

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

24. Particulars to be stated in applications.—(1) Every person who wishes to obtain a licence under these rules shall apply in writing, through the medium of the post office or otherwise at his option, to the nearest authority empowered to grant such licence; and shall in such application furnish all such particulars as may be necessary to enable such licence to be granted:

Provided that an application on behalf of a person subject to the provisions of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), shall be made to the authority so empowered in respect of the place where such person permanently resides.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (1), every person applying for a licence for the import, export or transport of any arms, ammunition or military stores shall specify in his application—

- (i) the place of destination,
- (ii) the route,
- (iii) the time likely to be occupied in the journey, and
- (iv) the quantity, description and price of each kind of arms, ammunition or stores in respect of which the licence is required and the purpose for which they are intended.

(3) Where the grant of the licence requires the previous sanction of some other authority specified in rule 23, the application shall state whether such previous sanction has been obtained, and if so, shall be supported by evidence thereof.

25. Form and language of licences.—(1) Every licence shall be granted or renewed in the appropriate Form and subject to the conditions set forth in such Form, and, save as therein otherwise expressly provided, the arms, ammunition or military stores specified, and the persons named in the licence, shall alone be covered thereby.

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

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

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

26. Duration and renewal of licences.—(1) Save as herein otherwise provided, every licence under these rules shall, unless previously cancelled, be in force for such period and expire on such day as, subject to any restrictions or limitations provided in the appropriate Form, the authority granting it may enter thereon.

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

(3) Every licence may, at its expiration, and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to previous sanction as would apply in the granting thereof, be renewed by the authority who granted it, or by any other authority empowered to grant a licence of the description in question:

Provided that, where a licence is renewed by an authority other than the authority who granted it, the former shall forthwith inform the latter of the fact of renewal and the period for which such renewal is valid.

27. Discretion and control of authority empowered to grant licences.—(1) Every authority empowered to grant or renew a licence, or to give his previous sanction to such grant or renewal, may in his discretion (a) refuse to grant or renew such licence, or to give such sanction, or (b) where the authority is subordinate to the Chief Commissioner, refer the application for orders to the Chief Commissioner.

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

28. Obligation to produce licences.—(1) Any person who—

(a) holds a licence granted or renewed under these rules, or

(b) is acting under colour of such a licence

shall forthwith produce such licence upon the demand of any Magistrate or of any Police Officer of a rank not below that of officer in charge of a Police station.

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

29. Production of arms.—The authority by whom any licence has been granted under rules 19 and 20 may, for the purpose of satisfying himself that any arms covered by such licence are still in the possession of the licensee, at any time while the licence is in force, by order in writing require the licensee to produce the arms at such time and place and for the inspection of such person as may be specified in the order.

Fees.

30. Fees payable for licences.—(1) Every licence granted or renewed under these rules shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, be chargeable with the fee (if any) indicated in the form in which it is granted or renewed.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, grant exemption from, or reduction of, the fee payable in respect of any licence.

(3) The Chief Commissioner may, by general or special order, remit or reduce the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence—

THE BRITISH BALUCHISTAN ARMS RULES.

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

(b) granted under rule 7 to any person for the import of any arms, ammunition or military stores, in reasonable quantities proved to the satisfaction of the authority granting the licence to be required in good faith for the protection of persons or property.

(4) Any Political Officer authorised to grant a licence in Form III may remit the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any such licence in the case of arms and ammunition exported for personal use, or in the case of ammunition exported for the use for blasting purposes, whether on a public work or not, of the Government of the State for which he is the Political Officer.

(5) No fee shall be chargeable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in Form XII to any member of any of the classes of persons specified in the first column of Schedule IV for possession of and going armed with the arms and ammunition specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof.

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

(a) where the original licence was granted without the payment of any fee, free of all fee;

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

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

32. Collection and refund of fees.—(1) All fees payable under rule 30 or under rule 31 shall be paid by means of non-judicial stamps, or in cash, at the option of the applicant ;

(2) Ordinarily the applications for licences or renewal of licences in respect of which a fee is payable shall be written upon a non-judicial stamp of a value equal to such fee, and in such case the licence or duplicate shall be granted or renewed on plain paper, but when the licences themselves are written or printed on non-judicial stamps, the application may be written on plain paper;

(3) Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these rules has been realised, and the application for the grant or renewal of a licence or duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

Cancellation and Savings.

33. The British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1913, are hereby cancelled:

Provided that all exemptions, exclusions and withdrawals made, all licences or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed, levied, remitted or reduced and all powers conferred by or under those rules shall, so far as they are consistent with these rules, be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, renewed, imposed, levied, remitted, reduced or conferred hereunder.

THE BRITISH BALUCHISTAN ARMS RULES.

340

SCHEDULE I.—PERSONS EXEMPTED.—(See rule 3.)

The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the sub-joined table are, subject to the provisions of Provisos (a) and (b) to rule 3, exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act (as extended to British Baluchistan) as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column,

THE TABLE.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(1) All persons who in British India are exempted from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878.)</p> <p>(2) The retainers of H. H. the Khan of Kalat.</p> <p>(3) The retainers of the Jam of Las Bela.</p> <p>(4) The Baluch, Brahui and Pathan Sardars, Khans, and Jagirdars of British Baluchistan and Agency territories and their retainers, subject to such orders as the Chief Commissioner may issue regarding the persons to be included in these categories and the number of weapons and retainers in each case.</p> <p>(5) Such Govt. servants including Levies and such other persons as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by general or special order direct.</p>	<p>All except—</p> <p>(a) cannon,</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(c) war rockets,</p> <p>(d) rifles of 303 or 450 bore and revolvers or pistols of 441, 455 or any intermediate bores other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British Baluchistan and ammunition which can be fired from the same,</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, and</p> <p>(f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.</p> <p>Such arms as the Chief Commissioner may direct.</p>	<p>The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as—</p> <p>(a) the Government of India,</p> <p>(b) The Chief Commissioner with respect to British Baluchistan,</p> <p>may declare to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.</p> <p>" Ditto "</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 15.</p> <p>" Ditto "</p>

SCHEDULE II.—(See Rule 3.)

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

Within the areas specified in the first column of the sub-joined table, the arms, ammunition and military stores described in the second column are exempted from the operation of such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act (as extended to British Baluchistan) as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Area.	Arms, ammunition and military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
British Baluchistan.	(a) Spears of all kinds and hunting knives.	All.
	(b) Uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognized military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms,	All.
	(c) Swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or auxiliary forces.	All.
	(d) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs.	All.
	(e) Ornamental arms other than firearms, and possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords, and theatrical and fancy dress swords; provided they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes.	All.
	(f) Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs. and having—	All.
	(i) a calibre of less than one inch.	
	(ii) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and	
	(iii) the interior of the bore unrifled	
	(g) Arms which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display	All.
	(h) Gunwads and wire cartridges.	Those contained in sec. 6 of the Act.
	(i) Lead required <i>bonafide</i> for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) up to any quantity	All.
	(j) Leaden bullets and bird-shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the Chief Commissioner may fix.	All.
	(k) Saltpetre.	All.
	(l) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Local Government may fix.	All.
	(m) Air guns and air pistols which satisfy the following test, namely, that projectiles discharged from such guns or pistols do not perforate a target 12 inches square formed by five strawboards of foolscap size, each board being 3-64ths of an inch thick and closely held together in a frame.	All, provided that the Chief Comr. may by general or special order, retain all or any of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Act in respect of air pistols or of any class thereof in the case of any class of persons or of any specified area.
	Provided that in making and estimating the test the following conditions shall be observed, namely :—	
	(1) the gun or pistol shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target,	
	(2) the test shall be repeated twenty times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun or pistol, and	
	(3) perforation shall be deemed to be effected in a case where the projectile is a dart, if the point of the dart pierces the back of the target, and in any other case if the projectile passes completely through the back of the target.	

SCHEDULE III.—[Rule 2] Forms of Licences.

Form I, [Rules 5, 13, and 18], Corresponds to Form I appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924. Vide page 162, ante.

II, [Rule 7]	Corresponds to Form III	„ „	page 164, ante
III, [Rule 10],	Corresponds to	VI „ „	page 166, ante
IV [Rule 14]	„ „ „	VII „ „	„ 167, ante
V [Rule 16 (1) (a)]	„ „ „	IX „ „	„ 168, ante
VI [Rule 16 (1) (b)]	„ „ „	X „ „	„ 170, ante
VII [Rule 16 (2) (a)]	„ „ „	XI „ „	„ 171, ante
VIII [Rule 16 (2) (b)]	„ „ „	XII „ „	„ 173, ante

IX [Rule 16 (4)]—Free of all fee. Licence to sell rifled firearms or balled ammunition for rifled firearms which the vendor lawfully possesses for his own personal use.

Serial No. of licence.	Description of rifled firearms or ammunition.	Name, parentage and residence of person desiring to sell rifled firearms or ammunition	Name, parentage and residence of person to whom sale is to be made	Price agreed upon.	Date on which licence expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6

The _____ of _____ 19 .

Signature
District Magte of the _____

Form X, [Rule 17], Corresponds to Form XIII, appended to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 174, ante.

XI [Rule 19]	„ „ „	XIV „ „ „	175, „ „
XII [Rule 20]	„ „ „	XVI „ „ „	177, „ „
XIII [Rule 21]	„ „ „	XX „ „ „	183, „ „

Schedule IV [See Rule 30 (5)].—Persons to whom no fee is chargeable in Form XII in respect of certain arms. The list is identical with the list appended as Schedule VII to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 and printed on pages 160-161 ante.

**THE BANGALORE
BARODA CANTONMENT ARMS RULES, 1924.**

Foreign and Political Department Notification No. 260 G. dated the 31st May 1924.
29th Sept. 1924.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) as applied to the { Civil and Military station of Bangalore, [and in supersession of all previous notifications made thereunder, respecting Bangalore] the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. **Short title.**—(1) These rule may be called the { Bangalore
Baroda Cantonment
Arms Rules, 1924.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st August 1924.
1st October

2. **Interpretation.**—(1) In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) "Form" means a Form as set out in Schedule III.

(b) "the Act" means the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Civil and military station of Bangalore Baroda Cantonment ;

(c) "the Resident" means the Resident ^{in Mysore} at Baroda.

(2) The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897) as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore Baroda Cantonment shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council as applied to the said Station Cantonment.

Application of the Act.

3. Exemption and exclusion.—(1) The persons and classes of persons and the arms and ammunition specified or described in Schedules I and II are, respectively, exempted and excluded to the extent and subject to the conditions therein specified from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Act :

Provided that the exemptions specified in Schedule I are made subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(a) they shall not be deemed to render lawful the import of arms or ammunition through the medium of the Post Office into the area to which these rules apply from the areas of the Mysore Baroda State directly administered by His Highness the { Maharaja Maharaja Gaekwar }

(b) any person so exempted shall register in such manner as the Resident may prescribe, any firearm or ammunition for the same in respect of which he is exempted from the operation of any provision of the Act ;

(c) every person shall, on the loss or theft of any arm in respect of which he is so exempted, forthwith report the occurrence at the nearest police station ; and

(d) the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that any such exemption conferred on a class of persons shall cease to extend to any person included in that class who may be named in the notification.

(2) Any person failing to comply with any condition of exemption set out in provisos (b) and (c) to sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have violated these rules.

4. Extension.—For the purposes of the definition of "military stores" in section 4 of the Act, all sections are extended throughout the C. and M. S. of Bangalore Baroda Cantonment to all lead, sulphur and saltpetre.

Import.

5. Import from British India.—For import of arms, ammunition or military stores from British India a copy of export licence granted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, shall be deemed to be an import licence under section 6 of the Act.

Export.

6. **Export to British India.**—For export to British India a copy of the import licence, issued under the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, shall be deemed to be an import licence under section 6 of the Act.

Manufacture and sale.

7. **Manufacture, conversion, sale and keeping for sale of arms, ammunition or military stores.**—(1) A licence—

(a) in Form I to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or

(b) in Form II to sell or keep for sale,

any arms, ammunition or military stores [other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles] may be granted by the District Magistrate or other officer empowered by the Resident in that behalf:—*[provided that no such licence shall be granted in the case of pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore, or of ammunition which can be fired from such pistol or revolvers].

(2) A licence—

(a) in Form III to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or

(b) in Form IV to sell or keep for sale,

breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles may be granted by the Resident: provided that no such licence shall be granted in case of rifles of '303 or '450 bore or of pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or of any intermediate bore, or ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers:—*[provided that no such licence shall be granted in the case of rifles of '303 or '450 bore or of ammunition which can be fired from such rifles].

(3) Every Magistrate and every Police officer not below the rank of {Inspector, or if Resident so directs of Sub-Inspector Sub-Inspector. may, within the local limits of his authority.

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

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

Keeping for safe custody.

8. A licence to keep for safe custody firearms and ammunition deposited by their owners for that purpose may be granted in Form V by the District Magistrate or other officer empowered by the Resident in that behalf, to the holder of a licence in Form I, II, III, or IV.

Possession.

9. **Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain other articles.**—(1) No licence shall be granted for the possession of—

(a) cannon,

(b) articles designed for torpedo service,

*NOTE.—[The provisos within parenthesis were added to Bangalore Rule 7(1) and (2) by F. and P. Dept., Notn. No. 118 G. dated the 9th March 1925.]

(a) "Form" means a Form as set out in Schedule III.

(b) "the Act" means the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as applied to the Civil and military station of Bangalore Baroda Cantonment ;

(c) "the Resident" means the Resident ^{in Mysore}
at Baroda.

(2) The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897) as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore Baroda Cantonment shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor General in Council as applied to the said ^{Station}
Cantonment.

Application of the Act.

3. Exemption and exclusion.—(1) The persons and classes of persons and the arms and ammunition specified or described in Schedules I and II are, respectively, exempted and excluded to the extent and subject to the conditions therein specified from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Act :

Provided that the exemptions specified in Schedule I are made subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(a) they shall not be deemed to render lawful the import of arms or ammunition through the medium of the Post Office into the area to which these rules apply from the areas of the ^{Mysore}
Baroda State directly administered by His Highness the { ^{Maharaja}
Maharaja Gaekwar,

(b) any person so exempted shall register in such manner as the Resident may prescribe, any firearm or ammunition for the same in respect of which he is exempted from the operation of any provision of the Act ;

(c) every person shall, on the loss or theft of any arm in respect of which he is so exempted, forthwith report the occurrence at the nearest police station ; and

(d) the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that any such exemption conferred on a class of persons shall cease to extend to any person included in that class who may be named in the notification.

