

APPENDIX IV—(See Rules 111 and 112).

(APPENDIX III TO THE REGULATIONS FOR THE ARMY IN INDIA BRITISH.)

Rules relating to the possession of private arms by British officers, Indian Commissioned Officers, Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, British and Indian other ranks.

1. **General Provisions.**—The Indian Arms Act provides that any person disposing of arms, which he possesses for his own private use, to any other person not entitled by law to possess the same, is liable to be punished with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, with fine, or with both. If any person wishes to dispose of arms and ammunition either by private sale, public auction or otherwise, he will ascertain that the would-be purchaser is a person entitled by law to possess the same, and is not a person who is by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same. Except when the purchaser is a person entitled to possess arms or ammunition under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, the vendor shall without unnecessary delay give to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address. In the case of an individual under the rank of an officer, the above procedure will be conducted through the Unit Commander. Failure to comply with the above instructions also renders the vendor liable to be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, with fine, or with both. The arms which an officer or soldier is allowed to possess shall not be of a class superior to that of the arms in use in the regular army nor shall it include weapons, the import of which is prohibited under clause (a) of rule 7 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, nor ammunition which can be fired from the same. No licence shall be granted for the possession of rifles, pistols and revolvers specified in that clause unless such weapons have been lawfully imported into British India.

2. **Officers.**—British commissioned officers of the regular and auxiliary forces, officers of the Army in India Reserve of Officers not otherwise exempt, and Indian Commissioned Officers, are allowed to possess firearms for the purpose of sport provided they take out a licence, on payment of the prescribed fee for the possession of such weapons, before their purchase.

3. **Viceroy's Commissioned Officers.**—Viceroy's commissioned officers whether on the active list or retired and in receipt as such of a pension, if granted a licence to carry or possess arms and ammunition for their personal use, are exempt from the payment of any fee for such a licence in Form XVI, (Vide Schedule VII to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924).

If such an officer wishes to carry such arms and ammunition on a journey outside the area covered by the licence, he must obtain a licence in Form XX of the said Schedule on payment of the prescribed fee.

4. **Warrant Officers.**—Warrant officers, British or Indian, whether on the active list or retired and in receipt as such of pension, are exempt from the payment of a fee for a licence to carry or possess arms and ammunition, subject to the same conditions as Viceroy's commissioned officers under paragraph 3 of these Rules.

4-A. **British soldiers.**—A British soldier of good character is allowed to possess fire-arms (not including pistols and revolvers) for purposes of sport, but a licence, which will be granted free of all fees, must be obtained prior to the purchase or possession of such arms. Applications for the grant of such licences will be made to the local licensing authority through the unit commander. Fire-arms purchased by British soldiers will be inspected

by the armourer sergeant or armament artificer, and passed by the unit commander. A register will be kept of all arms, in which will be recorded description, sales or other disposals. Private arms supplied by Government for sporting purposes will be inspected monthly by the armourer sergeant or armament artificer. In cases where British warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers do not live in unit lines, the possession of private revolvers or pistols may be sanctioned by competent authority for self-protection, if it is considered justified. Licences for these arms must be obtained from the civil authorities.

5. Swords of Viceroy's commissioned officers.—A pass is not required for the regimental sword of a Viceroy's commissioned officer or warrant officer proceeding on leave or furlough if permission to carry it is entered on his furlough certificate.

6. Purchase of arms by Viceroy's commissioned officers and other ranks.—A Viceroy's commissioned officer or soldier shall not purchase arms or ammunition unless:—

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

7. Indian soldiers.—An Indian soldier may, on the recommendation of his unit commander, be given, at the discretion of the licensing authority, a licence, free of charge, to carry or possess for his personal use, one gun, one sword, dagger or knife, 20 cartridges or an equivalent quantity of powder, bullets or shot, and caps. The conditions are—

(a) The soldier shall be of good character —(b) The possession of arms and ammunition to which these rules apply will be immediately reported and their description entered in the private arms register maintained in the unit, extracts of which shall be sent with the man's documents when he is transferred. —(c) All arms will be kept in the armoury while the soldier is with his unit. —(d) The loss of arms or ammunition will be immediately reported. —(e) If he wishes to take his arms on furlough or leave, he will obtain a pass from his unit commander. This pass will be produced on return, together with the arms to which it relates. The unit commander will satisfy himself that the arms have not been changed; failure to produce the arms or pass will be punished by deprivation of a pass for one year which should be communicated to the Magistrate or Political Officer concerned. If an absentee is found in possession of arms and ammunition not covered by a pass, he will be made over to the military authority for trial. —(f) The licence will only be valid for the period of colour service.

8. Passes.—Every pass shall be granted by the unit commander who shall not delegate his authority. The pass shall contain—(a) a full description of arms, with a record of their distinctive marks, and ammunition authorized by the pass; —(b) the parentage, religion, class, tribe and home of the holder of the pass.

The Magistrate or Political Officer of the district in which the pass-holder intends to reside shall be furnished with a duplicate copy of the

pass by the unit commander in the case of men proceeding on leave or furlough. When passes are cancelled or withdrawn, the civil officer will be informed. A pass shall not be granted to an Indian officer or soldier whose home is situated beyond the N. W. Frontier, unless he shall have obtained, from his clansmen in the unit, a deposited security to the full trans-frontier value for the return of any arm which it is proposed to take away. The brigade commander will decide what is the trans-frontier value of any arm.

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

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

11. Special licence for exporting arms outside British India.—An Indian soldier at the time of his discharge, possessing a weapon requiring a licence, shall be warned, if his home is situated beyond the limits of British India, that he shall obtain, through his unit commander, an export licence from the Foreign and Political Department, except in the case of a *kukri* of a Gurkha proceeding to Nepal.—No export licence will be granted to a trans-frontier tribesman except for arms certified by his unit commander to have been brought from his home on enrolment.

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

13. Applications of pensioners and reservists for renewal of licence.—An application by a pensioner or reservist for renewal of licence, free of licence fee, will be submitted to the civil authority, through the unit commander.

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

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

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

17. Sikh Kirpans.—All Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs, while serving in the army, are exempt from the operation of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and Indian Arms Rules, 1924, provided they conform to the

measurements laid down, viz. a maximum length of blade of 9 inches and a maximum width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Note—This heading and these paragraphs (2 to 6) which differ from the heading and paragraphs 2, 2A, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Appendix III of the 1930 edition of the Regulations for the Army in India, are in accordance with a re-draft of the Appendix which the Government of India have approved for incorporation in a revised edition of the Regulations. They therefore have no force until the revised edition of the Regulations has been published. Until then the Appendix stands as reproduced in Appendix D of the United Provinces Arms Rules and Orders, 1924.

APPENDIX V—(See Rules 67, 68 and 69).

LIST OF LICENCES WHICH MAY BE GRANTED IN THE UNITED PROVINCES UNDER THE ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES ACTS (NOT PRINTED).

APPENDIX VI—(See note below Rule 55).

POLITICAL AGENTS FOR INDIAN STATES IN THE PUNJAB TO WHOM COPIES OF LICENCES SHOULD BE FORWARDED UNDER RULE 17 (3) OF THE INDIAN ARMS RULES, 1924.

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

APPENDIX VII—(See Rule 82).

OFFICERS IN OTHER PROVINCES TO WHOM LETTERS OF ENQUIRY SHOULD BE ADDRESSED REGARDING SALES OF ARMS BY DEALERS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES TO PERSONS WHO ARE NOT RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Place of which purchaser is resident.	Designation of officer.
1. Any Indian State ...	1. Political Officer accredited to the State.
2. Calcutta ...	2. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
3. Bengal Presidency (excluding Calcutta) ...	3. Superintendent of Police concerned.
4. Bombay City ...	4. Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
5. Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City) ...	5. District Superintendent of Police concerned.
6. Sind ...	6. Commissioner in Sind.
7. Rangoon ...	7. Commissioner of Police, Rangoon.
8. Burma (excluding Rangoon) ...	8. District Superintendent of Police concerned.
9. Punjab ...	9. District Superintendent of Police concerned.
10. Central Provinces ...	10. District Magistrate concerned.
11. Assam ...	11. District Superintendent of Police concerned.
12. North-West Frontier Province.	12. (1) In the case of residents of British districts, viz., Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan To the Superintendent of Police concerned. (2) In the case of residents of the Indian States of Amba and Phulera. To the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, district, Abbotabad. (3) In the case of residents of the Indian States of Chitral and Dir. To the Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral Agencies, Malakand.
18. Coorg ...	18. District Magistrate of Coorg at Mercara, through the Commissioner of Coorg.
14. Bihar and Orissa .	14. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways, Bihar and Orissa.
15. Madras City .	15. Commissioner of Police, Madras.
16. Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City) ...	16. District Magistrate concerned.
17. Delhi ...	17. District Magistrate of Delhi.

APPENDIX VIII—(See Rule 144)—GAME LAWS.

A—The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (Act No. VIII of 1912), as amended in its application to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh by the Wild Birds and Animals Protection (United Provinces Amendment) Act, 1934 (United Provinces Act No. XIII of 1934).

An Act to make better provision for the protection and preservation of certain wild birds and animals.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the protection and preservation of certain wild birds and animals: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. **Short title and extent.**—(1). This Act may be called the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

2. Application of Act.—(1) This Act applies, in the first instance, to the birds and animals specified in the Schedule, when in their wild state.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Act to any kind of wild bird or animal, other than those specified in the Schedule, which, in its opinion, it is desirable to protect or preserve, or transfer any kind of wild bird or animal from any clause of the Schedule to any other clause.

3. Close Time.—The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare the whole year or any part thereof to be a close time throughout the whole or any part of its territories for any kind of wild bird or animal to which this Act applies, or for female or immature wild birds or animals of such kind; and, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, during such close time, and within the areas specified in such notification, it shall be unlawful—

(a) to capture any such bird or animal, or to kill any such bird or animal which has not been captured before the commencement of such close time;

(b) to sell or buy, or offer to sell or buy, or to possess, any such bird or animal which has not been captured or killed before the commencement of such close time, or the flesh thereof;

Provided that in all cases in which a person is accused of having sold or exposed for sale any such bird or animal or the flesh thereof, it shall be presumed that the bird or animal was captured or killed after the commencement of the close season, unless the contrary is proved.

(c) if any plumage has been taken from any such bird captured or killed during such close time, to sell or buy, or to offer to sell or buy, or to possess, such plumage.

3-A. Prohibition of netting certain birds and animals.—The netting of birds or animals specified in clause (i) (a) or clause (ii) (a) of the Schedule at any time of the year is prohibited.

4. Penalties.—(1) Whoever does, or attempts to do, any act in contravention of section 3 (or section 3-A), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Whoever, having already been convicted of an offence under this section is again convicted thereunder shall, on every subsequent conviction, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

5. Confiscation.—(1) When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may direct that any bird or animal in respect of which such offence has been committed, or the flesh or any other part of such bird or animal, shall be confiscated.

(2) Such confiscation may be in addition to the other punishment provided by section 4 for such offence.

6. Cognizance of offences.—(1) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence against this Act.

(2) The offences referred to in section 3-A and in the proviso to clause (b) of section 3 shall be cognizable offences.

7. Power to grant exemption.—Where the Local Government is of opinion that such a course is desirable, it may grant to any person a licence, subject to such restrictions and conditions as it may impose, entitling the holder thereof to do any act which is by section 3 or section 3-A declared to be unlawful.

9. [Repeal.] Repealed by section 3 and Schedule II of the Second Repealing and Amending Act, 1914 (XVII of 1914).

(i) (a) Partridges, pigeons, duck, teal and jungle fowl.

(ii) (a) Antelope.

(b) Asses, bison, buffaloes, deer, gazelles, goats, hares, oxen, rhinoceroses and sheep.

(1) Notification No 1027/XIV—208, dated the 22nd June, 1920 as amended by subsequent notifications

English.	Hindustani	Period.	Area
Hoopoe ...	Hudhud		
Rufous Shorttoed lark or ortolen	Bagheri, bbaghi		
Black drongo or King crow	aira Bhujanga, hoj anga, thampal, kotwal		
Jungle babbler or Seven sisters	Sat bahin		
Indian oriole, Black-headed oriole ...	Pilak		
Grey-headed Mynah ...	Maina	(Whole year) ...	United Provinces
Common mynah ...			
Bank mynah ...	Darya maina		
Pied mynah ...	Ablak maina ...		
Common hawk			
cuckoo ...	Popiya ...		
Indian roller or blue jay ...	Nilkant		
Heron ...	Nari, sain bagla, bara bagla, wak chanek		
Egrets ...	Karchia bagla, safed bagla, fav bagla, lal bagla, surkia bagla, badami bagla ...		
Kingfishers ...	Kanderia, hariala, kaikil, koriala-kaikil, chota-kaikil, mach-rala, lauriala, machbagi ...	(Whole year) ...	

English.	Hindustani.	Period.	Area.
Bustards ...	Charaj, tilur, bukha, honbarsa*	1st April to 14th September ...	
Floricans ...	Charaz, charaj, hkh ...		
Spur fowl ..	Choti jangli, murgi ...		
Sand grouse ...	Bhat titar *	1st March to 31st July ...	
Bartavalle or Greek partridge	Chakor ...	* 1st Feb to 14th September	
Jungle fowl ...	Jangli murgu ..	(i) 1st March to 14th Oct. ...	(i) In Dehra Dun district, excluding the Chakrata sub-division
Painted Snipe ...	Rangin Chaha ..		
Wood cock ...	Bham titarya, sham kukra .		
Pheasant ...	Kalpi, chir, munal, koklas, juar lungi .		
Green Pigeon ...	Harnal, kokla ..	(ii) 1st April to 14th Sept.	(ii) In the rest of the United Provinces, including the Chakrata sub-division
Quail ...	Bater .	(i) 1st March to 14th October (ii) 1st July to 14th Sept	
Snow cock ..	Hinwal ..		
Snow partridge	Larwa Ganguria	15th February to 14th Sept	
Wood partridge ..	Pura	1st March to 31st August	(i) In Benares, Allahabad, Jhansi and Agra Divisions and in the protected forests of the Tarai and Bhabar estates of the Kumaun Division.
Grey partridge ..	Safed titar .		(ii) In Dehra Dun District, excluding the Chakrata Sub-division
		1st March to 14th October	(iii) In the rest of the Meerut Division, including the Chakrata Sub-division, and in Kumaun, Rohil- khand, Lucknow, Fyza- bad and Gorakhpur Divi- sion.
Swamp partridge	Kair	1st March to 31st August	(i) In Benares, Allahabad, Jhansi and Agra Divisions and in the protected forests of the Tarai and Bhabar estates of the Kumaun Division.
		1st April to 14th September ...	(ii) In Meerut, Kumaun, Rohilkhand, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Gorakhpur Divisions.
Black partridge ...	Kala titar ..	1st March to 14th October ...	(i) In Dehra Dun District, excluding the Chakrata Sub-division.
		1st April to 14th September ...	(ii) In the rest of the United Provinces, includ- ing the Chakrata Sub- division.

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS—UNITED PROVINCES

445

English.	Hindustani.	Period.	Area.
Painted partridge	Kala titar ...	1st April to 14th September ...	In the districts south of the Jumna river.
Peacocks *	Mor ...	1st March to 14th October ...	(i) In Dehra Dun district, excluding the Chakrata Sub-division.
		15th May to 14th September ...	(ii) In the rest of the United Provinces including the Chakrata Sub-division.
		1st April to 14th September ...	(iii) In the protected forests of the Tarai and Bhabar estates of the Kumaun Division.
Peashens	Morkimada ...	1st March to 14th October ...	(i) In Dehra Dun District, excluding the Chakrata Sub-division.
		1st April to 14th September ...	(ii) In the rest of the Meerut Division, including the Chakrata Sub-division, in Kumaun, Rohilkhand, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Gorakhpur Divisions and in the protected forests of the Tarai and Bhabar estates of the Kumaun Division.
		15th May to 14th September ...	(iii) In Benares, Allahabad, Jhansi and Agra Divisions and in the Hill Patis of Kumaun.
Ducks—			In Lucknow, Fyzabad and Gorakhpur Divisions.
Pink-headed ducks (Rhodonessa caryophyllacea Loth) ...	Lalsisa (Hindi) gulab lalsir (Oudh) ...	Whole year ..	
Whistling teal ...	Silti ...	1st March to 30th September ...	(i) In Dehra Dun Districts excluding the Chakrata sub-division.
Cotton teal ...	Girri ...		(ii) In the rest of the United Provinces, including the Chakrata sub-division.
Coomb duck ...	Nukhta ...	15th June to 30th Sept. ...	(i) In Dehra Dun Districts excluding the Chakrata sub-division.
Spotted bill ...	Gurgral ...		(ii) In the protested forests of the Tarai and Bhabar estates of the Kumaun Division.
Ducks ...	Batak, murghabi	1st March to 14th October ...	(i) In Meerut, Kumaun, Rohilkhand, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Gorakhpur Division. (1)*.
		1st June to 30th September ...	(ii) In Benares, Allahabad, Jhansi, and Agra Divisions.
Sambhar (males)	Jerau sambhar ka nar ...	1st May to 31st October ...	(iii) In the protected forests of the Tarai and Bhabar estates of the Kumaun Division. (2)*, (3)*, (4)*.
		1st April to 14th October ...	(iv) In the Hill Patis of Kumaun. (5)*.
		1st May to 14th October ...	
		When the horns are in velvet ...	

