

(a) (i) of rifles of '303 or of '450 bore or of muskets of '410 bore or of parts of, or fittings for, rifles or muskets of such bores or, save as otherwise provided by rule 38, of ammunition which can be fired from such rifles or muskets ; or

(ii) of rifles of any other bore containing the following components capable of use in rifles of '303 or of '450 bore, namely, actions, breech blocks, breech-bolts, bodies, magazine cases, cocking pieces and breech bolt heads ; or

(iii) of pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore ; or of parts, or fittings for, pistols or revolvers of such bores, or, save as otherwise provided by rule 38, of ammunition which can be fired from such pistols or revolvers ; or

(iv) of appliances, the object of which is the silencing of firearms ; or

(b) save, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, of rifles, other than those specified in clause (a), or of parts of, or fittings for rifles, other than those so specified, or

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

(2) Nothing in clause (b) of sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant, save as otherwise provided by rule 6, a licence for the import of rifles, or parts of, or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

NOTES.

(1) The importation of rifles with "sub-target rifle machines" is strictly prohibited by the Government of India. (H. D. 2516—19, dated the 8th Nov. 1906).

(2) When arms and ammunition are **simultaneously imported** a licence under the Arms Act is necessary for the import of arms and another under the **Explosives Act**, for the import of ammunition, irrespective of the question whether a licence under the Arms Act has been obtained or not. (H. D. no. 4638 dated the 6th August 1901).

(3) Persons who are already in possession of rifles of '303 bore and of '450 bore and pistols and revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore, and wish to obtain **cartridges for their own use**, are allowed to possess such ammunition to the extent of 200 rounds only for each class of rifle or revolver, subject to the condition that they obtain under rule 33 of the Indian Arms Rules a licence which should be made over to the selected dealers referred to in rule 28 (3). In the case of person or persons entitled to a free licence for arms a licence may be granted free. (H. D. nos. 606 and 867 dated the 26th Feb. 1901 and 30th March 1905).

(4) Although the prohibition against the **import of rifles** of '303 bore became absolute on the 28th October 1906, in the case of rifles of '450 bore on the 1st May 1907, in the case of revolvers of '450 bore on the 1st January 1924, and in the case of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore, with effect from 1st August, 1924, it may be presumed that the import of rifles and revolvers of these bores was lawful where such rifles or revolvers have been in the possession of owners or of the persons from whom the present owners bought from before the introduction of the Rules of 1920, or in the case of revolvers of '450 bore from before the 1st Jan. 1924, and in the case of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore with effect from 1st August, 1924. A declaration to this effect from an applicant for a licence of such a weapon should generally entitle him to a licence, (H. D. no. 2166 dated, the 14th September, 1906, no. 454—66, dated the 14th Feb. 1907, and no. F-21-XXX-23 dated the 23rd April, 1924.)

(5) In the case of weapons described as '450/400, 557/450, 500/450, the former of the two figures represent the size of the chamber and the latter figure the size of the bore. Consequently, while a weapon described as '450/400 is not of prohibited bore, weapon described as '577/450 or '500/450 and ammunition to fit them are subject to the restrictions imposed on weapons and ammunition of the prohibited bores. (H. D. no. 1343, dated the 9th June, 1911.)

(6) An exempted person may, without an order or licence, import rifles of a non-sporting character through an agent—(i) when the arms are sent to him direct, and (ii) if the arms are sent to an agent and the latter obtains a certificate from the exempted persons that the imported arms are *bona-fide* his property and the agent only clears them from the Customs House and forwards them. (H. D. no. 22-1321, dated the 24th Aug. 1896 and no. 2531, the 9th Dec 1897.)

(7) The sight of guns and rifles should be regarded as parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. The sights for rifles of '303 bore fall accordingly within the restriction imposed by rule (7) (i) (a) upon the importation of rifles, or parts of such rifles, of such bore. (H. D. no. 909, dated the 1st May 1911.)

(8) Appliances such as hand-grenades and riot pistols which are designed to render helpless for the time being a mob or an individual without causing permanent injury are "arms" within the meaning of the Act and their importation should not be allowed and that all applications for licences under the Arms Act for importation of weapons of this character should be refused. (H. D. no. F. 21-L. V-28 dated the 28th Feb. 1929.)

8. Import of arms, ammunition or military stores into certain ports.—Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence may be granted in Form II for the import by sea—

(a) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at a Presidency town—by the Commissioner of Police;—

(b) of arms, ammunition or military stores, at the ports of Calicut, Karachi, Cochin and Port Blair—by the District Magistrate;

(c) *deleted by para. 5 of the notn. no. 106/1/37, dated the 24th March 1938, on page 145.*

(d) of sulphur in reasonable quantities, at the port of Tuticorin and Cocanada—by the Board of Revenue in Madras on satisfactory proof that the sulphur is required in good faith for medicinal, manufacturing or agricultural purposes; and

(e) of sulphur at the port of Chittagong—by the District Magistrate on satisfactory proof that the sulphur is required in good faith for manufacturing or agricultural purposes:—

Provided that any consignment of sulphur imported at Chittagong and destined for a place outside that town shall be unloaded under the supervision of Customs officers direct from the ship into railway wagons, which shall be rivetted and sealed on the jetty, and shall be despatched direct to its destination without further handling or transhipment.

9. Import of arms, ammunition or military stores by sea from Madras, or Bombay into certain ports.—Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence for the import by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores—

(a) from the port of Madras into the ports of Tuticorin, Bimlipatam, Cocanada, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pamban, or Masulipatam, or

(b) *Deleted by para. 5 of the notn. no. 106/1/37, dated the 28th March 1938, on page 145.*

(c) from the port of Bombay into the port of Mangalore,

may be granted in Form II by the District Magistrate of the district in which the port of import is situated.

10. Import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores.—(1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 to 7, a licence for the import by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form III,—

(a) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned to a presidency town—by the Commissioner of Police, or

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

(2) Such a licence may be granted for the import of arms which—

(a) belong to any person who resides in a State in India and is exempted under Schedule I from the necessity of taking out a licence for going armed with, or for possessing, such arms, and

(b) are imported solely for the purpose of repair,

by the Political Officer for such State; and such licence shall also cover the re-export of such arms to the State from which they were imported.

(3) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported from a State in India otherwise than under sub-rule (2), a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the Political Officer for such State.

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

(5) (a) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by land or river from Berar under a licence, the importer shall deliver the licence, within six days of the arrival of the consignment at its destination,—

(i) in a Presidency town—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(ii) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which the place of destination is situated, or such other Magistrate as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

(b) Any officer to whom a licence is delivered under clause (a) shall satisfy himself—

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

(ii) that any deficiency is properly accounted for,

and any subordinate Magistrate to whom a licence is delivered under sub-clause (ii) of that clause shall forward it to the District Magistrate.

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

11. Import from Berar.—A certified copy of a licence to export from Berar into British India arms, ammunition or military stores granted under the Berar Arms Rules, 1924, shall be deemed to be a licence for import into British India granted under these rules.

12. Scrutiny by railway authorities of consignments—(1) The railway authorities to whom a copy of a licence has been sent under sub-rule (6) of rule 10 shall require the consignee to produce the original licence and shall satisfy themselves—

(a) that the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him correspond with the description given in such licence, and

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

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

(a) the consignee fails to produce the original licence, or

(b) the arms, ammunition or stores claimed by him do not correspond with the description given in such licence, or

(c) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to the railway authorities,

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

13. Production and delivery of import licences.—(1) The consignee of arms, ammunition or military stores imported under a licence from elsewhere than Berar shall—

(a) where the consignment crosses the frontier by land or river, produce the licence within six days of such crossing before the District Magistrate of the district into which the consignment so crosses, or before such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint in that behalf; and

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

(i) in a Presidency town—to the Commissioner of Police, or

(ii) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

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

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

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Export

14. Restriction upon export by sea of cannon and certain rifles.—

(1) A licence for the export by sea of—

(a) cannon, or

(b) rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles,

may be granted in Form IV or Form V only by, or with the previous sanction of, the Central Government :—

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any power conferred by these rules to grant a licence for the export by sea of rifles, or parts of or fittings for rifles, which, in the opinion of the authority granting the licence, are intended in good faith for sporting purposes.

15. Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from and to certain ports.—(1) Subject to the provisions of rule 14, a licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form IV—

- (a) at a Presidency town—by the Commissioner of Police, or
- *(b) at the port of Calicut, Karachi, Dhanushkodi, Tuticorin or Cochin—by the District Magistrate.

*(2) Every licence, granted under sub-rule (1) shall be for export either—

- (a) to such one of the ports specified in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1), or

(b) in the case of export from the port of Madras—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (a) of rule 9, or

(c) Deleted.

(d) in the case of export from the port of Bombay—to such one of the ports mentioned in clause (b) of rule 9, or

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

*(3) Deleted. *Vide notn. referred to in the footnote,*

*(4) A copy of every licence of the nature referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (d) of sub-rule (2) shall forthwith be sent—

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

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

16. Export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from certain ports to ports in States in India or foreign territory.—

*(1)—(a) A licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from any of the ports of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Calicut, Karachi or Cochin or to any port in a State in India or other foreign territory may be granted in Form V by the Central Government:—

*Provided that a licence shall not be granted for export to a port on the sea-board of Arabia other than a port in the political charge of the Government of the Protectorate of Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

(b) A licence for the export by sea of arms (other than arms in respect of which the restriction imposed by rule 14 applies), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form V by any of the officers specified in the first column of Schedule V when the arms, ammunition or stores are to be exported from a port specified

in the corresponding entry of the second column to a port specified in the corresponding entry of the third column thereof, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the fourth column.

*(2) A copy of every licence issued under this rule for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to any port in a State in India or to any port in the political charge of the Government of the Protectorate of Aden or of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it to the Government of the Protectorate of Aden or to the Political Resident concerned, as the case may be.

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

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

(b) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to him.

(4) Where is any case referred to in sub-rule (3)—

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

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

(c) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to him,

such agent or master shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

17. Export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores.—(1) A licence for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place outside British India may be granted in Form VI—

(a) by the Central Government, or

(b) by any of the officers specified in the first column of Schedule VI when the arms, ammunition or stores are to be exported to a place specified in the corresponding entry of the second column, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the third column.

*(2) A licence for the export by land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores to a State in India may be granted by such officer as may be empowered by the Central Government in that behalf.

(3) Where any arms, ammunition or stores are exported to a State in India under a licence granted under this rule by any

* Substituted by para (7) of notn. no. 106/1/37 dated the 24th March 1938, page 146.

authority other than the Political Officer for such State, a copy of such licence shall forthwith be sent to such Political Officer.

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

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

(i) in the case of a consignment despatched from a Presidency town—to the Commissioner of Police, and

(ii) in all other cases—to the District Magistrate of the District from which the consignment is to be despatched.

(b) The Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate shall forthwith send a copy to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched; and the railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original licence, and shall satisfy themselves—

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

(ii) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to them.

(c) Where in any case referred to in clause (b)—

(i) the case or package is not accompanied by the original licence, or

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

(iii) the licence is not identical in substance with the copy sent to them,—

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

(d) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail to Berar, a copy of the licence shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice as the case may be, and telegraphic advice of every such consignment shall be sent by the railway authorities from the forwarding to the receiving station.

18. Export to Berar.—A certified copy of a licence to import from British India into Berar, arms, ammunition or military stores, granted under the Berar Arms Rules, 1924, shall be deemed to be a licence for export from British India granted under these rules.

19. Delivery of export licences.—(1) Where any arms, ammunition or military store are exported by road or river, the licensee shall, within six days of the arrival of the consignment in the district out of which it is to cross the frontier and before it so crosses, be delivered to the District Magistrate of such district or to such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

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

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

(b) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

NOTES.

(1) In the case of applications for licences for the export of arms and ammunition to Indian States from Calcutta received from persons of either of the following categories :—

(1) Ruling princes and chiefs, (2) Members of their families, nobles and officials of States who have been designated in this behalf by the Local Government or the Political officer concerned,

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, should issue the licences in accordance with the rules with as little delay as possible. Copies of such licences, should be sent to Political officer in due course, as provided by rule 17 (3) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 (For. Dept. no 293-G. dated the 5th Feb. 1920),

(2) All Political officers are authorised to grant licences for the export of arms and ammunition from British territory, in reasonable quantities, for personal use to the Indian Chiefs under their charge and to any of the nobles and high officials of the Indian States to which they are accredited, whom they may consider entitled to this privilege. Such licences will, of course, be granted after due enquiry, where necessary, and it will be within the discretion of the Local Government to whom the Political officers are subordinate to decide whether in particular cases a previous reference to them should not be required. The object of this rule is to remove any unnecessary difficulties in the way of the supply to chiefs and other persons of rank of ordinary sporting ammunition. (For Dept. no. 1171 P. dated the 31st Jan. 1880 and no 759-G., dated the 20th Sep. 1882),

(3) No licence is required for the importation into British India of arms and ammunition required for the Government of Afghanistan. The procedure to be followed is that before a consignment of arms, etc., the property of the Afghan Government is given passage through an Indian port the Afghan Foreign Minister hands over a detailed list of such consignment to the British Minister at Kabul, who communicates the particulars to the Government of India, and if the transaction is in order, the Government of India pass them in their turn to the Maritime Government concerned for disposal. On arrival, the consignment is checked by the Customs authorities in the ordinary manner and passage is given if its details tally with the particulars already furnished. In such cases no export licence will be required for the removal of the arms etc., composing the consignment from British India. (For. and Pol. Dept. no. 4287/147 Fr. dated the 5th Dec. 1922),

(4) **Export of Arms and munitions to Nepal.**—In respect of arms and munitions required for the Nepal Government, no licence is required for their importation into British India, and no export licence is required for their despatch to Nepal. Consignments received in Calcutta are checked by the Customs authorities against the list of arms received from the Government of India, and the packages are sealed in the presence of a Customs Examiner. On receipt of a requisition from the clearing agents, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, furnishes an escort between the Customs House and the railway station. Consignments are booked by the railway authorities on production of a certificate from the Collector of Customs that the arms, etc, have been imported for the Government of Nepal. A description of the marks on each package, sufficient to enable it to be readily identified, and a general statement of contents, will be noted by the Collector of Customs on the certificate. (Govt. of Bengal letter No. 2564 PL., dated the 10th July 1929).

(5) No licence is required for the export of swords and sword-sticks to Indian States. (For. and Pol. Dept. letter no. F. 149 G, dated 4th June 1929),

(5) In order that a uniform policy may be followed in respect of grant of licences for the possession, purchase and export of arms and ammunition by Ruling Princes and Chiefs and their subjects in the States and in British India, Political Officers should consult Durbars and explain and secure their co-operation in all matters of policy (For. Dept. letter no. F. 363-G—29 dated the 28th Jany. 1930).

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

Political officers should not give **certificates of their consent to intending importers of arms** without first satisfying themselves that the arms are actually required for the personal use of some responsible and respectable person who would be entitled to possess them under the Arms Act Rules if he were in British India (For Dept. no. 2735 I dated the 8th July 1889.

Import and Re-export.

