat and Keonthal States is hereby cancelled.

Provided that all civil and criminal proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued but that, save as aforesaid, all proceedings commenced, officers appointed or authorised, jurisdictions or powers conferred or confirmed, notifications published, rules made, orders passed, and things done under any of the enactments specified in the notification hereby superseded in the Railway Lands, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively, commenced, appointed, or authorised, conferred or confirmed, published, made, passed and done under the corresponding enactments specified in this notification.

SCHEDULE.

Enactments applied

* *
The Indian Arms
Act, 1878, (XI of
1878).

Further modifications and restrictions.

* * * *
After section 33 the following section shall be
inserted.

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, apply to the railway lands any rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, for the time being in force in British India, subject to any amendments to which such rules are for the time being subject in British India, and with such modifications or restrictions as may be specified in the notification, and any rules so applied shall have effect in the railway lands as if made under this Act.

* * * * *

3. *Foreign and Political Department notification No. 345-I, dated the 2nd July 1924* :—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said Schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the said lands.

PART I.—Criminal Jurisdiction.

For the purposes of Criminal Jurisdiction, except in proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, the following arrangements shall be made, namely :—

Within the lands occupied by the Railways as aforesaid, the officers and the Court mentioned in the corresponding entries in the third, fourth and fifth columns of the Schedule shall exercise, respectively—

(a) the powers of District Magistrate including all powers conferable on a District Magistrate

(b) the powers of a Court of Session, and

(c) the powers of a High Court,

as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1923, as for the time being in force in the said lands.

PART II.—Civil Jurisdiction.

For the purposes of Civil Jurisdiction the following arrangements shall be made, namely :—

Within the lands occupied by the Railways, as aforesaid, the officers and the Court mentioned in the corresponding entries in the sixth and seventh columns of the Schedule shall exercise, respectively, for all purposes connected with the administration of Civil Justice—

(a) the powers of a District Court, and

(b) the powers of the High Court,

as described in the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, as for the time being in force.

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 516-I. B., dated the 17th March 1913, in so far as it has not already been cancelled, is cancelled hereby.

Provided that all civil and criminal proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if this notification had not been issued

SCHEDULE.

1		2	3	4		5	6	7
Railway		State.	District Magistrate with powers conferable under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.	CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.			CIVIL JURISDICTION.	
				Court of Session.	High Court.		District Court.	High Court.
Bombay, Baroda & Central India Ry. System.	1 Rajputna Malwa Railway	Nabha, Patiala	The Dy. Commissioner Gurgaon	The Agent* to the Governor-General, Punjab States, and such person holding the office of 1st Assistant to the said Agent to the Governor-General as the local Government of the Punjab, with the concurrence of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, may appoint <i>by name in this behalf</i> , and in the areas in which in pursuance of the notification, the Deputy Commissioner of a District exercises the powers of a District Magistrate, the District Judge of that District	High Court.	The same as in column 4		
	<i>Reswari Phulera Chord.</i>							
Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway System.	2 Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.	Patiala.	The Dy. Commissioner Ferozepur.					
	Bhatinda Bikaner frontier							
North Western Railway System,	3. Kalka-Simla Railway	Patiala	The Assistant Supdt of the Simla-Hill States	The Superintendent of the Simla Hills States.		The Superintendent of the Simla-Hill States.		
	4. Ludhiana Dhuri-Jakhal Ry.							
	Ludhiana-Maler-Kotla Frontier near Luccho-Baddi.	Maler Kotla	The Deputy Commissioner Ludhiana.					
	Maler-Kotla Frontier Jakhal.	Patiala Nabha, Jind.						
	5. Rajputana Bhatinda Railway.		The Deputy Commissioner, Ambala					
	Rajpura-Dhuri-Dhuri-Bhatinda	Patiala, Nabha, Patiala, Nabha.	The Dy. Comr. Ludhiana	The same as the first entry in this column with the omission of the words "by name"		The same as in the first entry in column 4, with the omission of the words "by name."		
	6. Southern Punjab Ry							
	<i>Main-Line.</i>							
	Gaddarbaha-Budhlada	Patiala	The Dy. Comr Ferozepur.					
	Budhlada-Jind frontier near Uchiana.	Patiala	The Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak					
E. I. Ry. System.	Jind frontier near Uchiana Karamthi.	Jind						
	<i>Narwana-Kaithal Br.</i>	Patiala	The Dy. Comr Karnal.					
	7. Jullundur Doab Ry.	Kapurthala	The Dy. Commissioner Jullundur.	The Commissioner Jullundur Division.		The Comr., Jullundur Division.		
	8. Phagwara Bahon Ry.	Kapurthala.						
	9. Jind-Panipat Ry.	Jind.	The Deputy Commissioner Karnal.	(The same as the first (top) entry in this column with the omission of the words "by name."		(The same as the first (top) entry in column 4 with the omission of word "by name.")		