(2) Any person failing to comply with any condition of exemption set out in provisos (b) and (c) to sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have violated these rules.

4. Extension.—For the purposes of the definition of "military stores" in section 4 of the Act, all sections are extended throughout the ^{C. and M. S. of Bangalore}
Baroda Cantonment to all lead, sulphur and saltpetre.

Import.

5. Import from British India.—For import of arms, ammunition or military stores from British India a copy of export licence granted under the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, shall be deemed to be an import licence under section 6 of the Act.

Export.

6. Export to British India.—For export to British India a copy of the import licence, issued under the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, shall be deemed to be an import licence under section 6 of the Act.

Manufacture and sale.

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

- (a) in Form I to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or
- (b) in Form II to sell or keep for sale,

any arms, ammunition or military stores [other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles] may be granted by the District Magistrate or other officer empowered by the Resident in that behalf:—*[provided that no such licence shall be granted in the case of pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore, or of ammunition which can be fired from such pistol or revolvers].

(2) A licence—

- (a) in Form III to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or
- (b) in Form IV to sell or keep for sale,

breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles may be granted by the Resident: provided that no such licence shall be granted in case of rifles of '303 or '450 bore or of pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or of any intermediate bore, or ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers:—*[provided that no such licence shall be granted in the case of rifles of '303 or '450 bore or of ammunition which can be fired from such rifles].

(3) Every Magistrate and every Police officer not below the rank of { Inspector, or if Resident so directs of Sub-Inspector } may, within the local limits of his authority.

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

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

Keeping for safe custody.

8. A licence to keep for safe custody firearms and ammunition deposited by their owners for that purpose may be granted in Form V by the District Magistrate or other officer empowered by the Resident in that behalf, to the holder of a licence in Form I, II, III, or IV.

Possession.

9. Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain other articles.—(1) No licence shall be granted for the possession of—

- (a) cannon,
- (b) articles designed for torpedo service,

*NOTE.—[The provisos within parenthesis were added to Bangalore Rule 7(1) and (2) by F. and P. Dept., Notn. No. 118 G, dated the 9th March 1925.]

(c) war-rockets, or

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

10. Possession of firearms, ammunition or military stores.—

Save as otherwise provided by rule 9, a licence for the possession only of arms, (other than pistols or revolvers), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form VI by the District Magistrate or other officer specially empowered by the Resident in that behalf.

Possession and use for target practice by clubs, etc.

11. Licence for the possession and use of firearms for purposes of target practice.—

A licence for the possession and use of firearms, for the purposes of target practice by the members of any military mess or of any club or association may, with the sanction of the Resident, be granted in Form VII in the name of the mess, club or association by the District Magistrate or other officer empowered by the Resident in that behalf.

Possession and going armed.

12. Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for sport, protection or display.—

Save as otherwise provided by rule 9, a licence for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for going armed for the purpose of sport, protection or display, may be granted in Form VIII by the District Magistrate or other officer empowered by the Resident in that behalf : provided that—

(i) no licence shall be granted for the possession of rifles of '303 or '450 bore or of pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore or of ammunition for the same or for going armed with such rifles, pistols or revolvers, unless such rifles, pistols or revolvers or such ammunition have been lawfully imported into the { C. and M. S. of Bangalore
Baroda Cantonment, and

(ii) no licence shall be granted in respect of balled ammunition for rifles, pistols or revolvers of such bores, unless the authority granting the licence is satisfied that such rifle is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes or that such pistol or revolver has been lawfully imported into { C. and M. S. of Bangalore
Baroda Cantonment,

as the case may be, and the amount of balled ammunition which such licensee may possess, during the period of twelve months next ensuing shall be entered in the licences.

13. Validity of licence granted in British India.—

A licence granted under rule 33 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, may on countersignature by the District Magistrate or other officer empowered by the Resident in that behalf, be made valid within the limits of the { C. and M. S. of Bangalore
Baroda Cantonment subject to any restrictions which may

be imposed by any general or special order of the Resident.

Application for and grant of licences.

14. Particulars to be stated in application.—

Every person who wishes to obtain a licence under these rules shall apply in writing through the medium of the post office or otherwise at his option to the

nearest authority empowered to grant such licence, and shall in such application furnish all such particulars as may be necessary to enable such licence to be granted.

15. Form and languages of licences.—(1) Every licence shall be granted or renewed in the appropriate Form, and, subject to the conditions set forth in such Form and, save as therein otherwise expressly provided, the arms, ammunition or military stores specified and the persons named in the licence shall alone be covered thereby.

(2) Every such licence shall be written or printed in English.

16. Duration and renewal of licences.—(1) Save as herein otherwise provided, every licence under these rules shall, unless previously cancelled, be in force for such period and expire on such day as, subject to any restrictions or limitation provided in the appropriate Form, the authority granting it may enter thereon.

(2) Every licence may, at its expiration and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to previous sanction as would apply in the granting thereof, be renewed by the authority who granted it or by any authority empowered to grant a licence of the description in question: provided that a licence in Forms III and IV may be renewed either by the Resident or by the District Magistrate.

17. Discretion and control of authorities empowered to grant licences.—(1) Any authority empowered to grant or renew a licence may, in his discretion,—

(a) refuse to grant or renew such licence, or

(b) refer the application for orders to the Resident:

provided that in any case in which the authority other than the resident refuses to grant or renew a licence, the applicant for such grant or renewal may appeal to the Resident, whose decision shall be final.

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

18. Obligation to produce licences.—(1) Any person who—

(a) holds a licence granted or renewed under these rules, or

(b) is acting under colour of such licence,

shall forthwith produce such licence upon the demand of any Magistrate or of any Police officer of a rank not below that of officer in charge of a police-station.

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

19. Production of arms.—The authority by whom any licence has been granted under rule 10, or rule 12, may, for the purpose of satisfying himself that any arms covered by such licence are still in the possession of the licensee, at any time while the licence is

in force, by order in writing, require the licensee to produce the arms at such time and place and for the inspection of such person as may be specified in the order.

Fees.

20. Fees payable for licences.—(1) Every licence granted or renewed under these rules shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, be chargeable with the fee (if any) indicated in the Form in which it is granted or renewed under these rules.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, grant exemption from, or reduction of, the fee payable in respect of any licence.

(3) No fee shall be chargeable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in form VIII to any member of any of the classes of persons specified in the first column of Schedule VII to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, for possession of and going armed with the arms and ammunition specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof.

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

(a) where the original licence was granted without the payment of any fee, free of all fees, or

(b) in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee or of the fee with which the original licence was chargeable, whichever is less.

22. Collection and refund of fees.—(1) All fees payable under rule 20 or rule 21 shall be paid by means of non-judicial stamps or in cash at the option of the applicant.

(2) Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these rules, has been realised, and the application for the grant or renewal of a licence or duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

Savings.

23. Savings.—All *[exemptions, exclusions or withdrawals made, all] licences or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed, levied, remitted or reduced, before the passing of these rules *[and all powers conferred by or under the Bangalore Arms Rules, 1921, or any notification hereby superseded, and in force at the commencement of this notification] shall, so far as they are consistent herewith be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, renewed, imposed, levied, remitted, or reduced, hereunder.

*[The portion within brackets relate only to Bangalore.]

SCHEDULE I.—(See rule 3)—PERSONS EXEMPTED.

The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the sub-joined table are, subject to the provisions of provisos (b) and (c) to rule 3. exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
1. All persons and classes of persons who in British India are exempted from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	In respect of such arms and ammunition as are specified in this behalf in respect of such person, or class of persons in Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person, herein exempted, shall be of such description only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as the Governor General in Council, or the Resident, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	These contained in sections 13 to 15.
2. All persons or classes of persons who in the area to which these rules apply occupy positions similar to those held by persons described in entry 1 above and are designated by the Resident.	All, except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of '303 or '450 bore and pistols and revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore (and ammunition which can be fired from the same) not lawfully imported	The exemption shall be subject to such orders as the Resident may make regarding— (a) the persons to be included in this category, (b) the number of retainers and the quantity and description of arms and ammunition to be permitted in each case; and *[(c) The purposes for which such arms are carried,] (d) the area within which the exemption is to be allowed.	Ditto.
3. (a) Such members of the family of His Highness the Maharaja { of Mysore { Gaekwar and such Arsus, nobles and officials as may be designated by the Resident, and (b) the retainers of such persons referred to in sub-head (a) on the latter entering, passing through, or residing in the { C. and M. S. of Bangalore, Baroda Cantonment	into the { C. and M. S. of Bangalore, Baroda Cantonment	†The exemption shall be subject to such conditions, if any, as may be prescribed by the Resident.	
to such numbers as may be agreed to by the Resident under his special or general orders.	(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.		

*[(c) Applicable only to Bangalore.]

†This proviso applies to item 3(b) of column 1.

in force, by order in writing, require the licensee to produce the arms at such time and place and for the inspection of such person as may be specified in the order.

Fees.

20. Fees payable for licences.—(1) Every licence granted or renewed under these rules shall, save as herein otherwise expressly provided, be chargeable with the fee (if any) indicated in the Form in which it is granted or renewed under these rules.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, grant exemption from, or reduction of, the fee payable in respect of any licence.

(3) No fee shall be chargeable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in form VIII to any member of any of the classes of persons specified in the first column of Schedule VII to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, for possession of and going armed with the arms and ammunition specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof.

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

(a) where the original licence was granted without the payment of any fee, free of all fees, or

(b) in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee or of the fee with which the original licence was chargeable, whichever is less.

22. Collection and refund of fees.—(1) All fees payable under rule 20 or rule 21 shall be paid by means of non-judicial stamps or in cash at the option of the applicant.

(2) Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these rules, has been realised, and the application for the grant or renewal of a licence or duplicate is refused, the value of the fee shall be refunded upon application for the same being made within two months from the date of such refusal.

Savings.

23. Savings.—All *[exemptions, exclusions or withdrawals made, all] licences or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed, levied, remitted or reduced, before the passing of these rules *[and all powers conferred by or under the Bangalore Arms Rules, 1921, or any notification hereby superseded, and in force at the commencement of this notification] shall, so far as they are consistent herewith be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, renewed, imposed, levied, remitted, or reduced, hereunder.

*[The portion within brackets relate only to Bangalore.]

SCHEDULE I.—(See rule 3)—PERSONS EXEMPTED.

The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the sub-joined table are, subject to the provisions of provisos (b) and (c) to rule 3, exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
1. All persons and classes of persons who in British India are exempted from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	In respect of such arms and ammunition as are specified in this behalf in respect of such person, or class of persons in Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person, herein exempted, shall be of such description only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as the Governor General in Council, or the Resident, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess	These contained in sections 13 to 15.
2. All persons or classes of persons who in the area to which these rules apply occupy positions similar to those held by persons described in entry 1 above and are designated by the Resident.	All, except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of 303 or 450 bore and pistols and revolvers of 441, 455 or any intermediate bore (and ammunition which can be fired from the same) not lawfully imported	The exemption shall be subject to such orders as the Resident may make regarding— (a) the persons to be included in this category, (b) the number of retainers and the quantity and description of arms and ammunition to be permitted in each case; and *[(c) The purposes for which such arms are carried,] (d) the area within which the exemption is to be allowed.	Ditto.
3. (a) Such members of the family of His Highness the Maharaja { of Mysore { Gaekwar and such Arsus, nobles and officials as may be designated by the Resident, and (b) the retainers of such persons referred to in sub-head (a) on the latter entering, passing through, or residing in { C and M. S. of { Bangalore, the { Baroda Cantonment to such numbers as may be agreed to by the Resident under his special or general orders.	into the { C. and { M. S. of { Bang- { lore, { Baroda { Cantonment (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.	†The exemption shall be subject to such conditions, if any, as may be prescribed by the Resident.	

*[(c) Applicable only to Bangalore.]

†This proviso applies to item 3(b) of column 1.

SCHEDULE II.—(See Rule 3.)

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

The arms, ammunition and military stores described in the first column are excluded from the operation of such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the second column.

THE TABLE.

Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>1. All arms except—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) cannon, (b) fire-arms, (c) air guns (d) articles designed for torpedo service, (e) war-rockets, (f) machinery for the manufacture of arms, and (g) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms: <p>Provided that the exceptions in respect of cannon and firearms and air guns shall not apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to cannon and firearms which are obsolete and unserviceable and of purely antiquarian value or which are in possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display; or (b) to toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs. and having— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a calibre of less than one inch, (b) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, (c) the interior of the bore unrifled. (c) to air guns which satisfy the following test namely, that projectiles discharged from such guns do not perforate a target 12 inches square formed by five straw-boards of foolscap size, each board being 3-64ths of an inch thick and closely held together in a frame. <p><i>Explanation.</i>—In making and estimating the test the following conditions shall be observed, namely :—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the gun [or pistol] shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target; (2) the test shall be repeated twenty times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun, [or pistol] and (3) perforation shall be deemed to be effected in a case where the projectile is a dart, if the point of the dart pierces the back of the target, and in any other case if the projectile passes completely through the back of the target. <p>2. Sights for rifles imported for the use of, or for sale to, the persons enumerated in entry (8) of Schedule I, or non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces on a written permit from the officer commanding the regiment to which they belong.</p> <p>3. Explosives made in small quantities for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">and</p> <p>the following classes of explosives when intended <i>bona fide</i> for private blasting purposes :—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding 30 pounds; (2) cartridges made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than 30 pounds of gunpowder; (3) percussion caps, (4) safety fuses. 	<p>All; provided that the Resident may by notification in the local official gazette, retain all or any of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Act in respect of any arms in the case of any class of persons or of any specified area.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>Those contained in sections 5 and 14.</p> <p>Those contained in section 14.</p>

* The words "or pistol" apply in the case of Baroda.