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

Transport

21. Deleted, by para. 9 of notn. no 106/1/07 dated the 24th March 1938, page 146.

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

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to apply—

(a) to arms and ammunition transported personally or as personal luggage in reasonable quantities for his own use by any person lawfully entitled to possess arms or go armed;

or, subject to the provisions of rule 39 and save in the case of arms or ammunition consigned to any place in the province of Ajmer-Merwara from outside the province,

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

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

(ii) by transshipment in the port of import for re-export by sea; or

(c) to arms, ammunition or military stores transported—

(i) by any person licensed to possess such articles or exempted from the liability to obtain such licence, where such articles are

transported in reasonable quantities for his own use from the premises of a licensed dealer, or are transported for purposes of examination or repair to or from any such premises, or are transported to any other person so licensed or exempted as aforesaid ;

(ii) by a licensed dealer, where such articles are transported in a case or package legibly addressed to such a person as is referred to in sub-clause (i), in compliance with an order given by such person for the supply of such articles in reasonable quantities for his own use ; or

(d) to chlorates transported for *bona-fide* industrial, agricultural and medicinal purposes.

Note. Persons entitled by virtue of a licence or otherwise to transport or export arms, whether to a State in India or elsewhere, are free to use the medium of post office to effect the transmission or export. Under clause 96 (5) of the Post and Telegraph Guide, however, no sharp instrument, such as a sword, can be transmitted through the post unless it is properly protected. (H. D. letter No. F-21-LXXXVI-30 dated 7th February 1931).

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

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

may be granted in Form I only by the Central Government.

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

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

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

24. Transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.—(1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 23, and subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) of rule 39, a licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form VII—

(a) where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from a Presidency town—by the Commissioner of Police ;

(b) where they are consigned from any other place—by the District Magistrate of the District in which such place is situated ;

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

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

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

(3) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) by a District Magistrate for transport within the limits of his district

shall forthwith be sent to the subordinate Magistrate (if any), having authority at the place to which the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

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

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

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

(b) in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which the place of destination is situated, or to such other Magistrate as the District Magistrate may appoint in that behalf.

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

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

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

Import, Transport and Re-export.

26. Licence for import, transport and re-export of arms, ammunition and military stores.—(1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5, 7 and 23, a comprehensive licence for the import by sea, land or river, of arms, ammunition or military stores and for their re-export may be granted in Form VIII—

(a) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned from one Indian State to another separated therefrom by British Indian territory—by the Political Officer for either State;

(b) Where they are consigned from any place in one Indian State to any other place in the same State separated therefrom by British Indian territory—by the Political Officer of such State:—

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to import from, or export to, Berar.

(2) (a). Where under the authority of the licence granted under sub-rule (1), the arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported across British Indian territory entirely by rail, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the Political Officer granting it to the other Political Officer concerned, and to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched.

(b) The railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores,

unless accompanied by the original licence and shall satisfy themselves—

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

(ii) that such licence is identical with the copy sent to them.

(c) Where in any case—

(i) the consignment is not accompanied by the original licence, or

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

(iii) the licence is not identical with the copy sent to them, the railway authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch and shall forthwith inform the Political officer granting the licence.

(3) Where under the authority of a licence granted under sub-rule (1) arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported across British Indian territory and re-exported by road or river,—

(i) a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the Political Officer granting it to the District Magistrate of the district out of which the consignment is to cross the frontier of British India into the State to which it is exported; and

(ii) the licence shall within six days of the arrival of the consignment in the district out of which it is to cross the frontier of British India into the State to which it is exported, and before it so crosses, be delivered to the District Magistrate of such district, or to such other officer as the District Magistrate may appoint for this purpose.

(4) Every officer to whom a licence is delivered under clause (ii) of sub-rule (3) shall satisfy himself—

(a) that such licence is identical in substance with the copy sent to him under clause (i) of that sub-rule, or to the District Magistrate in case he is not the District Magistrate himself;

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

(c) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Export and Re-import.

27. **Licence for export and re-import of arms, ammunition and military stores.**—(1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 and 7, a comprehensive licence for the export by sea, land or river of arms, ammunition or military stores and for their re-import where such arms, ammunition or stores, are consigned from any place in British India to any other place in British India separated therefrom by Indian State territory, may be granted in form VIII by the licensing authority of either such place, that is to say, by the authority empowered under these rules to grant a licence for the export of such arms, ammunition or military stores when consigned from, or, as the case may be, for their import, when consigned to, such place:—

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to export to, or import from, Berar.

(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent by the licensing authority granting it to the other licensing authority concerned and also—

(a) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported entirely by rail to the railway authorities at the place from which the consignment is to be despatched, and

(b) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are to be transported by road or river to the District Magistrate of the district into which the consignment is to cross the frontier of British India on re-importation.

(3) The railway authorities shall not receive for despatch any case or package containing arms, ammunition or military stores unless accompanied by the original licence and shall satisfy themselves :—

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

(b) that such licence is identical with the copy sent to them.

(4) Where in any case—

(a) the consignment is not accompanied by the original licence, or

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

(c) the licence is not identical with the copy sent to them, the railway authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction at the place where the consignment is tendered for despatch.

Manufacture and Sale

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

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

(b) in Form X to sell and keep for sale any arms, ammunition or military stores may, save as otherwise provided by sub-rule (2), be granted—

(i) in a Presidency town—by the Commissioner of Police, or

(ii) in any other place—by the District Magistrate.

*(2) A licence—

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

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

breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle-ammunition or military stores for rifles shall be granted only by the Central Government, or, in the Madras Presidency by the Board of Revenue.

*(3) The Central Government or in the Madras Presidency the Board of Revenue may, by licences granted by it under this rule, authorise selected dealers to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of ammunition for rifles of '303 or of '450 bore for muskets of '410 bore and for pistols and revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore :—

* *Vide* para. (10) of Notn. no. 106/137 dated the 24th March 1938, page 146.

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

- (a) a licence to possess such ammunition, or
- (b) a licence for the export of balled ammunition to a State in India granted by a Political Officer empowered, under sub-rule (1) of rule 16 or sub-rule (1) of rule 17, to grant licences for export to such State.

(4) Every Magistrate and every Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, or, if the Central Government 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.

NOTES.

(1) The selected dealers referred to shall not be permitted to keep in stock at any one time more than 25000 rounds, collectively, of the ammunition for rifles of prohibited bores and their books will be open to inspection and their sales liable to comparison with the number of licences for possession issued to individuals. This 25000 rounds mentioned, is not an annual quantity, but the maximum quantity of ammunition for rifles of the prohibited bores which any dealer can be permitted to hold at any one time. This quantity is the collective total of the three kinds of ammunition. (H. D. letters no. 806, dated the 20th Feb. 1901 and no. 5672, dated the 18th Oct 1901)

(2) Dealers in arms will be responsible if they merely rely on such inquiries to satisfy themselves of the local authority of any intending purchasers. They are similarly not properly discharging their obligation if they send by post arms to any person who professes himself entitled to possess them. They must make due inquiries, in all cases of sales, and must in all cases where they have not already sufficient proof that the purchaser is legally entitled to purchase, obtain sufficient proof by further inquiry. (H D letter no. 2964, dated the 11th Aug. 1909).

(3) The weapons of American manufacture known as the **Ithaca Auto and Burglar gun** and **Hand R. Handy gun** should be classed as pistols and all restrictions in force with regard to revolvers and pistols should apply to these weapons which may therefore be lawfully possessed only by persons holding pistol and revolver licences (H. D. letters nos. F-21-58-27 and F-21-XXXIV-29 dated, respectively, the 30th Oct. 1927 and 9th July 1929).

(4) Licences in forms IX and X should not include **revolvers** manufactured out of India or magazine pistols unless the licensees have secured special authorization required by condition 11 of the forms. (H D no: 21-VII-2 dated the 12th March 1929),

(5) Exempted persons who are already in possession of rifles of '303 or of '450 bore and pistols and revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore and require to obtain ammunition for their use should take out licences, under the proviso to sub-rule (3) of this rule, which will be granted free of licence fee. (H. D. no. 905 dated the 20th February 1901).

Keeping for safe custody.

29. Licence to keep for safe custody firearms and ammunition.—A licence to keep for safe custody firearms and ammunition deposited by their owners for that purpose may be granted in Form XIII to the holder of a licence in Form IX, Form X, Form XI, or Form XII—

- (a) in a Presidency town—by the Commissioner of Police, or
- (b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any

Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf.

Possession.

30. Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain other articles.—(1) A licence for the possession of—

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

may be granted in Form I only by the Central Government.

(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

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

(b) where they are to be kept in any other place—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated.

NOTES

(1) A licence granted to a Maharaja for the possession of cannon should be regarded as a licence granted in favour personally of the Maharaja who holds the title at the time the licence is issued, and it is necessary for the licence to be renewed in the case of each succeeding title-holder, (H. D. letter No. 1490, dated the 2nd July 1898). (No fee is prescribed for the licence to import, export, transport or possess "cannon"—(Vide Licence Form I))

31. Possession of arms, ammunition or military stores.—Save as otherwise provided by rule 30, a licence for the possession only of arms, (other than pistols or revolvers), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form XIV—

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

(b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Central Government in that behalf.

32. Licence for the possession and use of firearms for purposes of target practice.—A licence for the possession and use of fire-arms, 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 Central Government, or in the Madras Presidency of the Board of Revenue, be granted in Form XV in the name of the mess, club or association—

(a) in a Presidency town by—the Commissioner of Police, or

(b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Central Government in that behalf.

Possession and going armed.

***33. Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for sport, protection or display.**—(1) Save as otherwise provided by

* Vide para. 11 of notn. no. 106/1/37 dated the 24th March 1938, page 145.

rule 30, a licence for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display may be granted in Form XVI, or Form XVIIA—

(a) In Madras and Bombay—by the Commissioner of Police,

In Calcutta—by the Deputy Commissioner of Police at headquarters.

(b) in any other place—by the district Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Central Government in that behalf; and

(c) in the case of a person residing in a State in India—by the Political Officer for such State;

(d) In the case of a resident of a tribal territory of the North-West Frontier Province or of a person serving in connection with the administration thereof by the Political Resident on the North-West Frontier:—

Provided that—

(i) no licence shall be granted for the possession of such rifles, muskets, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7, or of ammunition for rifles of '303 or '450 bore or for muskets of '410 bore or for pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore or for going armed with such rifles, muskets, pistols or revolvers unless such rifles, muskets, pistols or revolvers or such ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India; and

(ii) no licence shall be granted in respect of ball'd ammunition for rifles of '303 or '450 bore or for muskets of '410 bore or for pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore, unless the authority granting the licence is satisfied that such rifle or musket is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes or that such pistol or revolver has been lawfully imported into British India, as the case may be, and the amount of ball'd ammunition which such licensee may possess during the period of twelve months next ensuing shall be entered in the licence.

(2) Any licence granted under sub-rule (1) may be made valid by the licensing authority as follows:—

(a) throughout the province in which it is granted or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India, and

(b) when granted by a Political Officer under clause (c) of that sub-rule, throughout the whole or any specified part of British India.

(3) Any such licence having effect outside the Province in which it is granted shall be granted subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of the Central Government.

(4) The District Magistrate, South Arcot, may, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India, endorse a licence granted in Pondicherry for the possession of arms and ammunition or for going armed as valid

for a period, not exceeding one year, throughout British India or any specified part thereof and such licence shall, when so endorsed, be deemed for such period to be a licence granted under sub-rule (1).

(5) A licence granted under rule 20 of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927, may be countersigned by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, as valid throughout the whole or any specified part of British India, and, if so countersigned shall be deemed to be a licence granted under this rule.

34. Temporary licence for possession of arms and for going armed by bona fide travellers.—(1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 30, a licence may be granted in Form XVII to a *bona fide* traveller proceeding from a port of arrival in British India to his place of destination and for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities during the period occupied in so proceeding and for going armed during such period—

(a) if the port of arrival is a Presidency-town—by the Commissioner of Police, and

(b) in other cases—by the District Magistrate or by any other officer specially empowered by the Central Government in that behalf:—

Provided that—

(a) no licence shall be granted for the possession of such rifles, muskets, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7, or of ammunition for rifles of '303 or 450 bore or for muskets of '410 bore or for pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore or for going armed with such rifles, muskets, pistols, or revolvers unless such rifles, muskets, pistols, revolvers or ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India; and

(b) no licence shall be granted in respect of ball'd ammunition for rifles of '303 or '450 bore or for muskets of '410 bore or for pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore unless the authority granting the licence is satisfied that such rifle or musket is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes or that such, pistol or revolver has been lawfully imported into British India, as the case may be.

(2) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent—

(a) where the licensee's place of destination is a Presidency town—to the Commissioner of Police,

(b) where his place of destination is elsewhere in British India or Berar—to the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated,

(c) where his place of destination is in an Indian State—to the Political Officer for such State.

(3) Any officer to whom a copy of such licence has been sent under sub-rule (2), shall satisfy himself when necessary that the licensee has complied with condition 6 entered on the form of licence.

35. Possession of arms and ammunition, and going armed for the destruction of wild animals.—A licence for the possession of

arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle may be granted in Form XVIII by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Central Government in that behalf.

36. Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for the protection of crops.—A licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to crops or cattle may be granted in Form XIX by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Central Government in that behalf :—

Provided that such licence—

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

(b) shall be valid only in the place or area specified in the licence by the licensing officer.

37. Going armed on a journey.—(1) A licence for going armed on a journey in or through any province may be granted in Form XX—

(a) in a Presidency town—by the Commissioner of Police;

(b) in any other place—by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Central Government in that behalf; or

(c) in the case of a person residing in a State in India—by the Political Officer for such State.

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

(a) is not resident within the local limits of his authority, or

(b) is not personally known to him,

he shall, before granting the licence, ascertain—

(i) when the applicant resides in a Presidency town—from the Commissioner of Police,

(ii) when the applicant resides in another place in British India or Berar—from the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated, or

(iii) when the applicant resides in a State in India—from the Political Officer for such State,—

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

(3) A licence granted under rule 21 of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927, may be countersigned by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, as valid throughout the whole or any specified part of British India, and, if so countersigned, shall be deemed to be a licence granted under this rule.

Possession and Import or Transport.

***38. Possession by dealers of certain balled ammunition with liberty to import.**—(1) A licensed dealer authorized by the Central Government under sub-rule (3) of rule 28 to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of balled ammunition for rifles of '303 or of '450 bore, for muskets of '410 bore and for pistols and revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore may be permitted—

(a) in a Presidency town—by the Commissioner of Police, or

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

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

Application for, and grant of, Licences.

39. Previous sanction in certain cases.—(1) Save as provided by rule 26, a licence, having effect beyond the local limits of the authority of the officer granting it, shall not be granted—

(a) for the export of any arms, ammunition or military stores to a State in India without the previous sanction of the Political Officer for such State, or to any place in Berar without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated :—

Provided that the previous sanction of such Political Officer shall not be necessary in cases 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 in his Majesty's naval, military or air forces,

(iii) a member of the family of a Ruling Prince or Chief or a noble or an official of a State in India who has been designated in this behalf by the Central Government or Political Officer concerned ; or

(iv) one of the persons or a person belonging to one of the classes of persons specified in Schedule I,

and the consignment is intended for the personal use only of the consignee ; or

(b) for the import or transport of any arms, ammunition or military stores—

(i) to a Presidency town without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police ; or

(ii) to any other place in British India, without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate of the district in which such place is situated ; or

†(iii) to any port within the political charge of the Government of

* *Vide* para. 12 of notn. no. 106/1/37 dated the 24th March 1938, page 146.

† *Vide* para. (13) of notn. no. 106/1/37 dated the 24th March 1938, page 146.

the Protectorate of Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, without the previous sanction of such Government or Political Resident.

(2) Save by the Commissioner of Police in a Presidency town a licence shall not be granted under rule 24 for the transport of any breech-loading rifle or ball ammunition to any place in—

(a) the North-West Frontier Province, or

(b) the Rawalpindi, Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali or Attock District of the Punjab, without the previous sanction of the Central Government.