English.	Hindustani.	Period.	Area.
Swamp deer (males) ...	Gond ka nar ...	15th March to 14th October ...	United Provinces. (6)*
Hog deer (males) ...	Para ka nar ...	1st April to 14th October ...	
Barking deer (males) ...	Khakar ka nar ...	1st April to 14th October ...	
Four-horned antelope (males) ...	Chausingha ka nar ...	1st April to 14th October ...	
Ghural (males) ...	Ghural ka nar ...	15th March to 15th Sept. ...	
Spotted deer (males) ...	Chital ka nar ...	1st October to 15th March ...	In the Hill Patts of Kumaun. (i) In Meerut, Kumaun, Rohilkhand, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Gorakhpur Divisions. (7)*, (1)*. (ii) In Benares, Allahabad, Jhansi and Agra Divisions. (7)*, (2)*, (3)*, (4)*. (iii) In the protected forests of the Tarai and Bhabar estate the Kumaun Division. (7)*.
		15th September to 31st January ...	
		When the horns are in velvet ...	
Indian antelope ...	Hiran Mirga ...	15th June to 15th Sept. ...	In Agra, Benares, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Meerut Rohilkhand, Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions. (8)*.
Females and young of sambhar, swamp deer, hog deer, barking deer, four-horned antelope, spotted deer, musk deer, tahr, serau, barhel, gural, Indian gazelle.	Madinen, jarau, sambhar, gond, para, khakar, chital kastura, tahr, serau, barhel, gural, chinkara ki aur unke bachche	Whole year ...	United Provinces, except with the permission of an authorized forest officer within reserve forests. (5)*, (12)*.
Tigers (male and female) ...	Sher, chita ...	1st June to 14th October ...	United Provinces. (9)*, (10)*.
Wild Elephant ...	Jangali Hathi ...	Whole year ...	United Provinces.
Lizards ...			
Varanus ...			
Bengalensis (common monitor or goh) ...			
Varanus Flavescens (yellow monitor)		1st April to 31st October ...	United Provinces.
Varanus Salvator (The water monitor or water lizard) ...			

Notes—

* (1) The shooting of male sambhar (jeran sambhar ka nar) and of male spotted deer (chital ka nar) is prohibited for a further period of five years, with effect from the 10th April, 1932, in the Meerut and Muzaffarnagar Districts.

* (2) (a) The shooting of male sambhar (jeran sambhar ka nar) (chital ka nar) is prohibited for a period of five years, with effect from the 1st April, 1936, in the following villages of the Hamirpur District:

(1) Rampura, (2) Bhiloni, (3) Poochhi, (4) Srinagar, (5) Bilrahi, (6) Lalpura, (7) Khoi, (8) Saithwara, (9) Gund, (10) Ari, and (11) Budhwarra.

(2) (b) The shooting of male sambhar (jeran sambhar ka nar) and male chital (chital ka nar) is prohibited for a period of five years, with effect from the 1st October, 1932, in the following villages of the Hamirpur District

(1) Indaura, (2) Tola Soem, (3) Syehri, (4) Ratauh, (5) Ghutai, (6) Khurya Khurd, and (7) Chauka.

*(3) The shooting of male sambhar (jeran sambhar ka nar) and of male spotted deer (chital ka nar) is prohibited for a further period of five years, with effect from the 17th July, 1932, in the Fatehpur District

*(4) The shooting of sambhar and chital (spotted deer) is prohibited for a period of five years, with effect from the 15th October, 1934, in the Budhi Pargana of the Mirzapur District

*(5) The period of close time in the case of sambhar (males, females and their young) does not apply to the Muktesar reserved forest

*(6) The shooting of goud is prohibited until further notice in tahsil Fyzabad, Fyzabad District, and Nawabganj, Dingsir, and Guwarich Parganas, Gonda District

*(7) A Divisional Forest Officer, when issuing a permit at any time may allow the holder to shoot a specified number of chital stags in hard horn in Government reserved or protected forests during the period covered by the permit

*(8) There is no close time for Indian antelope in the forests included in the Afforestation Division in the districts of Etawah and Cawnpore

*(9) Cubs or tigresses with cubs should not be shot. Tigers under eight feet and tigresses under seven feet should be considered cubs

*(10) With the permission of the Divisional Forest Officer shooting is allowed within a reserved forest for the purpose of destroying carnivora in the immediate neighbourhood of habitations and cattle stations

*(11) There is no close time for raving deer in the forest included in the Afforestation Division in the Auraiya Tahsil of the Etawah District and in Cawnpore

*(12) The shooting of chinkara is prohibited for a period of five years, with effect from the 1st January, 1936, in the Fatehpur District.

*(13) In the Jhansi Forest Division the close season for tigers is, until further notice, withdrawn as an experimental measure

*(14) The netting of partridges, pigeons, ducks, teal and jungle fowl and of antelopes at any time of the year is prohibited

Wild Birds and Animals Protection (United Provinces Amendment) Act, 1934.

APPENDIX IX—Prescribed in Chapter III—Form A—(See Rule 75)

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

FORM B—(See Rule 75)

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

FORM C—(See Rule 75).

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

FORM D—(See Rule 75).

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

FORM E—(See Rule 80).

Register of licences to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores in district.....

FORM F—(See Rule 80).

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

FORM G—(See Rule 169).

Register of licences in Forms XVI and XVI-A to possess arms, ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.

FORM H—(See Rule 169).

Register of licences in Form XIV to possess arms other than pistols or revolver ammunition or military stores in district

FORM J—(See Rule 169).

Register of licences in Forms XVIII and XIX to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed for the purpose of destroying wild animals which do no injury to human beings, crops or cattle in district.....

FORM K—(See Rules 193 and 197).

Return of licences granted under the Indian Arms Act XI, of 1878, in the district of..... for the year 19 .

FORM L—(See Rule 103).

Annual statement of the operation of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) in the district of..... for the year 19

FORM N—(See Rule 168).

Register prescribed under condition 3 of Form XIII of Schedule VIII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

FORM M—(See Rules 81 to 85).

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

FORM O—(See Rules 33, 34 and 35).

Form of registration of fire-arms and ammunition held by exempted persons (formerly known Appendix H).

FORM P—(See Rule 37).

Certificate of Exemption (formerly known as Appendix L).

FORM Q—(See Rule 198).

Annual return of licensed and exempted fire-arms in the possession of and ammunition purchased by, the residents of the..... district during the year..... (Formerly known as Appendix M).

FORM R—(See Rule 133).

Application for a licence in any one of Forms XIV, XVI, XVI-A, XVII or XIX.

FORM S—(See Rule 147).

Report of renewal of arms licence Magistracy
Sub-division*

FORM T—(See Rules 78 (2) and 82 to 86).

Report of Sale.

(To be sent to the District Magistrate or to the Superintendent of Police if so directed by the District Magistrate).

FORM U—(See Rule 183 (6).

Register of arms deposited, forfeited or confiscated.

FORM W—(See Rule 26).

Authorization for the carrying of arms in British India by servants of a Ruling Prince or Chief having a salute of guns not accompanying such Prince or Chief.

APPENDIX X—(See Rule 78).

List of Independent and Indian States with the designations and addresses of their Political Officers.

APPENDIX XI—(See note below Rule 24).

Classes of persons (licensed or exempt in British India under the Indian Arms Rules 1924) who are exempt from the necessity of taking out arms licences under the States' Rules when they enter either of the Indian States of Benares, Rampur or Tehri-Garhwal.

In Benares State

1. Every person who bears a title conferred or recognized by the Government of India and is exempted in British India by virtue of that title.
2. Every person (exempt or licensed in British India) who enters the State for the purpose of sport.

In Rampur State

1. Every employee of the British Government who is exempt by that Government from the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act 1878 (Act XI of 1878).
2. Every Army or Police employee who, in consideration of his rank, is authorized to keep arms in British India and visits the State on duty.
3. Every employee of every other Indian State, provided that he is also exempted from the operations of the Arms Act in force in that State.

In Tehri-Garhwal State

Members of the Imperial Services and Military Officers who hold Commissions from His Majesty the King are usually exempted from the necessity of taking out licences for possessing fire-arms or going armed in the State. Individual exemptions are also granted in favour of other persons, provided that they are specially recommended or are known as suitable to the Durbar.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN ARMS RULES, 1927.

Foreign and Political Department.—Notification No. 336 G., dated the 2nd June, 1927. In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 10, 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), in the modified form in which the said Act is in force in British Baluchistan, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules relating to arms, ammunition and military stores:—

1. **Short title.**—These rules may be called the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927.

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

“ Chief Commissioner ” means the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan ;

“ Form ” means a Form as set out in Schedule III ; and

“ the Act ” means the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan.

(2) The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), as in force in British Baluchistan, shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these rules in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of the Governor-General in Council.

Application of the Act.

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

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

(a) they shall not be deemed to render lawful the import of arms, ammunition or military stores through the medium of the Post Office ;—
(b) any person so exempted may be required, by any general or special order in writing of the Chief Commissioner, to register, in such manner as may be specified in the order, any firearm or ammunition for the same in respect of which he is exempted from the operation of any provision of the Act ;—(c) every person shall, on the loss or theft of any arm in respect of which he is so exempted, forthwith report the occurrence to the nearest police-station ; and—(d) the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that any such exemption conferred on a class of persons shall cease to extend to any person included in that class who may be named in the notification.

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

4. **Extension.**—For the purposes of the definition of “ military stores ” in section 4 of the Act, all sections of the Act are extended throughout British Baluchistan to all lead, sulphur and saltpetre.

Import.

5. **Restriction upon import of cannon and certain other articles.**—(1) A licence for the import 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 Governor-General in Council.

(2) A copy of every licence granted in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district in which the place of destination specified in the licence is situated.

6. Restriction upon grant of import licences in certain cases.—(1) A licence shall not be granted for the import—

(a) of rifles of .303 bore or of .450 bore, or of pistols or revolvers of .441, .455 or any intermediate bore or of parts of or fittings for rifles, pistols or revolvers of such bores, or, save as otherwise provided by rule 22, of ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, pistols or revolvers, or of appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire arms; or—(b) save with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, of rifles, or parts of, or fittings for, rifles, of any other bore; 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 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.

7. Import of arms, ammunition and military stores.—(1) Save as otherwise provided by rules 5 and 6, a licence for the import into British Baluchistan of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form II by the District Magistrate of the district to which such arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned.

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

(3) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are imported by road, and consigned to a district other than a frontier district, a copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district into which they cross the 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.

(4) 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.

8. Scrutiny by railway authorities of consignments.—(1) The railway authorities to whom a copy of a licence has been sent under sub-rule (4) of rule 7 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.

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

(a) within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the licence to the Magistrate of the district in which the place of destination is situated, and—(b) in any case in which the consignment crosses the frontier by road, 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.

(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.

10. Export of arms, ammunition or military stores.—(1) A licence for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place beyond the frontier of British Baluchistan may be granted in Form III—

(a) by the Governor-General in Council, or—(b) by any other officer specially empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf.

(2) Where any arms, ammunition or stores exported under a licence granted under this rule are exported to a State in India, a copy of such licence shall forthwith be sent to the Political Officer for such State.

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

(4) Where the arms, ammunition or stores are exported by rail—

(a) copy of the licence shall forthwith be sent by the authority granting it to the District Magistrate of the district from which the consignment is to be despatched,—(b) that 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 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 sub-rule (4)—(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 authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch, and shall forthwith inform the nearest Magistrate.

11. Delivery of export licences.—(1) Where any arms, ammunition or military stores are exported by road, the licence 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.

Transport.

12. 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 Baluchistan 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 23.

(b) to arms, ammunition or military stores which are covered by a licence for their import or export and are being transported by a licensed dealer in accordance with such licence—(i) from the place of import to the place of destination in British Baluchistan, or—(ii) from the place of despatch in British Baluchistan to the place of export ;

(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.

13. 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 and ammunition, may be granted in Form I only by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) A copy of every licence granted in accordance with sub-rule (1) shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the district in which the place to which the articles are consigned is situated.

14. Transport of arms, ammunition or military stores.—(1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 13, and subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2)

of rule 26, a licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form IV by the District Magistrate of the district in which the place from which they are consigned is situated.

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

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

(a) where the licence has been granted by the District Magistrate of a district for transport to a place within the local limits of such district, and there is a subordinate Magistrate having authority at such place, to such subordinate Magistrate, or—(b) in all other cases, 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 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 (a) of sub-rule (1), shall forward it to the District Magistrate.

Manufacture and Sale.

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

(a) in Form V to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or—
(b) in Form VI to sell and keep for sale,

any arms, ammunition or military stores may, save as otherwise provided by sub-rule (2), be granted in any place by the District Magistrate.

(2) Save as provided by sub-rule (4), a licence—(a) in Form VII to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale, or—(b) in Form VIII 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 Chief Commissioner.

(3) The Chief Commissioner may, by licence granted by him under sub-rule (2), authorise selected dealers to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of ammunition for rifles of 303 or 450 bore or of pistols and

revolvers of .441, .455 or any intermediate bore:—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 ball'd ammunition to a State in India granted by a Political Officer empowered to grant licences for export to such State.

(4) A licence in Form IX for the sale of rifled fire-arms, or of ball'd ammunition for rifled fire-arms, which the vend'r lawfully possesses for his own private use, may be granted by the District Magistrate.

(5) Every Magistrate and every Police Officer not below the rank of Inspector, or, if the Chief Commissioner 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, including sulphur, are manufactured, converted, sold or kept for sale, and—(b) examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition or military stores.

Keeping for Safe Custody.

17. A licence to keep for safe custody fire-arms and ammunition deposited by their owners for that purpose may be granted in Form X to the holder of a licence in Form V, VI, VII or VIII by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner in that behalf.

Possession.

18. 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,

may be granted in Form I only by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) A copy of every licence, granted in accordance with sub-rule (1), shall forthwith be sent to the District Magistrate of the place where the articles are to be kept.

19. Possession of firearms, ammunition or military stores.—Save as otherwise provided by rule 18, a licence for the possession only of arms (other than pistols or revolvers), ammunition or military stores may be granted in Form XI by the District Magistrate.

Possession and Going Armed.

20. Possession of arms and ammunition and going armed for sport, protection or display.—(1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 18, 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 XII—

(a) by the District Magistrate, or—(b) in the case of a person residing in the Kalat and Las Bela States and their dependencies by the Political Agent, Kalat :

Provided that—

(i) no licence shall be granted for the possession or rifles of .303 or .450 bore, or of pistols or revolvers of .441, .455 or any intermediate bore

or ammunition for the same, or for going armed with such rifles, pistols or revolvers unless such rifles, pistols or revolvers or such ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India :—(ii) no licence shall be granted in respect of balled ammunition for rifles, pistols or revolvers of such bores, unless the authority granting the licence is satisfied that such rifle is lawfully possessed by the owner thereof for sporting purposes, or that such pistol or revolver has been lawfully imported into British India, as the case may be, and the amount of balled ammunition which such licensee may possess during the period of twelve months next ensuing shall be entered in the licence.

(2) A licence granted under sub-rule (1) shall ordinarily be valid only in the town or district in which it was granted :—Provided that any such licence may, on countersignature by the Secretary or Asstt. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, be made valid in such divisions or districts within British Baluchistan as the countersigning officer may specify.