Arms, ammunition or military stores	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>{ 4. All arms, ammunition and military <u>brought into</u> the</p> <p>{ 5. <u>taken out of</u> the</p> <p>{ C. and M. S. of Bangalore from the areas of the Mysore</p> <p>{ Baroda Cantonment from the areas of the Baroda</p> <p>State directly administered by H H the { Maharaja</p> <p>State { Maharaja Gaekwar,</p> <p>except (in the case of import) through the medium of the</p> <p>Post Office, provided the person { importing such arms,</p> <p>{ taking out</p> <p>ammunition or military stores is lawfully entitled to</p> <p>possession</p>	Those contained in section 6
6 Gun-wads and wire-cartridges	Ditto
7 Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) up to any quantity	All
8, Leaden bullets and bird shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the Resident may fix	All
9. Saltpetre	All
10 Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Resident may fix	All

SCHEDULE III [Rule 7]—FORMS OF LICENCES

- Form I, [Rule 7 (1) (a)], corresponds to Form IX, appended to
Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 168 *ante*
- Form II, [Rule 7 (1) (b)], corresponds to Form X, appended to
Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 170 *ante*
- Form III, [Rule 7 (2) (a)], corresponds to Form XI, appended to
Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 171 *ante*
- Form IV, [Rule 7 (2) (b)], corresponds to Form XII, appended to
Indian Arms Rules, 1924 page 173 *ante*.
- Form V, [Rule 8], corresponds to Form XIII, appended to
Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 174 *ante*,
- Form VI, [Rule 10], corresponds to Form XIV, appended to
Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 175 *ante*.
- Form VII, [Rule 11], corresponds to Form XV, appended to
Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 176 *ante*.
- Form VIII, [Rule 12], corresponds to Form XVI, appended to
Indians Arms Rules, 1924, page 177 *ante*.

BENGAL RULES AND ORDERS.

1. Import and export of arms.—*Vide* Note (1) to section 6 of the Act, page 48.
- 1 A. Importation of arms of military patterns.—*Vide* Notes to Rule 7, page 89.
- 1 B. Re-importation of arms of military patterns.—*Vide* Notes (10) to (12) to rule 8, on page 91.

2. Import and transport by dealers.—*Vide* Note (3) to rule 24 page 100.

3. The following rules have been framed by Government to cover the case of individuals importing arms into India through the Port of Calcutta, as personal luggage :—

(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 sale section, detain firearms ostensibly possessed under proper authority.—(3) He will give in the former case a receipt to the owner describing the particulars of the weapon; in the latter case he will report the facts to Government for orders under section 6 of the Act.—(4) The owner in the former case will apply for a possession licence filing his receipt with the application to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, or Magistrate of the 24 Parganas or Howrah, if he is going to reside in those districts. If he is going to reside elsewhere he will apply to the Commissioner of Police for a journey licence 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 licence, if it is granted, the owner will present it at the Customs Office and take possession of his weapon.—(7) In cases where the owner cannot spare the time to get a journey licence from the Commissioner of Police, he will, after reaching his destination, apply to the local District Magistrate for a possession licence for the weapon, filing his Customs receipt. On receipt of the licence he will forward it to a licensed dealer or a recognised shipping agent in Calcutta with an order authorising the dealer or the shipping agent 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 the shipping agent on production of the owner's licence and the letter of authority. [Similar rules *mutatis mutandis* have been framed for the import of arms as personal luggage through the Port of Chittagong.]

4. Journey licences for passengers arms.—*Vide* Note (1) to rule 34 on page 112.

5. Import licences under Explosives Act required for ammunition.—*Vide* Note (4) to section 6 of the Act, on page 48.

6. Foreign Inward Mail containing arms and ammunition.—*Vide* Note (3) to section 6 of the Act, page 48.

7. Articles in transit to foreign territories through Indian Post Office.—*Vide* Note (3) to section 6 of the Act, page 48.

8. Licences for export to Cantonments and Railway lands in Native States.—*Vide* Note (2) to Rule 7, page 90.

9. The authorities in Bengal empowered to grant licences for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to Indian States are the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the Political Officer in Hill Tippera, for the places and subject to the conditions prescribed in Schedule VI of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924. The export of arms ammunition or military stores to a State in India no longer requires the previous sanction of the Political Officer for such State, where the consignee is—(i) a Ruling Prince or Chief, (ii) a gazetted officer in civil employ or an officer holding His Majesty's Commission, (iii) a member of the family of the Ruling Prince or Chief or a noble or an official of a State in India who has been designated in this behalf by the Local Government or Political Officer concerned, (iv) a person included in any of the categories in Schedule I and the consignment is intended for the personal use only of the consignee. (*Vide* proviso to rule 39 (1) (a) of the Indian Arms Rules on page 115.)

10. **Moyapur Warehouse.**—*Vide* Note to section 7 of the Act, page 49.

11. Under section 9 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the following rule is published for general information :—

The import and export manifests of all vessels engaged in the coasting trade or vessels trading with ports in the Persian Gulf shall, in future, be required to contain a list of all arms and ammunition carried by such vessels as a part of their equipment or armament and likewise of all arms and ammunition being the personal property of the master, the officers and the crew on board such vessels. This information must be furnished in the manifest for each port to which the vessel is bound. (Notification dated the 7th Sept. 1889.)

12. It is notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred under section 157 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878,—

The provisions of sections 55 and 63 of the Act are extended to coasting vessels owned and manned by natives of India and to vessels plying under general passes under section 164 of the Act so far as regards the specification by the master, in the import and export manifests of all arms, ammunition carried on such vessels as part of their equipment or armament, and likewise of all arms and ammunition on board being the personal property of the master, the officers, and the crew working on board such vessels (Bengal Notn., dated the 7th Sept. 1889.)

13. **Export to Indian States.**—*Vide* Note (2) to Rule 17, page 97

14. **Export of cannon.**—*Vide* Note (1) to Rule 17, page 97

15. **Issue of transport licence for definite consignments.**—*Vide* Note (5) to Rule 24, page 100.

16. **Import and transport**—*Vide* Note (5) to rule 24, page 101.

17-18 **Remission of fees for licences.**—*Vide* Notes to rule 46, page 121, *ante*.

19. With a view to prevent the leakage of firearms through officers and crew of vessels calling at the Port of Calcutta, the following **warning notice** has been prescribed. The notice should be printed in heavy type under the signature of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and distributed by him to shipping firms for circulation to officers and crew on the arrival of vessels and for posting up in conspicuous places on the ship. Copies should also be sent to Port Officer, Calcutta.

"Officers and crews of vessels calling at the Port of Calcutta are hereby warned that the sale of arms, ammunition or military stores to any person in India is, unless effected in conformity with the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, punishable with imprisonment or with fine, or with both.

To avoid the risk of incurring these penalties, owners of such articles should in all cases before transferring them to any person in India apply for information to the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta or to Magistrates at other ports of call."

A similar notice with the requisite notification should be issued over the signature of the District Magistrate of Chittagong and distributed to the agents of shipping firms in Chittagong and to the Port Officer. (Bengal No. 136-37 P—D., dated the 28th April 1916.)

20. **Application of Act to arms other than firearms.**—as Note (4) to (9) to Schedule II, page 147-148.

21. **Prohibitions affecting Bayonets.**—*Vide* Note (4) to (6) to Schedule II, page 147.

22. **Prohibitions affecting Air Pistols.**—*Vide* Notes (5) to (8) to Schedule II, pages 147.

23. **Prohibitions affecting Daggers.**—*Vide* Notes (4) to (8) to Schedule II, pages 147, *ante*.

24. **Prohibitions affecting Swords.**—*Vide* Notes (4) to (8) to Schedule II, pages 147-148.

24A. **Extension to Bengal of section 15 of the Act.**—*Vide* Note to section 15 of the Act, page 53.

25. **Lead and Bullets and Bird shot.**—*Vide* Note (11) to Schedule II, on page 148.

26. **Sulphur.**—*Vide* Note (12) to Schedule II, on page 148.

27. With regard to the prohibition of **going armed with daggers** the question has been raised whether **hunting knives** should be treated as **daggers**. This is a question of fact to be decided in each case, but the double edged type of hunting knife with cross guards should be treated as dagger, and the owner should take out a licence to go armed with it. *Vide* case of **Bishan Singh** referred to in Note (23) to section 4 of the Act, page 43.

28. **Payment of fees in cash.**—*Vide* Note to rule 48, page 121.

29. **Remission or Reduction of fees.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870) as amended by Part I of the First Schedule to the Devolution Act, 1920 (XXXVIII of 1920) the Governor in Council is pleased—

(1) to remit all fees payable under Schedule II of the said Act upon applications for the grant or renewal of licences or duplicates under the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, in respect of which a fee is payable under those Rules, and

(2) to reduce to one anna all fees, exceeding one anna, payable under the said Schedule upon other applications relating to licences or duplicates granted or renewed under the said Rules in all districts in the Presidency of Bengal. (Bengal Notn. No. 1711 Pl, dated the 17th June 1924.)

Note—The effect of this notification is that the Court Fee payable on appeals against the refusal of a licence under rule 43 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, is one anna.

30. **Fees for muzzle-loading pistols.**—*Vide* Note (4) to Rule 46, page 121

31. **Fees for licences for sulphur.**—*Vide* Note (3) to Rule 46, page 121.

32. **Scale of arms for exempted persons.**—*Vide* Note (14) to Schedule I, page 132.

33. **Licence for excess weapons.**—*Vide* Note (15) to Schedule I, page 133.

33A. **Licence for ammunition of prohibited bores**—*Vide* Notes (5) and (6) to Rule 7, page 90, and Note (1) to Rule 28, page 104, *ante*.

34. **Certificates of exemption.**—*Vide* Note (16) to Schedule I page 133.

35. **Improper use of arms by exempted persons.**—*Vide* Note (7) to Rule 3 page 88.

36. **Registration of firearms by exempted persons.**—*Vide* Note (17) to Schedule I, page 133.

37. Should there be any difficulty or doubt as to the adequacy or accuracy of any description or should any exempted person be unable to fill in the **Enquiry Form** (referred to in the preceding rule—

Vide page 133) satisfactorily, an officer of suitable standing should be deputed, by previous arrangement with the person concerned, to fill in the form after inspection of the weapons. The form when received back from the exempted person should be grouped in **Guard File** according to entries in schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules. It is not necessary to maintain any regular registers as these guard files should suffice, while it will be an easy matter for the District Officer or the Commissioner of Police to forward the Form for any exempted individual to the officer in the district or town to which such person removes. To facilitate reference to the papers in the guard files an index should be prepared and kept up to date. (Bengal No 1561-67 P. J., dated 1st April, 1920.)

38-42. **Retainers.**—*Vide* Notes (14) (i)-(v) to Rule 33, on pages 110-111, *ante*.

43. The following **Notice** which is published by the Army Dept. in the Calcutta Gazette in January and July every year indicates the authorities to whom applications for the services

of ex-sepoys should be made and the particulars that should be furnished in the application :—

The services of ~~pensioned and discharged~~ **sepoys** of the Indian Army required for employment in civil capacities may be obtained on application to—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officer at the following stations :—Peshawar for Pathans ; Jhelum for Punjabi Muhammadans ; Jullunder for Sikhs and Dogras ; Agra for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Muhammadans ; Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Muhammadans ; Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus ; Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Muhammadans. (ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places above mentioned :—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment (2) Nature of, and place at which employment is offered. (3) Proposed pay and Period for which employment is offered. (4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not. (5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service. (6) Class of men required e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogra, etc.

Reference should be made to this notice from time to time as changes in the details are not always reproduced in correction slips to the [Bengal] Manual

44. Persons desiring to employ **ex-sepoys as armed retainers** and guards for the protection of their property may be advised by the District Magistrate to submit their applications through him. When such applications are received, the District Magistrate should forward them to the Military Officer concerned after he has satisfied himself that they are in order and that the complete information required in the notice has been furnished. It is not of course intended that Government should assume any responsibility for the pay of the **ex-sepoys** ; but, if District Magistrates think it advisable they may, before forwarding the application to the Military authorities, require the applicant to deposit a sum sufficient to cover the travelling expenses and the pay for a reasonable period of the men whom it is desired to employ. When such deposit has been made, the Military authorities should be informed. (Bengal No. 8926 P., dated the 9th Aug. 1915 and No. 6378—6404 P., dated the 28th April 1916.)

45. **Exemption of public servants.**—*Vide* Notes (3) and (4) to section 1 of the Act, page 40, *ante*.

46. The following **Government servants**, who are in the opinion of the Local Government required to possess arms for the adequate discharge of their duty should be allowed a licence for one smooth-bore gun, free of licence fees, provided there is no individual objection to the grant of an arm licence in the terms of item 7 of Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, *viz.*, (1) All subordinates from foresters upwards who are posted in the Dooars and Terai, *viz.*, the lower parts of Kurseong and Kalimpong Forest divisions and in the whole of the Jalpaiguri, Buxa and three Chittagong Divisions,—(2) all subordinate officers, from forest guards upwards, who are posted in the Sundarbans :—Provided that the Divisional Forest officer certifies that the applicant falls within these categories, and requires firearms for the purpose of self-protection in the course of his duties. (Bengal Notn. No. 1658 Pl., dated the 5th June 1924.)

46A. **Exemption from fee, etc.**—*Vide* Note (2) to Schedule VII, page 161.

47. **Exemptions, etc.**—*Vide* Note (2) to Schedule I, page 127.

48-50. **Arms comprising the equipment, etc.**—*Vide* Notes (4), (5) and (6) to section 1 of the Act, page 40 *ante*.

NOTE.—These orders [pages 39-40] apply to persons exempted under section 1 (b) of the Act. For the purposes of clauses (3) and (4) in Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the above (page 40) description of the equipment will apply to officers who retire after the 15th March, 1924. Such officers are therefore entitled to a free licence for two revolvers or two pistols or one revolver and one pistol which formed part of their equipment, provided that one of these weapons takes Government ammunition of 455 bore. Military officers who retired before the 15th March, 1924 are entitled to free licences for revolvers or automatic pistols which are proved to have formed part of their equipment when in the service irrespective of bore. For ex-officers of the Auxiliary Force, equipment has not been defined and licensing officers before issuing free licences need only satisfy themselves that the weapons for which exemption is claimed actually formed part of the officer's equipment. (India No. F-21-XXV-25 dated the 28th July, 1925).