(3) The previous sanction referred to in this rule may be obtained either—

(a) by the applicant for the licence, or

(b) by the officer to whom application for the grant of such licence is made.

(4) 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.

40. Applications for licences.—(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. Where, however, such person has his permanent home outside British India the application shall be made through his Commanding Officer to the licensing authority of the district in which he is for the time being serving.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-rule (1) every person applying for a licence—

(a) for the import by land or river,

(b) for the export, or

(c) for the transport,

of any arms, ammunition or military stores shall specify 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 39, the application shall state whether such previous sanction has been obtained and, if so, shall be supported by evidence thereof.

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

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

42. 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:—

Provided that where a licence is granted in form XV, XVI, XVIII or XIX for the possession of arms to be acquired by the licensee subsequently to the grant of the licence, the authority granting the licence shall at the time of granting the same direct that within a period specified by him in this behalf, which he may from time to time extend, the arms covered by the licence shall be acquired and that the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for his inspection, and if within the period so specified or extended the licensee fails to acquire the arms and to produce the licence or the arms or both as the case may be the licence shall cease to be in force.

(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 as follows—

(a) licences in Form XI or Form XII, may, where the Central Government so directs, be renewed by the Commissioner of the Division in which the licensee resides, or carries on business;

(b) any Sub-divisional Magistrate may renew a licence in Form XVI, Form XVI-A, Form XVIII or Form XIX; and

(c) The authority issuing a licence will ordinarily be responsible for watching all future renewals of the licence. 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. The applicant for the renewal of a licence under this proviso should, however, always be required to state his permanent residence, and, if he notifies a change in his permanent residence to the district in which the renewal is sought, the licensing authority of such district shall thenceforward become responsible for watching all future renewals of his licence and shall inform the original issuing authority accordingly. This procedure shall be repeated on each subsequent occasion of renewal of the licence, the necessary intimation being sent by the renewing authority to the original issuing authority or to the authority who last renewed the licence on a permanent change of residence, as the case may be.

Note—In the case of a Government or Railway Officer "permanent residence" means the place where he is actually posted on duty at the time of renewal of the licence.

***43 Discretion and control of authorities 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 a Provincial Government, refer the application for orders to such Provincial Government:—

Provided that in any case in which such authority refuses to grant or renew a licence, the applicant for such grant or renewal may appeal to the immediate official superior of the authority so refusing.

In the Province of Madras the Board of Revenue shall be considered to be the immediate official superior of the District Magistrates for the purpose of such appeals

(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

[Note.—The authorities empowered to grant licences should take regular action, under rule 45 of these rules and under the relevant conditions in forms XIV to XVI XVIII and XIX, to verify arms in the possession of licensees, (H. D. no. 21-XI-25 dated the 5th July 1927).

44. Obligation to produce licences.—(1) any person who—

(a) holds a licence granted or renewed or a pass granted under these rules; or

* *Vide* para. (14) of notn. no. 106/1/37 dated the 24th March 1938, page 146.

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

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

45. Production of arms.—The authority by whom any licence has been granted under rule 31, rule 32, rule 33, rule 35 or rule 36 or by whom any such licence has been renewed under sub-rule (3) of rule 42, 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.

46. 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) When any arms, other than—

(a) cannon, or

(b) rifles, revolvers or pistols in respect of which the prohibition imposed by rule 7 applies,

or any ammunition or military stores are imported under a licence into any British port and re-exported thence and re-imported into any of the ports specified in rule 8 or in rule 9, the necessary licences for such re-export under rule 15 and for such re-import under rule 8 or rule 9 shall be, respectively, chargeable with a fee of one rupee only.

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

(4) Deleted by Govt of India notn. no. 106/1/87 dated 24th March 1988, page 146.

(5) Any Political Officer authorised under rule 17 to grant licences in Form VI 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.

(6) The fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in Form VI shall be remitted in the case of all licences in that Form granted under rule 17 by the Commissioner of Police in Madras or Bombay, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, or by the District Magistrate of Delhi, Meerut, Lahore, Rawalpindi, or Karachi.

(7) The fee payable in respect of a licence in Form VI granted under rule 17 by the District Magistrate of Malabar for export to

Mahé shall be reduced to one rupee in every case in which the value of the consignment does not exceed twenty rupees.

(8) No fee shall be chargeable in respect of the grant or renewal of any licence in form XVI to any member of any of the classes of persons specified in the first column of Schedule VII for possession of and going armed with the arms and ammunition specified in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof;— provided that if application for renewal is not made within one month of the date on which the licence expires, the licensing authority may, in his discretion, levy renewal fees at the rate specified in Form XVI.

(9) No fee shall be chargeable in respect of the endorsement under sub-rule (4) of rule 33 of a licence granted in Pondicherry.

47. 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; 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.

***48. Collection and refund of fees.**—(1) All fees payable under rule 46 or rule 47 shall be paid in cash.

Cancellation and Savings.

49. Cancellation of the Indian Arms Rules 1920. The Indian Arms Rules, 1920, 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.

* Amended by notification no. 21/50/37 dated the 22nd Feby. 1939.

SCHEDULE I.—PERSONS EXEMPTED.—(See rule 3, page 157).

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.
<p>(1) (a) The Viceroy and Governor General of India the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Governors of Provinces, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, Privy Councillors, Advisers to the Secretary of State for India, when visiting India during their term of office, members of the Executive Council of the Governor General, Ministers in Governors' Provinces and Members of the Indian Legislature during their tenure of office and for six months thereafter, Residents of the First Class, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Federal Court, Chief Justices, Judges and temporary and Additional Judges of the courts deemed to be High Courts under Section 219 of the Government of India Act, 1935, Members of Boards of Revenue, Members of Tribunals appointed under sub-section (2) of Section 296 of the Government of India Act, 1935, Financial Commissioners;</p> <p>(b) Every Ruling Prince or Chief having a salute of guns, and every legitimate son of such Ruling Prince or Chief who is not less than 16 years of age and has been nominated by such Ruling Prince or Chief;</p> <p>(c) The retinues of any Prince or Chief having a salute of guns when such Prince or Chief is entering, passing through or residing in British India;</p>	<p>All except—</p> <p>(a) cannon;</p> <p>(b) articles designed for torpedo service;</p> <p>(c) war-rockets;</p> <p>(d) such rifles, muskets, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7 (and ammunition which can be fired from a rifle of '303 or '450 bore or from a musket of '410 bore or from a pistol or revolver of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore) not lawfully imported into British India;</p> <p>(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition;</p> <p>(f) appliances the object of which is the</p>		Those contained in sections 13 to 15.

(1) Persons included in entry (1) (b), entry (3) or entry (6) (e) are not required to register the firearms in respect of which they are exempt. (H. D. notn. no. F-3 LXXXVI-24 dated the 16th March 1925.)

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(d) Servants of a Ruling Prince or Chief having a salute of guns when carrying arms for, but not accompanying their masters.	silencing of firearms; (g) appliances (including pistols, pistol-pens, pistol pencils, hand grenades, cartridges, etc.), for discharging gas; and (h) continuous fire firearms.	This exemption shall be subject to the following conditions:— (i) the number of servants entitled to the exemption in the case of each such Prince or Chief shall not exceed 4, and (ii) their names shall be specified in a general authorisation to be issued by the Political Officer concerned to the Prince or Chief.	Those contained in sections 13 to 15.
(2) (a) Every Ruling Chief not having a salute of guns; (b) such members of the families of Ruling Princes or Chiefs and such nobles, officials, or accredited agents of a State in India as may be designated by the Political Officer concerned; (c) the retainers of any Ruling Chief or other person referred to in sub-heads (a) and (b) when such Ruling Chief or person is entering, passing through or residing in British India subject to such limitation of numbers as may be fixed by the Political Officer concerned under the special or general orders of the Central Government; (d) all officials of States in India passing through British India, on duty.	Ditto.	This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the Political Officer, and may where necessary, be of a general nature dispensing with the necessity of a fresh order on each occasion.	Ditto.
(3) Every Maharaja, Raja or Nawab whose title has been conferred or recognized by Government, every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor, and Knight of any Order established by the Crown, and the Khans of Teri and Phulera in the North-West Frontier Province.	Ditto.	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 the Central Government may declare to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess	Ditto.
(4) Every Consul and Consular Agent.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

For notes to item (4) vide note (1) to footnotes on page 185.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
*(5) Every person of Coorg race and every Jumma tenure holder in Coorg, who, by his tenure is liable to perform military or police duties.		The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted whilst residing or travelling outside the Province of Coorg shall not exceed one rifle with 100 rounds of ammunition for the same and one smooth-bore, breech or muzzle loading gun with 500 cartridges or the equivalent in leaden shot and gunpowder.	Those contained in sections 13 to 75.
(6) The following persons and their retainers, namely :— (a) the ancient Zamindars and Poligars of the Madras Presidency; every Malikana holder in the Malabar District; the Prince of Arcot; Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad and his successors from time to time in the title of Raja M. R. Ry. A. L. A. R. R. M. Vellayan Chettiyar Avargal, Zamindar of Devakottai in the Ramnand district; the Mahant of Tirupati in the North Arcot district and Shaik Mush-tak Shaha, the present Valiya Thangal of Kundotti in the Ernad	Ditto.	This exemption shall be subject to— (a) the orders of the Central Government regarding the persons to be included in this category, the number of retainers and the quantity and description of arms and ammunition to be permitted in each case, the purposes for which such arms may be carried, and	Ditto.

NOTES.

(1) *Clause (4)* exempts every Consul and Consular Agent from the operation of the prohibitions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Arms Act. The term "Consular Agent" has been held to include Vice-Consul. Honorary Consul do not enjoy diplomatic privileges as of right and the exemption does not apply to them (H. D. no. F-21-LXIII-29 dated the 11th Aug. 1930. **Note**—Honorary Consuls who were in enjoyment of the privilege of exemption from the Arms Act, prior to 11th August 1930, may be allowed to retain it so long as they hold the office of Honorary Consul. This concession applies to them in their individual capacity; their successors in office will not be allowed this privilege. (H. D. no. F. 21/11/33 dated the 6th Novr. 1933).

(2) *Clause (4)*—The power exercised by a provincial Government under these entries shall be in respect of the territories administered by it subject to its control. (H. D. notn. no. 21/50/37 dated the 20th June, 1938, page 150).

(3) *Clause (5)*—The exemption granted to jumma tenure holders in Coorg, ceases to extend to K. Somayya a Jumma Coorg (H. D. notn. No. 3206 of the 4th Novr., 1924).

(4) *Clause (6)* The exemption granted, by entry No. (6)(a), ceases to extend to—

(i) M. R. Ry. Indran Ramasami Pandia Taliavar Avargal, Zamindar of Tallaiavankothai, an ancient Zamindar of Madras Presidency (H. D. notn. No. F.2 1/LV/33 dated the 30th September 1933; (ii) M. R. Ry. Vijaya Raghunadha Theruvengada Pannikonar, Zamindar of Neduvasal Pattukottai taluk, Tanjore district, Tanjore Madras Presidency. (H. D. Notn. No. F. 21/XIV/35, dated the 13th March, 1935). (iii) Madu Sri Brahadambal Ammani Rajayee Ammal, Zamindar of Kallakottai, Pattukotta Taluk, Tanjore District. (H. D. Notn. No. 21/26/39, dated the 30th May 1939).

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>Taluk, Malabar district of the Madras Presidency;</p> <p>(b) the first class Sardars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States; the first class Sardars of Gujarat; and such members of the Talpur family, such Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind and such of the Mewasi Chieftains in the West Khandesh District of the Bombay Province as the Central Government may designate;</p> <p>(c) such Zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam as the Central Government may designate in this behalf;</p> <p>(d) such Sardars & Jagirdars of the Punjab & North-West Frontier Province as the Central Government may designate in this behalf;†</p> <p>* (e) Repealed.</p> <p>(f) (i) the Zamindars of the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces;</p> <p>(ii) the Dewan of Seoni;</p> <p>(iii) the Bhuskute of Timarni and Burhanpur;</p> <p>(iv) the senior representative of the family of the Rao of Saugor;</p> <p>(v) the head of the junior branch of the Bhonsla family, known as the Kuar Sahib;</p> <p>(vi) the representative of the family of the former Rajas of Saugor;</p> <p>(g) the Taluqdars of Oudh, Rao Krishna Pal Singh Ju Deo of Gopalpura, Jalaun; Raja Bahadur Bijai Bahadur Singh of Katehra; and such other Zamindars of the United Provinces as the Central Government may designate in this behalf; and</p> <p>(h) (i) the Tazimi Istimrardars and non-Tazimi Istimrardars of Ajmer Merwara, and all ex-soldiers who on the 6th November 1935 were settled in Ajmer-Marwara.</p> <p>(ii) the Nawab of Boraj.</p> <p>(iii) the Diwan of Durgah Khwaja Sahib,</p> <p>(iv) the Jagirdar of Gangwana,</p> <p>(v) the Jagirdar of Dodiana.</p> <p>(vi) the Jagirdar of Jharwasa.</p>		<p>(b) the annual registration of the retainers' weapons exempted, the number and description only being specified.</p>	

* The exemption conferred, by entry no. (6) (g) in Schedule I, ceases to extend to Raja Ambikeshwar Pratap Singh, Talukdar of Mankapur estate in the Gonda District (H. D. notn. no. F. 21-XLVII/34 dated the 8th Nov. 1934). This notn. was cancelled by H. D. notn. no. 21/11/39 dated the 22nd March 1939, restoring the exemption.

† Vide para. 16 of notn. no. 106/1/37 dated the 24th March 1936, on page 147.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(7) Every officer of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of Indian States Forces or of the Indian Territorial Force, every person enrolled under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 [XLI of 1920], every warrant officer, every chief Petty officer (British) staff-sergeant or flight-sergeant, of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces as the case may be including a Warrant officer or staff-sergeant who is an Instructor of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian territorial Force.</p>	<p>Single-barrel rifles of .303 bore required for match-shooting purposes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted. 2. The rifle shall be sighted to a range of over 1,000 yards. 3. The rifle shall, in the case of the regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and persons appointed to Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force, become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs. 4. The owner shall at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps, senior officer or Head of Department to which he belongs, to the effect that, in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and persons appointed to Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and in the case of Staff and Departmental officers, will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment. 	<p>All</p>

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Privileges and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(8) The Officer Commanding a Unit in His Majesty's Regular Forces or in any Indian States Forces, and when he is in possession of a pass granted and signed by his Officer Commanding, every warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier in His Majesty's Regular Forces or in any Indian State Forces.	Such arms and ammunition as are provided for sporting purposes by Government or from a regimental fund under the authority of the Officer Commanding the unit.	5. This exemption shall, in the case of persons appointed to a Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India or of the Indian Territorial Force, cease to have effect on removal of the owner from the force. 6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted: Provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the Corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such. This exemption shall apply in the case of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers only in respect of weapons and ammunition entered in the pass and to the areas and for the dates specified in the pass and in the case of Officers Commanding only in respect of the purchase and stocking of arms and ammunition which are provided for sporting purposes by Government or from a regimental fund.	Those contained in sections 13 to 15.
(9) Persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from the Central Government or a Provincial Government, or the Commander-in-chief.	Such swords or other arms as have been so received together with ammunition for any fire-arms so received.	The ammunition in respect of which any person is here-in exempted shall be of such description only and shall not exceed such quantities as— Central government may direct.	All.