4. *Foreign and Political Department notification No. 346-I, dated the 2nd July 1924.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the Railway lands specified in notification No. 345-I, dated the 2nd July 1924, and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands :

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the said lands (hereinafter styled "the Railway Lands") the enactments specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, in so far as the same may be applicable thereto and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being subject in British India :

Provided, first, that in the enactments as so applied references to a local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, references to a High Court as referring to the High Court of Judicature at Lahore; and except where the context or the modifications hereinafter referred to otherwise require, references to British India or to a province or the territories subject to a local Government as referring to the Railway Lands.

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications and restrictions set forth in the said Schedule shall be made in the said enactments as so applied.

Provided, thirdly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments any Court in the Railway lands may construe the provisions thereof, and any notifications, orders, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Courts.

Provided, fourthly, that subject to the provisions of this notification, the Agent to the Governor-General may direct by what officer any authority or power under the said enactments shall be exercisable.

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 517 I. dated the 17th March 1913, so far as it has not already been cancelled, is cancelled hereby.

Provided that all civil and criminal proceedings pending at the date of this notification shall be carried on as if the notification had not been issued but that, save as aforesaid, all proceedings commenced, officers appointed or authorised, jurisdictions or powers conferred or confirmed, notifications published, rules made, orders passed and things done under any of the enactments specified in the notification hereby superseded in the Railway Lands, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been, respectively, commenced, appointed or authorised, conferred or confirmed, published, made, passed and done under the corresponding enactments specified in the notification.

SCHEDULE.

Enactments applied.

* *
The Indian Arms
Act, 1878, (XI of
1878).

Further modifications and restrictions.

* * *
After section 33 the following section shall be
inserted,
.

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of*

India, apply to the railway lands any rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, for the time being in force in British India, subject to any amendments to which such rules are for the time being subject in British India and with such modifications or restrictions, as may be specified in the notification, and any rules so applied shall have effect in the railway lands as if made under this Act.

5. *Foreign and Political Dept. Notn. no. 53-I dated the 27th Jan. 1925.* In exercise of the power conferred by section 34 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) as applied to the Railway lands specified in the notification of the Government of India in the For. and Poll. Dept. No. 345-I dated the 2nd July 1924, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, to the said lands subject to any amendment to which the said rules may be subject in British India, and subject also to the modifications specified in the first proviso to the notification of the Government of India in the For. and Poll. Dept. No. 346-I, dated the 2nd July 1924, and to such further modifications, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt the said rules to the said lands.

The notification of the Govt of India in the For. Dept. no. 851-D. dated the 28th March 1913, so far as it has not already been cancelled is hereby cancelled.

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—[DELHI]

1. *Notn. No. 690, dated the 1st Feb. 1915, as amended by Notn. No. 1973 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. 943, dated the 10th July 1907, (page 288 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 I 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. *Letter No. 1072, dated the 29th Feb. 1924,* The Chief Commissioner 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. Lead bullets, bird-shot and sulphur. Included as Note (25) to Schedule II, page 135.

4. *Vide* Note (7) on page 81, regarding registration of arms by exempted persons.

BIHAR AND ORISSA RULES AND ORDERS.

I. Rules under section 16 of the Act of the Act, *Vide* page 57.

II. Form prescribed under the above Rule.—*Vide* page 58.

III. *Letter No. 428-32-P., dated the 15th July 1920.*—With reference to the correspondence resting with your letter No. * * *, dated the * * * December 1916, I am directed to say that the Local Government have considered the following questions:—

(1) The reasonable quantities to be prescribed as the limits on the possession of arms by persons of approved character and status as defined in paragraph 4, sub-clauses (4) and (6) of the Resolution of the Home Department No. 2125-C., dated the 21st March 1919, (page 1), (2) 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) 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 Officer should not hesitate to refuse application 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.*—Under the proviso in column 3 of item 1 of Schedule II, the prohibitions and directions contained in section 5 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 are imposed in respect of swords, swords-sticks and daggers in all districts in the province and it is declared that no person in any district within the province shall manufacture, convert or sell or keep, offer or expose for sale the said weapons, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby. Provided that this notification shall not prevent any person from selling

India, apply to the railway lands any rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, for the time being in force in British India, subject to any amendments to which such rules are for the time being subject in British India and with such modifications or restrictions, as may be specified in the notification, and any rules so applied shall have effect in the railway lands as if made under this Act.

5. *Foreign and Political Dept. Notn. no. 53-I dated the 27th Jan. 1925.* In exercise of the power conferred by section 34 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) as applied to the Railway lands specified in the notification of the Government of India in the For. and Poll. Dept. No. 345-I dated the 2nd July 1924, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, to the said lands subject to any amendment to which the said rules may be subject in British India, and subject also to the modifications specified in the first proviso to the notification of the Government of India in the For. and Poll. Dept. No. 346-I, dated the 2nd July 1924, and to such further modifications, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt the said rules to the said lands.