(3) A licence granted under rule 33 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, shall be deemed, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Chief Commissioner may think fit to impose in each case, to have been granted under this rule.

21. Going armed on a journey.—(1) A licence for going armed on a journey in British Baluchistan may be granted in Form XIII—(a) by the District Magistrate of the district in which the journey will be commenced, or—(b) in the case of a person residing in the Kalat and Las Bela States and their dependencies, by the Political Agent, Kalat.

(2) Where a District Magistrate receives an application for a licence of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1) from any person who is not resident within the local limits of his authority, he shall before granting the licence, ascertain—(i) when the applicant resides in any Presidency town or Rangoon, from the Commissioner of Police,—(ii) when the applicant resides in any other place in British India (including British Baluchistan or Berar or the Baluchistan Agency Territories) 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 37 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, shall be deemed, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Chief Commissioner may think fit to impose in each case, to have been granted under this rule.

Possession and Import or Transport.

22. Possession by dealers of certain ammunition with liberty to import.—(1) A licensed dealer authorized by the Chief Commissioner under sub-rule (3) of rule 16, to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of balled ammunition for rifles of 303 or 450 bore and for pistols and revolvers of 441, 455 or any intermediate bore may be permitted by the District Magistrate to import or transport such ammunition up to such amount.

(2) Where application is made under sub-rule (1) for permission to import or transport 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.

23. Previous sanction in certain cases.—(1) A licence having effect beyond the local jurisdiction of the officer granting it shall not be granted—(a) for the import to any place in British Baluchistan,—(b) for the export to any place in Berar, or in the Baluchistan Agency Territories, or in any State in India,

of arms, ammunition, or military stores, without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate of the district, or of the Political Officer of the State in which such place is situated, or (where the destination is a Presidency town or Rangoon), of the Commissioner of Police thereof, as the case may be.

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

24. Particulars to be stated in applications.—(1) Every person who wishes to obtain a licence under these rules shall apply in writing, through the medium of the post office or otherwise at his option, to the nearest authority empowered to grant such licence; and shall in such application furnish all such particulars as may be necessary to enable such licence to be granted:—Provided that an application on behalf of a person subject to the provisions of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), shall be made to the authority so empowered in respect of the place where such person permanently resides.

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

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

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

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

(2) Every such licence shall be written or printed—(a) where it is intended for use beyond the limits of the district in which it is granted, in English, and if the licensing officer so directs, in the vernacular, or—(b) where it is intended for use within the limits of the district in which it is granted, in English, or in the vernacular as the licensing officer may direct.

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

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

(3) Every licence may, at its expiration, and subject to the same conditions (if any) as to previous sanction as would apply in the granting thereof, be renewed by the authority who granted it, or by any other authority empowered to grant a licence of the description in question:—Provided that, where a licence is renewed by an authority other than the authority who granted it, the former shall forthwith inform the latter of the fact of renewal and the period for which such renewal is valid.

27. Discretion and control of authority empowered to grant licences.—

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

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

28. Obligation to produce licences.—(1) Any person who—(a) holds a licence granted or renewed under these rules, or—(b) is acting under colour of such a licence—

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

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

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

Fees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

31. **Fees payable for duplicates.**—Where a licence granted or renewed under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, the authority empowered to grant such licence may grant a duplicate—(a) where the original licence was granted without the payment of any fee, free of all fee, (b) where such original licence was granted on the payment of a fee not exceeding one rupee, on payment of a fee of the same amount, or (c) in any other case, on payment of a fee of one rupee.

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

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

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

Cancellation and Savings.

33. The British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1913, are hereby cancelled : Provided that all exemptions, exclusions and withdrawals made, all licences or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees imposed, levied, remitted or reduced and all powers conferred by or under those rules shall, so far as they are consistent with these rules, be deemed to have been respectively made, granted, renewed, imposed, levied, remitted, reduced or conferred hereunder.

SCHEDULE I.—(Rule 3)—Persons exempted.

The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the subjoined 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 prohibi-

tions and directions contained in the Act (as extended to British Baluchistan) as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column:—

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions & directions.
(1) All persons who in British India are exempted from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	All, except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of .303 or .450 bore and revolvers or pistols of .441, .455 or any intermediate bores other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British Baluchistan and ammunition which can be fired from the same. (e) machinery for the or ammunition, and manufacture of arms or ammunition, and (f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of fire-arms.	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— (a) the Government of India, (b) the Chief Commissioner with respect to British Baluchistan may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Those contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Act.
(2) The retainers of His Highness the Khan of Kalat.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
(3) The retainers of the Jam of Las Bela.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
(4) The Baluch, Brahui and Pathan Sardars, Khans, and Jagirdars of British Baluchistan and Agency territories and their retainers, subject to such orders as the Chief Commissioner may issue regarding the personages to be included in these categories and the number of weapons and retainers in each case.	All, except— (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) above.	Ditto.	Ditto.
(5) Such Government servants including Levies and such other persons as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time by general or special order direct.	Such arms as the Chief Commissioner may direct.	Ditto.	Ditto.

**SCHEDULE II.—(Rule 3).—Arms, Ammunition and
Military Stores excluded.**

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

Areas.	Arms, ammunition and military stores	Prohibitions and directions
British Baluchistan	(a) Spears of all kinds and hunting knives	All
	(b) Uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official patterns when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms	All
	(c) Sword imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or auxiliary force	All
	(d) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs	All
	(e) Ornamental arms other than fire arms and possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords and theatrical and fancy dress swords provided they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes	All
	(f) Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs and having—	All.
	(1) a calibre of less than one inch	All.
	(2) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and	All
	(3) the interior of the bore unrifled	All.
	(g) Arms which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display.	All.
	(h) Gun wads and wire cartridges.	Those contained in section 6 of the Act.
	(i) Lead required bona fide for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird shot) up to any quantity	All.
	(j) Leaden bullets and bird shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the Chief Commissioner may fix	
	(k) Saltpetre.	
	(l) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding such limits as the Chief Commissioner may fix.	

Areas.	Arms, ammunition and military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
	<p>(m) Air guns and air pistols which satisfy the following test, namely, that projectiles discharged from such guns or pistols do not perforate a target 12 inches square formed by five straw boards of foolscap size, each board being $\frac{3}{64}$ths 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the gun or pistol shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target. (2) the test shall be repeated twenty times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun or pistol, and (3) perforation shall be deemed to be effected in a case where the projectile is a dart, if the point of the dart pierces the back of the target and in any other case if the projectile passes completely through the back of the target 	<p>All, provided that the Chief Commissioner may by general or special order retain all or any of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Act in respect of air pistols or of any class thereof in the case of any class of persons or of any specified area.</p>

SCHEDULE III.—FORM No. 1.—(Rules 5, 13 and 18).

Free of all fee.

Licence for the ^{import}_{transport} of cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets or ^{possession 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 in case of import or transport.			Period for which the licence is valid.	Use to which the articles are to be put.
				Place of despatch and route.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							From the	
							to the	

The of 19 . (Seal). Signature.

Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign and Political Department.

Date on which, in cases of import or transport, a copy is sent to the District Magistrate of the district.

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927.

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 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 recognizable by the railway authorities.

SCHEDULE III—(Contd.)—FORM No. II.—(Rule 7).

Fee—Five rupees.

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

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.
		Description	Number.	Description.	Weight in seer or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the to the

Signature.

(Seal).

District Magistrate,

of the

District.

Dated the

of

19 .

Date on which a copy is sent to the

Political Officer for the

State [rule 7(2)].

District Magistrate of the

District [rule 7(3)].

Station Master at the

Station [rule 7(4)].

The

19 .

Conditions.

1. The licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927.

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.

FORM No. III —(Rule 10).

Fee—Five rupees, unless remitted or reduced under rule 30

Licence for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores to any place beyond the frontier of British Baluchistan, or to any place in a State in India.

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.
		Description	Number	Description	Weight in seers or number					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the
										to the

Signature.

(Seal.)

Secretary to the Government of India,

Foreign and Political Department.

Officer specially empowered under rule 10 (1) (b).

Dated the
of

19 .

Date on which the previous sanction of—

the Political Officer for the
the District Magistrate of the
is obtained [rule 23 (1)].

State
District

The
of

19 .

Date on which a copy is sent to the—

Political Officer for the State [rule 10 (2)].
District Magistrate of the District [rule 10 (2)].
District Magistrate of the District [rule 10 (3)].
Station Master at the. Station [rule 10 (4)].

The

19 .

Conditions correspond to those of Form II.

BRITISH BALUCHISTAN ARMS RULES, 1927

449

SCHEDULE III—contd.

FORM No. IV.—(Rule 14).

Fee—Ten rupees.

Licence for the transport of arms, ammunition or military stores

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any) authorized for the purpose of this con signment	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 con signee	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	11
										From the
										to the

Signature.

The of 19 .

(Seal.)

District Magistrate of the District.

The of 19 .

Date on which the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police of
District Magistrate
Political Officer

the District is obtained [rule 23 (1)]
the State

The of 19 .

Date on which copy is sent to the District Magistrate of the District [rule 14 (2)]
Magistrate at [rule 14 (3)]

The 19 .

Conditions 1 to 3 correspond to those of Form II.

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

FORM No. V.—[Rule 16 (1) (a)].

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).

SCHEDULE III—FORM V (Contd.)

Serial No. of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee, and of duly authorised agent or agents, if any.	Place of business—factory, or shop.	Description of Arms.		Description of Ammunition of Military Stores.		Date on which the licence expires.
			To be manufactured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be stored.	To be sold or kept for sale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
							The 31st December 19 . . .

Signature.

(Seal).

The

19 . . .

District Magistrate of the

District.

Form for renewal of the licence.

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

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927.

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 Chief Commissioner 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 Chief Commissioner 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 endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form No. XI or XII—

- (a) the name, description, and residence of the person who takes delivery of the article sold,
 - (b) the nature and quantity of the articles sold,
 - (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 Chief Commissioner 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 Chief Commissioner for such person, and which is endorsed on his 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 he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions, specified in such pass or permit.

11. He shall not keep Government arms, ammunition or military stores, or, unless he is specially authorized in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner, 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. (1) He 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) or (4) of the Table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from certain prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

(b) any person licensed to possess or carry arms, or

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

13. 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.

SCHEDULE III—(Contd.)—FORM No. VI—[Rule 16 (i) (b)]

Fee—Twenty 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 No 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.

(Seal)

The

19 .

District Magistrate of the

District

Form for renewal of the licence.

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

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Chief Commissioner 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 Chief Commissioner so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

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

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

5. He shall at the time of purchase of arms endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form No. XI or XII—

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

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

(c) the date of sale,
and 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 Chief Commissioner 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 Chief Commissioner for such person and which is endorsed on his 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 he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit.

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

12. (1) He 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) or (4) 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 licensed to possess or carry arms, or

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

13. 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.

SCHEDULE III—(Contd.)—FORM No VII—[Rule 16 (2) (a)].

Fee.—Where the licensee holds a licence in Form No V—*Free of all charge.*

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 No 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 am- munition or military stores		Date on which the licence expires
			To be manu- factured or converted	To be sold or kept for sale	To be manu- factured	To be sold or kept for sale	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
							The 31st December 19

Signature

(Seal).

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

The

19

Form for renewal of the licence

Date and year of renewal	Date on which the renewed licence expires	Signature of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927.

2. The licensee shall maintain registers of all arms, ammunition and military stores in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Chief Commissioner 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 Chief Commissioner so directs, of Sub-Inspector.

SCHEDULE III—(Contd.)—FORM No VIII.

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 deal in breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles."

(2) He shall also affix in his place of business, factory or shop, a copy of section 28 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 and all ammunition endorse upon the licence of every purchaser holding a licence in Form No XI or XII—

(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 Chief Commissioner may direct

8 He shall not sell breech loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifle 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 he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass or permit

11 He shall not 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.

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.

SCHEDULE III—(Contd.)—FORM No. VIII.—[Rule 16 (2) (b)].

Fee.—Where the licensee already holds a licence in Form No. VI—*Free of all fee.*

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 No. of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee and of duly authorised Agent or Agents, if any.	Place of business or shop.	Description of		Date on which the licence expires.
			Arms.	Ammunition or military stores.	
1	2	3	4	5	6

Signature.

(Seal).

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

The

19 .

Form for the renewal of the licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Signature of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
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Conditions—almost identical to those Form VII.

FORM No. IX.—[Rule 16 (4)].

Free of all fee.

Licence to sell rifled firearms or ball ammunition for rifled firearms which the vendor lawfully possesses for his own private use.

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

Signature.

(Seal).

The

19 .

District Magistrate of the

District

SCHEDULE III (Contd.)—FORM No. X.—(Rule 17).

Free of all fee.

Licence for the possession, by holders of licences in Forms V, VI, VII, or VIII 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 fire-arms and ammunition	Place (with description) where articles are to be kept.	Period for which the licence is valid
1	2	3	4

Seal.

The of 19 Signature.

District Magistrate of the District.

Sub-Divisional Officer, District.

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927.

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 authorize 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 and ammunition in his possession under this licence in such forms as the Chief Commissioner 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 Chief Commissioner 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 V, VI, VII or VIII, as the case may be, is due to expire.

SCHEDULE III (Contd.)—FORM No. XI.—(Rule 19).

Free of all fee.

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 * brief description of each arm with details, e.g., distinguishing marks, register No., etc.	Ammunition or military stores.		Place (with description) where articles are to be kept.	*Period for which the licence is valid.
		Description of each kind of ammunition.	Quantity		

Signature.

(Seal)

The

19 .

District Magistrate of the

District.

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927.

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 authorize the licensee—

(a) to go armed, or

(b) to keep Government arms and ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

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

4. The authority granting the licence has the right to enquire 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 enquiry.

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

SCHEDULE III (Contd.)—FORM No. XII.—(Rule 20).

Fee.—If the licence is for ammunition of the kind referred to in rule 20, sub-rule (1), proviso (ii)—*Free of all fee.*

In any other case—*Four annas for each weapon.*

The above-mentioned fees are for licences granted for period of one year or less.

A licence in this form may be granted or renewed for any period not exceeding three years, in which case, unless that licence is free of all fee, a compounded fee shall be levied.

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 or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess		Retainers (if any) covered by this licence			Arms or ammunition that the retainer is entitled to possess	District or Place within which the licence is valid	Date on which the licence expires.
		Brief description of each weapon with details, e.g., distm, crushing No, etc	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition	Name of retainer	Name of retainer's father	Address of retainer	As in column 3	As in column 4	

Signature

(Seal)

District Magistrate of the

District.

The

19

Form for renewal of the licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires	Signature of the District Magistrate of the District.
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Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), as extended to British Baluchistan, and of the British Baluchistan Arms Rules, 1927.

SCHEDULE III—FORM No. XII (Contd.)

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. Except as provided in rule 20, sub-rule (2), it extends only to the district or place specified in column 10.

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 by the District 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 and ammunition 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.

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

7. He shall forthwith give information at the nearest police station of the loss on 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 arms" means a fire-arm or other weapon which is the property of the Government, and

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

9. 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 Chief Commissioner in respect of the game birds and animals hereinafter set forth below.

10. The licensee shall report any change of his permanent residence to the authority who granted him the licence.

11. The authority granting the licence has the right to enquire 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 to require the production of the weapon for the purposes of such enquiry.

Note.—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 Rupees five hundred or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

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

Note.—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 Rupees five hundred or with both. (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878).

SCHEDULE IV—See Rule 30(5).

Persons.	Arms and Ammunition.
(1) (a) Any Warrant Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, or soldier in His Majesty's Military Forces, British or Indian, or in the Auxiliary Force, India or in the Indian Territorial Force, and any Warrant Officer of the Royal Indian Marine.	All.
(b) any Indian Officer within the meaning of section 7 (2) of the Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911), whether in service or retired and in receipt as such of a pension, or	
(c) any person who was enrolled as a member of a corps of volunteers under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 (XX of 1869), or who was a member of the Indian Defence Force, and who has been awarded the Volunteer Officer's Decoration or the Long Service Medal.	
(d) Indian Officers of the Burma Military Police, Assam Rifles and Eastern Frontier Rifles, whether in service or retired and in receipt as such of a pension, and	
(e) non-commissioned officers and men of the Burma Military Police, Assam Rifles and Eastern Frontier Rifles nominated in this behalf by Commandants of Battalions to a number not exceeding five in each Company.	
(2) (a) Any person, below the rank of commissioned officer who has been discharged from His Majesty's naval, military or air forces and who is in receipt as such of a pension or has been transferred to the Army Reserve or the Indian Army Reserve and who is designated in this behalf by the officer commanding his unit or department, or	Such arms as were actually in a person's possession at the time of his discharge, together with a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.
(b) any person below the rank of commissioned officer who has been discharged from any unit of the Imperial Service Troops or Indian State Forces and who is in receipt as such of a pension and who is designated in this behalf by the officer commanding the unit.	