(1) The exemption conferred, by entry (9) in this ceases to extend to—(i) Sati Muhammad, son of Ghuman Lambardar, of Chak No. 246 Rakh Branch, Lyallpur District, Punjab, (H. D. Notn. No. F. 21-XV-24 dated the 22nd April 1924), and to (ii) Bhai Mohindar Singh Ahluwalia of Batala, District Gurdaspur, Punjab. (H. D. Notn. No. F. 21/XV/35 dated the 13th March 1935).

(2) Entry (9)—The power exercised by a provincial Government under this entry shall be in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control. (Notn. No. 21/50/37 dated the 20th June 1938) (page 150).

SCHEDULE II—(See Rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924).

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 excluded from the operation of such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the third column.

THE TABLE.

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
1. British India, except the Punjab, and the Delhi Province.	<p>All arms except—</p> <p>(a) cannon other than of the kind specified in head (i) of entry 2,</p> <p>(b) firearms,</p> <p>(c) air guns and air pistols other than of the kind specified in head (ii) of entry 2,</p> <p>(d) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(e) war-rockets,</p> <p>(f) machinery for the manufacture of arms, and</p> <p>(g) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms :</p> <p>Provided that the exceptions in respect of cannon and firearms shall not apply in the case of arms of these classes which are obsolete and unserviceable and of purely antiquarian value or which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display.</p>	<p>All; provided that the central Government may, by notification in the 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>
2. British India.	<p>(i) Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs. and having—</p> <p>(a) a calibre of less than one inch,</p> <p>(b) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and</p> <p>(c) the interior of the bore unrifled.</p> <p>(ii) Sights for rifles imported for the use of, or for sale to, the persons enumerated in entry (7) 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>(iii) Air guns or air pistols which satisfy the following test, namely, that projectiles discharged from such guns 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 ;</p> <p>Provided that in making and estimating the test the following conditions shall be observed, namely :</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All; Provided that the central Government may, by notification in the official gazette, retain all or any of the prohibitions and</p>

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores	Prohibitions and directions.
2. British India,— contd.	<p>(1) the gun or pistol shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target,</p> <p>(2) the test shall be repeated twenty times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun or pistol, and</p> <p>(3) perforation shall be deemed to be effected in a case where the projectile is a dart, if the point of the dart pierces the back of the target, and in any other case if the projectile passes completely through the back of the target.</p> <p>(iv) Explosives made in small quantities for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale: and the following classes of explosives when intended <i>bona-fide</i> for private blasting purposes:—</p> <p>(1) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding 30 pounds.</p> <p>(2) cartridges made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than 30 pounds of gunpowder.</p> <p>(3) percussion caps,</p> <p>(4) safety fuses.</p> <p>(v) Gun-wads and wire cartridges.</p> <p>(vi) All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any licence or exemption granted in Berar under the law for the time being in force relating to arms, ammunition and military stores: provided that the conditions of such licence or exemption are observed.</p> <p>(vii) Arms and ammunition required for, and not kept or used for any purpose than the navigation or operation of air craft.</p> <p>(viii) Chlorates possessed or sold by bonafide medical practitioners and dispensing chemists in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Government.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Those contained in sections 5 and 14.</p> <p>Those contained in section 14.</p> <p>Those contained in section 6. All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>Those contained in sections 5 and 14.</p>
2A. British India.	Recapper, Decapper and turn over machines.	All.
3. Punjab, and the Delhi Province.	<p>(i) Bows and arrows.</p> <p>(ii) Uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms.</p> <p>(iii) Swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or Auxiliary Force.</p> <p>(iv) In the Punjab, ornamental arms and arms of an obsolete pattern possessing</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p>

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
3. Punjab and the Delhi Province— <i>contd.</i>	<p>only antiquarian value, masonic swords and theatrical and fancy dress swords: provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes.</p> <p>(v) 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.</p> <p>(vi) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs;</p> <p>(vii) Swords of honour possessed or carried by persons or by the heirs of persons to whom they were awarded by the Central Government or a Provincial Government.</p> <p>(viii) Kukris possessed or carried by pensioned Gurkha officers, Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers of His Majesty's Regular Forces, residing in British India.</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p>
3-A. Punjab.	Swords other than sword sticks. The term sword-stick includes any straight sword or dagger fitted in a sheath of such a type that it can conveniently be used as a walking stick, irrespective of whether or not the form of the sheath completely disguises the presence of the blade within.	All with the exception of those contained in sections 5: Provided that the Central Government may, by notification in the official Gazette retain all or any of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Act in respect of any class of persons or of any specified area or areas.
4. British India, excepting the Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab, and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.	<p>(i) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) up to any quantity.</p> <p>(ii) Leadon bullets and bird-shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the Central Government may fix.</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>All.</p>

Area.	Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
5. British India, excluding all the districts on the external land frontier of British India, except the Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts in the Province of Sind.	(i) Saltpetre. (ii) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Central Government may fix.	All. All.
6. Aden, Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab and all the districts on the external land frontier of British India.	(i) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the central Government may fix. (ii) Lead bullets and bird-shot in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Central Government may fix.	All. All.
6A. The Mianwali and Muzaffargarh districts in the Punjab and all districts on the external land frontier of British India, outside Burma, except the Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts in the Province of Sind.	Sulphur in quantities not exceeding 10 seers.	All.
7. All districts on the external land frontier of British India, except the Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts in the Province of Sind.	Saltpetre required for medicinal or goldsmith's purposes in quantities not exceeding 10 lbs.	All.
8. That part of the Bhavnagar railway which lies in the Ahmedabad district in the Province of Bombay.	All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any exemption or <i>parwana</i> granted under the Kathiawar State Arms Rules or the Kathiawar Agency Arms Rules, provided that the conditions of such exemption or <i>parwana</i> are observed.	Those contained in sections 13 to 15.

The term "External land frontier of British India" was defined as "extending from Karachi round the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Burma near to Mergui"—(Vide note to rule 19 of U. P. Rules).

NOTES.

(1) **Firearms captured from enemies and kept as trophies** by a regiment or military mess should be rendered unfit to fire. (H. D. No. 978, dated the 26th May 1920).

[NOTE. The word "firearms" means arms that are fired by means of gun-powder or other explosives (Harsha Nath Chatterji—42 Cal. 1133)].

(32) **Matches** of certain kinds in Burma, regarded as **explosives** within the meaning of the Indian Explosives Act IV of 1884, come also within the meaning of ammunition as defined in the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878 and of "dangerous goods" as defined by the Steam Vessels Act, 1884 (now 1917). They cannot therefore be imported, transported, exported, possessed or sold except in accordance with the provisions of the three Acts above cited and of the rules framed thereunder. [Bur. A. M. Edn. 1926, Dir. no. 70 pages 188-189]

Note.—For Chhavis, Dahs, Gandasas and Kripans *Vide* notes under sec. 4 of the Act page 90.

SCHEDULE III. (See rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, on page 157).

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

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

THE TABLE.

Arms, ammunition and military stores	Prohibitions and directions.
I. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into and landed in bond at, or brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for, any port (other than a port specified in entry II of this Schedule) to which export is permitted.	All.
II. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for any port within the political charge of the Government of the Protectorate of Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to which export is permitted.	Those relating to import.
III. <i>Repealed.</i> <i>Vide</i> para. 18 of notn. no. 106/1/37 dated the 24th March 1938, page 148.	

SCHEDULE IV.—PARTS OF BRITISH INDIA WITHDRAWN.—*See Rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 157.*

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

THE TABLE.

Areas.	Arms and ammunition	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) All Scheduled Districts in the Provinces of Madras and Orissa	All, except cannon and breech-loading arms.	All, except those contained in sections 12 and 25.
(2) The Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bengal.	All. ...	Those contained in sections 13 and 14.
(3) (a) Ajmer-Merwara, except the Ajmer City Municipality and all places situate within three miles of any part thereof.	All except firearms.	Those contained in sections 13 and 14.
(b) Those parts of the Mirzapur District in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh which are situate on the right bank of the river Sone.	All except cannon.	Ditto
(4) The lands which are for the time being occupied by the Rajputana Malwa Railway in the Nimar District of the Central Provinces (including the lands occupied as stations, outbuildings and for other railway purposes) between the stations of Mortakka and Nimar Kheri.	All. ...	Those contained in sections 14 and 15: Provided that a person who refuses or omits to comply with any regulation or rule of the Railway for the time being in force relating to the custody of arms while in passenger trains shall not be entitled to the benefit of this exemption.
(5) The lands to which the Indus Valley State Railway Lands Act, 1873, extends.	All. ...	Ditto.
(6) The following parts of the Punjab, namely :— (a) the Pargana of Lahaul; (b) The Dera Ghazi Khan district; and (c) the Isakhel tahsil of the Mianwah district.	All (not being possessed by members of transborder tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	Those contained in sections 13, 14 and 15.

SCHEDULE V.—(See rule 16 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 163).
Officers empowered to grant licences for export by sea to ports in States in India or to Foreign Territory.

Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licences to export.	Ports to which they may grant licences to export.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4
(1) The Board of Revenue in Madras.	Any port in British India.	Ports in French India.	
(2) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Do.	<p>(i) Ports in Portuguese India.</p> <p>(ii) ports within the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda :</p> <p>(iii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf ;</p> <p>(iv) any ports on the coast of Africa ; and</p> <p>(v) ports in Iraq.</p>	For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of '303 or of '450 bore), sporting shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of '303 or of 450 bore), not intended for sale or for military purposes but for the personal use of the consignee and for explosives required for commercial purposes.
(3) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Calcutta.	<p>(i) Ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf ; and</p> <p>(ii) ports in Iraq.</p>	For sporting rifles (other than sporting rifles taking ammunition of '303 or of '450 bore), sporting

Officers.	Ports from which they may grant licences to export.	Ports to which they may grant licences to export.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4
			shot guns and sporting ammunition (other than ammunition which can be used in rifles of '303 or of '450 bore) not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the personal use of the consignee.
(4) The Secretary to the Government of Sind.	Karachi.	(i) Ports within the territory of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch ; (ii) ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf ; and (iii) ports in Iraq	Ditto.
(5) <i>Deleted.</i>			
(6) The Resident for the States of Western India.	Any port in British India.	Any port in any State in Kathiawar or in the Cutch State.	
(7) The Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan and the Political Agent, Kalat.	Any port in British India.	Any port on the Makran Coast which is within their respective political jurisdiction.	
(8) The Resident for the Madras States.	Ditto.	Any port in Madras States.	
(9) The Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.	Ditto	Any port in Deccan States.	

SCHEDULE VI.—[See rule 17 (1) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 164.]
 OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENCES FOR EXPORT BY LAND OR RIVER
 TO ANY PLACE BEYOND THE FRONTIER OF BRITISH INDIA.

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(1) Secretary to the (a) Government of Bombay or Bengal or (b) The Board of Revenue in Madras.	Any State in India.	For the export of ammunition intended solely for the use of a public railway or other public work.
(2) The Commissioner of Police in Madras.	Any of the French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.	To persons who would be exempted in British India from the ordinary prohibitions of the Act and subject to the following conditions so far as those conditions apply to the circumstances of the case, namely:— (a) The consignment for export shall consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use; (b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons, mentioned in Schedule I; and (c) the Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences.
(3) (i) The Commissioner of Police in the towns of— (a) Madras, (b) Bombay, (c) Calcutta. (ii) The District Magistrate in other places.	Any place in Berar.	For the export of arms, ammunition or military stores, except— (i) cannon, (ii) articles designed for torpedo service, (iii) war-rockets, or (iv) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, Subject to the condition that a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district in Berar to which the arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned.
(4) (i) The Commissioner of Police in the towns of— (a) Madras and (b) Bombay; (ii) The Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, and (iii) The District Magistrate of Karachi.	Any State in India.	(a) The consignment for export shall consist only of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and for personal use; (b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in the proviso to clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 39; (c) the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner shall keep a list of such licences; (d) no such officer may grant a licence for the export to a State in India of any arms in respect of which the prohibition imposed by rule 7 applies, unless such arms have been lawfully imported into British India, and are required for the personal use of persons or members of the classes specified in Schedule I.

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(5) The District Magistrate of Malabar.	Mahe.	
(6) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.	Portuguese India.	
(7) (a) The Board of Revenue in Madras.	Pondicherry and the other French Settlements in the Madras Presidency.	
(b) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	Chandernagore.	
(8) The District Magistrate of Meerut.	(i) Any State in India, and (ii) Kurram, and Waziristan,	For the export of ammunition only to States in India; and for the export of arms and ammunition to Kurram and Waziristan, subject to the following conditions, namely:— (a) the consignment for export shall consist only of sporting ammunition or sporting arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee; (b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in the proviso to clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 39; (c) the Magistrate shall keep a list of all licences issued by him; and (d) copies of licences covering consignments to States in Central India or Rajputana, shall be sent to the Residents for Central India and Rajputana, respectively. In the case of Chitral, when the ammunition is to be exported by way of Peshawar, the Magistrate shall send a copy of the licence to the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral for communication, when necessary, to the Assistant Political Agent at Chitral. If the consignment is forwarded by way of Kashmir, a copy of the licence shall be sent to the Resident. In the case of Waziristan, the Magistrate shall refer to the Political Agent for North or South Waziristan as the case may be.
(9) The District Magistrate of Rawalpindi.	Kashmir.	(a) The consignment for export shall consist only of sporting ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee;

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1.	2	3
		(b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in the proviso to clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 39; and (c) the Magistrate shall keep a list of all licences issued by him.
(10) The District Magistrates of Delhi, Karachi and Lahore.	Any State in India.	Ditto.
(10-A) The District Magistrate of Ajmer-Marwara.	States in Rajputana and Central India.	Ditto
(11) (a) All Political officers in— (1) Hyderabad, (2) Mysore, (3) Central India Agency, (4) Rajputana Agency, (5) Baluchistan. (6) Western India States Agency. (7) Punjab States Agency. (8) Baroda and Gujrat States Agency. (9) Kashmir. (10) Gwalior, Rampur and Benares. (11) Sikkim. (12) Madras States Agency. (13) Kolhapur and the Deccan States Agency.	The States with which they are in political relations and any territory within their administrative control.	(a) No licence shall be granted for the export of— (i) cannon, or (ii) military stores of any kind other than sulphur; or (iii) Save as hereinafter provided, such rifles, muskets, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7, or (iv) Save as hereinafter provided, ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles of .303 or .450 bore or from muskets of .410 bore or from pistols or revolvers of .441, .455 or any intermediate bore. (b) licences for the export of rifles, revolvers or pistols of the bores specified in sub-head (iii) of head (a) may be granted to persons or members of the classes, specified in Schedule I who are exempted in respect thereof. (c) licences for the export of cartridges may be granted to persons, of members of the classes specified in Schedule I who are exempted in respect thereof, subject to the following conditions, namely :— (i) that save in the case of cartridges for use with rifles of .577/.450 and .500/.450 bores, the number of such cartridges shall not exceed two hundred in any one year; and (ii) that the cartridges are for the personal use of the licensees.

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
<p>(14) Eastern States Agency.</p> <p>(b) The Political Officer in Manipur.</p> <p>(c) All Political Officers and Deputy Commissioners in the N.-W. F. Province.</p> <p>(d) The Deputy Commissioner in the Khasi and Jantia Hills.</p>		
<p>(13) (a-1) The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan,</p> <p>(a) the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department; and</p> <p>(b) the Chief Secy. to the Government of Bengal.</p> <p>* (13) <i>Repealed.</i></p>	<p>Any place within the political jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Khorasan.</p>	
<p>(14) The Commanding Officer of a Gurkha Battalion.</p>	Nepal	For the export of kukris in the possession of discharged Gurkha Sepoys on their departure from the battalion to Nepal.
<p>† (15) The British Minister, Nepal.</p>	Nepal.	