51. In matters affecting the administration of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following functions should be performed by District Magistrates personally—

(1) the grant of licences for pistols and revolvers, (2) the grant, and cancellation of licence for all firearms, (3) the disposal of all cases in which a licensee fails to produce the weapons when he is called upon to do so after purchase or at other times (4) the making of recommendations in all applications for exemption, (5) the issue of licences to go armed on a journey, (6) the issue of licences to deal in firearms, (7) the institution of all prosecutions under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, (8) the fixing of the quantity of ammunition to be allowed to a licensee in the case of weapons for which Government have prescribed a maximum limit, (9) the disposal of confiscated arms, (10) the inspection of unserviceable weapons, (11) the grant of rewards in cases under the Arms Act, and (12) disposal of applications for the inclusion of retainers under licences in Forms XVI and XX.

A District Magistrate may, however, by a written order, delegate his duties numbered (5), (9), (10) and (11) to the Additional Magistrate where there is such an officer and entrust to a Joint, Assistant, or Deputy Magistrate the verification of the deposit of Firearms when a licence is cancelled or an exemption is withdrawn, (Bengal No. 826—30P., dated the 28th Feb. 1913, and No. 5073 P., dated the 25th Aug. 1911 and E. B. and A., No. 4097—4101 P., dated the 23rd Dec. 1911.)

52. The following qualifications may be taken as rendering an applicant suitable for the grant of a licence and previous enquiry should not, as a rule, be necessary when these qualifications are forth-coming :—

(i) Membership of any order established by the Crown, or the possession of a title conferred or recognised by the Government of India or of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal or a certificate of honour (ii) Membership, past or present, of the Indian or Provincial Legislatures or inclusion in the list of Provincial Darbaris. (iii) Payment of not less than Rs. 500 land revenue or Rs. 100 in roads and public works cesses. (iv) Any payment of income-tax. (v) Being a Government officer in receipt of a salary not less than Rs. 100 per month. (vi) Being a commissioned or gazetted officer of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces, Indian Marine Service or a commissioned Indian officer of the Imperial Service Troops in active service. (vii) Being a pensioned officer who before retirement was by virtue of his official position included in any of the classes described in (v) or (vi) above. Where the qualifications in respect of payment of land revenue, cess or income-tax are possessed by a Joint Family they should be taken to qualify the head of the family to the same extent as if he possessed them personally.

While the qualifications stated should ordinarily be taken as rendering an applicant suitable for the grant of a licence for a rifle or smooth-bore gun not of prohibited bore and previous enquiry should not as a rule be necessary when these qualifications are forth-coming, it lies within the discretion of the licensing authority

to direct such enquiry when he considers that he cannot properly exercise his responsibility under the Act without further information as to the applicant, (Bengal No. 553—560 Pl., dated the 13th February 1924).

53. **Licences in Bakarganj.**—*Vide* Note to section 18 of the Act, page 62 *ante*.

54. In the case of applicants for licences not falling within the classes specified in para 52 the Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police shall cause such enquiries as he considers necessary to be made as to the **character and status of the applicant and his fitness to receive a licence**, and should satisfy himself that the arms are reasonably required for the purposes stated in the application. Where considered desirable **enquiries may be made through other agencies** in addition to, or in substitution for, the police.

55. The **grant of permits for the purchase of arms and ammunition** before the issue of the **prescribed licence is forbidden** except when prescribed licence forms are exhausted and, it is necessary, to issue a provisional licence or permit. All that is necessary is to issue the licence with an endorsement that the weapon, when purchased, is to be produced within a certain time. Particulars of the weapon supplied should be entered by the dealer in the column provided for the purpose in Form XVI. (Bengal No. 4043-4048 Pl., dated the 21st Nov. 1921).

56. All applications for licences will be entered on receipt in the Magistrates' office in a "Register of application under the Arms Act" (Form No. 4.) The entries in the register will be **arranged by thanas**, all applications being entered in one volume, which should last for several years. When a preliminary enquiry is necessary the application, with a copy of the enquiry (Form No. 5), will be despatched direct to the officer entrusted with the enquiry. The Magistrate ordering the enquiry will invariably fix a returnable date, which in the case of applications forwarded to officers in charge of police-stations, and in the absence of special urgency, will ordinarily be one month ahead, so as to allow time for submission through the prescribed officers. The District Magistrate will pay particular attention to the punctual return of such applications. Blank spaces have been left against heading XII, [in Form 5], as it is not intended that the form should be regarded as precluding enquiry on other points, and the space allowed will enable additional information to be called for to meet local peculiarities. An enquiry, for instance, as to the number of guns already possessed in the village will not only be advantageous in itself but will bring the matter at regular intervals to the notice of the officer in charge of the police-station in which the village is situated. In the case of applications which are rejected the entry in column 7 of the register will be made in red ink for facility of reference, and before an enquiry report is submitted to the District Magistrate the register should be examined to see whether an application has been rejected within the last three years. Successful and unsuccessful applications should be kept in two separate guard files in chronological order. These are C class papers. In the event of a licence being granted on appeal to the Commissioner under rule 43 of the Indian Arms Rules the **fact** should be noted in column 8,

FORM 4. Register of applications, (Rule 56 above).

Serial No.	Date of petition.	Name and residence of applicant.	Purport of petition.	Preliminary order and date by which the report (if any) called for must be submitted.	Date of submission of report.	Final order and date.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

FORM 5. Form of Enquiry on an Application for a Licence (Rule 56 above).

- I. Name, age and address * of applicant.
- II. Character of weapon and licence applied for.
- III. Where does applicant usually reside?
- IV. Approximate income of applicant (or of family where he is a member of a joint family.) What sum, if any, does applicant pay as (1) income-tax, (2) chauki-dari-tax?
- V. (a) Is applicant the head of the household; if not who is?
(b) Do any members of his family living with or near him possess a licence?
- VI. Is applicant or any of his near relatives concerned in any land dispute?
- VII. Has applicant ever been concerned in any riot or other criminal case?
- VIII. What is applicant's character (by general repute or from your personal knowledge)?
- IX. Give other particulars regarding applicants antecedents.
- X. Are there any wild animals from the ravages of which it is necessary for the applicant to have a gun to protect his crops? State the number of men and cattle killed during the year by wild animals in the village or neighbourhood.
- XI. If the licence is desired for protection of valuable property kept at applicant's homestead, give a brief description of its situation and surroundings.
- XII. Miscellaneous,
(a)
(b)
(c)
- XIII. Recommendation of the enquiring officer
- XIV. Form of licence recommended
- XV. Area for which recommended
Signature of the enquiring officer.
Remarks of the Sub-divisional officer.
Remarks of the Superintendent of Police.
Orders of the District Magistrate.

NOTE.—Items III-XV are to be filled in and signed after a personal enquiry by the officer in charge of the police-station when this form is addressed to him, and this enquiry slip should be submitted through the sub-divisional Officer to the Superintendent of Police who will forward it to the District Magistrate but when enquiries are made by agencies other than the police the enquiry slip should be returned through Sub-divisional Officer to the District Magistrate.

57. Among the proper reasons for refusing a licence are—(1) Prevalence in the neighbourhood of riots and especially of riots in which firearms have been used and of serious land disputes likely to result in disorder. (2) Such misconduct of the applicant or his near relatives or dependents as causes reasonable apprehension that a gun may be misused. (3) Culpable negligence resulting in the loss of weapon.

There are no orders in force at present prescribing a maximum number of licences for any District. The practice of making it a

*NOTE.—See section 2 of Act XVI of 1908. Against this question it is to be stated whether the father of the applicant is alive or dead.

condition of the grant or renewal of a licence that the applicant shall subscribe to a work of public utility is expressly forbidden. An applicant who has a genuine need for a licence should not be refused a licence on the ground of his politics unless the District Magistrate has reason to apprehend that the gun may be misused. The policy adopted by Government is a liberal issue of licences for smooth-bore guns (i) for protection and for sport in Form XVI, (ii) for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle under Form XVIII, and (iii) for going armed for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle under Form XIX, subject to reasonable precautions against guns coming into the hands of persons who are likely to misuse them.

58. Licences for pistols and revolvers. *Vide* Note (4) to rule 33, page 108 *ante*.

58-A. Proviso (i) to rule 33 (1) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, prohibits the grant of a licence for weapons of certain bores unless they have been lawfully imported into British India. The import of these weapons and ammunition is prohibited in rule 7 of the same rules. They can therefore only be lawfully imported into British India with the sanction of the Government of India. No licensing officer is competent therefore either to grant a licence for the possession of such a weapon before its import or to license possession after its import, unless he is satisfied that the import of the weapon for which the licence is issued has been sanctioned by the Government of India. This applies to weapon required for personal use as much as to any other class of firearm; and the restriction is to be closely observed. In the event of such a weapon arriving at an Indian port it will be detained under section 6 of the Act, pending orders of the Government of India. (H. D. No. F.-21-XVII-25 Police dated the 9th September, 1925)

59-60. Renewal of licence in a district other than that in which it was granted see Note (7) to Rule 33 page 108, and Note (2) to Rule 42 page 118.

61. Application for licences may, outside the town of Calcutta, be received by any Stipendiary Magistrate for transmission to the District Magistrate. (Rules of 24th March 1879),

62. All India Licence.—*Vide* Note (8) under Rule 33, page 109.

63. Single Licence.—*Vide* Note (9) under Rule 33, on page 109.

64. Licence for cultivators and shikaris.—*Vide* Note (10) under Rule 33, page 109.

65. Ball and shot gun.—*Vide* Note (11) under Rule 33, page 109.

66-67. Automatic guns.—*Vide* Note (12) and (13) to Rule 33, page 109.

68. Failure to produce arms.—*Vide* Note (2) to Rule 45 page 119.

69-70. Air guns and air rifles.—*Vide* Notes (9) and (10) to Schedule II, on page 148.

71. It is undesirable to keep a large surplus stock of licence Forms. District Officers should prepare their indents carefully and restrict them to a very small margin over known requirements. Care must be taken to see that the licence forms do not fall into improper hands and all licence forms in stock should be kept under lock and key in charge of a responsible officer.

72. A register is to be kept in Form No. 6 in the offices of all District Magistrates. It should be written up police station by

police-station, with separate volumes for each. (Bengal No. 4296 P. D., dated the 22nd October, 1913)

FORM 6. Register of licences issued to persons residing in the police-station.

Serial number of licence.	Form of licence.	Description and weapon.	Number of gun	Name, father's name and residence of licensee.	Date of issue of licence.	DATES OF RENEWAL										REMARKS. (Date of cancellation should be entered in red ink in this column.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	

73. All weapons that do not bear a maker's or importer's name and number must be stamped on the metal with the district letter and the district number. The stamping will be done as follows :—

(1) Rifles, on the barrel and breech. (2) Guns other than rifles, on the barrel. (3) Revolvers, on the barrel and cylinder. (4) Pistols, including automatic pistols, on the barrel

Weapons bearing proper numbers on the metal need not be so marked unless their owners desire, but district Magistrates should comply with the wishes of any persons desiring weapon belonging to them to be marked for the purpose of identification.

The district letters are as follows :—

Bakarganj	...	...	...	...	B.
Bankura	...	...	...	...	B. A.
Birbhum	...	...	...	...	B. I.
Bogra	...	...	...	...	B. O.
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	b B. U.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	b C.
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	C. H.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	H. T.
Dacca	...	...	...	...	D.
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	D. G.
Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	D. N.
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	F.
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	H. G.
Howrah	...	...	...	...	H. H.
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	J.
Jessore	...	...	...	...	J.
Khulna	...	...	...	...	K.
Malda	...	...	...	...	M.
Midnapur	...	...	...	...	M. I.
Murshidabad	...	...	...	...	M. D.
Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	M. Y.
Nadia	...	...	...	...	N.
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	N.
Pabna	...	...	...	...	P.
Rajahahi	...	...	...	...	R.
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	R. G.
Tippera	...	...	...	...	T.
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	A.

Un-numbered and insufficiently marked fire-arms which may be found in the possession of exempted persons should be numbered in accordance with the instructions given above. E. B. and A., Jud. Dept., No. 83-87, dated the 29th Oct. 1908, Bengal No. 2262 P., dated the 21st March 1911, E. B. and A. No. 3753-57 P1., dated the 8th Nov. 1911, and No. 608-12 P1., dated the 26th Feb. 1912.)

74. **Particulars of ammunition** allowed should be endorsed by the licensing authority in the appropriate column of the licence against each weapon. The maximum amount of ammunition which may be possessed by the holders of licences in Forms XVI, XVIII and XIX of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, is as follows:

Description of arms for which ammunition is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of ammunition to be possessed at one time by holders of licences in Forms XVI, XVIII and XIX.	Maximum quantity of ammunition to be possessed during the year by holders of licences in Forms XVI, XVIII and XIX.
1	2	3
Smooth bore muzzle loading gun ...	No limit ...	No limit.
Smooth-bore breech-loading gun ...	No limit ...	No limit.
Rifle '22 bore ..	No limit ...	No limit.
Rifle of other bores ...	50 rounds ...	200 rounds.
Revolvers and pistols ...	50 " ...	100 "

This removal of the limit does not apply to licences in forms XVII and XX which are only for a specific quantity of ammunition of any kind as indicated in condition 2 of those licences.

The District Magistrate may at his discretion allow any **reasonable quantity in excess** of the limit prescribed to a person who can prove that he needs more ammunition.

75. In November of every year the officers-in-charge of police-stations should be called upon to report to the Superintendent of Police—(i) **whether any licensee is dead**, and (ii) **whether there is any objection to the renewal of any licence**. They should not comment on the suitability of each licensee on the list but state when definite objection is taken to the renewal of a licence, the grounds of this objection. The Superintendent of Police will forward the reports of the thana officers, together with his remarks, to the District Magistrate who will transmit them to the Sub-divisional Officer who is now empowered to renew licences in Form XVI under rule 42 (3), proviso (b), of the Indian Arms Rules. In the case of an adverse report on a licensee the District Magistrate should pass orders and the final decision will rest with him but in all other cases the Sub-divisional Officer is empowered to renew licences, without the orders of the District Magistrate on the list. The renewal of licences will be reported to the District Magistrate or other authority issuing the licence for the purpose of making the necessary entry on the counterfoil, when this is not in the Sub-divisional office. The licensees whose licences are not to be renewed should be served with a notice calling upon them under section 16 of the Act to deposit their arms and the licences at the nearest police-station or with a licensed dealer within fourteen days

from the receipt of the notice. Those whose licences are to be renewed should be called upon by a notice circulated through thana officers, or by postcards addressed to the licensees, as most convenient, to submit their applications for renewal before the 1st of January.