SCHEDULE IV (Contd.)

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 Arms 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 what 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 Governor General in Council or a local 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 provision of the Act under section 1 (b) thereof—declared by the Local 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 November, 1935 were settled in Ajmer Mermara	

Note.—Clause (8) was added to the Schedule VII annexed to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 (page 202) by the Home Department Notification No 20/22/39, dated the 10th June, 1939.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—LOCAL RULES & ORDERS.

1. *N. W. F. P.—Cir. No. 1048-52-G., dated the 19th March, 1923.*—The Government of India has requested the Chief Commissioner to issue orders that licences for **Pistols and Revolvers** should be given only in cases of real necessity and to persons of approved character. You are requested to act accordingly.

2. *Letter No. 711—M-G-N., dated the 21st July, 1920.* (1) The following instructions have been issued for guidance on the question of the licensing of privately owned rifles:—

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

(3) This has been the practice generally in this Province but certain special rules were made for the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In 1916 owing to the disturbed state of the Border, Sir George Roos-Keppel empowered the Deputy Commissioners of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan to grant licences without previous reference to him for the possession of rifles, provided that they were purchased from across the border or from Powindahs in the districts by persons of good standing who would execute a written undertaking for their proper custody. In Letter No. 210-B, of the 23rd December, 1918, however, Sir George expressed a wish that the number of licences so granted should be considerably reduced, but the general authority for District Magistrates to issue such licences without reference to the Chief Commissioner was not definitely revoked. The present letter is to be considered now as definitely revoking the special authority given in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, and the issue of licences for rifles will require the Chief Commissioner's sanction throughout the whole province. At the same time all licences granted prior to the issue of this letter will be considered valid.

As regards **rifle ammunition**, clause 6 of the conditions attached to licences in Form XIII [now Form XVI] for the possession of arms lays down that the holders shall not purchase ammunition in excess of the maximum which may from time to time be fixed by the local government. No maximum, however, has as yet been fixed. It should now be treated, in the case of rifles, as 50 rounds per rifle, and this figure should be endorsed by the District Magistrate on licences. This endorsement will give authority for one purchase only, and it will be for District Magistrates to add a fresh endorsement on the application of the holder, if he can satisfy them that his former stock has been legitimately expended. * *

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

(4) It has been reported that there are a large number of unlicensed rifles in the hands of villagers in the more exposed tract of the frontier.

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

3. *Memo. No. 30-10-30-G. N., dated the 26th September, 1920.* * *

* The **applications from British Officers** for licences for their sporting rifles and ammunition for the same need not be referred to the Chief Commissioner.

4. *Home Dept. No. 2202, dated the 4th November, 1920* A fee of 8 annas should be levied on a licence granted for the whole of the North-West Frontier Province; and the **rates of fees laid down** in clause (c) [8 annas in the case of (c) iii] of the heading of Form XVI, on licences granted for the whole of British India.

5. *Extract, para 2, from Home Dept. Letter No. 1236, dated the 18th June, 1921.* 2. It has now been represented to the Government of India that in the case of **rifle ammunition** inconvenience may be caused by the fixation of a rigid scale. It has been suggested, for instance, that no regard is paid to the size of the cartridge, and that a little 22 rim fire rifle, which is used by ladies to shoot at targets at a rifle club, is rationed to the same extent as an elephant gun or a 8 bore rifle. Further, it has been suggested that the fixation of a rigid limit might cause inconvenience to a sportsman starting on a shooting expedition who wished to take with him a stock of both hard-nosed and soft-nosed bullets to be fired from the same weapon. The Government of India are not aware how far these criticisms are justified but they would be glad if the suggestions could be taken into consideration at an early date with a view to the removal of any anomalies that exist.

6. *N.-W. F. P. No. 2986—90-G.-N., dated the 9th August, 1921.*—It has been decided that as regards **rifle ammunition**, the previous instructions contained in paragraph (3) of Mr. Pipon's Letter No. 711-15, dated the 21st July, 1920, will continue to hold good, but he wishes to emphasise the

importance of a thorough enquiry in each case. The Chief Commissioner is not satisfied that the restrictions against accumulation of ammunition from year to year are being rigorously enforced in all Districts, and, in this connection, directs attention of all District Magistrates to the headings of columns 3 and 4 of licence form XVI of the Rules of 1924. District Magistrates are, however, empowered to exercise their discretion in regard to ammunition for small bore rifles, for example 22 bore which are used for target shooting; or, in the case of a sportsman starting on a shooting expedition who wishes to take with him a stock of both hard nosed and soft-nosed bullets, when a maximum of 50 rounds might obviously be inadequate—(2) As regards **revolver ammunition**, the Chief Commissioner wishes a maximum of 50 round per annum, covered, of course, by maximum possession of 50 rounds to be fixed. (3) Cartridges for shot-guns may be allowed in such number as the District Magistrate may consider desirable in each case.

7 *N-W. F. P. Cir No 16-110-G, dated the 11th January, 1922*, to all Local Governments and Administrations, Residents, Agents to Governor-General and to Deputy Commissioners in the N W F P—Under sub-rule (3) of Rule 33 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 the Chief Commissioner has imposed the following **restrictions on the validity**, in the North-West Frontier Province, of licences which have been made valid for that Province by licensing authorities in other provinces, namely—

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

8 *N-W F P Letter No 297-5308-G, dated the 30th March, 1922*, to all Local Governments and Administrations (except Punjab)—If there be no objection, you will kindly arrange to supply, with as little delay as possible, to the following officials of this Province details regarding all **future sales of arms or ammunition** made to persons residents of the North-West Frontier Province—

In the case of residents of British Districts, viz, Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan }

To the Superintendent of Police concerned

In the case of residents of the Indian States of Amb and Pihulera }

To the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District Abbottabad

In the case of residents of the Indian States of Chitral and Dir }

To the Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral Agencies, Malakand

I am further to request that, in the event of there being no objection to the above request, copies of any instructions issued in this connection may kindly be sent to this office for information and record.

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

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

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

Note—The Punjab Government also follows the desired procedure, vide their Notification No. 1449, dated the 1st November, 1915, republished on page 250.

9. *N.-W. F. P. Cir. Memo. No. 11688-G., dated the 11th Dec., 1923.*
—Instructions and remarks with regard to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924:—

(1) It will be seen that the Arms Rules come into force on the 1st January, 1924. The numbers of many of the forms have been changed, and also, to some extent the forms themselves, and the conditions printed on the forms. This applies particularly to the forms most commonly used in the North-West Frontier Province, viz., Form XVI—"License for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the purpose of sport/protection/display."—It is feared that it will not be possible for a stock of the revised forms to be issued by the 1st January as desired by the Government of India. But under Rule 49, licences under the Rules of 1920 can be renewed so far as they are not inconsistent with the new rules. Existing licences should be renewed, pending receipt of the revised forms.

(2) It will be noticed that the acquisition and carrying of pistols or revolvers of 450 bore has been much tightened up (Rules 7, 33 and 34) and that ammunition for the same will not be obtainable except from selected dealers (Rule 38). Ordinarily the import of 450 bore revolvers will be absolutely prohibited [rule the Committee's recommendation in paragraph 26 of their Report accepted by the Government of India in paragraph 17 of the Resolution (pages 12 and 20)]. In this connection District Magistrates are reminded that under orders (H. D. No. 386, dated the 1st March, 1920), which are still in force, licences for pistols and revolvers of all kinds should be issued only in cases of real necessity.

(3) *Rule 3, Schedule I,—Para. 5 of the Government of India's Resolution of 3rd November, 1923*—(i) Under proviso (b) to Rule 3, exempted persons must register, in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe, their firearms and ammunition.—(ii) No fee will be charged for such registration (para. 5 of the Resolution of 3rd November, 1923).—(iii) An exempted person must at once report the loss or theft of any arm in respect of which he is exempted, i.e., although an exempted person is not required to register the possession of a dagger, he is bound to report the loss or theft of a dagger.—(iv) Every exempted person shall furnish the District Magistrate by the 31st of March, 1924, with particulars as to the firearms and ammunition in his possession, failure to do so rendering him liable to the cancellation of his exemption.—(v) Future purchases of firearms and ammunition shall be reported to the District Magistrate within one week of the purchase.—(vi) The purchase of firearms will be subject to the maximum prescribed by the Local Government.

(4) *Schedule I,—Para. 6 of the Resolution*—Under the Rules of 1920, persons included in entries 11, 11-A, 11-B and 12 of Schedule I are ordinarily exempt from taking out a licence. The four entries just specified have been excluded from the Rules of 1924. Entries 11-B and 12 do not concern the North-West Frontier Province. As regards entries 11 and 11-A which include holders of titles, etc., conferred before the 1st January, 1920, particular attention is invited to the orders requiring application for a life licence to be made before the 1st July, 1924. All persons in your district known by you to be included in entry No. 11 should be informed of the orders and should make their applications without delay. As soon as forms are available, the requisite life-licences should be issued.

(5) Para. 7 of the Resolution.—The following are *prima facie* qualifications for the grant of a licence without preliminary enquiry:—

(a) payment of Rs. 500 land revenue; (b) any payment of income-tax; (c) in the case of Government servants, pay of Rs. 100 per mensem or more; but the District Magistrate has full power to order enquiries if he thinks fit. The determination of the agency for such enquiries is left to the Local Government. There seems no reason to depart from the present practice, whereunder such enquiries as may be required are ordinarily made by the Police.

(6) Rule 33 (3).—All District Magistrates are reminded of the orders conveyed in Letter No. 84-110-G.S. dated 4th January, 1922, reproduced below for facility of reference:—

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

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

(8) Rule 43 (i).—The proviso to Rule 43 (i) is new and provides that in any case in which the grant or **renewal of a licence is refused**, the applicant may appeal to the immediate official superior of the authority refusing the grant of renewal. Separate instructions will follow with regard to appeals under the proviso just referred to. (Vide para. 10 on page 269).

(9) Second portion of para. 9 of the Resolution (i.e. where para. 13 of the Committee's Report is referred to—page 17).—The intention of the orders of the Government of India is not altogether free from doubt. The Chief Commissioner desires the continuance of the present practice whereunder the first year of the **currency of any licence** is taken to expire with the end of the calendar year in which the licence is granted. Thus, if on the 6th June, 1924, the District Magistrate accepts an application for a licence for going armed, and the applicant is not prepared to wait until the 1st January, 1925, and desires the immediate issue of his licence, then the first year's currency of the licence will expire on the 31st December, 1924.

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

The above rules should not be allowed to interfere with the **periodical check of the arms** themselves which is required to be carried out by the Police. The District Magistrate has full powers to require the **production of arms** at any time or place. (2) Where a licence has been issued in

another district, the licensing authority should be informed of the fact of renewal. (3) Licences can be applied for by post and can also be sent for renewal by post. (4) It will be seen from rule 33 (i) (b) that a licence in Form XVI can be granted only by the District Magistrate or by Sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government.

(11) Para. 14 of the Resolution.—The fees payable for each licence are stated on the Forms concerned. Payments can be made in non-judicial stamps or in cash, as the applicant prefers.

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

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

10. Memo. No. 1230-34-G., dated the 24th Dec., 1923.—With reference to para. (8) of circular memo. No. 11688-92-G., dated the 11th Dec., 1923, I am to convey the following instructions with regard to appeals preferred under the proviso to Rule 43 (1) of the Arms Rules, 1924. Pending the receipt of any general orders which may hereafter be received from the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner directs as follows:—

(1) For the purposes of the Arms Rules, the immediate official superior of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate is the District Magistrate, and the immediate official superior of the District Magistrate is the Chief Commissioner. (2) The period allowed for preferring an appeal to the District Magistrate or to the Chief Commissioner shall in each case be 30 days from the receipt of the intimation of the refusal to grant or renew the licence in question. [This period is prescribed on the analogy of appeals under the Incometax Act (XI of 1922); vide sections 30 (2) and 32 (1) of that Act].

11. Memo. No. 6040-5-G., dated the 15th January, 1924.—Para. 7 of the Government of India Resolution No. F.-829-1-22, dated the 23rd Nov., 1923. Where there is any doubt with regard to the means and status of an applicant for a licence for a rifle, and where it is none the less desired for other reasons, such as with a view to village defence, to grant the licence applied for, the District Magistrate may, before granting a licence, require the applicant to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 300 that the rifle will not be sold without permission either within or across the border, and will not be used for any unlawful purpose. Subject to the above instructions, Circular No. 6, dated the 3rd March, 1910, should be regarded as cancelled.

12. Memo. No. 610-14-G., dated the 15th January, 1924.—With reference to Rules 33 (2) (a) of the Indian Arms Rules, and in supersession of notification No. 1181-G., dated the 24th March, 1920, ordinarily a licence shall be issued only for the District in which the licensee resides. But the District Magistrate personally can, for sufficient reasons, make any such licence valid throughout the North-West Frontier Province or throughout British India. In the latter case care must be taken to see that the requisite enhanced licence fee has been paid;

13. *Notification No. 615-G., dated the 15th January, 1924.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by condition 3 of form XIV and condition 9 of form XVI of Schedule VIII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, District Magistrates in the North-West Frontier Provinces are authorised to **cancel**, where necessary, **condition 2 (ii) of licence form XIV and condition 8 of licence form XVI** which prohibit the possession of Government arms and ammunition. Notification No. 1930-G., dated the 29th April, 1920, is hereby cancelled.

14. *Notification No. 622-G., dated the 15th January, 1924.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 37 (1) (b) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the **Sub-Divisional Magistrates of Mardan, Nowshera and Charsadda** sub-divisions are empowered to grant licences for going armed on a journey in or through any Province in form XX. Notification No. 2179-G., dated the 15th May, 1920, is hereby cancelled.

15. *Notification No. 624-G., dated the 15th January, 1924.*—Notification No. 468-G. N., dated the 8th July, 1920,—empowering the **Sub-Divisional Magistrates of the Mardan, Nowshera and Charsadda** sub-divisions to grant licences, in certain forms, for the possession of arms and ammunition under the Indian Arms Rules of 1920, is hereby cancelled.

16. *Notification No. 626-G., dated the 15th January, 1924.*—Notification No. 834-G. N., dated the 2nd August, 1920, and Notification No. 347-G., dated the 10th January, 1921, being inconsistent with the instructions conveyed in paragraph 7 of the Government of India Resolution No. F-829-1-22, dated the 3rd November, 1923, are hereby cancelled. The Chief Commissioner accepts the recommendations made by the Government of India in paragraph 7 of the resolution.

17. *Notification No. 627-G., dated the 15th January, 1924.*—With reference to items (i) and (ii) of entry (6) of Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, it has been declared that in the whole of the N. W. F. Province—

(1) **lead** required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of **bullets and bird shot**) in quantities not exceeding one cwt.,

(2) **lead bullets** in quantities not exceeding two lbs. in weight, and

(3) **bird shot** not exceeding five lbs in weight,

are exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878; Notification No. 10903-G., dated the 29th November 1921, is hereby cancelled.

18. *Notification No. 628-G., dated the 15th January, 1924.*—Notification No. 5324-G., dated the 30th March, 1922, regarding the **scale of exempted arms and ammunition** in case of persons exempted under entries II and IIA of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, is hereby cancelled, as entries II and IIA have been excluded from the Rules of 1924.

19. *Notification No. 629-G., dated the 15th January, 1924.*—Notification No. 7103-G., dated the 2nd May, 1922, is republished below for general information:—All registers and instructions, prescribed therein under the Indian Arms Rules of 1920, shall now be deemed to be prescribed under the corresponding provisions of the Rules of 1924.