* *Vide* para : 21 of the notn. no. 106/1/37 dated the 24th March 1938, page 149.

† *Vide* notn. no. 21/25/39 dated the 30th May 1939.

Persons.	Arms and Ammunition.
(3) Any ex-officer of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air forces, so long as he is entitled to wear the uniform of such force or by any officer of the Indian Army Reserve after release from army service.	Revolvers or automatic pistols which formed part of equipment when in employment as such officer together with a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.
(4) Any officer of a Volunteer Corps, the Indian Defence Force, the Auxiliary Force, India, or the Indian Territorial Force, who has been granted honorary rank on retirement and permitted to wear the uniform of such corps or force.	Arms which formed part of equipment when in employment as such officer, together with, where necessary, a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.
(5) Retired police officers who are permitted to wear on ceremonial occasions or when calling on Government officials the uniform of the rank which they held in the force at the time of retirement.	Revolvers which formed part of equipment as a police officer, together with a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.
(6) The heirs or successors of persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from the Central Government or a Provincial Government.	Such arms as were received as gifts, together with, where necessary, a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.
(7) Government servants whose possession of arms—such possession not being exempt from the provisions of the Act under section 1 (b) thereof—is declared by the Central Government to be in the public interest.	Such arms and ammunition as are specified in the declaration.
* (8) All ex-soldiers who on the 6th Nov. 1935 were settled in Ajmer-Merwara.	

NOTES.

(1) Under sub-rule (3) of rule 41 [now 46] of the Indian Arms Rules, the persons named below (of the Simla District) are exempted from the fee payable in respect of the grant of a single licence in Form XVI, under rule 33, for the possession of a single firearm other than a rifle, pistol or revolver, or in respect of the renewal of such licence.

SCHEDULE.

1. Hari Singh (Christian) of village Barobagh, tahsil Kotgarh.
2. Budh Raj (Christian) of village Saraga, tahsil Kotgarh.
3. Lal Singh (Kanait) of village Dhali, tahsil Kotkhal.
4. Dhani Ram of village Nauza, tahsil Kotgarh.
5. Sada Nand, son of Kum Das, village Nauza, pargana Kepu, tahsil Kotgarh.
6. Sarnoo, (Kanait) of village Dalan, tahsil Kotgarh.
7. Galab Singh, son of Bud Singh, village Dakahal, tahsil Kotkhal.
8. Dirjoo, son of Pandoo, (Kanait) of village Koti tahsil Kotkhal.

(H. D. notn. no. 134 of the 9th June 1921.)

(2) Schedule VII of the Arms Act Rules of 1924, does not provide for exemption of any person or class of persons at all but only describes what classes of persons are exempt from payment of licence-fee in respect of certain arms. The most that a person falling within item (c), Schedule VII, might be entitled to, might be a paper declaring that the holder was entitled to a licence without payment, and such a person would not be entitled to a life certificate of exemption, for he is not exempted at all.

Both licences and exemptions are granted by virtue of the Act and Rules. Any licence or exemption not so granted would be invalid, and no protection to an accused person charged with contravening the Act. If it is established that an accused had no licence under the Act or Rules and if he could not prove himself to be exempted under the Act or Rules he would be a person within the provisions of S. 14 of the Act. **EMPEROR vs. B. R. VERTANNES** 34 CR. L. J. 1933, 112.

* Notn. no. 21/22/39 dated the 10th June 1939—in Part I of the Gazette of India dated the 10th June 1939.

SCHEDULE VIII.—(See Rule 2, page 157).

FORM I.—(See Rules 5, 23 and 30, pages 158, 168 and 173.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

import
Licence for the transport of cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets
possession
or machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.

Name, description, and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	Description with specification of calibre of cannon or other articles.	Number of articles.	COLUMNS TO BE FILLED UP IN CASE OF IMPORT OR TRANSPORT.			Period for which the licence is valid.	Use to which the articles are to be put.	From the— to the period—for which the licence is valid.
				Place of despatch and route.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

The—of—19 . { *Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Police—*
District Magistrate of the—
district.

S.S.A.

(Signature.)

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

The—of—19 .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.
2. In cases of import or transport—
 - (a) bulk shall not be broken before the articles reach the place of destination, and
 - (b) the articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.
3. In cases of import by land or river, or of transport, an account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.
4. In cases of transport by rail, each package shall be marked with the word "cannon," or, as the case may be, in such a manner as to be readily recognisable by the railway authorities.

FORM II—(See Rules 8 and 9, page 160.)

FEE—

- (a) where granted under rule 8 (d), FREE OF ALL FEE ;
 (b) where granted under rule 9, ONE RUPEE ;
 (c) in any other case, TEN RUPEES.

Licence for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores into the port of—

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages.	ARMS		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Purpose for which required.	Value of the fire-arms per piece.	Place where articles are to be deposited or to which they are to be despatched.	Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									From the ———
									— to the ———
									— 19 .

The ——— of ——— 19 .

Seal.

(Signature.)

Commissioner of Police. ———
 District Magistrate of the ——— district
 Board of Revenue in Madras.

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.
2. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.
3. The article shall be either—
 - (a) deposited at Aden in such Government warehouse as the Government of the Protectorate may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and elsewhere—
 - (i) in a warehouse appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or
 - (ii) subject to the general or special sanction of the Central Government under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in a warehouse licensed under section 16 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or
 - (b) forthwith despatched to their place of destination.

[SCH. VIII—FORM III] THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. 205

FORM III.—(See Rule 10, page 161.)

FEE—

(a) where granted under rule 10 (1), FIVE RUPEES ;

(b) where granted under rule 10 (2), FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the import of arms, ammunition or military stores by land or river.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Place of dispatch and route	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee	Period for which the licence is valid. From the _____ to the _____
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(Signature)

Commissioner of Police _____

District Magistrate of the _____ district,

Political Officer for the _____ State.

Seal.

The _____ of _____ 19 . Date on which a copy is sent to the _____

The _____ of _____ 19

Political Officer for the _____ State [rule 10 (3)].

District Magistrate of the _____ district [rule 10 (4)],

Station Master at the _____ station [rule 10 (5)]

Conditions.

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

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

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

206 THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. [SCH. VIII—FORM IV-V]

FORM IV—(See Rule 15, page 163.)

FEE—

- (a) where granted under Rule 15 (2) (a) to (d), TEN RUPEES, or
in the case referred to in Rule 46 (2), ONE RUPEE.
(b) where granted under Rule 15 (3) (e), FREE OF ALL FEE.

*Licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the port
of _____ to the port of _____*

Name, description and resi- dence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Port to which con- signment is to be despatched.	Period for which the licence is valid and amount of fee charged. From the _____ to the _____
		Description	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

The _____ of _____ 19 . { Date on which the previous sanction of—
the Commissioner of Police _____
District Magistrate of the _____ district
is obtained [Rule 39 (1)]. (Signature).

The _____ of _____ 19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the
Commissioner of Police.
District Magistrate of the _____ district
[Rule 15 (4)].

The _____ of _____ 19 . { Commissioner of Police.
District Magistrate of the _____ district

Seal.

Conditions.

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

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

FORM V.—(See Rule 16, page 163.)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES.

*Licence for the export by sea of arms, ammunition or military stores from the port
of _____ to the port of _____.*

Name, description and resi- dence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid. From the _____ to the _____
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

(Signature).

Secy. to the Central Government, External Affairs Department.
Officer specially empowered under Rule 16.

The — of — 19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the
 (1) Govt. of the Protectorate of Aden or the
 Political Resident [Rule 16 (3).
 The — of — 19 . { (2) Agent or Master of vessel at
 the port [Rule 16 (3)].

Conditions the same as of Form III.

FORM VI — (See Rule 17, page 104.)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES.

*Licence for the export by land or river of—arms, ammunition or military stores
 to—in the—State.*

Name, description, and residence of licensee and agent (if any)	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description, and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valid From the— to the—
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

The of 19 . { Date on which the previous sanction of
 the Political Officer for the—State
 Commissioner of Police—

(Signature.)

District Magistrate of the—district
 is obtained [rule 39 (1)].

{ Date on which a copy is sent to the
 Political Officer for the—State
 [rule 17 (3)].

District Magistrate of the—district
 [rule 17 (4)].

The of 19 . { Commissioner of Police,—[rule 17
 (5) (a)].

District Magistrate of the—district
 [rule 17 (5) (a)].

Station Master at the—Ry. Station
 [rule 17 (5) (b)].

*Secy. to the Central
 Government, External
 Affairs Dept.*

*Officer specially em-
 powered under rule
 17.*

Secy to the Govt. of

The of 19 .

Conditions.

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

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

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

208 THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. [SCH. VIII—FORM VII]

FORM VII.—(See Rule 24, page 168.)

FEE—TEN RUPEES.

Licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorised for the purpose of this consignment	Licence a place of business, if any	Number of packages	Arms		Ammunition or Military Stores		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit	Place of destination	Name, description and residence of consignee	Period for which the licence is valid From the _____ to _____
			Description	Number	Description	Weight in _____ or number				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

The _____ of 19 _____.

Date on which the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police.

District Magistrate of the _____ district is obtained [rule 39 (1)].

Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Police _____ [rule 24 (2) (a)].

The _____ of 19 _____.

District Magistrate of the _____ district [rule 24 (2) (b)].

Magistrate at _____ [rule 24 (3)].

(Signature.)

Seal.

Commissioner of Police
District Magistrate of
the _____ district.

The _____ of 19 _____.

Conditions.

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

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 8; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

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

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

[SCH. VIII—FORM VIII] THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924.

209

FORM VIII.—(See Rules 26 and 27, pages 170-171).

FEE—TEN RUPEES.

Licence for the import, transport and re-export of arms, ammunition or military stores.
export and re-import

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Licencee's place of business, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms		Ammunition or Military Stores		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee	Period for which the licence is valid. From _____ to the _____
			Description.	Number.	Description	Weight in seers or number.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

The _____ of _____ 19 _____

Date on which copy is sent to the—
(a) other Political officer licensing authority concerned. rule [26 (2) (a) / 27 (2)].
(b) District Magistrate of _____ District [rule 26 (3) / 27 (2) (b)].
(c) Station Master at the _____ railway station [rule 26 (2) (a) / 27 (2) (a)].

(Signature.)
Political Officer
Officer specially empowered under Rule 27.
_____ Stats.

The _____ 1928 .

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878). and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 8; and bulk shall not be broken, nor shall the consignment be stopped, before the articles reach the place of destination.

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

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

FORM IX.—[See Rule 28 (1) (a), page 171.]

FEE—TWENTY RUPEES.

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

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee, and of duly authorised agent or agents if any	Place of business, factory or shop	Description and number of arms		Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores		Date on which the licence expires.
			To be manufactured or converted	To be sold or kept for sale	To be manufactured	To be sold or kept for sale	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							The 31st December, 19

(Signature.)

Commissioner of Police.

S...

District Magistrate of the _____ district.

The of 19 .

Form for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires	Signature of Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate.

Conditions.

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

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

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

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

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, either in English or in the vernacular of the district.

5. He shall at the time of purchase of arms, in the North-West Frontier Province and in Assam at the time of purchase of all ammunition and elsewhere at the time of purchase of ammunition for rifles, other than '22 bore, revolvers or pistols, endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, or XX.—

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

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

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

6. He shall at the time of the sale of a weapon enter in his register the number and marks, if any, stamped on the weapon at the time of manufacture.

7. He shall give information of all sales of arms, ammunition and military stores to such person and in such manner as the Central Government may direct.

8. He shall not sell to any person, licensed to possess or carry arms, ammunition in excess of the maximum which may be fixed by the Central Government for such person and which is endorsed on such person's licence.

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

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

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

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

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

(a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), (4) or (6) (d) of the Table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

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

14. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest Police Station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

FORM X.—[See Rule 28 (1) (b)]

FEE—TEN RUPEES.

Licence to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.

Serial number of licence	Name, description, and residence of licensee and of duly authorised agent or agents, if any	Place of business or shop	Description and number of arms	Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores	Date on which the licence expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 19

(Signature.)

The of 19 . Seal. Commissioner of Police,
District Magistrate of the district.

For for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate.

Conditions almost similar to those of Form IX on pages 210-211.

FORM XI.—[See Rule 28 (2) (a).] page 171.

FEE—

(a) where the licence holds a licensee in Form IX—FREE OF ALL CHARGE;

(b) in all other cases—TWENTY RUPEES.

Licence to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles,

Serial number of licence	Name, description and residence of licensee, and of duly authorised agent or agents if any	Place of business factory or shop	Description and number of arms		Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores		Date on which licence expires
			To be manufactured or converted	To be sold or kept for sale	To be manufactured	To be sold or kept for sale	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							The 31st December, 19

(Signature.)

The of 19 . Seal. Secretary to the

Form for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Secretary to the Central Government—Signature of renewing authority.

Conditions 1 to 7 almost similar to those of Form IX, pages 210-211.

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

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

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

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

- (a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3), or (6) (e) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 or
- (b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

12. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest Police Station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

214 THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. [SCH. VIII FORM XII]

FORM XII.—[See Rule 28 (2).]

FEE—

- (a) where the licensee already holds a licence in Form X—FREE OF ALL CHARGE;
(b) in all other cases—TEN RUPEES.

Licence to sell and keep for sale breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles.

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee, and of duly authorised agent or agents if any.	Place of business or shop	Description and number of arms	Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores	Date on which the licence expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 19

The of 19 Secretary to the (Signature.)

Form for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Secretary to the Central Government.—Signature of renewing authority.

Conditions 1 to 7 are similar to those of For XI, page 214.

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

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

10. He shall not sell arms, ammunition or military stores to an Indian officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, unless such person produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

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

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

- (a) any person who is exempted under entry (1), (2), (3) (4), or (6) (d) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or
(b) any person whose name is included in any list compiled by the District Magistrate for this purpose, and who declares that he purchases for his own use.

12. The licensee shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms, ammunition or military stores covered by the licence.

[SCH. VIII—FORM XIII] THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. 215

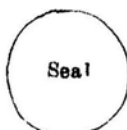
FORM XIII—[See Rule 29, Page 172].

FREE OF ALL FEE.

Licence for the possession by holders of licences in Form IX, X, XI or XII of firearms and ammunition deposited by their owners for safe keeping.

Name, description and residence of licensee and of duly authorised agent or agents, if any.	Description of firearms.	Place (with description, where articles are to be kept.)	* Period for which the license is valid.
1	2	3	4

The — of — 19



(Signature.)

Commissioner of Police —
District Magistrate of the — district.
Sub-divisional Magistrate — district.

Conditions.

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

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

- (i) to go armed, or
- (ii) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

3. The licensee shall maintain a register of all arms ammunition in his possession under this licence in such form as the Central Government may direct.

4. He shall exhibit such arms and ammunition and his register on the demand of any Magistrate or any Police officer of a rank not below that of Inspector, or if the Central Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

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

* Note—A licence in this form will be granted for a period ending on the day on which the licensee's licence in Form IX, X, XI or XII as the case may be, is due to expire.

216 THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. [SCH. VIII—FORM XIV]

FORM XIV—[See Rule 31, Page 173].

FREE OF ALL FEES.

Licence for the possession of arms (other than pistols or revolvers), ammunition or military stores.