76. The **production of weapons before renewal of licence** is based on rule 45 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, empowering the authority by whom a licence was granted to require the licensee to produce the licence. The policy of requiring the production of all weapons as a matter of course before renewal of licence has, however, been relaxed and the following principles should ordinarily be observed. The production of **automatic pistols and revolvers** before the renewal of licence should be required unless the licensing authority has definite reasons for dispensing with their production. In the case of shot-guns and rifles not of prohibited bore in the hands of literate persons in urban areas the production of the weapon should not ordinarily be necessary, but the licensee should be required to file with his application for renewal a declaration that the weapon in question is in his possession and in good condition and that the number of the weapon has been inspected and found to tally with that of his licence. Intimation to licensees to apply for the renewal of their licences, whether in the form of postcard or a notice served through the thana should state in all cases whether the weapon is to be produced.

77. In the case of illiterate persons and the majority of licensees in rural areas **production of the weapon before the renewal** of the licence will still be necessary in order to verify that the arms are in good condition and the number correct. A date should be fixed by the District Officer on which the weapons from each area are to be produced for inspection. This work will be done in the Sadar Sub-division by a Joint, Assistant or Deputy Magistrate and in other Sub-divisions by the Sub-divisional Officer. So far as possible it should be done on tour, officers fixing convenient centres such as police stations for the production of weapon and renewal of licences, instead of summoning licensees to the district or Sub-divisional head-quarters. The Officer deputed to carry out this work will be supplied, before the date fixed, with the orders of the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Officer regarding the licences to be renewed and will, if the weapons pass the inspection, return them with the least possible delay to the licensees together with the licences renewed under the signature of the renewing officer.

78. In cases in which the **production of the firearms** is not considered necessary the licence may be renewed on an application received through the post enclosing the licence with the necessary certificate that the weapon is in good condition and that the number tallies with that in the licence. In such cases fees may be remitted in the form of non-judicial stamps or by money-orders or be deposited in the nearest treasury, the treasury *chalan* being enclosed with the application in token of payment of fees. Postage stamps should not be accepted in payment of fees for renewal of licences.

79. Licensees who are required to **produce their weapons** before renewal of their licence should ordinarily do so personally but they may be allowed to do so by duly authorized agent at the discretion of the officer granting the licence. (Bengal No. 3671-P., dated the 17th April 1913.)

80. **Before a licence is renewed**, special attention should be directed to the endorsements thereon (if any) of **purchases of new weapons or of ammunition** made during the year. Should any of the entries appear to be suspicious, or any of the purchases of ammunition exceed the limit endorsed on the licence in cases in which a limit is prescribed, the officer renewing the licence should cause such enquiries to be made as may appear to be necessary. (Bengal No. 602 P., dated the 29th Jan. 1913.)

81. If due forethought is exercised and **punctuality** observed in making the arrangements it should be possible to carry out the **inspection of arms** and to return the renewed licences on the day on which production is ordered for each thana; the desirability of accomplishing this and so avoiding all unnecessary delay should be steadily kept in view. When a weapon does not pass the inspection and the renewal of the licence is refused, the owner should be instructed to deposit it forthwith at the nearest police-station or with a licensed dealer under section 16 of the Indian Arms Act.

82. In order to ensure that licences are annually renewed, it should be made the duty of some clerk in the Magistrate's office to **report** immediately after the 1st January of each year, **what licences have not been presented for renewal**. Applications received within thirty days after the expiry of the licence should ordinarily be renewed at the renewal fees prescribed. In the case of licences not renewed within this period it will be open to the District Magistrate in lieu of prosecution to levy the full initial fee payable on the licence. In serious cases steps should be taken to institute prosecutions against those who have failed to renew their licences. It is desirable to prosecute for neglect to apply for a renewal, not with rigour, but firmly, in order that it may be clearly understood that the provisions of the law will be enforced.

83(1) *Vide* Note (7) under section 6 of the Act, on page 49

83(2) " " (6) " " 25 " " 78

83(3) " " (3) " " 30 " " 82

84. The power vested in sub-inspectors of Police (in Bengal Govt., Notn. No. 10673-P., of the 12th November 1914 (*vide* Notes to sections 6, 25 and 30 referred to above) to **search for and detain arms and ammunition is an important one**. Its exercise should be limited to approved and trustworthy sub inspectors and to senior sub-inspectors in charge of police-stations. (Bengal No. 10674-80 P., dated the 23rd November, 1914).

85. In pursuance of section 5, clause (b) of the Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specify offences under the laws mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed, being offences punishable under the said laws with imprisonment, as offences for the abetment or commission of or attempt to commit which **juvenile offenders may be punished with whipping** in accordance with the provisions of the said section.

The Schedule.

11. The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), sections 19, 20, 22 and 23. (Extract from India Notn. No. 350, dated the 8th March 1910).

86-88. **Rewards.**—*Vide* Note (2) to section 28 of the Act, page 79-80.

89. **Rules under section 16** of the Act, reproduced on page, 57.

90. **Arms deposited with dealers** fall under two classes, viz. (1) arms deposited for safe custody, and (2) arms deposited under section 16 of the Arms Act. Arms deposited with the dealers for safe-keeping should be entered in the register in Form 13 prescribed in rule 89 [page 57]. Arms entered in this register do not become automatically liable to forfeiture after a certain period. Dealers should see that arms are covered by a licence or exemption before being received by them for safe custody. Otherwise the arms are held to be deposited under section 16 and are liable to forfeiture if not disposed of within the prescribed period.

FORM 13. Register of firearms and ammunition deposited for safe custody prescribed under condition 3 of Licence Form XIII *Vide* (Rules 89 and 90).

Date of deposit.	Name of owner.	Address including village, police station and district).	If exempted how.	Number, date, duration and form of licence and authority by whom granted.	Number and description of arms and ammunition	How disposed of
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91. **Action to be taken when arms are stolen.**—*Vide* Note (6) to Rule 3, page 88,

92. **Directly a licence to possess arms, is cancelled** whether under section 16 of the Act or by its renewal being refused an entry to that effect shall be made in the register of cancelled licences and shall be initialled by Magistrate in charge of arms licences. The register shall be in Form No. 7 [below]. Entries in the register of cancelled licence, should be made thana by thana, in chronological order with an alphabetical index. These entries should be carefully examined at the time of granting licences under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, so as to prevent a person whose licence has been cancelled from obtaining a fresh licence through suppressing the fact of the cancellation of his former licence.

FORM 7.—Register of cancelled licences under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, [Rule 92].

Serial No.	Name of licensee with father's name.	Address (quote also number of panchayati or Local Board Union).	Description and district number of weapon and form and number of licences.	Date of cancellation and Magistrate's initials.	Reasons for cancellation (briefly) with reference to records of police or criminal case (if any).	Date of receipt in Malkhana and number in Malkhana Register.	Magistrate's initial.	Final order of disposal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

93. After an entry in the register of cancelled licences has been made, an order shall issue by registered post to the licensee directing him to deposit the arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence at the nearest police-station or with a licensed-dealer, as provided by section 16 of the Arms Act within 14 days of the receipt of the order and warning him that if he fails to do so, he will be liable to prosecution under the Act. He should further be informed that if he deposits them with a licensed-dealer he is required by the rules made under section 16 of the Act to report the fact to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and also, if he is not a resident of Calcutta, to the Magistrate of the district in which he resides. A copy of the order will be issued to the officer in charge of the police-station for his guidance. The order should contain full particulars of the arms, ammunition or military stores to be deposited.

94. The following procedure should be observed in the case of arms, ammunition or military stores deposited by the owner at a police station :—

(i) All such arms, ammunition or military stores shall at once be entered in a register to be kept for the purpose, in Form No 11. If the licence is also deposited the fact shall be noted in this register. Licences will not be deposited in all cases as they may be cancelled in the Magistrate's office when the petition for renewal is rejected. If this is the case they will be filed in that office and will not be sent to the police station. If, however, a licence which has been cancelled or has ceased to be valid is still in the possession of the licensee he will be specially ordered to surrender it with the arms, ammunition or military stores, if he deposits these at the police-station, or to send it to the Magistrate's office for cancellation if he deposits them with a licensed dealer. (ii) Within 14 days from the date of deposit at the police-station the officer in charge will forward the arms, ammunition or military stores, together with the licence if it has been deposited, to the Court, after filling up the duplicate and triplicate copies of Form 11. (iii) On receipt of the weapon in the Court, the Court sub-inspector will endorse the duplicate copy of Form 11, and return it to the police-station to be filed. He will then make the necessary entries in the Arms Register of the Malkhana, in Form 10. He will then make over the triplicate copy of Form 11 to the clerk in charge of licences (with the licence, if received) after endorsing on it the date of deposit in the Malkhana and the number in the Malkhana Register in Form 10. (iv) The clerk will enter the date of deposit and the number in Malkhana Register in the register of cancelled licences and will file the triplicate copy of Form 11.

FORM 10. Form of the Arms Register of the Malkhana. [Rule 94 and 103].

Date of receipt.	Serial number.	Class of weapon.	Licence number and year.	Number of weapon.	Thana.	Owner.	From whom received.	Initials of Sub-Inspector	Date of receipt of Information by Arms Act clerk.	Initials of Arms Act clerk.	Date of despatch to Arsenal.	Initials of despatching officer.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

FORM 11. [Rules 94, 95, 96 and 102].

ORIGINAL.

Serial Number.	Name of depositor.	Address.	Number of licence, if any, (note per whether licence is also deposited)	Full description of the weapon deposited, (number and maker's name, class of weapon, etc.)	Value	Cause of deposit.	Date of receipt at police station	Signature of the depositor or his agent.	Date of despatch to Court	Remarks (manner of deposit) with initials of the officer in charge of the police station.	DUPLICATE COPY AND TRIPPLICATE COPY. (11 COLUMNS AS IN ORIGINAL).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

95. In the case of **arms, ammunition or military stores deposited at the police station by a licensed dealer** under rule 3 of the rules reproduced in paragraph 89 (*vide* page 57), the sub-inspector shall enter them in the Register in Form 11 (under rule 94). In filling up column 4 he should enter the name of the licensee, and the designation of the issuing authority, as well as the number of the licence. He will then follow the procedure described in paragraph 94. The court sub-inspector and the clerk in charge of licences will also follow the procedure described in that paragraph. If the arms, ammunition or military stores belonged to a person resident in another district, intimation of their deposit shall be sent to the Magistrate of that district.

96. If a licence, which has been cancelled, is subsequently renewed, the Magistrate will, when the arms, ammunition or military stores are in deposit in the Malkhana, issue to the Court sub-inspector an order over his own signature to make over the weapon covered by it and will also send him the necessary licence and the triplicate copy of Form 11 received from the police-station. He will also inform the licensee that the licence has been renewed. The Court sub-inspector will then despatch the weapon with the licence and the triplicate copy to the officer in charge of the police-station in which the licensee lives and make the necessary entry in the Malkhana Register. The sub-inspector will acknowledge receipt of the weapon, the licence and triplicate copy of Form 11 and will enter the particulars of the weapon in the prescribed Register and will send for the licensee to take delivery of the licence and the weapon. The licensee on taking delivery will sign the Register and the sub-inspector will return the triplicate copy to the Magistrate with an endorsement signed and dated to the effect that the weapon has been duly delivered. If the arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited with a licensed dealer, the licensee will be informed that his licence has been renewed and should then take delivery of it from the Magistrate's office. The dealer will be at liberty to return the arms, ammunition or military stores on production of the licence.

97. Disposal of confiscated or forfeited weapons. *Vide* note (3) to section 24 of the Act on page 74.

98. **Arms and ammunition confiscated, uncleared or otherwise unclaimed** under the Sea Customs Act should be sold by the Collector of Customs by auction to licensed vendors or to persons who by licence or exemption are entitled to possess such weapons, the police being informed of the names and addresses of the purchasers in order to enable them to verify the sales. This does not include arms of prohibited bores like '303 and '450 which will be disposed of by the Ordnance Department, as in paragraph 97, on page 74. (Bengal No. 2696-2697 S. R., dated the 29th Oct. 1921, and No. 3734 Pl. dated the 11th Nov. 1921).

99. Whenever guns or other arms in respect of which licences have to be taken by purchasers under the Indian Arms Act, 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. [Rule 107, Chapter I of High Court's General Rules and Circular Orders (Civil)].

100. **All unclaimed arms and ammunition found in railway trains** or in the premises of a railway should be forwarded by the officers of the railways concerned within a week, if possible, to the officers noted below :—

Railways.

Officers.

East Indian Railway	/	District Magistrate, Howrah
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	)	Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Eastern Bengal Railway)	
Assam Bengal Railway	)	The nearest Magistrate
Bengal-Duars Railway)	
Howrah-Amta Railway	)	District Magistrate, Howrah
Howrah-Seakhalla Railway)	
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway		Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling
Barasat Basirhat Railway		Sub divisional Officer, Barasat.
Tarakeswar-Mogra Railway		District Magistrate, Hooghly.
Kalighat-Falta Railway		Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Jessore-Jhenida Railway		District Magistrate, Jessore.
Bankura-Damodar Railway		" " Bankura.
Burdwan-Katwa Railway		" " Burdwan.

The District Magistrates and Sub-divisional officers specified above should send the articles to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. The Commissioner of Police should arrange for their **sale under proper safeguards to duly authorized persons only**, and should remit the proceeds to the Railway authorities concerned. (Bengal No. 2451-P.—D., dated the 21st Sep. 1911, and No. 6797 P., dated the 13th Dec. 1911, India No. 2106 R. T., dated the 3rd Dec. 1908, and No. 1995, dated the 6th July 1911 and Bengal Nos. 9336-8 and 9341 P., dated the 15th Oct. 1914).

101. District Magistrates are required to **furnish lists of licences** yearly to officers in charge of police-stations. Additions and alterations to these lists should be supplied quarterly to officers in charge of police-stations. (Bengal No. 2941 Pl. dated the 8th Aug. 1921.)

102. Every sub-Inspector on assuming charge of a police-station shall **personally compare the arms in deposit at the police-station** with their descriptions in the Register in Form No. 10

(under rule 94, page 243,) and enter a certificate to this effect in the register in his own hand, signed and dated.

103. Every sub-inspector on assuming charge of a court office shall personally compare the arms in stock in the Malkhana with their descriptions in the Arms Register of the Malkhana in Form 10 (under rule 94, on page 243) and enter a certificate to this effect in the Register in his own hand, signed and dated.