20. *Notification No. 7103-G., dated the 2nd May, 1922.*—The following rules have been made under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and under Government of India Resolution No. 1, dated the 1st Jan., 1920

Powers.

(1) All Magistrates and all police officers not below the rank of officer in charge of a station are empowered to **detain** arms, ammunition or military stores under **section 6**,

(2) all police officers not below the rank of officer in charge of a station to **conduct** searches under **section 25**, and

(3) all police officers of rank not below that of officer in charge of a station, in virtue of their office, to **conduct** searches under **section 30**.

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

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

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

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

Arms deposited in a Police Station.

(7) When any arms ammunition or military stores have been deposited at a police station under section 14 or 16 of the Act, the officer in charge of the station shall affix to each weapon or article a ticket in form R, showing the name of the depositor and the date of the deposit and shall give the depositor a duplicate or copy of the same. After seven days, if the owner has not obtained a licence authorising him to possess them, the arms, ammunition or military stores shall be forwarded to the headquarters of the district and kept in the malkhana of the Magistrate of the district or in the Police magazine. The ministerial officer to whom they are entrusted shall keep a register in form S, in which the articles so deposited shall be described and entered under serial numbers, and fresh tickets shall be affixed showing the owner's name and the corresponding numbers of the register.

Arms and military stores seized.

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

Notification No. 11909 G/14/82, dated the 18th October, 1929:—Under the provisions of section 16 (2) of the Act the depositor shall at any time before the expiry of three years from the date of deposit be entitled:—(a) to receive back any thing so deposited the possession of which by him has become lawful, and (b) to dispose, or authorise the disposal, of any thing so deposited, by sale or otherwise, to any person whose possession of the same would be lawful, and to receive the proceeds of any such sale.

Disposal of confiscated arms.

*In partial modification of the rules published in this Government Notification No. 629-G-12-58, 1924, dated the 15th January, 1924, the following rules for the disposal of confiscated arms shall be substituted for rule IX thereof:—

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

(1) Arms, ammunition and stores which can be utilised by the police or any other Government department may be retained and brought into use with the sanction of the local Government.

(2) Arms, ammunition and stores not so retained shall be disposed of in the following manner:—

(a) All revolvers and pistols of whatever bore, and all rifles and ammunition of prohibited bores, shall be sent to the nearest arsenal for disposal.

(b) Arms, ammunition and stores other than those described under (a) above may be sold to licensed dealers or other persons entitled to possess them.

(c) Arms not disposed of under (b) shall be broken up locally and the materials sold, unless they are rifled fire-arms or rifle barrels, in which case they should be sent to the nearest arsenal to be broken up. Ammunition and stores not disposed of under (b) shall be destroyed. Alternately, all arms, ammunition and stores which cannot be disposed of under (b) may be sent to the nearest arsenal for disposal.

2. An acknowledgment should be obtained from the officer in charge of the arsenal concerned of the receipt of arms and ammunition sent to him under rule (2) above and, in due course, a certificate that the said arms and ammunition have been either destroyed or taken into ordnance stock.

Note.—The expression "Stores" in these rules means "Military Stores" as defined in section 4 of The Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Rewards.

(10) (1) When any arms or other articles are confiscated under section 24, the convicting Magistrate shall immediately upon conviction, pay a reward of not less than half the value of the confiscated articles, and in such proportion as he may deem advisable after due consideration of all

* Amended by Notification No. 6400 H. G. N., dated the 28th August, 1933, and No. 92921 H. G., dated the 23rd November, 1934.

the facts of the case, to the person or persons (Police Officers are included) who may have given information which led to the detection of the offence or who may have assisted in the arrest of the offenders and seizure of the arms or articles. Such payment will be chargeable to Law and Justice, and be drawn by Magistrates in their contingent bills. • • [When it is essential to maintain secrecy as to the identity of the informer, the Court should pay the reward through the Superintendent of Police. His certificate that he has paid the informer will be a valid receipt.]

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

(3) The power vested in Magistrates by these Rules will be exercised subject to the supervision and general control of the District Magistrate. (Notification No. 7103 G., dated the 2nd May, 1922, and No. 3028 G., dated the 18th March, 1923).

Register of licences.

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

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

(13) Registers of licences granted by the Magistrate of the district under rules 29 to 32 of the rules made by the Government of India [present rules, 33, 35, 36 and 37] shall be kept up in forms J, K, L, M, N and O, respectively. Similar registers will be kept up in English by the Superintendent of Police to whom the Magistrate of the district will furnish copies of all such licences granted by him. The Superintendent of Police will supply each officer in charge of a station with an extract giving the parts of each register which concern his jurisdiction.

(14) In place of the returns prescribed in the Punjab Government Circular No. 7-669, dated the 26th April, 1867 and No. 12-944, dated the 21st June, 1867, the forms P and Q appended to these Rules should be used. Both returns will be prepared for the calendar year and be submitted through the Deputy Commissioners to the Inspector General of Police.

* Added by Notification No. 99 H. G. of the 2nd January, 1935.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER RULES

Registers to be maintained by persons licensed to keep in safe custody firearms deposited by their owners for that purpose.

(13) All persons licensed to keep in safe custody firearms deposited by their owners for that purpose shall keep up a register in Form I appended to these Rules.

(17) Lead, leaden-bullets, and bird-shot.—Vide para. 17, page 470

FORM A—Stock book of —, son of —, caste —, resident of —, licensed to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores. [Rule 20 (4), page 271].

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Date.	Particulars	DESCRIPTION.						Ammunition	Military stores, including lead, sulphur and saltpetre	Name and address of the dealer or firm supplying the articles received.	Signature of licensee.
		Fire-arms		Other Weapons							
		Guns	Pistols	Swords.	Bayonets	Daggers	Others				
Jan'y. 1st	In store— Manufactured.— Received— Disposed of—										
Jan'y. 2nd	In store.—										

FORM B—Daily sale book of —, son of —, caste —, resident of —, licensed to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores. [Rule 20 (4), page 271].

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

FORM C—Stock book of —, son of —, caste —, resident of —, licensed to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores. [Rule 20 (4), page 271].

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

In the case of column 2 of Form C, omit the word "manufactured" which appears in column 2 of Form A.

FORM D—Daily sale book of —, son of —, caste —, resident of —, licensed to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition and military stores. [Rules 20 (4), page 271].

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

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER RULES

473

FORM E—Register of licences 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 in—district. [Rule 20 (11), page 473].

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8
Tahsil.	No.	Name of licensee	Father's name and caste and residence.	Place of business.	Date.	INSPECTION BY				Remarks.
						Police officer not below the rank of Inspector				
						Gazetted Police Officer.				
						1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	

Form X of 1924

FORM F—Register of licences to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles in—[Rule 20 (11), page 473].

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

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

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

Form XI of 1924.

FORM G—Register of licences to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles. [Rule 20 (11), page 473].

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

Form XII of 1924.

FORM H—Register of licences to sell and keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles. [Rule 20 (11), page 473].

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

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

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

Form XIII of 1924.

FORM I—Register showing details of firearms deposited by owners for safe keeping with—licences in form XI-A of the Indian Arms Rules. [Rule 20 (15), page 474].

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

Form XIV of 1924

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER RULES

FORM J.—Register of licences for the possession only of arms (other than pistols and revolvers), ammunition or military stores. [Rule 20 (13), page 473].

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 licence valid
		Description	Quantity		

Form XV of 1924

FORM K.—Register of licences for the possession and use for the purpose of target practice of firearms and ammunition. [Rule 20 (13), page 473].

Serial no 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
		Description	Quantity.		

Form XVI of 1924

FORM L.—Register of licences to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display in the —District. [Rule 20 (13), page 473].

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

Form XVIII of 1924

FORM M.—Register of licences to possess and go armed with arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle in the —District. [Rule 20 (13), page 473].

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					11
Tahsil.	No.	Date.	Name of licence holder.	Father's name and caste	Residence.	Place for which licence is valid.	Weapon.	Date of expiry of licence	Inspection by Magistrate of weapon and licence					Remarks.
									1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	

Form XIX of 1924

477

The prescribed register is identical with that prescribed under Form M. [Rule 20 (18), page 473].

Form XX of 1924.

FORM O.—Register of licences for going armed on a journey in or through any province. [Rule 20 (13), page 473].

[illegible]

FORM P.—Return of Licences granted under Act XI of 1876, in the District of _____ for the year 1924. [Rule 24 (14), page 373].

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

N. B.—This return will be prepared for the calendar year and will be submitted to the Inspector-General of Police through the Deputy Commissioners.

* For the sake of convenience the form numbers shown in column 1 are those prescribed under the rules of 1924.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER RULES

479

FORM Q.—Annual statement of the operation of the Arms Act XI of 1878 in the district for the year [Rule 20 (14), page 473].

This form is similar to form L of the forms attached to Punjab Rules on page 257.

FORM R. [Rule 20 (7) page 471.]

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

Police Station. District.
Arms, ammunition or military stores
deposited in the above Police Station
under the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878
Serial No.
Date

Nature of arms,
ammunition or
military stores,
and condition
in which re-
ceived.

Name and
father's name
of depositor.

Residence of depositor

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

Note.—To be forwarded to head-
quarters with a copy of this entry after
seven days if owner has not obtained a
licence authorizing him to possess them.
This form is to be used for arms, am-
munition and military stores seized
under sections 11, 25 and 26.

FORM R. [Rule 20 (7) page 471.]

Receipt to be given to depositor.

Counterfoil.

Under section 14 or 16 of Act XI
of 1878.

Police Station.

District.

Serial No.

Date

Nature of arms,
ammunition or
military stores
and condition
in which re-
ceived.

Name and
father's name
of depositor.

Station Clerk.

Tickets to be attached to arms, etc.

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

FORM S.—Registers of arms confiscated [Rule 20 (7), page 471].

Police Department

District.

Column 1. Serial No.

" 2. Date.

" 3. Name of station whence received with station, date and Serial No.

" 4. Description of arms, ammunition and military stores.

" 5. Condition in which received.

" 6. How disposed of, under whose orders, and date.

21. *Memo. No. 813-G., dated the 17th January, 1924:* to the Inspector-General of Police and copy to Deputy Commissioner in the N.-W. F. P.—I am to invite a reference to endorsement No. 10011-G., dated the 10th November, 1923, forwarding a copy of Memo. No. 10006—10-G., dated the 10th November, 1923, to all Deputy Commissioners, the relevant extract of which runs as follows:—

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

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

(2) In view of the above, instructions may be issued for the preparation at each police station of a statement, by villages instead of as now by police stations, of the licences for private firearms in force at the end of the year 1923, and for the supply of a copy of this statement to the District Magistrates concerned.

22. *Memo. No. 1692-96-G., dated the 7th February, 1924.*—The following instructions are issued with regard to the working of proviso (c) to Rule 42 (3) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924:—

(1) In the first place attention is invited to the requirements of proviso (c) which runs—“where a 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.”

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

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

(4) When making the intimation required by proviso (c), the renewing authority shall in each case intimate to the authority which granted the licence whether the licensee states that his **change of residence** is permanent or merely temporary.

23. *Notification No. 71-G. N./14/62-24, dated the 23rd May, 1924.*—Under section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as amended by the Devolution Act, 1920 (XXXVIII of 1920), the Chief Commissioner is pleased—

(1) to remit all fees payable under Schedule II of the former Act upon applications in the N.-W. F. Province for the grant or renewal of licences or duplicates under the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, in respect of which a fee is payable under these rules, and

(2) to reduce to one anna all fees exceeding one anna payable under the said Schedule upon other applications relating to licences or duplicates granted or renewed under the said Rules.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES—N. W. F. PROVINCE

Note by the author :—In arranging these rules the author has made certain alterations for the sake of convenience and has thus not adhered to the terms used in the official correspondence.

I. Govt. of India, Home Department letter No. P-21/XVII/25, dated the 9th September, 1925.—I am directed to invite a reference to proviso (1) to sub-rule (1) of rule 33 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, which says that “no licence shall be granted for the possession of rifles of 303 or 450 bore or of pistols or revolvers of 441 or 445 or any intermediate bore or of ammunition for the same or for going armed with such **rifles, pistols or revolvers** unless such rifles, pistols or revolvers or such ammunition have been lawfully imported into British India.” Several instances have

recently come to the notice in which licensing officers have granted licences for the possession of **weapons of prohibited** bore without first satisfying themselves that such weapons had been imported at all, and such possession licences have been produced at Customs Houses, as the authority for importing the weapons, which being of prohibited bore, can only be imported under an important licence issued by the Governor-General in Council. There seems to be an impression among certain licensing officers that the prohibition against the import of such weapons does not apply to weapons required for personal use. This impression is quite unjustified and necessary steps should be taken to correct it. I am to request that the Govt. of India desires that steps may be taken to bring the provisions of the Arms Rules in this respect more prominently to the attention of licensing officers.—

2. The customs authorities are being instructed in all cases of the kind referred to above to detain the weapon under section 6 of the Arms Act pending a reference to the Local Government and the Government of India.

II. N. W. F. Province Memo. No. 5538-41 GN, dated the 16th September, 1925, to Deputy Commissioners.—I am directed to inform you that under the circumstances explained the Chief Commissioner has agreed to allow the existing procedure, under which the **currency of a licence** expires with the end of the calendar year, to remain as it is.

III. Govt. of India Home Department letter No. P-21/LXVI-25, dated the 23rd February, 1926.—The Police Officers of the Indian Imperial Police Service serving in the N. W. F. Province may keep as a **part of their equipment one revolver or one pistol** in addition to the revolver or automatic pistol prescribed in the uniform Regulations published in the Home Department Notification No. F-717/22, dated the 22nd May, 1924.

IV. N. W. F. P. Memo. No. 11183-88-G/14/62-IV-27, dated the 4th November, 1927, to Deputy Commissioners and Inspector-General of Police.

I am to forward a copy of letter No. F.-27/58-27, dated the 20th October, 1927, from the Home Department and to ask that the weapon in question (**Itica**) may be classed as a '**pistol**' and that all the restrictions in force in regard to ordinary pistols and revolvers applied thereto. *Vide* Bengal rule 67A, page 315 and U. P. rule 5 on page 352.

V. Govt. of India Home Department letter No. F. 21/XXVI-28, dated the 1st June, 1928, to the Government of Bengal.—In reply to your letter No. 2251-PI., dated the 25th April, 1928, I am directed to say that the restriction imposed in 1900 on the importation of **Mauser rifles** into India should be considered as cancelled.

VI. Govt. of India Home Department letter No. F. 21/34/29, dated the 9th July, 1929, from the Home Department, to the Government of Madras.—With reference to your letter No. 2011-1, dated the 10th May, 1929. The firearm known as "**H. and R. Handy Gun**" described therein, and **similar weapons**, should be classed as pistols and that all the restrictions in force in regard to the ordinary pistols and revolvers should apply, and that necessary instructions may be issued to the licensing authorities accordingly. *Vide* Bengal rule 67A, page 315 and U. P. rule 6, page 353.

VII. N. W. F. P. Memo. No. 14905-09-G.C., dated the 28th November, 1929, to Deputy Commissioners and Inspector-General of Police.

386 SUPPLEMENTARY RULES AND ORDERS—N. W. F. PROVINCE

I am directed to request you kindly to submit half-yearly return of your district giving:—

1. Number of fresh licenses issued during the preceding six months for (1) rifles, (2) revolvers and (3) shot-guns.
2. Number of fresh licenses referred to in " (1) " above issued in exchange for 'permits' already held by the license
3. Number of licenses cancelled during the same period for each class of weapon separately.
4. Number of weapons surrendered to Government on cancellation of "permits."

The returns should be submitted half-yearly to reach this Office not later than the 15th July and 15th January of each year; but the figures for 1929 only should be submitted, as an annual return, and should reach this office by the 15th January, 1930. (Forms not printed.)

VIII. N. W. F. P. Government Memo. No. 1818-22-G., dated the 28th January, 1930, to Deputy Commissioners.

The number and description of weapons to be sanctioned in the case of each exemptee under the Schedule I, entry 3, has recently been the subject of correspondence between the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners. I am directed to state that the Chief Commissioner declares to be responsible for the marginally* noted persons to carry and possess and is pleased to exempt from the provisions of Sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act of 1878, subject to the provisions of clauses (b) and (c) of Rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules of 1924, all the weapons entered in the list furnished by you in respect of these persons, excluding weapons of prohibited bore.