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

(Signature)

The — of — 19 —



Commissioner of Police, —
District Magistrate of the — district.
Sub-divisional Magistrate — district.

Conditions.

1. The licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

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

- (i) to go armed, or
- (ii) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation—For the purpose of this condition—

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

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

3. Condition 2 (ii) may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence, if empowered to do so by the Central Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

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

5. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and may require the production of the weapon for the purpose of such an inquiry.

* NOTE 1. A licence in this Form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

NOTE 2. Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

[**FORM XV**—FORM XV] THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. 217

FORM XV—(See Rule 23, page 173.)

FEE—

- (a) for each breech-loading pistol or revolver—TEN RUPEES;
- (b) for any other breech-loading weapon—FIVE RUPEES;
- (c) for other weapons—EIGHT ANNAS in disarmed districts, and FOUR ANNAS elsewhere, for each weapon.

The abovementioned fees are for licences granted for periods of one year or less. A licence in this form may be granted for any period exceeding one year and not exceeding three years, in which case a compounded fee shall be levied.

Licence for the possession and use for the purpose of target practice, of firearms and ammunition.

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and location of mess, club or association.	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Place within which the licence is valid.	Date on which the licence expires unless previously ceasing to be in force under the proviso* to sub-rule (1) of rule 42.	Date on which the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for inspection before the licensing authority under sub-rule (1) of rule 42.
		Description.	Quantity.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

* Provided that where a licence is granted in Form XV, XVI, XVIII or XIX for the possession of arms to be acquired by the licensee subsequently to the grant of the licence, the authority granting the licence shall, at the time of granting the same, direct that within a period specified by him in this behalf, which he may from time to time extend, the arms covered by the licence shall be acquired and that the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for his inspection, and if within the period so specified or extended the licensee fails to acquire the arms and to produce the licence or the arms or both, as the case may be, the licence shall cease to be in force.

(Signature.)

The _____ of _____ 19 ____



Commissioner of Police, _____
District Magistrate of the _____ district.
Sub-divisional Magistrate of the _____ district.

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. It covers only the mess, club or association named and the arms and ammunition described therein.

3. The mess, club or association, at the time of purchasing any new arms, and in the North-West Frontier Province and in Assam at the time of purchasing ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles other than .22 bore, revolvers or pistols shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon its licence under the vendor's signature, namely:—

(a) the name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased on behalf of the mess, club or association;

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

(c) the date of purchase;

and if the arms or ammunition are purchased from any person other than a licensed dealer shall also cause the particulars specified in clauses (b) and (c) to be furnished in writing to the authority who granted this licence within such period as may be prescribed by that authority for this purpose.

218 THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. [SCH. VIII—FORM XVI]

4. The mess, club or association shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may, from time to time, be fixed by the Central Government or in the Madras Presidency the Board of Revenue.

5. The mess, club or association shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

6. The licence does not authorise any member of the mess, club or association to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

7. The Central Government or in the Madras Presidency the Board of Revenue may require any firearm or ammunition possessed by the mess, club or association to be registered in such manner as the Central Government or in the Madras Presidency the Board of Revenue thinks fit.

8. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapons for which it has been granted are still in the possession of the mess, club or association and to require the production of such weapons for the purposes of such inquiry.

Note—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act,) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

FORM XVI—(See Rule 33, page 173.)

FEE—I (a) If the licence is granted for ammunition of the kind referred to in rule (33) (1), proviso (ii)—*Free of all Fee*;

(b) In the Attock District of the Punjab, if the licence is granted for the purposes of village defence, *Free of all fee*, otherwise—

(i) in disarmed districts, *Eight annas*, and

(ii) elsewhere, *Four annas* for each weapon; and

(c) elsewhere in British India—

(i) for a breech-loading pistol or revolver, *Ten Rupees*,

(ii) for any other breech-loading weapon, *Five Rupees*,—(in the N. W.-F. Province *Two Rupees*),

(iii) for other weapons, *Eight Annas* in disarmed districts and *Four annas*, elsewhere,

for each weapon.

II. The above mentioned fees are payable in respect of licences granted for the first time for the period of one year or less. Should the licence be renewed for a further period, and unless the licence is free of all fee, the following fees shall be payable in respect of each renewal for a period, of one year or less.

(i) in cases to which clause (b) in paragraph I applies, the same fees, and,

(ii) in cases to which clause (c) in paragraph I applies *five rupees* (in the North West Frontier Province *rupees two and annas eight*), *rupees two and annas eight* (in the North West Frontier Province *rupee one*) and *annas eight* (in the North West Frontier Province *annas four*), or *annas four* respectively, provided that in such cases application for renewal is made within one month of the date on which the licence expires and if application is not made within that period, the licensing authority may, in his discretion, levy fees at the original rate.

[**SER. VIII—FORM XVI**] **THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924.** 219

III. A licence in this Form may be granted or renewed for any period not exceeding three years, and if the period for which a licence is granted or renewed exceeds one year, the fee shall, subject to the proviso to clause (ii) in para. II be levied at the annual rates hereinbefore prescribed for grant or renewal as the case may be.

Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the purpose of "sport/protection/display"

Serial No. of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee and agent, if any.	Arms and ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.	Brief description of each weapon with details, e.g., distinguishing marks, register number, etc.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.	Name, father's name and address of retainer (if any) covered by the licence.	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to possess.	Area within which the licence is valid.	Date on which licence expires, unless previously ceasing to be in force under the proviso* to sub-rule (1) of rule 42.	Date on which the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for inspection before the licensing authority under the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 42.
						Arms.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

*Provided that where a licence is granted in Form XV, XVI, XVIII, or XIX, for the possession of arms to be acquired by the licensee subsequently to the grant of the licence, the authority granting the licence shall at the time of granting the same direct that within a period specified by him in this behalf, which he may from time to time extend, the arms covered by the licence shall be acquired and that the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for his inspection, and if within the period so specified or extended the licensee fails to acquire the arms and to produce the licence or the arms, or both as the case may be, the licence shall cease to be in force. (H. D. notn. no. F. 21/LXXXIII-30 dated 18th Jan. 1939).

(Signature).

The ——— of ——— 19 .

Commissioner _____
 Deputy Commissioner of Police _____
 District Magistrate of the ——— district.
 Sub-divisional Magistrate of the ——— district

Form of renewal of the Licence.

Date and year.	Date on which renewed licence expires.	Signature.
		<div data-bbox="504 1145 627 1284" style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 100px; height: 100px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> Seal. </div> <div data-bbox="649 1163 996 1284"> Commissioner _____ Deputy Commissioner of Police _____ District Magistrate _____ District. Sub-divisional Magistrate _____ Sub-division, District _____ </div>

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.
2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 5.
3. This licence is valid to the extent specified in column 8, subject in the case of a licence having effect outside the province in which it is granted or renewed to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a Central Government.

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4. The licensee or any retainer acting under this licence shall not go armed with any arms covered thereby otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of ^{sport} ~~protection~~ ^{display} and, save where he is specially authorized in this behalf, in any Presidency-town by the Commissioner of Police, or in any other place, by the District Magistrate or a Sub-divisional Magistrate, he shall not take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

5. The licensee, at the time of purchasing any new arms, in the N. W. F. Province and in Assam at the time of purchasing ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles other than '22 bore, revolvers and pistols shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his licence under the vendor's signature, namely:—

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

and if the arms or ammunition are purchased from any person other than a licensed dealer shall also cause the particulars specified in clauses (b) and (c) to be furnished in writing to the authority who granted this licence within such period as may be prescribed for this purpose by such authority.

6. He shall not purchase ammunition for rifles other than '22 bore, revolvers and pistols or in Assam ammunition of any kind in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Central Government.

7. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

8. He shall not possess Government arms and ammunition.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

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

9. Condition 8 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the Central Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

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

11. The licensee shall report any change of his permanent residence either to the authority who granted him the licence, or, in the event of the licence having been renewed by some other authority on a previous occasion of change of permanent residence then to such authority. In case of any change of residence whether permanent or temporary, he may, at his option, apply to the nearest licensing authority for renewal of this licence should it be necessary.

12. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether the weapon or weapons for which it has been granted is or are still in the possession of the licensee, and to require its or their production for the purposes of such inquiry.

NOTE (1)—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 31 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878).

Note (2)—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under sec. 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the District or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

[**FORM VIII—FORM XVIA**] **THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924.** 221

FORM XVIA. (See Rule 33, page 173.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

*Licence for the possession by a retainer of arms and ammunition and for going
sport
armed for the purpose of protection
display*

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of person exempted under Schedule I (a) nominating licensee.	Name and residence of licensee.	Name and residence of father of licensee.	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		Extent of validity of licence, &c., throughout India, province or district	Date on which licence expires.
				Brief description of each weapon with details e.g., distinguishing marks, register No., etc.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Or the date on which the person specified in column 3 ceases to be exempted under Schedule I, (1) (a), which- ever is earlier.

(Signature.)

The of 19 ,

Reg 1.

Commissioner of Police _____
Deputy Commissioner _____
District Magistrate of the _____ district.
Subdivisional Magistrate of the _____ district.

Conditions.

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

2. It covers only the person named in column 3 of this licence and the arms and ammunition described in columns 5 and 6.

3. This licence is valid to the extent specified in column 7, subject in the case of a licence having effect outside the province in which it is granted or renewed to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a Central Government.

4. The licence shall only be granted to a person nominated in that behalf and certified to be his own retainer by a person exempted under article (1) (a) of Schedule I to these rules, and it shall only be granted in respect of the arms and ammunition specified in this behalf by and being the property of such exempted person.

5. This licence may be granted or renewed for any period not exceeding one year, providing that it shall expire on the date on which the person specified in column 3 of this licence ceased to be exempted under article (1) (a) of Schedule I to these rules, where such date is prior to the date on which it would ordinarily expire.

6. The licensee shall not go armed with any arms covered by this licence
sport
otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of protection; and, save where he
display

is specially authorised in this behalf, in any Presidency town by the Commissioner of Police, or, in any other place, by the District Magistrate or a Subdivisional Magistrate, he shall not take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

Conditions 7 to 12 and Notes, and 2 are almost identical with those of Form XVI, page 230.

222 THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. [SCH. VIII—FORM XVII]

FORM XVII.—(See Rule 24, page 175.)

Fee for each weapon—ONE RUPEE.

Temporary licence for the possession of arms and going armed during the period occupied in journeying from the port or other place of arrival in British India to place of destination.

Name and description of licensee.	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS ENTITLED TO POSSESS.		Place of destination.	Period for which the license is valued.
	Brief description of each weapon.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.		
1	2	3	4	5

The _____ of _____ 19

The _____ of _____ 19



Date on which copy is sent to the
Commissioner of Police _____
District Magistrate _____ District
Political Officer of _____ State

(Sd.) _____
Commissioner of Police _____
District Magistrate _____ district

Conditions.

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

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition, described therein.

3. The licensee shall not, unless specially empowered in this behalf by the authority granting the licence go armed to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

4. The licensee shall not go armed with Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

5. Condition 4 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the Central Government and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is authorised to possess.

6. The licensee shall, on arrival at his destination, if such place is situated in British India or Berar, forthwith apply to the nearest licensing authority for a licence in Form XIV or Form XVI in respect of the arms and ammunition described herein and shall at the same time deliver this licence in original to that authority.

NOTE (1).—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

NOTE (2).—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under Section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

[SCH. VIII—FORM XVIII] THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. 223

FORM XVIII. (See Rule 35, page 175.)

FREE OF ALL.

Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals which do injury in human being or cattle.

Name, description and residence of licensee.	Arms and ammunition.		Place or area for which the licence is granted.	Specification of the wild beasts which may be destroyed under this licence.	Period for which the licence is valid unless previously ceasing to be in force under the proviso* to sub-rule (1) of rule 42.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the licence and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.	Date on which the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for inspection before the licensing authority under sub-rule (1) of rule 42.
	Brief description of each weapon with details, e.g., registered No. and other distinguishing marks.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

† Note.—A licence in this form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

* Provided that where a licence is granted in Form XV, XVI, XVIII or XIX for the possession of arms to be acquired by the licensee subsequently to the grant of the licence, the authority granting the licence shall at the time of granting the same direct that within a period specified by him in this behalf, which he may from time to time extend, the arms covered by the licence shall be acquired and that the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for his inspection, and if within the period so specified or extended the licensee fails to acquire the arms and to produce the licence or the arms or both, as the case may be, the licence shall cease to be in force.

The _____ of _____ 19____.  _____ (Signature).
District Magistrate of the _____ district.
Subdivisional Magistrate, _____ district.

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the previous of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

2. Once every year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, the licensee shall produce this licence and every weapon covered thereby before the Magistrate referred to in column 7.

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

4. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police-station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.

5. He shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

6. Condition 5 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the Central Government and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

7. The licensee shall not purchase rifle, revolver or pistol ammunition or in Assam ammunition of any kind, and in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Central Government.

8. At the time of purchasing any new arms, in the North-West Frontier Province and in Assam at the time of purchasing ammunition, and elsewhere at the time of purchasing ammunition for rifles, other than '22 bore, revolvers and pistols he shall cause the following particulars to be endorsed upon his licence under the vendor's signature, namely,—

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

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

(c) the date of purchase;

and if the arms are purchased from any person other than a licensed dealer, shall also cause the particulars specified in clauses (b) and (c) to be furnished, in writing to the authority who granted this licence within such period as may be prescribed for this purpose by such authority.

9. Without prejudice to the avoidance of this licence for breach of any of the foregoing conditions, it shall be void if—

(a) the licensee dies, or

(b) any weapon covered thereby—

(i) is sold, or

(ii) is attached in execution of a decree.

10. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to inquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether any weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee and to require the production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

Note 1.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

Note 2.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or the officer in charge of the nearest police-station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

[SCH. VIII—FORM XIX] THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924. 225

FORM XIX.—(See rule 36, page 176)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

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

1 Name, description and residence of licensee.	2 Name and description of any member of the licensee's family, or servant employed to watch crops or cattle, residing with him, by whom the arms covered by this licence may be also used	3 Arms and ammunition Brief description of each weapon with details of its calibre, type, and other distinguishing marks.	4 Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.	5 Place or area within which the licence is valid	6 Period for which the licence is valid unless previously ceasing to be in force under the proviso* to sub-rule (1) of rule 42.	7 Date on which the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for inspection before the licensing authority under sub-rule (1) of rule 42.
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† Note.—A licence in this form may be granted for any period not exceeding three years.

* Provided that where a licence is granted in Form XV, XVI, XVIII or XIX for the possession of arms to be acquired by the licensee subsequently to the grant of the licence, the authority granting the licence shall at the time of granting the same direct that within a period specified by him in this behalf which he may from time to time extend, the arms covered by the licence shall be acquired and that the licence or the arms or both shall be produced for his inspection, and, if within the period so specified or extended the licensee fails to acquire the arms and to produce the licence or arms or both, as the case may be, the licence shall cease to be in force.

District Magistrate of the _____ district.
Subdivisional Magistrate, _____ district

The _____ of _____ 19 _____

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924
2. The licensee shall not go armed with any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in good faith for the destruction or driving away of wild animals which do injury to the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the licence.
3. He shall not use any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in the place or area in which the licence is valid
4. He shall not lend any arms or ammunition covered by this licence to any person, other than a member of his family, or servant who may be employed by him to protect the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the licence and who is mentioned in column 2 of the licence.
5. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss or theft of any arms covered by the licence.
6. The licensee shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

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

7. Condition 6 may be cancelled by the authority granting the licence if empowered to do so by the Central Government, and an endorsement added showing the Government arms and ammunition which the licensee is entitled to possess.