The notification of the Govt of India in the For. Dept. no. 851-D, dated the 28th March 1913, so far as it has not already been cancelled is hereby cancelled.

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.—[DELHI]

1. *Notn. No. 690, dated the 1st Feb. 1915, as amended by Notn. No. 1973 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. 943, dated the 10th July 1907, (page 288 *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 I 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. *Letter No. 1072, dated the 29th Feb. 1924,* The Chief Commissioner 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. Lead bullets, bird-shot and sulphur. Included as Note (25) to Schedule II, page 135.

4. *Vide* Note (7) on page 81, regarding registration of arms by exempted persons.

BIHAR AND ORISSA RULES AND ORDERS.

I. Rules under section 16 of the Act of the Act, *Vide* page 57.

II. Form prescribed under the above Rule.—*Vide* page 58.

III. *Letter No. 428—32-P., dated the 17th July 1920.*—With reference to the correspondence resting with your letter No. * * *, dated the * * * December 1916, I am directed to say that the Local Government have considered the following questions:—

(1) The reasonable quantities to be prescribed as the limits on the possession of arms by persons of approved character and status as defined in paragraph 4, sub-clauses (4) and (6) of the Resolution of the Home Department No. 2125-C., dated the 21st March 1919, (page 1), (2) 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) 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 Officer should not hesitate to refuse application 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.*—Under the proviso in column 3 of item 1 of Schedule II, the prohibitions and directions contained in section 5 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 are imposed in respect of swords, swords-sticks and daggers in all districts in the province and it is declared that no person in any district within the province shall manufacture, convert or sell or keep, offer or expose for sale the said weapons, except under a licence 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. 4236--40-P., dated the 27th July 1921.*—I am directed to

refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No 845 J.,
1183 J.,
1363 J., dated
1355 J.,
1389 J.

30-4-20,
26-3-20,
the 1-4-20, on the subject of the registration of rifles, revolvers and
27-3-20,
21-5-20,
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 rifle-, 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 possession of persons of undoubted loyalty.

VI. *Order dated the 27th July 1921.*—Under proviso (b) of sub-section (1) of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 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	Maker's name.	Number of weapon.	Year of model or make if available.
	A. Rifle-Repeater, Magazine. Single or double barrel. B. Revolver, No. of Chambers. C. Pistol, Automatic, or single shot				

VII. Included as Note to Rule 2, page 80 *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 change 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 consider 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. 2512-12-P., 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 super-session 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 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.

XI. *Letter No. 90—94-P. T., dated the 20th April 1925.*—I am directed to refer to the Hon'ble Mr. Hammond's letter No. 2518—23-P., dated the 9th April 1924, and to say that the local Government have decided that persons who hold life certificates of exemption should be required to furnish the District Magistrate with information regarding the firearms in their possession in the same way as other exemptees.

XII *Letter 3022-42 P. dated the 20th April 1925.*—I am directed to say that it has been brought to the notice of the local Government that licenses granted in Forms XIII, XVI, XVIII and XIX covering rifles and pistols frequently do not contain a sufficient description of the weapon for which the license is granted. In particular it is essential that when a Magistrate grants a license for a single barrel rifle or pistol, he should make it plain on the license whether the weapon is a repeating or automatic rifle or an automatic pistol. The omission of such details involves unnecessary correspondence. I am accordingly to request that you will have the description of the weapon clearly specified in the appropriate column of all licenses issued by you in future

XIII *Letter No. 3231-P. R., dated the 25th September 1925.*—I am directed to say that in modification of the orders contained in para. 7 of letter No. 2283—88-P., dated the 29th March 1924, the Governor in Council has decided that when the holder of a licence in Form XVI of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, changes his address permanently he should, after the expiry of the existing licence be granted a fresh licence in the new district where he resides and should not continue to be borne in the register of licensees of the district he has left. The Magistrate of the district in which the fresh licence is granted will then be in the position of the granting authority for the purpose of checking renewals. The licensee will, however, pay the renewal fee only on his fresh licence. A counterfoil register should be maintained in the annexed Form* by each licensing authority and when such a licence is granted intimation should be given to the office of the original issue for cancellation of the counterfoil maintained in that office. If any doubt arises as to the permanent change of residence the criterion shall be that when a licensee presents his licence for renewal for a second time in a district other than that in which it was granted he shall be held to have taken up permanent residence in that district.

Counterfoil.

*Form No. XVI.

(Rule 33).

Serial No. .. Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for sport
the purpose of protection.
display

Serial number of licence.

Name, description and residence of Licensee and agent, (if any)

Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess. { Description—
Quantity—

Retainers (if any) covered by the licence. { Name of retainer—
Name of retainer's father—
Address of retainer—
Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to possess. { Description—
Quantity—