2. The exempted weapons are to be registered in accordance with instructions already issued, if this has not already been done.

3. The exemptees who are in possession of weapons of prohibited bore are to be instructed to take out licenses, for which sanction is hereby given, for these weapons and a list of such licenses is to be furnished to this office as soon as it is complete.

4. The Chief Commissioner's orders concerning the amount and description of ammunition sanctioned in respect of each weapon will be communicated on the receipt of recommendations from Deputy Commissioners, Peshawar and Kohat, who are requested to submit them as early as possible.

The question of retainers for the Khan of Phulera is being considered separately and a decision on this point will be communicated shortly.

Serial No. LXXIX.

For Deputy Commissioner,
Peshawar only.

- *1. The Hon'ble Nawab Major Muhammad Akbar Khan, C.I.E., I.A., M.C.S. of Hoti
2. Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayum Khan, K.C.I.E., M.L.A., of Topi.
3. Nawab Khan Bahadur Hamidullah Khan of Toru.
4. Nawab Sir Arbab Dost Muhammad Khan of Tahkal.
5. Nawab Khan Bahadur Muhammad Beg Khan, Kuki Khel, Airdi.
Nawab Zaffar Khan, I.O.M.

For Deputy Commissioner,
Banna only.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES AND ORDERS—N. W. F. PROVINCE

For Deputy Commissioner,
Kohat only.

For Deputy Commissioner,
Dera Ismail Khan.

For Deputy Commissioner,
Hazara only.

• The Khan of Teri.

1. Nawab Muhammad Haftz Saifullah Khan.
2. Nawab Allghadad Khan.
3. Nawab Aftnad Nawaz Khan.
4. Nawab Habibullah Khan
5. Nawab Qutab ud/dan Khan

The Khan of Phulera.

IX. N. W. F. P. letter No. 1947-51/H.G.-2/134, dated the 10th June, 1932, to Deputy Commissioners, (except Deputy Commissioners, Kohat). In inviting a reference to the instructions conveyed in this office Memo. No. 2986-90-G. N./12/1-1920-21, dated the 9th August, 1921, in the matter of the scale of ammunition for the various kinds of weapons, I am directed to say that it is considered highly undesirable that the withdrawals of the exemptions mentioned above should in any way result in the grant of increased facilities for cartridges. His Excellency is of opinion that there is no necessity to allow cartridges in the case of persons, who but for the new orders, would not apply for licenses.

X. Notification No. 9334-H.G.N., dated the 13th September, 1932.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 33 (b) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to empower the Sub-Divisional Magistrates mentioned in the annexed schedule to grant licenses for the possession of shot guns with ammunition therefor, and for going armed with this weapon and ammunition, for the purposes of sport, protection and display, in Forms XVI and XVI (A) in Schedule VIII of Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

Schedule.

1. Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Mardan, Nowshera and Charsadda and the City Magistrate, Peshawar, in the Peshawar District.
2. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mansehra, in the Hazara District
3. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Hangu, in the Kohat District
4. Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tank, in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

XI. Provincial Standing Order for 19 .., dated 7th October, 1932.

The Governor-in-Council, North-West Frontier Province has now empowered the Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Mardan, Nowshera, and Charsadda and the City Magistrate, Peshawar to grant shot-gun licenses. In doing so they will be guided by the following general criteria:—

1. Applicant must be—

(a) of good character (being good character means inter alia being a good tax-payer) and—(b) either a land revenue payer of Rs 60 per annum or over, or and Income-tax payer of Rs 60 per annum or over, or a soldier or ex soldier of the rank of Havildar and—(b) either a land revenue payer of Rs 60 per annum or over, or and Income-tax or over,—or a policeman of the rank of Head Constable or over, or a revenue official of the rank of Kenungo or over, or a clerk of the 2nd grade or over, or a person in some other walk of life whose general status is not beneath that indicated above

2. Not more than 50 cartridges per annum should ordinarily be sanctioned for each shot-gun, 25 will generally suffice.

3. These minimum qualifications, apply also to the making of recommendations for the grant of licenses for revolvers and rifles.

• XX. Govt. of India Home Department No. 21/LIX/32, dated the 15th November, 1932. Uniform swords possessed by retired Indian Officers
—Vide note 13 to Section 4 of the Act on page 87.

XIII. N. W. F. P. No. 21743-3-47-41 G./139-G.C., dated the 27th November, 1933, to Deputy Commissioners.—In order to enable licensing authorities to exercise a more effective check on licensed revolvers and pistols and the Governor-in-Council directs that the following additional precautions shall be observed with effect from the 1st January, 1934'—

(a) Licences for **revolvers and pistols** shall not be granted or renewed for more than one year save in very exceptional circumstances. In an exceptional case where such a licence is granted or renewed for more than one year, the possession of the weapon should be verified once a year under Rule 45 of the Arms Rules.

(b) When licences for revolvers and pistols are renewed the weapons shall invariably be produced for inspection and verification by the Magistrate who renews the licence.

(c) In regard to persons exempted under the provisions of the Arms Rules from taking out licences, all exemptees or their agents shall be ordered to produce before a Magistrate once during the year all **revolvers and pistols** in their possession. The present practice is that exemptees are required to register their weapons under clause (b) Rule 3, of the Indian Arms Rules and lists of these weapons are maintained in the office of the Superintendent of Police. The Governor in Council desires to emphasise the importance of securing and maintaining an accurate record of all fire arms held by exemptees and trusts that where this is not already being done District Magistrates will issue the necessary instructions to their executive officers.

(d) In the case of pistols and revolvers held by persons other than exemptees and which are at present licensed for more than one year, the District Magistrates will call these weapons in once a year for verification under Rule 45 of the Arms Rules until the validity of the existing licences expires.

(e) The instructions contained in para 10 of this office Circular memo No 11685 92 G /14 62, dated the 11th of December, 1923 (page 468), so far as they concern pistols and revolvers, are cancelled.

3. With regard to the question of inspection of licensed arms generally, while the Governor-in-Council feels that the existing method of **inspection through the agency of the Police** (which appears to be common to all Districts provides an effective check on the possession of licensed weapons, he wishes to emphasise the fact that under Rules 44 and 45 of the Arms Rules District Authorities are armed with wide powers to compel the production of either licences or weapons, and trusts that where this is not already the case, full use of the provisions of these rules will be made to ensure that as large a number of weapons as possible are regularly inspected and checked.

4. In conclusion, the Governor-in-Council again wishes to draw the attention of District Magistrates to the fact that under Rule 43 of the Arms Rules they have **wide discretion to grant or renew or to refuse to grant or renew a licence**, and that **no licence for a pistol or revolver** should be recommended without the most careful enquiries and then only to persons who have genuine need of such weapons and can be relied upon to keep them in safe custody.

XIV. Govt of India Home Department letter No. F. 21/L/31, dated the 1st July, 1933—I am directed to say that, in order to remove a source of supply of pistols and revolvers at cheap rates, the Government of India have decided that in future **confiscated pistols and revolvers shall not be sold**. Instructions to this effect have already been issued to Customs authorities by the Central Board of Revenue. Rules embodying this decision have been framed by the Government of India, and supersede those forwarded with the Home Department letter No. 1399, dated the 12th June, 1907. A copy of the new rules is enclosed. I am to add that instructions have been issued by the military authorities that **arms and ammunition** sent to arsenals for disposal should, if of current army service-pattern, be

taken into ordinance, stock, and if not of current army service-pattern should be destroyed. I am to suggest that stores sent to arsenals for destruction should be forwarded with voucher Form I.A.F. 2.-2006 copies of which can be had on application to the nearest Indian Army Ordinance Corps establishment. This will ensure that a receipt is granted and that the stores are correctly accounted for. Arms and ammunition sent to arsenals for destruction are not destroyed as received but at convenient intervals when there is sufficient accumulation of condemned weapons. The certificate of destruction will not therefore be received from the officer in charge of the arsenal at once, as in the case of the acknowledgment of receipt. The Government of India, however, consider that, however long the interval before destruction takes place, the authority who sends arms and ammunition to an arsenal for destruction should not regard the matter as closed until the certificate of destruction is ultimately received.

XV. Govt. of India, Home Department letter No. F. 21/XI/33, dated the 21st July, 1933.

I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from the Government of the United Provinces No. 970-Police, dated the 20th May, 1933, and of its enclosures, on the subject of **uniformity in the matter of renewal of licences**, and to say that instructions should be issued to the local licensing authorities to keep a strict watch on the renewal of licenses and not to strike off licenses from their registers unless such licenses have been definitely transferred to another district. I am further to request that the views of the Governor-in-Council on the proposed amendment of Rule 42 (3) (c) of the Indian Arms Rules 1924, may be furnished to the Government of India.—

Copy communicated to Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Commissioners in the province. N. W. F. P. Govt. Endt. No. 14238 H. G. N., dated the 2nd August, 1933.

XVI. Govt. of India Home Department letter No. F. 21/XXX/34, dated the 26th June, 1934.—I am directed to refer to paragraph 3 of the Home Department letter No. F. 21/LXXII/31-Police, dated the 23rd July, 1932, in which the Local Government were asked to arrange that an immediate report is invariably made to the Political Officer for communication to the Indian State concerned in any case in which it is established that a **revolver or pistol found in the hands of an unauthorised person was procured within that State**.

2. I am now to request that, whenever there is reason to suspect that a **weapon lost in British India** has found its way into any Indian State, a report may be made to that State through the Political Officer concerned. Copy communicated to the Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Commissioners in the Province. N. W. F. P. Endt. No. 3342-47 H. G. N., dated the 7th July, 1934.

XVII. N. W. F. P. Memo. No. 7174-78 H. G. N., dated the 28th August, 1934, to Deputy Commissioners in the province.—The corollary to the instructions recently issued aiming at a **restriction on the number of licensed arms** is a strict enforcement of the law **regarding unlicensed arms**, in particular of Sections 19 and 20, Indian Arms Act. A study of sentences given by some courts of late leads the Governor-in-Council to think that this fact is not properly appreciated by, at any rate, some magistrates.

The Governor-in-Council, therefore, wishes you to ensure a proper appreciation by all magistrates of this aspect of the case.

2. The maximum penalty under section 19 is 3 years and under Section 20, 7 years' rigorous imprisonment or fine, or both. Section 19 makes *inter alia* the mere possession of an unlicensed arm penal, while possession of an unlicensed arm can from the facts of the case be presumed to have an intention to conceal his possession from the knowledge of a public servant. Some cases indeed are "borderline" cases, between the two sections, and the section to be applied must be determined by the facts of the particular case, but the Governor-in-Council must confess that in some cases magistrates appear to have been guided less by the facts of the case than by verbal subtleties. In particular magistrates appear to have been misled by the *obiter dictum* contained in 28 all 302 that "the mere denial on the part of a person whose house is being searched by the police for unlicensed arms, that he has any such arms in his possession does not constitute a concealment or attempt to conceal arms on search being made by the police within the meaning of the second para., of Section 20." On the strength of this statement divorced from its context some magistrates appear to be ready to go against the plain facts of the particular case before them. To take a concrete case:—Police search a house for unlicensed arms, the owner denies possession; Police find a rifle and cartridges concealed in a heap of wheat; merely because the possessor had denied possession, on the strength of the *obiter dictum* just quoted, the case is dealt with under Section 19, Arms Act, though the facts clearly show that the unlicensed arm was concealed, and intentionally concealed within the meaning of Section 20 of the Arms Act. Even so when magistrates have found that a possible border line case lies under Section 19, they often fail properly to enforce the penalties lying in their power under the milder section.

3. In one particular case an Afridi ruffian who had been expelled from British India under Section 36, Frontier Crimes Regulation, was discovered inside Peshawar Cantonment with a pistol and cartridges, concealed under his clothing; he was challaned under Section 20 and sentenced under Section 19, Arms Act, to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Such a sentence in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council brings law into contempt.

4. I enclose a copy of Circular Order dated the 6th August, 1924, and a copy of a letter No. 1103/12M., dated the 6th May, 1925, issued by the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, to all courts in the Peshawar District, and am to ask you to insist upon co-operation by all magistrates concerned in the strict enforcement of these particular sections of law, essential to an approximation to civilised conditions in the province.

XVIII. N. W. F. P. Memo No. 9535-40/14/62-V., H. G. N., dated the 1st October, 1934, to the Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Commissioners in the province.

An extract from letter No. F. 21/XL/33-Police, dated the 17th August, 1934, with a copy of enclosure from the Government of India, Home Department, is forwarded for your information and future guidance.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct in this connection, that when a license is renewed on a permanent change of residence of the licensee it should be brought on the register of the renewing authority and an endorsement to that effect made on the license. The need for such an endorsement results from the fact that when a license is renewed in a third district follow-

ing a second permanent change of residence, the third authority has to communicate with the second authority (who renewed the license following the first change of residence and took over the register) and not with the original issuing authority. A license must therefore indicate clearly the authority who is for the time being responsible for watching its future renewals, i.e., the authority with whom it is registered. This office Memo. No. 1692-96-G./12/55-24, dated the 27th February, 1924, may be considered as cancelled.

XIX. Govt. of India Home Department letter No. F. 21/XI/33, dated the 17th August, 1934.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 18698-14-62-H. G., dated the 20th October, 1933, on the subject mentioned above, I am directed to forward for information, a copy of the Home Department Notification No. F. 21/XL/33-Police, dated the 17th August, 1934, giving effect to the decision of the Government of India in the matter.

2. It will be observed that Rule 42 (3) (c) of the Arms Rules as now framed is in a somewhat different form from that suggested by the Government of the United Provinces. The draft rule proposed by the United Provinces Government referred to registers of licenses maintained by district licensing authorities but, as the maintenance of such register is not prescribed in the Arms Rules, the Government of India have decided to avoid mention of them in the new Rule. The United Provinces draft, moreover, did not provide for the action to be taken by the renewing authority when such authority is not the original issuing authority and no permanent change of residence had taken place. In such cases the old rule would apply and it has accordingly been incorporated in the new rule. A note has also been added designed to avoid misunderstanding as to the place of "permanent residence" of Government and Railway officers.

3. The new rule has been drafted with the intention of establishing the general principle that a single authority should always be responsible for watching future renewals of a licence. I am to request that as a counterpart to the new rule, executive instructions may be issued if they do not already exist—to ensure that, **when a licence is renewed on a permanent change of residence of the licensee**, it is brought on to the register of the renewing authority and an endorsement to that effect made on the licence. The need for such an endorsement results from the fact that when a licence is renewed in a third district following a second permanent change of residence, the third authority has to communicate with the original issuing authority. A license must, therefore, indicate clearly the authority who is for the time being responsible for watching its future renewals, i.e., the authority with whom it is registered.

4. The amendment in the conditions of Forms XVI and XVI-A are consequential upon the amendments made in rule 42 (3) (c).

XX. N. W. F. P. Govt. letter No. 5614-18/G.C./140/25, dated the 19th April, 1936, to Deputy Commissioners.—I am directed to forward for information and guidance, copies of the following correspondence. I am to draw your attention to paragraph 4 (d) of this office letter No. 11816/G.C.-140, dated the 2nd December, 1925, and to say that should the number of applications for shot-guns still be too numerous, you should exercise your discretion in refusing licenses to serving soldiers even when recommended by O. C. Units.

ENCLOSURES

(1) Letter No. 11816/G. C.-140, dated the 2nd December, 1925, to the Adjutant-General in India.

(2) Memo. No. 20022/3/M. O. I., dated the 8/9th March, 1926, and enclosures, from the Chief of the General Staff.

N.-W. F. P. letter No. 11816-G. C.-140, dated the 2nd Dec. 1925, to the Adjutant-General in India, Delhi. I have the honour to address you with regard to the issue of arms licenses to Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Indian Army, whether retired or on the active list, who are recruited from, or, in the latter case, serving in the N.-W. F. Province. The desire to possess fire-arms has received great stimulus as the result of the recent introduction of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, and the applications now received greatly exceed in numbers those that used to be received a few years ago. In the circumstances much discrimination is called for in the issue of licenses and in this Province especially, owing to the turbulent disposition of its inhabitants, it is particularly necessary to restrict them as far as possible in order that a dangerously wide distribution of arms may be avoided. Under the proviso to clause (1) of rule 40 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, all applications for arms licenses on behalf of persons subject to the Indian Arms Act, 1878, have to be made to the authority empowered to grant the license in the place where the applicant permanently resides (in the case of rifle license in this Province the Local Government and for other arms the District Magistrate). Thus Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men recruited from the Province but serving elsewhere in India are still dependent on the Province for their arms licenses. Similarly under this Office Memo. No. 84-110/G/S-4-20, Vol. 11, dated Peshawar, the 4th January, 1922 (a copy of which is enclosed) arm, licenses issued in other parts of India are only valid for the North-West Frontier Province, when they have been countersigned by the district Magistrates of the district into which they have been imported, and Indian Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men who are serving in the Province are not able to bring in their fire-arms without the sanction of the local officers.