104. The Magistrate in charge of licences shall examine the register of cancelled licences once a month, and in any case in which delay has occurred he shall call on the thana officer for a report, and if on receipt of the report it appears to him that the fault lies with the licensee, he should submit the case to the District Magistrate for orders as to whether a prosecution should be instituted or not.

105. The Magistrate in charge of licences shall inspect the Court Malkhana twice a year and should compare the arms in stock with the Malkhana Register and with the register of cancelled licences.

106. Vendors of ammunition should be required to take out licences under the Explosives Act in addition to the licences they may be required to take under the Arms Act as vendors of firearms. It will be the duty of the District Officer or Commissioner of Police, to satisfy himself that the receptacle or building provided for the storage of gunpowder is secured against all reasonable probability of theft and he should, at the same time, insist by executive order that proper precautions are taken for the safe custody of any firearms kept for sale. In the event of any person failing to comply with the District Officer's demands, he should be warned that the penalty for this neglect will be the refusal of a renewal of the licence, and this penalty should be rigorously enforced. In extreme cases where immediate action is called to preserve the public peace, it is open to the Magistrate to cancel the licence under section 18 (a) of the Indian Arms Act. Licence for the sale of firearms and ammunition should ordinarily only be issued for shops situated at district and sub-divisional head-quarters. (E. B. and A. No. 3903-07 G., dated the 14th June 1910.) (Cf. U. P. Rules 33 and 38.)

107. Shop-keepers are not required to take out licences in respect of saltpetre or to keep accounts of saltpetre possessed and sold by them, except in the districts on the external land frontier of British India, viz., Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. Except for such districts the figures for the sale of saltpetre need not be shown in column 22 of the statement under paragraph 2 "sale and verification" of the annual report on the working of the Arms Act. In the districts on the external land frontier, saltpetre is not exempt from the provisions of the Act, except within the limits laid down in item 7 of Schedule II to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

108. Licensed vendors should protect themselves by making reference to the District Officers in all cases in which there is any room for doubt as to the right of a would-be purchaser to possess the arms he is purchasing. By delivering arms, ammunition and military stores to any person, without previously ascertaining that he is legally authorised to possess the same, they render themselves

liable to imprisonment which may extend to six months or to fine or to both. District Magistrates should reply without delay to any reference made by licensed vendors with regard to the right of any intending purchaser to possess the arms he is purchasing. District Magistrates should not treat such reference as matter of mere routine, but satisfy themselves carefully that the persons in question are actually entitled to purchase the arms and ammunition in contemplation. (Bengal No. 4803 P., dated the 10th August 1911.)

109. If in any licence issued in Forms XVI, XVIII or XIX the quantity of ammunition covered by the licence has not been noted an **arms-vendor should refuse to supply any ammunition** to the licensee and should return the licence to be properly filled in.

110. **Purchases of ammunition** excepting that for **shot guns and rifles of '22 bore** by persons holding licences in Forms XVI, XVIII and XIX have to be entered on the licence by the seller. Orders therefore cannot be complied with till the licence has been received by the latter which involves delay and causes inconvenience to licensed dealers and their customers. This can be obviated if the person holding the licence deposits it with the dealer who can then enter purchases on the licence, and comply at once with urgent orders. The dealer must furnish the licence-holder with a receipt for the same which can be produced at once if the licence is called for by any person authorized to do so under Rule 44 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, and the licence itself can be called for and obtained from the dealer when necessary.

111. **Registers in Forms 14, 15 and 16** have been prescribed for recording the **sale of arms and the sale of ammunition**. It is the duty of inspecting officers to see that the registers are actually maintained in the prescribed form. (Bengal No. 12161 P., dated the 21st December 1914.)

FORM 14. Sale Book—section 17 (c) of Act XI of 1878, (For Calcutta only), (Rule 111.)

FIRE-ARMS AND AMMUNITION—

- A—Muzzle-loading
- B—Breech-loading (rifled).
- C—Breech-loading (not rifled)
- D—Double-barrelled.
- E—Single-barrelled.

Date of sale.		Name of purchaser, and, if Indian, father's name.	Residence of purchaser. (NOTE.—If outside Calcutta, give name of village, police-station, district, province.)	Under license or exempt - if under license, number and date of license, and by whom granted	Specifying rifle, A or B, D or E.	Gun, A or C, D or E.	Revolvers A, B or C.	Pistol, A, B or C, D or E	Air-rifle and air-guns.	(1) Bore, (2) number, (3) maker's name of arms.	Sword	Sword-sticks.	Gunpowder.	Shot.	Bullets.	Perussion caps.	Rifle cartridges, B		Gun cartridges, C.		Pistols or revolver cartridges, B	Sulphur, saltpetre, lead, fuse or other materials	Result of verification
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Loaded	Cases	Loaded	Cases	19	20	21
																	Bore	Quantity	Bore	Quantity			

FORM 15. Sale Book of Arms—section 17 (c) of Act XI of 1878. (For places outside Calcutta) [Rule 111].

1	2	3	4	5			6
Date of sale.	Name and profession of purchaser, and if Indian, father's name.	Residence (including name of police-station and district).	Under licence or exempt: if under licence, number and date of licence and by whom granted.	ARMS SOLD (EACH KIND OF ARMS SHOULD BE SEPARATELY SHOWN).			Result of verification.
				Description with distinguishing marks, number and size of bore and maker's name.	Quantity.	Price.	

FORM 16. Sale Book of Ammunition—section 17 (c) of Act XI of 1878, (For places outside Calcutta.) [Rule 111]

1	2	3	4	5			6	7
Date of sale.	Name and profession of purchaser, and, if Indian, father's name.	Residence (including name of police-station and district.)	Under licence or exempt: if under licence, number and date of licence and by whom granted.	AMMUNITION SOLD.			SULPHUR, SALTPETRE, LEAD OR OTHER MILITARY STORES.	Result of verification.
				Description.	Quantity.	Price.	Description.	
							Quantity.	
							Value	

112. **Selected dealers** authorised under Rule 28 (3) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, to keep and sell **ammunition for rifles of '303 or of '450 bore and for pistols and revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore** are required to maintain a register in the Forms Nos. 18 and 19, [below.]

FORM 18. Stock of ammunition which can be fired from rifles of '303 or of '450 bore and from pistols and revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore. [Rule 112].

1	2		3	4	5		6
Description of ammunition.	YEAR.		Quantity in stock.	QUANTITY IMPORTED BY SEA.	LOCAL PURCHASE.		Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.
					QUANTITY.	FROM WHOM.	
	Month.	Date.		No. and date of the import licence and the designation of the authority granted.		Name and address.	

FORM 19. Sale of ammunition which can be fired from rifles of '303 or of '450 bore and from pistols and revolvers of '441, '445 or of any intermediate bore. [Rule 112]

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
Description of ammunition.	YEAR.		Name of purchaser.	Address	No. and date of licence, together with the name of authority granting.	Quantity sanctioned in licence.	Quantity purchased.	Balance remaining on the stock on each date.
	Month.	Date.						

113. Under sub-rule (4) of rule 28 of the Indian Arms Rule, 1924, every Magistrate and every Police Officer of and above the rank of sub-inspector in the Presidency of Bengal outside the town of Calcutta may, within the limits of his local authority, enter and inspect the premises of any licensed dealer in arms and ammunition and examine his stocks and accounts. In the town of Calcutta Magistrates and Police Officers not below the rank of inspector are so authorised. (Bengal Notification No 2801 P., dated the 16th March 1924.)

114. No rule is laid down prescribing a scale for the inspection of shops. It is left to the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police to issue instructions on the subject and to satisfy themselves that inspections are being made regularly. (Bengal No. 12161 P., dated the 21st Dec. 1914.)

115. All sales of arms should be verified. The verification of sales of ammunition is left to the discretion of the Commissioner of Police and the Superintendent of Police. The following sales, however, should always be verified: all sales of rifles, pistol and revolver cartridges, empty and loaded: sales of smooth bore cartridges exceeding 150 loaded and 500 empty: sales of gunpowder exceeding one seer: sales of percussion caps exceeding 500: sales of sulphur, leaden bullets and bird shot, exceeding the limit prescribed by Government, viz., bird-shot and leaden bullets 5 seers and sulphur 10 seers. (*Vide* Notes 11-12 to Schedule II, page 148, ante.) *

116. All dealers in arms and ammunition are required to send to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and to the Superintendent of Police elsewhere a monthly return of the stock and sale of arms and ammunition in Form 17. Such returns should be preserved in the Police office for a period of ten years. (Bengal No. 12161 P., dated the 21st Dec. 1914.)

117. **Dealers in arms and ammunition in Calcutta** are required to submit weekly a transcript from their sale-registers to the Commissioner of Police who will verify such of the sales as relate to Calcutta. Copies of entries relating to Bengal outside Calcutta, will be sent in Form 12 by the Commissioner of Police to the Superintendents of Police concerned, who will cause the sales to be verified in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 115. They will return the verification slips, after noting the result of their enquiries to the Commissioner of Police who will then fill up the last column of the transcript from the dealers' sale book. Copies of entries in the transcript relating to other provinces will be sent by the Commissioner of Police to the provinces concerned.

FORM 12. Sale Verification Slip, [Rules 117 and 119].

No.

Date.....

THE SUB-INSPECTOR TOWN.

From the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

To

The Superintendent of Police,—District.

The Supdt. of Police District.

Please verify the following sale :—

From dealer.. . . .

Date of sale.	Name of purchaser.	Full address (if mufussil, state village, police-station and district.)	Arms purchased (give description, including the bore, number and maker's name).	AMMUNITION PURCHASED.		VERIFICATION REPORT AND REMARKS. (If exempted how? If licensed, state number, date and by whom granted: If unverified, why?)
				Description	Quantity.	

118. Verification may be made in whatever manner the Commissioner of Police or the Superintendent of Police considers most suitable, but the work should invariably be entrusted to officers possessed of tact, discretion and courtesy. Superintendents of Police will bring all cases of **illicit transaction** and all excessive purchases of ammunition by exempted persons to the notice of the District Magistrate.

119. The same procedure will apply *mutatis mutandis* in the case of sales in districts. Superintendents of Police will verify sales relating to their own districts and will send verification slips in Form 12 to the Commissioner of Police in the case of sales to residents of Calcutta and to the Superintendents of Police in the case of sales to residents in Bengal outside Calcutta.

120. In the case of the **United Provinces and the Central Provinces**, the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta and the District Magistrate for Bengal outside Calcutta **should report purchases in Bengal** by residents of those Provinces of the arms and ammunition specified below direct to the District Magistrate of the district in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces in which the purchaser resides and to the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshangabad and the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatory States, Raipur, respectively, in the case of purchasers residing in the Mokrai State and the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States. In the United Provinces it is open to the District Magistrates to verify any sales; but verification is obligatory in the case of rifles and their ammunition,

pistols, revolvers and their ammunition; air-pistols, walking stick-rifles and sword-sticks. In the Central Provinces, the Chief Commissioner has decided that no verification is necessary in the case of muzzle-loading weapons and ordinary powder and shot for them; or of breech-loading smooth-bore shot guns and shot cartridges; or of spare parts such as stocks, trigger-guards, fore-ends, sights, nuts and bolts. Purchases by residents of **Bihar and Orissa** from dealers or manufacturers in Bengal should be reported to the Deputy Inspector-General, Crime and Railways, Bihar and Orissa, by the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta and the District Magistrates for Bengal outside Calcutta. The Government of Bihar and Orissa have decided to verify the sales of the following:—

(1) Rifles and their ammunition. (2) Pistols and revolvers and their ammunition. (3) Air-pistols, walking stick-rifles and sword-sticks. (4) Imported guns. (5) Twenty per cent of the sales of the country made smooth-bore guns of the breech-loading type (but verification slips should be sent to the Deputy Inspector-General, Crime and Railways, Bihar, in respect of all country-made breech-loading smooth-bore guns).

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the District Magistrate outside Calcutta should send direct to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or the District Magistrate of the district concerned, as the case may be, **verification slips in respect of the following arms and ammunition** sold by dealers in Bengal to residents of the Madras Presidency:—

Rifles.
Revolvers,
Pistols.

Air-pistols.
Walking stick-rifles.
Ammunition for all the above.

Sword-stick.

Verification slips in respect of firearms purchased by residents of the Civil and Military Station, **Bangalore**, should also be sent to the District Magistrate of that station. The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the Superintendents of Police outside Calcutta should report, by sending verification slips to the officer mentioned below, the purchase of arms or ammunition by persons residing in or who are permanent residents of the **North-West Frontier Province** from dealers or manufacturers in Bengal:—

(i) In the case of residents of British districts, viz., Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.	} To the Superintendent of Police concerned.
(ii) In the case of residents of the Indian States of Amb and Phulera.	
(iii) In the case of residents of the Indian States of Chitral and Dir.	

Purchases in Bengal by Residents of the Provinces other than those mentioned above will be verified by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the Superintendents of Police outside Calcutta by forwarding the slips to the Province concerned.

121. When residents of Bengal, purchase arms and ammunition of any description in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Madras Presidency, and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, it has been arranged that the district Magistrate of those Provinces and the station of Bangalore shall address the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, when the purchaser

is a resident in Calcutta and in the case of the purchaser living in Bengal, outside Calcutta, the Superintendent of Police of the district in which he resides.

122. The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, will maintain a register in Form 8 showing the importation of arms by dealers. Licensed dealers when importing arms should be required to submit their bills of entry in triplicate and the triplicates should be sent by the Collector of Customs in weekly bundles to the Commissioner of Police for such use as may be required for police purposes. A register in form 9 shewing the importation of arms by private individuals should be maintained province by province in the office of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta. The Collector of Customs should forward transcripts of this register weekly to the province concerned and those relating to Bengal to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who will verify the entries in the same manner as sales of arms. Transcripts of the register showing the import of arms by residents of Indian States should also be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for record and verification through the local authorities.

FORM 8. Register of import of fire-arms, [Rule 122].

Serial No.	Date of import.	Vessel by which imported.	Name and address of dealer.	Name and address of private individuals	Description of weapon	Bore.	Single or double barrel or number of chamber.	Number of weapon.	Maker's name.	Date of sale.	Name and address of purchaser.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

FORM 9. Register of the import of arms by private individuals, [Rule 122].