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8. The licensee shall not purchase rifle, revolver or pistol ammunition or in Assam ammunition of any kind, in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the Central Government.

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

(i) is sold,

(ii) is attached in execution of a decree.

10. The authority granting or renewing the licence has the right to enquire at any time during the currency of the licence whether any weapon for which it has been granted is still in the possession of the licensee, and to require production of the weapon for the purposes of such inquiry.

Note 1.—Any breach of conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

Note 2.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

FORM XX.—(See Rule 37, page 176).

(i) when granted under Rule 37 (1) (a) and (b)—FOUR ANNAS for each weapon.

(ii) when granted under Rule 37 (1) (c)—FREE OF ALL FEE.

Exception.—A fee of TEN RUPEES is charged for a licence in this form in respect of a pistol or a revolver in all provinces other than the North-West Frontier Province.

Licence for going armed on a journey in or through any Province:

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to carry.		Retainers (if any) covered by the licence.			Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to carry.		Place of departure, route and place of destination.	Period which the journey is likely to occupy.	Period for which the licence is valid.			
	Brief description of each weapon with details, e.g., registered No. and other distinguishing marks.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.	Name of retainer.	Name of retainer's father.	Address of retainer.	Description.	Quantity.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
										From the— to 19			

(Signature.)

Commissioner of Police _____
 District Magistrate of the _____ district.
 Subdivisional Magistrate, _____ district.
 Political Officer for the _____ State.

Conditions.

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

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

3. The licensee or any retainer acting under this licence shall not, unless specially empowered in this behalf by the authority granting the licence, go armed to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

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

Explanation—For the purpose of this condition—

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

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

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

Note 1.—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.)

Note 2.—Licensees are warned that in case they sell any arms or ammunition covered by the licences possessed by them to any person (other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Act) they are required to give notice forthwith of the sale together with particulars as to the name and address of the purchaser to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station. Failure to give notice as required above is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Attention is invited to the Home Department notification no. 20-50-37 dated the 30th June 1938, printed on pages 150-151.

Local Rules and Orders.—[Madras].

1. Under section 16 (4) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, all arms, ammunition and military stores within the Malabar District shall be deposited with the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station and all licences issued for the possession or carrying of arms within the Calicut, Ernad, Walivanad and Ponnani talukas in the Malabar District are cancelled [G. O., No. 260, dated the 30th January 1885, No. 355, dated the 6th Feb. 1885 and No. 222, dated the 10th September 1922.]

2. Guns, imported from and exported to the French territories of Pondicherry and Karaikal, without a licence, are liable to be detained by the Customs Officer and dealt with according to law. All cases of importation of arms without a licence when combined with smuggling from the French territory should be handed over to the Police Department for necessary action under the Arms Act. Where the case is one of mere smuggling under a valid licence, the officer detecting the case should submit a detailed report to the Circle Inspector of Customs detailing the facts of the case for necessary departmental adjudications.

3. Under rule 22 [1] of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, a licence is required for *transport* within the confines of the same district. No licence is however necessary for the removal of ammunition from one magazine or warehouse to another in the same locality.

4. The provisions of chapter IV of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, cannot, as a matter of courtesy, be enforced to the case of the French Military and Police Officers, when passing the Tindivanam, Villupuram, and Cuddalore taluks of the South Arcot District and the Nannilam, Negapatam and Mayaveram Taluka of the Tanjore Districts, nor customs duty demanded at the Land Customs stations in respect of arms which such Officers are entitled to carry in French Territory.

5. It is necessary that the register of accounts maintained by dealers in arms and ammunition should furnish complete information not only of the purchase of any lethal weapon but also of the identity of the various weapons in stock in order that it may be possible to trace them in case of theft. They have therefore prescribed the form A.

6. The special stock book for firearms [Form C] is to be maintained in addition to the general stock book except by dealers who keep rebate book which gives all the information specified in the Form.

7. Dealers occasionally also receive arms and ammunition from persons who wish to effect their disposal, and it is necessary that all such arms and ammunition should be separately accounted for in an additional register [in Form D] showing receipt and disposal of such arms and ammunition.

8. Dealers in ammunition are also required to take out licences under the Explosives Act and the conditions of these licences require the maintenance of stock books and sale books. The

Government have prescribed the forms that should be maintained under the Explosives Act. The forms of stock book and sale book are similar in principle to the forms prescribed under the Arms Act. Dealers who hold licences under both the Arms Act and the Explosives Act in respect of the same kinds of ammunition, or whose licences under the Explosives Act have been endorsed to have validity under the Arms Act, need keep only the stock books and sale books prescribed under the Arms Act provided that they contain columns to exhibit all the articles which the dealers are licensed to keep under both Acts.

Maintenance of Arms Licence Registers and the Grant and Renewal of Licences in Form XVI.

9. All District Magistrates, Taluk Magistrates and Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates in Zamindari tracts and station house officers will keep in Form A, decennial registers of licences issued under the Arms Act in Form XVI to persons residing in the areas with which they are, respectively, concerned. In the office of the District Magistrate a separate register will be maintained for each taluk or Deputy Tahsildari. In each taluk register the entries will be arranged by police stations and villages, the villages within the limits of each police station being arranged in alphabetical, or other convenient, order. A page or more will be allotted to each village, as may be found necessary, no village being omitted although no licensee resides therein. Entries relating to hamlets will be placed under the parent village. The page numbers of each taluk register will be consecutive throughout the register. An index of villages arranged in alphabetical order will be placed at the beginning of each taluk register. The serial number of the licence will be a fraction of which the number of the page of the register in which it is registered is the numerator and the number of the line is the denominator, preceded or followed by a letter indicating the taluk (e.g. $\frac{26}{5}$). The entries in the registers maintained in subordinate offices which will be supplied in the first instance from the District Magistrate's office, must therefore correspond exactly, page to page, and line to line, with the entries in the register maintained in the District Magistrate's office. The District Magistrate will fix dates between the 1st and 15th January for the submission to him of each taluk register in the district. Necessary entries will be made in the District Magistrate's office in these taluk registers relating to all licences renewed or the renewal of which has been refused for the year just begun. The taluk register will be returned to the Sub-Magistrate with as little delay as practicable. *In the second fortnight of the first month of every quarter each station house officer will take or send his register to the Taluk or Deputy Tahsildar's office, as the case may be, have it checked with the register maintained in that office, and corrected and brought up to date. All officers of the Police Department of and above the rank of Inspector, will inspect the police-station register at every inspection of the station and see that it is properly maintained.

* (G. O. No. 4570—Home—dated the 20th Sept. 1938).

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

11. Application for new licences may be sent to the District Magistrate or to the Taluk Magistrate or the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in Zamindari tracts, or to the station house officers. Applications received by the District Magistrate direct will be sent to the Taluk Magistrate or to the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in Zamindari tracts for report. Taluk Magistrate and Sub-Magistrate in Zamindari tracts will forward to the police for report only the applications which they receive direct or through their District Magistrate, from individuals whose character, status or reputation is unknown or doubtful; they will submit all others to the District Magistrate direct with their own reports. Station-house officers will forward their reports on applications for new licences to the District Magistrate through the Police Inspector and the Taluk Magistrate or the Sub-Magistrate in Zamindari tracts. The Taluk Magistrate or the Sub-Magistrate in Zamindari tracts will see that the correct names of the village, hamlet (if necessary) and police station within whose limits the village is situated are correctly entered in the application before submitting it with his report to the District Magistrate.

12. Application for renewal of licence should be submitted early during the last quarter of the year preceding that for which the renewal is desired as all weapons for the possession of which renewed licences have not been issued by the 1st January must be deposited in the police station. Each application should be accompanied by the licence and may be sent either to the District Magistrate direct or to one of the other officers mentioned above. Subordinate Magistrates and police officers, who may receive such applications, should submit them at once without remark (unless some reason for refusing renewal is already known to them) to the District Magistrate direct.

13. District Superintendents of Police will issue instructions to their subordinates to report at once any information which may indicate that the renewal of any licence is undesirable. About the end of September in each year the Superintendent of Police and Taluk Magistrates and in Zamindari tracts Deputy Tahsildars and

Sub-Magistrates will supply the District Magistrate confidentially with any information which would appear to render the renewal of any existing licence inexpedient.

14. Licences will be issued in printed form in the vernacular or in English at the option of the licensing officer. If the District Magistrate grants, renews or declines to renew a licence, he **should send the licence order** to the licensee either—(i) through the post, service paid, the nature of the contents being clearly noted on the cover in the vernacular (e. g., "licence for the possession of a gun"); or (ii) through the Taluk Magistrate, or the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate in the Zamindari tracts, or (iii) through the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

15. If the District Magistrate, on an application for a new licence, refuses to grant the licence, the order of refusal should be forwarded to the applicant through the Taluk Magistrate or Sub-Magistrate in Zamindari tracts for the information of the officer. If the licence or order sent by post is returned through the Dead Letter office, it should be sent out for delivery to the addressee through the local Taluk Magistrate or Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate or the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

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

17. Not later than the 15th January of each year the District Magistrate will forward to the Superintendent of Police (in Form E) **lists of licensees** who have not applied before the 1st January for the renewal of their licences with the request that he will ascertain and report the causes of the omission, whether the arms have been deposited in the police station, and whether a prosecution has been instituted in each case in which the arms were not duly deposited in the police station, a separate list will be sent for the village in each police station. The list should be returned to the District Magistrate's office not later than the 15th March by the District Superintendent of Police with his report and recommendation whether the unrenewed licence should be renewed or not.

18. When the Taluk registers are submitted to the District Magistrate the District Magistrate will have them compared with the register maintained in his office, so far as the entries relating

to the previous year are concerned, and corrected, if necessary, before the abstracts in the registers maintained by subordinate officers are compared with the abstract of the register maintained in the District Magistrate's office, the figures in the latter should be verified by counting the outstanding entries in the body of register. The District Magistrate will include in his annual report brief remarks regarding the maintenance of these registers throughout his district. For this purpose the District Superintendent of Police will report annually, not later than the 1st February, to the District Magistrate of the maintenance of the register by station-house officer during the previous year.

19. In the absence of any special reason to the contrary, licensing authorities have been authorised to adopt the following scales in the matter of fixing the maximum quantities of ammunition that can be possessed at any one time by the licensee.

Shot guns or 22 bore or target rifles	No limit.
Revolvers and Pistols	100 rounds each
Rifles	200 " "

If any person proves that he needs more than 100 rounds for revolvers or 200 rounds for rifles, he should be given a licence for a larger number.

20. The quantity of shot that may be possessed by licensee need not be entered in the licence as birdshot when possessed in quantities not exceeding 1 cwt at any one time is exempt from the operation of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

21. The following instructions are issued for the guidance of District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police in regard to the registration of retainers in forms XVI and XX of the licence forms in Schedule VIII of the Indian Arm Rules, 1924. These restrictions should be strictly observed :—

(i) Retainers should be permitted only to those persons whose standing or circumstances are such that they may reasonably require retainers or servants to carry weapons in the ordinary course of duty

(ii) All applications for the inclusion of retainers must be dealt with by the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police in person

(iii) No change should be made in the names of retainers entered in a licence except under the signature of the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police who granted the licence or his successor in office.

(iv) When retainers are licensed the fact should be clearly stated in the columns of the licence forms.

22. RULES UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE INDIAN ARMS ACT XI OF 1878, AS AMENDED BY ACT XX OF 1919.

(MADRAS G. O. NO. 1823, DATED THE 28TH JULY 1920.)

1. (1) Arms, ammunition and military stores deposited at police stations under section 16 (1) of the Act, shall, if not returned or otherwise disposed of within one month from the date of their deposit, be removed to and lodged at the head-quarters police stores of the district.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of G. O. No. 626, Judicial, dated 22nd April 1910, no separate register in the form prescribed therein need be maintained by dealers showing receipts and disposals of arms and ammunition occasionally received from persons who wish to effect their disposal. The registers which the dealers are required to maintain under rule 1 of the rules appended to this order may be utilized for the purpose.

3. The District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, will furnish the dealers in arms and ammunition, if any, in their respective jurisdictions, with copy of the rules appended to this order and of the instruction contained in paragraph 2 above.

Notification.

(1) Every licensed dealer with whom any arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited shall give to the depositor a receipt and shall enter the necessary particulars in a register to be maintained by the dealer in the appended form.*

Receipts.	Form*	Disposal.
1. Date of receipt.		6. How disposed of—whether by sale, return or other disposal.
2. Sender's name and address in full.		7. In case of sale, or other disposal—purchaser's or transferee's name and address in full and particulars of his licence.
3. Particulars of sender's exemption or licence.		8. In case of return of the weapons, date of return and name and address of person to whom sent.
4. Description of arms with maker's name and number, if any		9. Date when due for forfeiture.
5. Description and quantity of ammunition and military stores.		10. Remarks

(2) The licensed dealer shall furnish the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate with an extract of the Register on the day on which each deposit, return, sale or other disposal takes place. The officer receiving the extract shall depute an officer to check the extract with the dealer's register and initial each entry.

(3) The stock on hand with the licensed dealer together with the arms, ammunition or military stores deposited with him under section 16 (1) of the Act shall not exceed the quantity which he is licensed to possess.

(4) Subject to the provision of rule (6), any arms, ammunition or military stores which are not returned or disposed of under section 16 (2) of the Act shall after the expiration of three years from the date of their deposit, be forfeited to His Majesty.

(5) Licensed dealers shall submit at the end of each quarter, viz, 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, to the Commissioner of Police in the city of Madras and elsewhere to the District Magistrate, a statement showing the arms, ammunition or military stores that have become liable to forfeiture under rule (4).

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

23. Register for licence in forms XIV and XVIII may be maintained in the appended forms A-1 and A-2. The forms will not be standardised and may be altered to suit local requirements. If District Magistrates find it convenient in districts where licences in these forms are few to enter them in the existing register A or in register A-3 appended, this may be done. For licences in form XIX to which the Government attach growing importance, a separate register in form A-3 should be opened.

24. Powers and duties of police officers under the Arms Act:—

(1) To arrest any person found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition or military stores, whether covered by a licence or not, in such manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used for any unlawful purpose;

(2) to take such arms, ammunition or military stores from him;

(3) to take without unnecessary delay such person's arms, ammunition and military stores before a magistrate (section 12);

(4) to disarm any person going armed without a licence or in contravention of the terms of a licence (section 13).

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

24-A. The Government of Madras have empowered all police officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector as officers by whom, or in whose presence, searches under Section 25 may be conducted. (G. O. No. 5825—Home, dated the 5th December, 1938.)

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

26. Persons (whether licensed or not) are forbidden to go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies, unless specially authorised by the officers granting the licence.

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

28. (1) A register of licences granted under the Arms Act shall be maintained in every station. Rules for its maintenance and the grant and renewal of licences are given in para. 9. This register will be supplied by District Magistrate.

(2) The station licence register shall be taken to the taluk or Deputy Tahsildar's office about the 15th of every month for check with the register maintained and initialled by the Taluk clerk who keeps the register.

29. The agency for conducting the sale of arms and ammunition taken over under the provisions of section 88 of the Sea Customs Act or confiscated under section 167 of that Act is the Customs authority. All arms, ammunition or military stores which may be forfeited under any other legal enactment should be forwarded in the Presidency town to the Commissioner of Police and in the mufassil to the Magistrate of the district for disposal in accordance

with the rules prescribed in that behalf. Such of these arms as are intended for destruction locally will be forwarded to the District Police Head-Quarters office for destruction by the Police Armourer or the Sergeant Major in charge of the Armed Reserve, who should certify to the Magistrate that the Arms have been properly broken up.