Rule 43 of the Indian Arms Rule, 1924, empowers licensing authorities to refuse a license at their discretion and it is now proposed to treat applications for arms licenses from military men as follows:

(a) applications from Indian Officers, whether on the active or retired list, for rifles, revolvers and pistols of non-prohibited bore, or for shot-guns, have hitherto been sanctioned provided that there is no definite personal reason for refusing the application, and provided that the applicant is not already in possession of an excessive number of weapons. It is not proposed to introduce any change in this procedure.

(b) As regards Non-Commissioned Officers and men, however, applications are becoming so numerous that a large proportion must inevitably be refused. The possession of rifles by Non-Commissioned Officers and men on the active list seems hardly necessary as they obviously do not require them for self-protection while they rarely have any opportunity of using them for sporting purposes. It is, therefore only, proposed to issue such licenses in very exceptional cases in future. Retired Other Ranks or those proceeding on leave, may require rifles for self-protection but in their case it is the intention rigidly to apply the test which is prescribed under Government orders in the case of applications from civilians, viz., the adequacy or otherwise for village protection of the armament existing at the time in the village in which the applicant resides. If the existing armament is considered sufficient applications for rifle licenses will not ordinarily be sanctioned.

(c) As regards revolvers and pistols it is proposed that these should normally be refused to Indian Other Ranks, a very small number of exceptions being made in the case of retired men who are specially recommended by Military Officers or who are of leading social position in their villages and possess large landed property.

(d) Licenses for shot-guns are not required in the North-West Frontier Province except in Cantonment or Municipal Areas and in certain portions of the Hazara district and they will therefore not be issued to retired Other Ranks except in those areas.

As regards Other Ranks on the active list who are stationed in the North-West Frontier Province (in cantonments) or at any place outside the Province) it is a little difficulty to know how to act. Even if it were possible to allot a definite quota of shot-gun licenses to each Unit, difficulty would still be experienced as men about to retire would apply for licences and on their retirement further licences would have to be issued to men still serving. I, therefore, do not propose that a definite limit

should be fixed but I would suggest that Commanding Officers of Regiments, may kindly be addressed and informed, that, owing to the existing number of shot guns in districts in the North West Frontier Province, being more than sufficient and with a view to the preservation of game, it is undesirable to issue so many licences in future and that they should forward, therefore, only such applications as they were very strongly to recommend and in the latter case should give their reasons for recommending the grant of a licence in each case. While it would still remain at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to sanction or refuse a licence and are granted to those applicants having the strongest claims on account of military service, etc. At present there are indications that Commanding Officers forward without discrimination almost all applications for licences presented to them by their men while the District Officers are not in possession of the necessary facts to discriminate between the relative merits of the various applicants.

Before issuing instructions on the lines indicated in this letter I should be glad if you would kindly inform me whether you are in general agreement with the suggestions and proposals contained therein, and would be prepared to issue the necessary orders to Officers Commanding Units.

Memorandum No 20022/3/M O I, dated the 8th/9th March, 1926, from Army Headquarters, India, General Staff Branch to the C C of the N. W. F. P.

Reference your letter No 11816/140 G C, dated the 2nd Dec, 1925, addressed to the Adjutant General in India the proposal contained therein regarding the submission of applications for arms licences on behalf of Indian Other Ranks, are agreed to. A copy of our letter No 20022/2/M O I, dated the 8th March, 1926, showing the orders on the subject which will be issued to Officers Commanding units, is forwarded for information.

N W F P Memo No 20022/2/M O I, the 8th March 1926, from Army Headquarters, India General Staff Branch, to Headquarters, Northern Command Reference your letter No 28801/1/A I, dated the 18th August, 1925 —

1. The Chief Commissioner, N W F P proposes, in future, to treat all applications for arms licences as follows —

(A) **Rifles**—(i) **serving soldiers**, will be issued only in very exceptional circumstances—(ii) **retired soldiers** (for self protection) subject to the adequacy or otherwise for village protection of the armament existing at the time in the village in which the applicant resides.

(B) **Revolvers or Pistols**—Will not be considered except in the case of retired men who are specially recommended by military authorities or who are of leading social position in their village and possess large landed property.

(C) **Shot guns**—(i) **serving soldiers**—Will be granted to applicants specially recommended by O C Units when reasons for such recommendations are stated, (ii) **retired soldiers**—Licences are not required outside Cantonment and Municipal areas, except in certain portions of the Hazara District.

2. Owing to the existing number of shot guns in the North West Frontier Province, being more than sufficient and with a view to the preservation of game, it is considered undesirable to issue as many licences as heretofore to serving soldiers within Municipal and Cantonment Areas and certain portions of the Hazara District. 3. The conditions under (C) (i) above are therefore imposed to ensure that licences are granted to those applicant having the strongest claims on account of military service, etc.

XXI. Govt of India Home Department letter No F 21/XLVII/32, dated the 4th April, 1933. With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 493-H G. 14/62, dated the 7th January, 1933, I am directed to say that the Government of India, after considering the replies of the Local Governments have come to the conclusion that no amendment of the Arms Rules is necessary for the purposes of ensuring safe custody of arms and ammunition by dealers in arms. They consider that executive instructions to the licensing authorities to the effect that in dealing with applications for the grant or renewal of licenses they should always satisfy themselves that the storage arrangements are satisfactory and will meet the case. I am accordingly to request that with the permission of the Governor-in-Council the necessary action may be taken in this behalf if this has not already been done.

XXII. Govt. of India Home Department letter No. F. 21/23/36, dated

the 3rd December, 1936.—I am directed to forward a copy of the Home Department Notification No. E. 21/23/36-Police, dated the 3rd December, 1936, extending the definition of "Military Stores" given in Section 4 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, (XI of 1878) to **asphyxiating, poisonous, irritant, or other gases and analogous liquids, materials or devices**. This action has been found necessary in the interests of law and order, and the Government of India would be glad if steps are taken to ensure that no licences for the possession, importation, manufacture, etc., of the gases, etc., specified in the notification, are granted without the prior sanction of the Government of India, obtained through the Local Government.

XXIII. N. W. F. P. Notification No. 7989-H.G./2/180, dated the 4th March, 1937.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 2 (1) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to empower Additional District Magistrates in the North-West Frontier Province to renew Arms Licences in Form XVI.

" XXIV. N. W. F. P. Memo No. 28824-30-H.G., dated the 15th August, 1938, to Deputy Commissioners and Inspector-General of Police in the province. The Provincial Government have decided to introduce certain modifications in the procedure for granting licences for shot-gun

2. The primary object of the Government in introducing these modifications is to ensure that the residents of the North-West Frontier Province, should have **adequate means of protecting their life and property**. It will probably, therefore, be found necessary to **increase the number of licenses for shot-guns, near the border in particular**.

3. It is, however, not intended that there should be a large or spectacular increase in the gross number of licenses held in a district. The licensing officers should, therefore, bear in mind the possibility of a redistribution of licenses with the object of getting arms into the hands of people who really require them. Any redistribution of licenses should be effected in such a manner as to have no disturbing effect on the public, and should have the previous approval of the Government.

4. It has, therefore, been decided that in place of the existing practice by which licensing officers ordinarily send an application for license to the police for enquiry about the applicant, *vide* paragraph V of this office Circular Memorandum No. 11688-92-14/62, dated the 11th December, 1923, licensing officers should, in future, themselves deal with such applications on their own responsibility without referring them to the police for previous enquiry. In order to assist them in so doing it has been decided that the police should be instructed to supply the licensing officers with the list of bad characters to whom licenses should not be granted. The police shall from time to time also keep the licensing officers informed of any changes in the list of bad characters.

5. The Government have also decided to adopt qualifications for shot-gun license more liberal than those previously laid down. The qualifications which licensing officers might now accept as normally entitling an applicant to a shot-gun license are the property qualifications entitling a resident of the North-West Frontier Province to vote for the Provincial Assembly, *vide* Government of India Act, 1935, Schedule VI, Part X, paragraphs 2 and 3. Printed lists of voters in each district sub-division should be kept in the office of the licensing officers for ascertaining whether an applicant applying for a shot-gun license is or is not a voter.

6. The Provincial Government desire a report by District Magistrates by the 15th February, 1939, for the five months ending the 31st January, 1939, as to the number of fresh licenses which have been issued as a result of this change in procedure.

7. The instructions contained in this note apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to renewals as well as to the issue of new licenses, save that the Superintendent of Police should be asked to supply in September of each year a list of licensees whose licenses he considers should not be renewed.

XXV. N. W. F. P. Govt. Memo. No. 729-H. G. A.,/9/2, dated the 5th/7th January, 1939.—Reference is invited to Chief Secretary's Memorandum No. 28824-30-H. G., dated the 15th August, 1939.

In paragraph 4 thereof it is stated that to enable licensing officers to deal with applications for arms licenses on their own responsibility the Police should be instructed to supply licensing officers with a list of bad characters to whom licenses should not be granted. This should not be taken to mean that the Police are required to prepare special lists of bad characters for the purpose. The intention of Government is that for the purpose of this rule, "bad character" should be taken to mean a person whose name is on the existing Police Register No. X. But before lists of such persons are sent to licensing officers, the Provincial Government desire that No. X Register should be carefully scrutinized personally by Superintendents of Police with a view to removing therefrom the names of those persons who have ceased to be "bad characters" in the genuine sense of the term. The same care should be exercised in the periodical revision of lists ordered in the concluding sentence of para. 4 of the Memorandum under reference.

This disposes of your Memorandum No. 15785, dated the 22nd October 1938.

XXVI. N. W. F. P. Memo. No. 21574-79-H.G., dated the 6th June, 1939.—The attention of the Provincial Government has been drawn to the danger to public peace provided by the carrying of village defence rifles and licensed arms at political and religious meetings, processions and other public assemblages. They desire that immediate steps be taken to put an end to this dangerous and illegal practice.

2. As far as village defence rifles are concerned, their possession on the occasions mentioned above is a clear abuse of the purpose for which they are issued and should invariably result in immediate withdrawal of the weapon and the appropriate punishment of the offender.

3. In so far as licensed arms are concerned, attention is invited to conditions 4, 6, 3 and 2 of (respectively) Forms XVI, XVI-A, XVIII and XIX of Schedule VIII of the Indian Arms Rules 1924. These forms prescribe the conditions attaching to arms licenses commonly issued in this province and the particular conditions quoted above provide that such arms shall not be carried otherwise than in good faith for the specific purpose for which the license was issued, e.g., sport, protection, display, crop protection, etc., and unless specially authorised by a district Magistrate shall not be carried at a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

4. The Provincial Government desire that in future these conditions should be rigorously enforced throughout the North-West Frontier Province so as to prohibit entirely the carrying of arms at public assemblages of whatever kind. To this end they direct that after allowing a short interval

for the order to become known, every instance of a breach of the conditions mentioned above should be penalised by cancellation of the license, confiscation of the weapon and the punishment of the offender under the appropriate section of the Arms Act.

5 They consider that the date from which the orders will be enforced can best be decided by District Magistrates in consultation with Superintendents of Police in the light of conditions obtaining in each district. But, it is obviously desirable that the interval between publication and enforcement should be as short as possible.

6 Immediate steps should, therefore, be taken to give wide publicity to these orders on the lines of the attached notice. The Provincial Government propose to issue this to the Local press in the form of a communique and to supply each District Magistrate with printed copies in English, Urdu and Pashtu for distribution throughout the districts. These will be forwarded separately as soon as received from the Press.

Notice.

The attention of the Provincial Government has been drawn to the danger to the public peace provided by the carrying of village defence rifles and licensed arms at political and religious meetings, processions and other public assemblages. The carrying of arms on these occasions is not only unnecessary but illegal. In the case of licensed arms it is a clear breach of the conditions on which their possession has been sanctioned. These conditions are clearly stated on the licensed form and provide, *inter alia*, that licensed arms shall not be carried at fairs, religious processions or other public assemblages unless specially authorised by a District Magistrate. The Provincial Government have decided in the interests of public safety, that this dangerous practice must be discontinued. They have therefore, issued orders to District Magistrates that in future, the law is to be rigorously enforced so as to prohibit entirely the carrying of weapons at public assemblages of whatever kind. Hereafter disobedience of these orders will be penalised by cancellation of the license, confiscation of the weapon and the punishment of the offender under the appropriate section of the Arms Act. In giving wide publicity to these orders the Provincial Government trust that they will have the co-operation of all sections of the public in the matter.

XXVII N W F P Govt Memo No and 24457-62/9 17-H G A, dated the 4th July, 1939—In suppression of all previous orders on the subject the Provincial Government direct that in future the following procedure shall be followed by Licensing Authorities in respect of applications for licenses for rifles, pistols and revolvers.

2 With the exceptions stated in paragraph 3 below, no license for a rifle, pistol or revolver shall be granted without the previous sanction of the Provincial Government. Recommendations for licenses for these weapons should be submitted in consolidated form to the Provincial Government (Home Department) quarterly, viz as soon as possible after the 1st February, 1st May, 1st August and 1st November. In cases of urgency special recommendations may be submitted separately to the Provincial Government.

3 In the case of the following applicants only, Deputy Commissioners are authorised to issue licenses **without reference** to the Provincial Government. The licenses so granted should, however, continue to be included in the half-yearly returns of licenses referred to in paragraph 4 below.

- (a) Europeans and Indian **Commissioned** Officers of His Majesty's Forces
- (b) European and Indian Officers of the All India Civil Services.
- (c) Warrant Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and other ranks of British Units stationed in the North West Frontier Province, who are recommended by their Commanding Officers.

Note:—Applications for licenses for these weapons (rifles, revolvers, pistols) from serving Indian Officers and other ranks of the Indian Army, whether received direct or through their Commanding Officers, will require the orders of the Provincial Government in accordance with paragraph 2 above)

(d) Persons who apply for licenses for miniature rifle or pistol of bore not exceeding 22.

4. In forwarding the recommendations referred to in paragraph 2 above, Deputy Commissioners should bear in mind that the policy of the Provincial Government in respect of applications for licenses, (either new or by transfer) for rifles (other than rifles required solely for sport), revolvers and pistols, is that these will not be granted except in cases of absolute necessity and then only to persons who can be relied upon to keep them in safe custody. It will avoid disappointment, therefore, and also unnecessary correspondence if Deputy Commissioners confine their recommendations only to such persons as fulfil these conditions

5. These orders do not affect the half-yearly return of licenses issued, which will continue to be submitted by Deputy Commissioners in the form and manner prescribed by this Government's No. 14905-09-G C / 139/G C., dated the 28th November, 1929

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE ACT, I OF 1934 [21ST MAY, 1934]

The Indian Arms (N. W. F. P. Amendment) Act, EFAC.

An Act to amend the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in its application to the North-West Frontier Province.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in its application to the North-West Frontier Province in the manner hereinafter appearing ;

And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained under sub-section 3 of section 80-A of the Government of India Act to the passing of this Act ,

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Arms (North-West Frontier Province Amendment) Act, 1934
- (2) It extends to the whole of the North West Frontier Province.
- (3) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

2. Section 29 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, is hereby repealed.

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS—DELHI

1. Notn. No. 690, dated the 1st Feb., 1915, as amended by Notn. No. 1973, dated the 25th March, 1915.—Under section 17 (c) of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has made the following additions to the rules published with the Punjab Govt. Notn. No. 943, dated the 10th July, 1907, superseded by Notn. No. 8408, dated the 6th March, 1927.

Add to rule XVIII (4)—

Note I. Every second page of register forms B and D is perforated for extraction. The pages of the registers are numbered series of two consecutive pages bearing the same number, the second of which is perforated for extraction.—When a sale is completed it is entered on the first page of the series, a simultaneous entry on the second page being secured by means of carbon paper. When a page has been completed the perforated duplicate should be torn out and forwarded to the Superintendent of Police.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) At the time, of the purchase of **revolver and rifle ammunition** the licence should invariably be produced.