I. D. R. No. and date.	Vessel by which imported.	Name, address and profession of importer.	Description of weapon. A.—Rifle. B.—Gun C.—Revolver. D.—Pistol.	Bore of weapon.	Single or double barrel.	Number on weapon.	Maker's name.	Value.	Drawback.		Amount allowed.
									No.	Date.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

123. Under section 3 of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), and in supersession of the late E. B. and

A. Govt.'s Notn. No. 1361 P. L., dated the 28th April 1911, issued under the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the periods indicated in lists A and B [below] should be observed to be **close seasons for the birds and animals**, respectively, mentioned in those lists throughout the whole of the Presidency of Bengal. Bengal Notn. No. 8338 For., dated the 25th Aug. 1914, is hereby cancelled.

LIST A.—THE WHOLE YEAR.

<i>Birds.</i>		<i>Animals.</i>
Laughing thrushes	...	Female buffaloes.
Babblers	...	Rhinoceroses,
Whistling thrush	...	Female bison, and in Jalpaiguri district,
Nuthatches	...	male bison.
Drongos	...	Female deer of all kinds.
Creepers	...	Female antelopes.
Wrens	...	Male deer when hornless or in velvet.
Warblers	...	Female serow and gooral.
Shrikes	...	Gazelles,
Minivets	...	
Orioles	...	
Grackles	...	
Starlings	...	
Mynas	...	
Fly-catchers	...	
Chats	...	
Robins and red starts-	...	
thrushes.	...	
Blackbirds and ouzels	...	
Martins and swallows	...	
Wagtails	...	
Pipits	...	
Larks (except ortolans)	...	
Sunbirds	...	
Pittas	...	
Woodpeckers	...	
Bee eaters	...	
Hoopoes	...	
Swifts	...	
Cuckoos	...	
Owls	...	
Hen florican.	...	
Adjutant	...	

LIST B.—PART OF THE YEAR.

<i>Birds.</i>	<i>Animals.</i>
All wild ducks—1st May to 30th September.	Male bison - 1st May to 31st August.
Male florican—15th March to 30th Sept.	All stags with horns not in velvet—1st
Jungle fowl—15th March to 30th Sept.	May to 30th September.
Partridges—15th March to 30th September.	Male antelopes—1st May to 30th
Pheasants - 15th March to 30th Sept.	September.
All pigeons and pea-fowl—1st March to	Hares—1st May to 30th September.
30th September.	Male Serow and Gooral—1st April to
Oortolans—1st April to 31st August.	30th September.
Little egrets and cattle egrets—1st July	
to 31st August.	
King-fishers—1st January to 31st May.	

124. The following warnings have been issued by the Government of India to all sportsmen whether Europeans or others—

- (1) Not to trespass on standing crops without the consent of the owners.
- (2) Not to shoot peafowl or other birds and animals, regarded as sacred, in the vicinity of villages or habitations.
- (3) Not to shoot domestic animals, such as dogs and pigs.
- (4) Not to shoot in the immediate vicinity of villages, temples and mosques.

(India Resn. No. 1458-93, dated 27th September 1895, printed on page 187 *ante*)

125. There should be a **single annual report on the working of the Arms Act** in the form shewn below* :—

It should be prepared in the first instance by the District Magistrate in such manner as he directs and submitted to Government through Commissioners of Divisions. In respect of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police shall submit the annual report to Government in the Political Department direct. The report should be in respect of the calendar year and should be submitted by District Magistrates to their Divisional Commissioners on or before the 1st March. Commissioners in turn should submit to Government a consolidated report for their division on or before 30th April. The report of the Commissioner of Police should also reach the Secretariat by the 30th April. The Secretariat will give the Inspector-General of Police an opportunity of seeing the divisional reports for any remarks which he may have to make. The report should also contain a statement regarding Government guns distributed to panchayats and others. It is only in the disarmed district of Bakarganj that there has been any distribution of guns on a large scale. Accordingly such figures are required for that district only, and the Magistrate of Bakarganj should submit a statement on this subject, to be attached to the consolidated report submitted to Government. (Bengal No. 1122 P., dated the 26th January 1915, No. 11680 P., dated the 6th Sep. 1917).

The report should also contain (a) a brief note on the working of the rules under section 16 of the Arms Act, as published with Notification No. 1372 P. dated the 24th March, 1927, (*Vide* page 57 *ante*), and (b) a statement showing the total amount of fees realised during the year in respect of licences under the Act (Bengal No. 3750-55 Pl dated the 12th November, 1921)

IN THE DISTRICT OF _____
DIVISION OF _____
TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

PARAGRAPH 1.—MANUFACTURE.—

(1) State whether the arms and ammunition are locally manufactured. If so, give any information you can collect about the character and approximate numbers of the arms manufactured (guns, daggers, etc.), and the kind of ammunition and its quality and quantity.

(2) What is the state of the factory or other places in which manufacture is carried on?

PARAGRAPH 2.—SALE AND VERIFICATION.

Fill up the statement, (*Vide* Bengal Manual, page 186), showing the sale of arms, ammunition during the year 19—.

(2) Verification.—

What number of cases of sales of firearms were verified? Give the general results of verification, quoting any case of note, especially those in which facts of importance were brought to light during verification.

* Annual Report on the Working of the Arms Act for the Year 192—.

PARAGRAPH 3.—STOCK AND SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Fill up the statement (prescribed on p. 187, Bengal Arms Manual.)

PARAGRAPH 4.—EXEMPTED PERSONS AND LICENCES.

(a) Fill up the list (prescribed on p. 188, Bengal Arms Manual.)

List of persons exempted from the operation of certain provisions of the Indian Arms Act under Schedule I, clause 6 (c) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, up to the 31st Dec. 19 .

(b) Fill up the list (Form on p. 188, Bengal Arms Manual.)

List of persons holding life licences granted under para. 3 of Bengal Govt. letter No. dated the 7th Jan. 1924.

Licences—

Fill up the statement (prescribed on p. 189 of the Bengal Arms Manual.)

Statement showing the number of licences issued under the Indian Arms Act during the year 19 .

PARAGRAPH 5.—PROSECUTION AND CONFISCATIONS.

(1) *Prosecutions*—(page 190, Bengal Arms Manual.)

(a) Fill up the statement showing the results of prosecutions and confiscations under the various sections of the Arms Act during the year 19 :—

PARAGRAPH 6.—REWARDS. (1) State the aggregate number of cases with the total amount of rewards granted—(a) by the Magistrate, and (b) by the Superintendent of Police in connection with the Arms Act. Details are not required.

(2) State briefly important cases and give names of officers who have done good service during the year. Details of every case are not required and only the names of the officers need be given whose services have been especially meritorious :—

PARAGRAPH 7.—THEFTS Give a short account of the number of cases of thefts of firearms and ammunition with the general results and details of important cases during 19 .

PARAGRAPH 8.—MISCELLANEOUS. Give a General summary of any features of the year's work which call for special comment, and refer to any other important matter not mentioned in the above paragraphs.

QUESTIONS FOR THE INSPECTION OF ARMS ACT DEPARTMENT.

1. Has the District Magistrate by a written order delegated any of his duties to a Subordinate Magistrate (para. 51.)? 2. Who is the Magistrate in charge of the Department? From what date has he been in charge? 3. When was the last inspection made—(a) by the Magistrate in charge, (b) by the District Magistrate? Has action been taken on the points noted by them? 4. Does the Magistrate personally perform the functions which he is required by para. 51 to perform? 5. What has been the total number of—(a) licensed arms; (b) licensed revolvers; in the district in each of the last three years? If there is any striking variation what is the cause of it? 6. How many licences are there in—Form XVI, Form XVIII, Form XX? Is proper use made of Forms XVIII and XIX (para. 64)? 7. Is a list kept of exempted persons as an index to the guard files prescribed in para. 37? 8. Are guard files of enquiry forms relating to them maintained in groups according to the entries in Schedule I? Are they complete (Para. 37)? 9. Are inquiries made from exempted persons in January every year to ascertain changes of address and particulars of new weapons possessed by them? Are steps taken to see that replies are promptly received and necessary changes made in the enquiry forms, (para. 36)? 10. In cases of exempted persons arriving from another District, does the District Magistrate obtain their forms from the Magistrate of the District from which they have come, (para. 36)? 11. Are retainers in the case of licensed weapons allowed only on the principles laid down in para. 38? 12. Are *parwanas* issued to their retainers by exempted persons and by private firms as prescribed by paras 40-41 (included as note (14) to Rule 33, page 108 ante.)? 13. Is the spare stock of *parwana* forms kept under lock and key in charge of a responsible officer (para. 40)? 14. Are licences granted on application and without previous inquiry to the class of persons described in para. 52? 15. Are all applications for licences duly entered in the "Register of Applications under the Arms Act" prescribed by para. 56? Are dates always fixed for the submission of reports and entered in column 5? Are applications for licences disposed of promptly? Are reports in cases in which preliminary enquiries are made received within the dates fixed and is action taken in cases where there has been delay in submitting reports, (para. 56)? 16. When a licence is refused, is the entry in column 7 made in red ink, and are new applications checked

with the registers of the past 3 years to see whether a previous application has been rejected, (para. 56), and with the Register of cancelled licences, (para. 92)? Are reasons for rejecting applications for licences adequate? 17. Are licences for **pistols** and **revolvers** granted by the District Magistrate himself and are reasons for granting them recorded? Are the **automatic pistols** and **revolvers** produced for renewal unless the licensing authority has definite reasons for dispensing with their production? When production of weapons is not demanded before renewal, does the licensee file with his application a **declaration** that the weapon in question is in his possession and in good condition and that the number of the weapon has been inspected and found to tally with that of his licence, (paras. 58 and 76)? 18. Has action been taken in all the cases during the preceding year in which the licensee failed to produce arms, (para. 68)? 19. Are all licence forms kept under lock and key in charge of a responsible officer, (para 71)? 20. Is the register of licences written up *thana* by *thana* with a separate volume for each and are lists of licences furnished annually to officers in charge of police stations, (para 72 and 101)? 20A. Is the list of licences sent periodically to the police station?

Renewal of licences. 21. Are *thana* officers called upon in Novr. to report through the Supdt. of Police on the renewal of licences? Is the procedure prescribed in para. 75 observed? 22. Do the reports of the *thana* officers deal only with cases in which the licensee is dead or has left the *thana*, or in which there is a specific objection to the renewal of the licence, (para. 75)? 23. Is care taken to avoid all possible delay and inconvenience to licensees in inspecting arms and returning the renewed licences to their owners (para. 81)? 24. Does the Arms Act clerk submit a list immediately after Jany. 1st of each year showing what licences have not been presented for renewal? Have proper measures been taken in all cases of failure to renew licences in the preceding year (para 82)?

Cancellation of licences. 25. Is an entry made in the Register of cancelled licences and initialled by the Magistrate as soon as a licence is cancelled (para. 92)? 26. Is the Register of cancelled licences kept *thana* by *thana* with an alphabetical index (para 92)? 27. Do *thana* officers send in arms which have been forfeited or the licences which have been cancelled with Form 11 in triplicate, (para. 94)? 28. The objects of the Register of cancelled licences and the Arms register of *Malkhana* are to ensure (1) that every weapon, the licence for which is cancelled, is deposited and (2) that the licence for every deposited weapon is cancelled. Does the Magistrate initial column 8 of every entry in the Register of cancelled licences in token of having satisfied himself that the weapon has been deposited and entered in the Arms Register of *Malkhana*? 29. Does the Magistrate examine the register of cancelled licences once a month and take action on delay in depositing weapons (para. 104)? 30. Does the Magistrate inspect the Court *Malkhana* twice a year and compare arms in stock with the *Malkhana* register and with the register of cancelled licences? Are reasonable measures taken to keep the arms in good condition (para 105)? 31. Does the Arms Act clerk initial column 11 of the Arms Register of the *Malkhana* in token of having been informed of the number assigned to the weapon on its deposit? 32. Is action taken under para 97 for the disposal of confiscated or forfeited weapons which are due for disposal before 15th March every year? 33. When arms are destroyed locally does the Magistrate appointed to supervise their destruction actually see them destroyed (para. 97)? 34. Are reasonable facilities given to the owners of arms, which have not been forfeited but the licences for which have been cancelled, to dispose of them to licensed persons within a year of their deposit as allowed by section 16 (2) (b)? Is it understood that during that period such arms are still the property of the depositor and that he is entitled to receive sale proceeds? 35. Are orders for rewards passed by the District Magistrate in person and do subordinate magistrates convicting an offender submit the record to the District Magistrate with recommendations for rewards? Are rewards paid promptly, (para. 86)? 36. Are the copies of the Arms Act Manual used by the District Magistrate, the Magistrate in subordinate charge, and the Arms Act clerk, corrected up to date?

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 notification under No. F.-829-1-23, the Indian Arms Rules, 1924. On the same date they issued Resolution No F.-829-1-22, 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 this may be noted that—

(1) Power is given to Sub-divisional officers to renew licences; (2) Fees payable on renewal of licences for fire-arms 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 fire-arms 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 durbars 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 Dec. 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.—*Vide* Note (13) to Schedule II, page 148.
2. Cancellation or exemption in respect of weapons.—*Vide* Note (14) to Schedule II, page 148.
3. Exemption of kirpans.—*Vide* Note (15), to Schedule II, page 148.
4. Registration of firearms by exemptees.—*Vide* Note (18) to Schedule I, page 134.
5. Exemption of public servants.—*Vide* Note (19) to Schedule I, page 135.
6. Definition of the terms "Talukdars" and "Zamindars"—*Vide* Note (20) to Schedule I, page 135.
7. Persons holding arms presented by Government.—*Vide* Note (21) to Schedule I, page 135.
8. Former exemptees.—*Vide* Note (22) to Schedule I, page 135.
9. Scale of arms for exempted persons.—*Vide* Note (23) to Schedule I, page 137.
10. Licences for firearms in excess of prescribed scale.—*Vide* [Note (24) to Schedule I, page 136.
11. Retainers' Arms.—*Vide* Note (25) to Schedule I, page 137.
12. Retinues of princes and chiefs.—*Vide* Note (26) to Schedule I, page 137.
13. Armed guards travelling through British India.—*Vide* Note (27) to Schedule I page 137.
14. List of exempted persons and facilities to them.—*Vide* Note (28) to Schedule I, page 137.
15. Certificates of exemption.—*Vide* Note (29) to Schedule I, page 137.
16. Improper use of weapons by exemptees.—*Vide* Note (30) to Schedule I, page 137.
17. Air-guns and air-rifles.—*Vide* Note (31) to Schedule II, page 148.