(30) Notification.—Under the Rule 43, sub-rule (2) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920 [c.f. present rule 48(2)] the following procedure shall be adopted in respect of licences to be issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878:—

Application for licences or duplicates thereof may be made on plain paper or on impressed stamps. In the former case, the applicants shall supply impressed stamps of the value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licences or duplicates. In the latter case, the balance of the fee leviable after deducting from the licence fee the value of the stamp on which the application is made shall be made good by non-judicial stamps to be supplied by the applicant. The stamped paper so prefixed to the application need not contain anything but the signature of the applicant.

All applications should be in the annexed form.* Application forms printed on plain paper may be obtained from the Commissioner of Police in the Madras City and District Magistrates in the mufassil.

* (Application for new
renewal of gun licence.)

1. Is the application for a fresh licence or for renewal of old licence?
2. Name of the applicant with father's name in full.
3. Residence.—Village, Taluk and Police station.
4. Occupation.
5. Description of arms or ammunition required to be possessed.
6. Purpose—
(a) Is it for protection? (b) Is it for possession only? (c) Is it for sport?
7. Area, within which applicant wishes to go armed.
8. If retainers are required—
(a) Their number, (b) their names, (c) their addresses.
9. Is the licence required for an old weapon now in deposit, or for a fresh weapon to be purchased?
10. Whether applicant had applied for a licence at any time before, and if so, with what result?

Date.

Signature of Applicant.

(G. O. no. 644 Judicial dated the 21st September 1921.)

31. As some doubt seems to exist whether applications for licences under the Indian Arms Act may still be sent through officers in charge of police stations, the Government desire to explain that the executive instructions which empower Police Station House officers to receive applications for arms licences have not been cancelled by the issue of the Arms Act Rules of 1920. It is not compulsory that applications should be sent through officers in charge of police stations, nor is it incumbent on District Magistrates to consult the police before granting or refusing a licence.

There is however no objection to the sending of an application through the officer in charge of a police station. (Madras No. 263 J., dated 11th June 1921).

32. Section 15 of the Arms Act has been extended to the **Malabar district**. It is therefore hereby notified, that within the limits of the said district, no person who is not specified or described in Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, as exempted, shall, from the date of this notification, have in his possession any arms of any description except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted by it. (Notn. no. 222 dated the 14th Sept. 1922).

33. Under the proviso in column 3 against entry 1 of Schedule II all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 5 and 6 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, are retained in respect of the manufacture, conversion or selling or keeping, offering or exposing for sale of **bayonets, swords and daggers** and also in respect of the import, export and transport of bayonets, swords and daggers, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby throughout the Presidency of Madras, (Notn. no. 281 dated the 1st Decr. 1922 and notn no. 73 dated the 22nd March 1923)

34. It has been brought to the notice of Government that instances are becoming common in which **persons leaving the country** deposit their firearms with friends or others without ascertaining whether the persons with whom they deposit the arms possess the necessary licences or not and without intimating the fact of such transfer of arms to the licensing authorities. It is also reported that weapons so deposited are not infrequently used by persons who have no licence to use them. To deposit arms, except in the manner prescribed under the Arms Act, constitutes an offence punishable under the Act. The Government, therefore, desire to warn all licensees and the general public against such violation of the provisions of the Arms Act and Rules. The proper procedure to be followed in such cases is for the licensee to deposit his weapons for safe custody in a police station or with a licensed dealer, i. e. the holder of a licence in Form IX, Form X, Form XI or Form XII of the rules. In the latter case a licence in form XIII, which is issued free of fee, should be obtained by the licensed-dealer for the possession of such arms. A licensee may also at his option leave his weapons other than pistols and revolvers, with a private person, provided that a licence in Form XIV, which is also issued free of fee, is obtained in the name of such person. In the case of revolvers and pistols however, a fresh licence in Form XVI, should (on payment of the prescribed fee) be obtained by the person in whose custody they are left. The Government trust that the procedure described above will be strictly followed in future by all licensees. (G. O. no. 49 dated the 28th Jany. 1926).

35. It will be necessary in future to obtain licences from the local Government to re-import rifles of '303 and '450 bores and pistols and revolvers of '441, '455 and intermediate bores; but it will be left

to the Customs authorities to give the necessary permission to reimport such weapons when the required conditions are satisfied. The re-importation of such weapons will be permitted only on the conditions specified (G. O. no. 658 dated the 2nd Nov. 1926)

36. The weapon known as “Zipo” or “Life Preserver” is subject to all prohibitions and directions contained in the Arms Act. G. O. no. 968, dated the 9th Aug. 1930 and note (8) to sec. 4, page 26).

37. Under Section 13 of the Indian Arms Act 1878, all forest officers of and above the rank of rangers in the Madras Presidency are empowered to disarm any person going armed without a licence or in contravention of the provisions of his licence. (G. O. no 1554 dated the 5th Decr. 1932).

38. The District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, should maintain a register of fire-arms in the possession of persons resident within their jurisdiction who are exempted under Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 (other than those included in entry (1) (b), or (2) or (6) (e) thereof). They therefore direct that the following notification to these proceedings be published in the Fort St. George Gazette. (G. O. No. 159 Public (Police) dated the 29th Mar. 1933).

Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to direct that every person resident in the Presidency of Madras who is exempted under Schedule I to the said rules, other than the persons included in entry (1) (b), entry (2) or entry (6) (e) of the said Schedule, shall register the fire-arms in his possession in respect of which he is exempted from the operation of any provision of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), in the manner prescribed in the following rules —

1. For the purpose of these rules—

(a) ‘registering authority’ shall mean the Commissioner of Police in the Presidency town of Madras and the District Magistrate elsewhere; and

(ii) ‘exempted person’ shall mean a person exempted under Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules 1924, other than the persons included in entry (1) (b), entry (2) or entry (6) (e) of that Schedule.

2. (a) The registering authority shall send to every exempted person residing within his jurisdiction two copies of the form appended to these rules.

(b) The exempted person shall within one month of the receipt by him of such forms fill them correctly and return them to the registering authority for registration

(c) The registering authority shall on receipt of the forms duly filled in verify that they are identical, assign them a number, and stamp and countersign them. He shall retain one of the forms for his record and return the other to the exempted person to be kept by him.

(d) The forms retained by the registering authority shall be filed together in serial order and indexed.

3. (a) On or before the 7th of January every year, the registering authority shall call for a report in writing from every exempted person residing within his jurisdiction regarding any changes in the description and number of the fire-arms in his possession which have taken place since the submission by him of the forms under sub-rule (b) of rule 2 or the last report under this rule, as the case may be.

(b) The exempted person shall submit a report accordingly before the end of the month and in case there is any change in the description or number of the fire-arms in his possession, he shall submit with his report the form kept by him after making the necessary entries or corrections therein.

(c) The registering authority shall, on receipt of the report and the form, make the necessary entries or corrections in the form retained by him for his record and shall return to the exempted person the form submitted with his report after attesting the new entries and corrections therein.

4. Every exempted person shall report any permanent change of residence to the registering authority within whose jurisdiction his new place of residence is situated.

5. When an exempted person has changed his permanent residence from the jurisdiction of one registering authority to that of another, the latter authority shall obtain from the former the enquiry form and subsequent reports, if any, submitted by the exempted person.

Provided that in the case of an exempted person arriving from outside the Presidency of Madras, the registering authority shall proceed in the manner laid down in rule 2.

6. No fee shall be payable for the registration of fire-arms under these rules.

Statement of fire-arms in the possession of persons exempted under Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 (other than persons included in entry (1) (b), entry (2) or entry (6) (e) of that Schedule), in respect of which he is exempted from the operation of any provision of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

1. Name of person exempted and address.

2. Class under which exempted.

3. Description of fire-arms exempted.

(a) Serial number of fire-arms.

(b) Whether a rifle, pistol, revolver or gun.

(c) Description and bore with maker's name and number and other marks stating the part of the weapon on which they are stamped.

(d) Whether muzzle loading or breech loading.

(e) Whether single or double barrelled.

(f) Whether single shot or magazine and capacity of magazine. (If a revolver, number of chambers for cartridges.)

(g) Whether with the exemptee or his retainer.

4. Signature of person exempted.

Date

5. Remarks.

6. Countersignature of the registering authority.

Date

7. Stamp of the office of the registering authority.

FORM A. (Madras Rules 5 and 9).

STOCK BOOK of _____, son of _____, resident of _____, licensed to manufacture, convert, sell or keep arms, ammunition or military stores according to licence

No. _____ of 19 _____, in From $\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{IX} \\ \text{X} \\ \text{XI} \\ \text{XII} \end{array} \right\}$ of the rules under the Indian Arms Act,

1878, and licence, No. _____ of _____, in Form $\frac{A}{B}$ of the rule under the Indian Explosive, Act, 1884.

Date of transaction.		DESCRIPTION.												
1	2	FIRE-ARMS.								OTHER WEAPONS, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.				
3	Particulars of receipts and issues.													
3	.303 B. L. rifles.													
4	.450 B. L. rifles.													
5	B. L. rifles of bores ranging from .290 to .320, excluding .303 bore.													
6	Other B. L. rifles.													
7	B. L. arms (not rifled.)													
8	Muzzle-loading arms.													
9	Revolvers.													
10	Pistols (magazine).													
11	Swords.													
12	Anvils.													
13	Implements.													
14	.303 loaded rifle cartridges.													

DESCRIPTION.

AMMUNITION															MILITARY STORES.		REMARKS.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
.450 loaded rifle cartridges.	Loaded cartridges for rifles of bores ranging from .290 to .320 excluding .303 bore.	Other loaded rifle cartridges.	B. L. (not rifled) cartridges loaded locally.	B. L. (not rifled) cartridges imported from Europe, etc.	Cartridge cases.	Revolver cartridges.	Pistol cartridges	Gunpowder.	Percussion caps	Fuses.	Gun-cotton.	Dynamite.	Sulphur.	Lead bullets.	Lead bird shot.		

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

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

FORM B. (Madras Rule 10).

DAILY sale and issue book of _____, son of _____, resident of _____, licensed to manufacture, convert, sell or keep arms ammunition or military stores according—

to licence No. _____ of 19 _____, in Form $\frac{\text{IX}}{\text{X}} \frac{\text{XI}}{\text{XII}}$ of the rules under the Indian

Arms Act, 1878, and licence No. _____, in Form $\frac{\text{A}}{\text{B}}$ of the rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884

DESCRIPTION																	
FIRE-ARMS																	
Other weapons, implements etc.																	
Date of sale	Name and father's name of purchaser.	Profession of purchaser.	Residence of purchaser.	303 B L rifles.	450 B L rifles	B L rifles of bores ranging from 290 to 320, excluding 303 bore	Other B L rifles	B L arms (not rifled).	Muzzle loading arms	Revolvers	Pistols (magazine)	Description of weapon (single or double barrel)	Maker's name	Number of weapon	Sworls.	Anvil	Implements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

DESCRIPTION																			
Ammunition														Military Stores					
303 loaded rifle cartridges	450 loaded rifle cartridges	Loaded cartridges for rifles of bores ranging from 290 to 320 excluding 303 bore	Other loaded rifle cartridges	B L (not rifled) cartridges imported locally	B L (not rifled) cartridges imported from Europe etc	Cartridge cases.	Revolver cartridges	Pistol cartridges	Gunpowder	Percussion caps	Fuses	Gun cotton	Dynamite	Sulphur	Lead bullets	Lead bird-shot	Signature of purchaser or authorised agent and if purchaser is licensed, number date and form of licence	Signature of dealer or authorised agent	REMARKS
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

NOTE—(1) Details of issues to manufactory for loading, etc, should be entered in the appropriate column.

(2) Column 2—Father's name—need not be entered, if purchaser's profession and residence are sufficient for identification. Column 3 should always be filled up

(3) Columns 5 to 35—If any dealer has not a licence for any of the classes of arms, etc., specified, the necessary columns may be omitted. If on the other hand, he has a licence for any other defined species, an appropriate column should be added.

Column 36—If the purchase has been made by post or telegram, the fact should be noted in the column.

FORM C. (Madras Rules 6 and 16)

Stockbook of firearms in possession of—, son of—, resident of—, licensed to manufacture, convert, sell or keep arms under licence no.—of 19 . in Form no.—of the Rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Date of receipt.	Description of arms.	Maker's name.	Number of arms.	Mode of acquisition. If by sea-vessel, by which imported with date of arrival. If supplied by a firm in India, name and address of dealer.	Date of sale.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

FORM D.—(Madras Rules 7 and 16).

Register of—, son of—, resident of—, showing stock and disposal of arms and ammunition received for sale on commission.

RECEIPTS.						DISPOSALS.			
Date of receipt.	Sender's name and address in full.	Particulars of sender's exemption or licence.	Description of weapon.	Maker's name and number of the weapon.	Description and quantity of ammunition.	Date of sale.	Purchaser's name and address in full.	Signature of purchaser and dealer, and if purchaser is licensed, number, date and form of licence.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

FORM A—(Madras Rule 23)

Village—

Register number	Page number Line	Residence of licensee (Hamlet).	Name.		Nature and description of the arms.	Date of renewal, grant, cancellation or order refusing renewal of licence for the year :—										Remarks showing disposal of weapon if licence is not renewed.
			Of licensee.	Of his father.		19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	19 .	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

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

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS—MADRAS.

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FORM A. 1, (Madras Rule 23)

Police Station.

Village—

1	Register page line number.
2	Residence of the licensee (Hamlet).
3	Of licensee.
4	Of his father.
5	Description.
6	Quantity.
7	Place (with description) where articles are to be kept.
8	Period for which the licence is valid
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	When licence cancelled or not renewed, disposal number, and date of District Magistrate's order and disposal of weapon.

FORM A. 2, (Madras Rule 23)

Police Station.—

Village.—

1	Register page line number.
2	Residence of the licensee.
3	Of licensee.
4	Of his father.
5	Description.
6	Quantity.
7	Place of tract within which licence is valid.
8	Specification of the wild beast which may be destroyed under the licence.
9	From
10	To
11	Date of production.
12	Designation of the Magistrate before whom produced.
13	When licence cancelled or not renewed, disposal number, and date of District Magistrate's order and disposal of weapon.

FORM A. 3, (Madras Rule 23)

Police Station —

Village.—

1	Register page line number.
2	Residence of licensee (Hamlet).
3	Of licensee.
4	Of his father.
5	Name. Arms and description of any member of the licensee's family or servant residing with him and employed to watch crops or cattle by whom also the arms covered by this licence may be used.
6	Description
7	Quantity.
8	Place or tract within which the licence is valid.
9	From
10	To
11	When licence cancelled or not renewed, disposal number and date of District Magistrate's order and disposal of weapon.

FORM B. (Madras Rule 10.)

Abstract of the number of weapons of the several kinds

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

I	II														III														IV
	GRANTED.														GRANTED.														
	Rifled arms.			Smooth-bore guns.											Rifled arms.			Smooth-bore guns.											
	Magazine.	Double-barrelled.	Single-barrelled.												Magazine.	Double-barrelled.	Single-barrelled.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Details showing the page number and line number of every new licence granted and old licence cancelled.																													

FORM C [Madras Rule 16]

Proceedings of the District Magistrate of—

dated No. of 19 .

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

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

Page number.	Line number	Village and hamlet	Licensee's name.	Father's name.	Nature of the arms.	Number of arms.	Police Station Circle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

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

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