18. Firearms captured as trophies.—*Vide* Note (16) to Schedule II, page 149.
19. Sulphur, lead, leaden bullets and bird shot.—*Vide* Note (17) to Schedule II, page 149.
- 20-21. Transport.—*Vide* Notes to section 10 of the Act, page 49, and Notes to Rule 19, page 99.
22. Import of rifles.—*Vide* Note (8) to Rule 7, page 91.
- (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.—*Vide* Note (4) to section 6 of the Act, page 48.
25. Condition (b), column (3), against entry No. (8) of Schedule VI (page 154) 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 previous consultation with the Political Agent, Tochi or Wana, as the case may be (India No. 533 G. dated the 30th June 1925.)
- 26-27.—Export to Indian States.—*Vide* Note (8) to section I of the Act, page 40, and Notes to Rule 19 on page 98.
28. Political officers to grant export licences. *Vide* Note (4) to rule 19, page 98.
29. Export of arms for ruling chiefs.—*Vide* Note to Rule 39, page 116.
30. Export of cannon to Indian states —*Vide* Note (1) to Rule 19, page 97, *ante*.
31. Ammunition of prohibited bores —*Vide* Note (1) to Rule 28, page 104, *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 the licensing authorities on the merits of each case. In cases where the licensing authority is the local Government, District Magistrate should state, when forwarding the application for a licence, what quantities they recommend. (G. O. No. 2883 dated the 28th May 1920).
33. (i) Licences by vendors under the Explosives Act in addition to Arms Act, necessary. (See Bengal Rule 106, page 246).
- (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 preceding 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.—*Vide* Note (7) under section 5 of the Act, page 47.
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); 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. 2099, 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.]

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 Date.	2	DESCRIPTION.				4 Ammu- nition.	5 Military stores.
		3					
		ARMS.					
		Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.		
Jany. 1st.	{ In Stock Added to stock Disposed of						
Jany. 2nd.		In stock.					

NOTE.—Details not provided in cols. 3, 4 and 5 should be entered in Ma.

262 LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS [UNITED PROVINCES].

FORM B.—Is identical with Form A above.

(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, .23 loaded cartridges	Loaded rifle cartridges.	Rifle cartridge cases.	Revolver cartridges.	Caps M-L	Caps B-L	.197 cap anvils.	.303 cartridges.	.450 cartridges.	.450 cases.	.577, .450 cartridge cases.	Gunpowder.
																					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.—Is identical with Form C. above

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

38. **Penalty for not taking proper precautions for the safe custody of gunpowder and firearms.**—Similar to Bengal Rule 106, page 246.

39. **Ammunition of the prohibited bores.**—*Vide* Notes (5), (6) and (9) to Rule 7, pages 90, 91.

(ii) **Possession of rifles and revolvers of the prohibited bores.** [India No. 2166—74, 454—66 and F-21-XXX-23 dated the 11th Sep., 1906, 14th Feb. 1907 and 23rd April, 1924, respectively] *Vide* Note (5) to Rule 7, page 90, *ante*.

Differentiation of prohibited and non-prohibited bores. *Vide* Note (6), to Rule 7, page 90.

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 108,

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, 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 October, 1894.]

46. **Licences to foreigners travelling bonafide for the purpose of trade.**—*Vide* Note (4) to Rule 28 page 104.

47. **Licences in form XX**—Cancelled by India (For) No. 474 dated the 8th May, 1925.

48. **Retainers included in Licences**—(*Vide* Note (14) to Rule 33, page 111).

49. The **Sub-divisional Officers of Lalitpur, Roorkee, Deoria-Kasia, Karwi and Mahoba** are authorised to issue licence to person 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 Darbars. (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 November 1919.]

51. **Village headman 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. 620, dated the 6th April, 1921.]

The district officers of the Benares division and the district officer of Allahabad are empowered, with reference to condition No. 3 of licence form XVI, to make licences granted in that form valid for the Benares State, provided that a copy of each such licence is forwarded to the Benares Darbar. Similarly the Darbar can make their corresponding licences valid for the Benares division and the Allahabad district, if they forward a copy of such licences to the district officer of the British district concerned. (G. O. No. 894 dated the 16th Feb. 1926 and No. 4161-127 dated the 30th June 1926). 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. **Instructions for facilitating the grant, renewal and distribution of arms licences in Form XVI :—**

(1) Applications for licence 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 preceding 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 Form 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 the latest; and it shall be optional for applicants to appear in person and take delivery on that date or on a date to be fixed by the 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 licensee resides. 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 August 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 September 1924 and G. O. No. 4096, dated the 23rd July 1925.]

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.]

57A. All **machinery for re-loading empty cartridge cases is "ammunition"** within the meaning of section 4 of Indian Arms Act, 1878, and therefore the possession of such machinery requires a licence or a special mention of it in a licence to possess arms (G. O. No. 399-VIII-223 dated the 22nd Jan. 1926.)

58. Any firearm which is in any way rifled should be treated as rifle. [India No. F-23 X-21, dated the 22nd May, 1923] (*Vide* Notes (11)—(13) to Rule 33, page 109.)

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 (3) to Rule 42, page 118.)

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 officers. 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 E (below). 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) head-quarters 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. 824, dated the 29th march, 1904.]

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				9	
Tabell.	No	Name of licensee	Father's name, caste, etc.	Place of business.	Date.	Quantity of arms and ammunition covered by the licence.	RESULT OF INSPECTIONS.				REMARKS.	
							BY INSPECTORS OF POLICE.					By Magistrate or Superinten- dent of police.
							Quarter— 1st 2nd. 3rd. 4th.					

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 November 1907].

65. A register in Form, F, (similar to Form E on page 266) 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. [Rule on page 74 of U. P. Arms Rules, 1909, modified.]

66. Separate registers in Forms G, H., and J, (given below) 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.]

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	No.	Date of licence.	Name of licensee.	Father's name, caste, etc.	Residence.	Number and description of weapons	Description of ammunition.	Date of expiry of licence.	REMARKS.

FORM H.—Register of licences to possess arms, ammunition or military stores in a district which has not been disarmed.

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

FORM J.—Register of licences to possess arms, and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle in district crops.

Tahsil.	No.	Date,	Name of licence- holder.	Father's name, caste, etc..	Residence.	Place for which licence is valid.	Weapon.	Date of expiry of licence.	NOTE OF MAGISTRATE INSPECTING WEAPON AND LICENCE.					REMARKS.
									YEARS.					
									1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th	5th.	

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 of the Arms Rules in respect of arms and ammunition entered in the second column of 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 a revolver or a pistol (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). [Res. 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. 806 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 Bengal Govt. Rule 29, page 232.

71. **Fees for breech loading revolvers and pistols.** *Vide* Note (4) to Rule 46, page 121, based on India No. 456 dated the 14th March, 1920.]

72. **For three years' 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 1924].

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 Sept., 1924.]

75-76. Authority to detain arms and ammunition under section 6, of the Act, *Vide* Note (7) on page 49, and under section 13 of the Act, *Vide* Note (1) on page 51.

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, 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 responsibility for taking out a licence rests with the purchaser. [Rule on page 72 of U. P. Arms Rules, 1909, modified.]

78A. District Magistrates or Superintendents of Police shall report all **sales of ammunition** by licensed dealers in their districts to the authorities of the purchasers' districts whether in or outside the province, (letter No. 251 dated the 23rd March 1926) and the latter shall retain these reports after verifying the purchases when necessary, (G. O. No. 7194, dated the 29th Oct. 1926).

79. 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.

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

Serial number	Name of dealer.	Name of purchaser.	Address of purchaser	Full description of articles, giving size of bore, number, mark, and maker's name, in case of firearms.	Date of sale	Whether sale is to be verified.	Date of issue of verification slip.	Date of reply.	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.	Date on which report of sale was sent to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, United Provinces.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(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.

270 LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS [UNITED PROVINCES].

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 officer 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** is duly filled in by the dealer. [G. O. No. 2716, dated the 6th July, 1916.]

Rule 34 authorises the police to inspect the premises of vendors licensed in form D to sell fireworks; inspection in such cases is desirable, although not obligatory. (G. O. No. 932, dated the 5th May 1926.)

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 head-quarters to be entered in column 10 of the register in Form J, 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 (6) to Rule 3, page 88.

84. Searches. *Vide* Note (6) and (3) to sections 25 and 30 of the Act, pages 78 and 82.

85. Treatment and Disposal of arms deposited under section 16 of the Act. [*Vide* page 57.]

86. Disposal of forfeited arms and ammunition. *Vide* Note (3) under section 24 of the Act, page 75.

87. Rewards.—*Vide* Note (2) to section 28 of the Act, page 80.

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. P. 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. 2428, dated the 2nd Sept., 1895.]

89. **Confiscation of arms.**—*Vide* Note (3) to section 24 of the Act, page 75.

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. 1328, 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.
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[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 (f), 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 person 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*, I. L. R., 8, Calcutta, page 473—referred to in Note (64) on page 69.) 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 August 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 January, 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 Dec., 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 (below) 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. Os No. 123, dated the 5th September, 1879; No. 256-A, dated the 3rd October 1880; No. 997, dated the 17th July, 1881; and No. 3082, dated the 10th December, 1892.]

95. (i) Information regarding the **number of exempted firearms**, cases of loss of firearms and crimes of violence in which firearms were used and Arms Act prosecutions in respect of firearms, as also a return of ammunition of different kinds purchased by residents of each district in the province, should also be furnished, with the report. District Magistrates should also in their reports also deal with the illicit possession of arms and ammunition in their districts and should report as required in para 3 of letter No. 251 dated March 23, 1926. District Magistrates should also mention in their reports any new cases in which they (or the subdivisional officers who are authorised to grant arms licences) order the barrels of guns allowed to agriculturists in form No. XIX to be shortened, and the commissioners should mention these cases in their divisional report. (G. O. No. 3245 dated the 25th June 1925, No. 4485-VIII 204 dated 7th August 1925, No. 251 dated 23rd March 1926 and No. 452P dated 9th June 1926).

FORM I.—Annual statement of the operation of the Arms Act XI of 1878, in the district of _____ for the year _____. [Rule 95 (i), on page 274].

NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED UNDER.

SECTION 19, FOR OFFENCE UNDER

1	Clause a.
2	Clause b.
3	Clause c.
4	Clause d.
5	Clause e.
6	Clause f.
7	Clause g.
8	Clause h.
9	Clause i.
10	Section 20, for secret breaches.
11	Section 21, for breach of licence.
12	Section 22, for knowingly purchasing from an unlicensed person or delivering to person not authorised to possess
13	Section 23, for breach of rule.
14	Section 28, for failure to give information as required in section 28.
15	Total punished (columns 1 to 14.)
16	Rifles.
17	Smooth-bore guns
18	Revolvers.
19	Pistols.
20	Total.
21	Value of fines imposed
22	Value of fines realised
23	From Magistrates' special grant.
24	Amount paid as rewards to informers, etc.
25	From police reward budget.
26	REMARKS.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF WEAPONS CONFISCATED.

NOTE.—Columns 16 to 20 cover only weapons confiscated under section 24, Act XI of 1878, after conviction of an offender. The number of weapons confiscated under section 16 should be entered in column 25.

APPENDIX A.—[Rule 8—*Vide* Note (22) to Schedule I on page 135].

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 Notns.
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 rifles,—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. Muzaffar nagar..	(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 ilaqa (No. 1293 dated the 11th June 1889).
Agra ..	4. Meerat	(1) Khwaja Ghulam Nasiruddin Khan.—1 gun,—1 rifle and 1 revolver. (G. O. No. 1727, dated the 21st August 1886)
	5. Bulandshahr	<i>Nil.</i>
	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. Hollis and Sons. 1 double barrel breech-loading '27 bore rifle, Metford patent 167, No. B. 295, George Gibbs, 29, Corn Street, Brestt.—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 Bond, 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 Notes.
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 barrel 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 Matmatangdhvaj 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 1 Holts & 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 Sept. 1911.)
	3. Agra ...	<i>Nil.</i>
	4. Mainpuri	(1) Chaudhri Mahara; 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 and 1920, respectively.)
		(2) Paras Ram, Zamindar 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) Kalawati Kunwar, Rani of Awagarh.— <i>Nil.</i> (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.)
	1. Bareilly ...	(4) Thakur Jai Gopal Singh —1 "Improved Paragon" double barrel breech-loading 12 bore gun.—1 American pattern revolver, 38 bore.—1 rifle, Ferren & Co., Patent No. 70133.—1 American pattern revolver, 38 bore. (G. O. No. 2479, dated the 8th July, 1912.)
		(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 ...	<i>Nil.</i>
	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 Seramau, 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 Apl. 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 Apl. 1922.)
Allahabad ...	1. Farrukhabad ...	<i>Nil.</i>
	2. Etawah ...	<i>Nil.</i>
	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.)

Division.	District.	Name, description of arms and No. and date of Notns.
Allahabad	4. Fatehpur ..	<p>(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.)</p> <p>(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 905, six chambered by R. B. Rodda & Co. (G. O. No. 1453, dated the 21st May, 1903)</p>
	5. Allahabad.	<p>(1) Chaudhri Mahadeo Prasad of Allahabad —1 Webley revolver, 1455 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, brought 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.)</p>
Jhansi	1. Jhansi	<p>(1) Bhan Partab Singh of Napan,—6 guns and 1 revolver. (G. O. No. 1492, dated the 27th Aug 1883)</p> <p>(2) Diwan Randhir Singh of Kairokhar.—4 guns and 1 pistol. (G. O. No. 1492, dated the 27th Aug. 1883).</p> <p>(3) Thakur Mazbut Singh of Hiranagar, pargana Garautha—4 guns. (G. O No. 117, dated the 21st March 1884).</p> <p>(4) Rao Khuman Singh of Kakarbai, Ubaridar,—9 guns. (G. O. No. 1093, dated the 22nd March, 1905).</p> <p>(5) Thakur Bhawani Singh of Kakarbai,—2 guns. (G. O. No. 534, dated the 20th Feb. 1906).</p> <p>(6) Rao Debi Singh of Rajwara, Lalitpur.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading 20 bore gun, No. 750. (G. O. No. 2771, dated the 7th Aug. 1912).</p> <p>(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.)</p>