For the purpose entries 4 and 5 of the table subjoined to Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, **lead bullets and bird shot** in quantities not exceeding one cwt. and **sulphur** in quantities not exceeding ten seers in the province of Delhi are excluded from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Notn. No. 702, dated the 5th Feb. 1923).

4. Registration of arms by exempted.—Similar to Punjab Rule prescribed by Letter No. 6820, dated the 5th March, 1923, below para VIII, on page 251, ante.

Losses. Thefts and Recoveries of Firearms and Ammunition.

1. In supersession of the existing orders on the subject the following instructions have been issued by the Government of India regarding the reporting of losses and thefts of Government and private firearms and ammunition capable of being used for military purposes are issued with the approval of the Government of India, (Government of India, Home Dept., Memorandum no 13/A and A/34 dated the 26th Octr. 1934.)

2. Under Military Regulations. Officers Commanding detachments report the loss or recovery of arms, important components or ammunition to the Superintendent of Police or, if the loss or recovery takes place in a Native State, to the Political Officer. The Superintendent of Police or Political Officer, is then responsible for all further action towards the tracing and recovery of the lost or stolen articles.

3. Reports should be made by Superintendents of Police and Political Officers to the Provincial Criminal Investigation Department of the loss, theft or recovery of arms, important components and ammunition coming under the following category, of which they may receive information from any source, whether military, civil or private:—

- (i) Machine guns, Light automatics, Grenades and articles of Royal Air Force armaments.
- (ii) Rifles, Revolvers and Pistols.—Government or private.
- (iii) Barrels and bolts of '303 bore.
- (iv) Ammunition for cannon, machine guns and high velocity rifles.
- (v) High explosives whether in bulk or in made-up charges including fuses and detonators.

4. (a) Reports concerning items of the above category should be made by telegram whenever there is *prima facie* evidence or reasonable suspicion of a recent theft. In other cases report should be made by letter. In all cases every effort must be made to include either in the initial report or in a very early continuation report the fullest possible details both for the identification of the missing arms, components or ammunition and as regards the methods and identity of the thieves.

(b) Provincial Criminal Investigation Department on receipt of reports according to the above instructions will be responsible for the direction of suitable action for detection and recovery. If in any case there may appear grounds for suspecting the agency of professional arms thieves from the North-West Frontier, telegraphic information giving the fullest available particulars should be sent to the Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, C. I. D., N.W.F.P., Peshawar, (Telegraphic address—"Punishment Peshawar".)

5. A return of all identifiable arms, etc., lost, stolen or recovered should be maintained by the Provincial Criminal Investigation Department and should be sent in annually to the Director, Intelligence Bureau.

6. All reports of losses, thefts and recoveries of arms, etc., should be published by the Provincial C. I. Departments in their Criminal

496 LOSSES, THEFTS & RECOVERIES OF FIREARMS & AMMUNITION.

Intelligence Gazettes or Confidential Supplements. Such reports must invariably include all details necessary to establish the identity of any particular weapon or component part.

7. When losses are sufficiently serious to be brought to the notice of the Government of India, or to rank as matter of public interest, as well as in the following cases:—

- (a) When the theft appears to be the work of Ut Khels or other professional rifle thieves,
- (b) When the loss appears to indicate that standing rules for the custody of arms and ammunition, either in possession of regiments or individuals or during transit by rail or otherwise are defective and should be amended,

Intimation of such losses should be telegraphed to the Director Intelligence Bureau, ^{Simla} New Delhi by the Provincial C. I. Department, and copies of all subsequent reports submitted by the Superintendent of Police should also be sent to him

8. In the particular case of revolvers and pistols, all losses, thefts and recoveries of such weapons as bear the manufacturers number should be reported to the Director, Intelligence Bureau, by the provincial Criminal Investigation Departments. The reports regarding recoveries should include information, if possible, as to where, when and from whom the weapon was obtained by the person from whom it is recovered. All reports should be submitted as soon as convenient after the loss, theft or recovery

9. No report need be made under these rules in the case of the loss or theft of smooth-bore weapons, ammunition for such weapons, swords, bayonets or accoutrements, Converted Martini-Henries and Sniders are classed as smooth-bore weapons

10. Deliberate attempts to smuggle arms and ammunition into India, by land or sea, or air, should promptly be reported to the Director, Intelligence Bureau. Similarly the discovery of fire-arms which appear to have been deliberately smuggled into India should also be reported to the same quarter.

In all instances, full particulars of the articles seized, such as the maker's name, place of manufacture, number, bore and other distinguishing marks in the case of firearms; and maker's name, bore and distinguishing marks in the case of cartridges, should be communicated at the time the report is made or as soon afterwards as possible. Information, if available, obtained from the smuggler or otherwise, as to where, when and from whom the weapon, etc., were obtained should be given. Whenever a prosecution is initiated with respect to a reported case of smuggling of, or attempt to smuggle, arms and ammunition, the result should also be communicated to the Director, Intelligence Bureau.

These instructions do not affect the quarterly returns of arms and ammunition seized by the Customs, which should continue to be submitted by the C. I. Departments of Maritime provinces as at present.

Grant of Shooting Passes for sporting purposes.

1. *Home Dept. resolution no. 1458-84, dated the 27th Sept. 1895.*—In resolution, No. 1755-70, dated the 24th September, 1879, Local Governments and Administrations were requested to instruct district officers to take every opportunity of warning Englishmen and others against entering on standing crops for sporting purposes unless they first obtained the permission of the owners to do so. The Government of India have recently had brought to their notice a case in which an European, while out shooting, caused the death of two natives—in an affray arising out of the fact that he shot a peafowl in the vicinity of a village. The rules issued by the military authorities for regulating the grant of shooting passes to British soldiers provide all the safeguards that are practicable to prevent affrays between soldiers and villagers; but there are at present no orders ensuring that such warnings shall be given as may, so far as is possible, duly direct and regulate the conduct of sportsmen other than soldiers. The Governor-General in Council accordingly desires that instructions should be issued by Local Governments and Administrations to district officers to warn sportsmen, whether Europeans or others.

- (1) against trespassing on standing crops without the consent of the owners.
- (2) against shooting peafowl, or other birds or animals which are looked upon as sacred, in the vicinity of villages or habitations,
- (3) against shooting domestic animals, such as dogs or pigs, and
- (4) generally against shooting in the immediate vicinity of villages, temples and mosques.

2. (1) *Home Dept. letter, No. 3476, dated the 31st Dec. 1900.*—I am directed to forward a copy of the revised rules for the grant of shooting passes to British soldiers in India which have been approved by the Governor General in Council and published in the Gazette of India of the 27th October 1900, and to request that the special attention of the local civil officers concerned in the administration of the rules may be drawn to them.

(2) These rules are drawn up chiefly for the guidance of the military authorities, but their successful working cannot be insured without the co-operation of the civil officers. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, considers it necessary that the duties of the latter class of officers respecting this matter should be clearly laid down.

(3) In the revised rules it has been provided that the Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Detachment is at once to send to the District Magistrate the substance of any report (together with a copy of the complaint if any) that may be made by the member of a shooting party who is in charge of the party, on their return to quarters, respecting any breach of the rules, any affray with natives, or any mishap which may have occurred during the absence of the party. The Government of India consider it necessary that

the District Officer also should communicate to the Commanding Officer immediate information of any breach of the rules by men under his command that may be reported to the civil authorities. Cases have come to the notice of the Governor-General in Council in which the civil authorities have omitted to make a report upon such occurrences to the Officer Commanding the Regiment, who remained in ignorance of the affair until a report was called for from Army Head Quarters or by the Government of India, or until the police inquiry had been completed. I am to request that, to enable the Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Detachment to take suitable notice of any infringement of the shooting pass rules orders may be issued which will insure due information being communicated by the District officer to the local Military authorities in cases which may come to his notice.

- (4) The revised rule lays down that Officers Commanding stations and Officers Commanding troops about to march will communicate with the civil district officer in order to ascertain—
 - (a) in what localities shooting ought to be forbidden, and
 - (b) what animals or birds are regarded by the inhabitants as sacred or are protected by rules relating to the establishment of a close season.

There is, however, more continuity in the Civil District Officers, where the establishments, if not the officers, are to a great extent permanent, than in Military Cantonments. With a view, therefore, to guarding against the provision of the rule being overlooked, I am to request that instructions may be issued to Commissioners and District Officers to the effect that on the arrival of a corps or detachment in a civil district, the District Officer shall at once certify to the Officer Commanding the corps or detachment what localities, animals and birds are forbidden for shooting purposes, either absolutely on account of the prejudices of the inhabitants, or for parts of the year in accordance with the rules for close seasons. In defining tracts of country where shooting is to be allowed, the local officers should be directed to bear in mind the orders contained in Home Department circular letter No. 30—1012—1028 dated the 31st July 1883, and to take care that no tracts are included where owing to the religious prejudices of the people, the agricultural circumstances of the district, or other sufficient causes, there would be risk of danger if free permission to shoot were accorded.

(5) In the circular of the 31st July 1883 referred to above, and in no. 18-1230-1239, dated the 31st July 1891, local Governments and Administrations were requested to instruct the District authorities to cause the shooting pass rules to be explained to villagers in the neighbourhood of cantonments, and to warn such villagers against interfering with soldiers out shooting and using violence to them, and also against taking the law into their own hands in cases in which soldiers infringe the rules. The Governor-General in Council now directs that the substance of the revised rules, so far as they affect the villagers should be periodically notified in simple language in the villages and tracts where soldiers are in the habit of

shooting and that District Officers should impress upon landlords, headmen and village police that they are expected to give their assistance in avoiding disputes with soldiers out shooting. The headmen and village police must see that soldiers conducting themselves properly are not molested, and that any complaints of misconduct are reported to the proper authorities. In cases in which notice of the probable advent of a shooting party has been sent to the District Officer under the revised rules, he should with as little delay as possible, send intimation to the headmen and village police (so far as this can be done) stating that a shooting pass has been issued and that they are to see that quarrels are avoided. Villagers should on no account take the law into their own hands, but should lodge any complaint they have to make in a legal manner.

(6) In the circular from this Department no. ⁵⁰ 2349-58, dated the 14th October 1887, importance of conducting prompt investigation into cases of affrays between European soldiers and native villagers was inculcated; and it was desired that, on the occurrence of a serious affray, the district Magistrate should invariably either himself proceed to the place or at once depute an European Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police in order to investigate the matter on the spot at the earliest possible time after the occurrence. I am now to request that instructions may be issued that the investigation of a case between natives and soldiers arising out of a shooting dispute should, whenever possible, be entrusted to an English Magistrate or Police Officer not lower in rank than Assistant Superintendent, and that when such cases come into Court they should be tried by the District or Joint Magistrate. In cases which are not cognizable by the police, or where the prosecution is not undertaken by the civil authorities, the civil District Officer shall inform the Commanding Officer of the Corps or detachment concerned to that effect, for such action as the latter may consider fit to take.

(7) In conclusion, I am to say that the Government of India think it desirable that each Commissioner, District and Sub-Divisional Magistrate should be furnished with a copy of the revised rules as a separate publication.

INDEX

	Page.
Act (s) XI 1878—The Indian Arms—, 1878 ...	85
Section 15 of the—applicable to certain kinds of arms other than firearms ...	293
— Life preservers ...	295
— Stop ...	89
— Section 15 of the—extended to certain places ...	104, 295
— XXXI of 1860, section 32 (2) ...	1
— Bengal XXI of 1932 ...	105, 120
— „ VII of 1934 ...	105, 120
— North-West Frontier Province Act, I of 1934 ...	493
— Explosives—IV of 1884 ...	192
— Explosive Substance—VI of 1908 ...	139
— Act highly penal and to be strictly construed ...	87, 114
— solitary confinement not to be awarded under the— ...	87, 114
Afghanistan, Arms etc for the Government of— ...	96, 166, 287
Agent, Exempted person may import non sporting rifle through— ...	160
Agency for import, Employment of— ...	95, 367
Air-Force Officers, Arms for— ...	86
Air-gun(s) not adapted for use with explosives classed as toys ...	89, 355
— and pistols of certain classes excluded and subjected to restrictions ...	299, 318, 355
Alarm contrivance known as ' Stop ' and pistols ...	89, 293, 318
Ajmer-Merwara part of British India ...	194
— Exemption of Istimrardars and Jagirdars ...	186
Ammunition, Possession and import of—for weapons of prohibited bore ...	159
— defined ...	88
Appeal(s) against refusal of licences ...	180, 404
Appliances for silencing of firearms ...	159, 183
— such as hand grenades and riot pistols or fountain pens ...	88, 160, 367
Application for and grant of licences ...	178
— of the Act to arms other than firearms ...	293
Arcoot, South— Magistrate of—empowered to endorse certain licences ...	174
Areas withdrawn from operation of in certain respects ...	157, 194
Arm (s), ammunition and military stores defined ...	88
— Carried or possessed by order of Govt. ...	86
— Concealment of— ...	120
— ammunition and military stores excluded ...	189
— Rules Committee's Report and Government orders thereon— ...	49
— Sale of—by nazir of court in execution of a decree ...	87, 331
— Possession of—unlicensed prohibited ...	37
— Possession of—required for military mess for target practice ...	173, 217
— Comprising equipment of Govt. servants ...	411
— Losses or theft of arms—Reports on— ...	495
— Forming part or equipment of officers of Navy, Marine and Air force ...	86, 308, 413
— Exclusion of arms possessed by members of army beyond British India ...	356
Army officers, Arms required for equipment of— ...	86, 277, 421
Army Classes of officers holding Viceroy's and King's Commission ...	86
— Care and Custody of Arms by officers of ...	308
— Exemption of certain classes of officers in regard to sporting weapons ...	184, 186

	Page.
Army equipment exempted in regard to 303 bore rifles and swords ...	188
— Exemption of certain classes of officers in regard to sporting weapons	184, 188
— Regulations with Swords of—	87
— Equipment of officers of—Air Force, Marine or Navy	86
— Disposal of arms or ammunition by an officer or soldier	94
— Arms and ammunition for sporting purposes	188, 352
— Retired Indian Officers of—permitted to wear swords	87
— Rules for possession of private arms by officers, and other ranks	421
— Regulation(s) cannot restrict the powers under the Act	128
Arrest of persons carrying arms under suspicious circumstances	98
Arrows, Bows and—included and excluded	88
Arsenals, Export of arms, etc. obtained from British to Indian States	86, 368
Articles imported by foreign mail	96
Auction, Prohibition of sale of arms by public	94
Authorities, Discretion and control of—regarding licences	180
Automatic repeating guns and pistols and revolvers licences for—	97, 317
—, Magazine guns	315
Auxiliary and Territorial Forces. Officers and members of—	85, 305
Baluchistan. Officers empowered to grant export licences	199
— Local Rules of British—	184
Baroda. Resident authorised to grant export licences	199
Battle axe is arm	90
Bayonets, Possession, etc., of—prohibited	88, 292
Bengal. State List of exemptions in	415
Bengal. Authorities empowered to grant export licences in—	195
— Act XXI of 1932	105, 120
— Act VII of 1934, amending sec 19	105, 120
— Extension of section 15 of the Act to—	102, 203
— Officers in—empowered to grant export licences	197
— Local Rules and orders of—	283
— Exemption of Zamundars in—	186
Bihar. Local Rules and Orders—	263
— Exemption of Zamundars in—	186
— Restriction on swords, swordsticks or daggers	230
Board of Revenue Madras, Powers of—	195
Bolts and bars for rifles are arms	90
Bombay. Extension of section 15 to—	102
Bows and arrows included in section 4 and excluded	88, 190
British India defined	85
— Parts of—withdrawn	194
Bullets, Lee—Metford—are parts of ammunition	92
Burglar alarm contrivance known as 'Stop'	89, 353
Cancelling and suspension of licence	104
Cannon defined and excluded	88
— Toy—exempt	189
— Import, Export, transport and possession of—and of rifles	99, 158, 162, 168, 173, 208, 316
— Possession of—by a Maharaja is personal	173, 291
Cartridge. Empty cases	92
Cattle-killers. Humane—	88
Census of firearms. Power to take—	131
Certificates of exemption	299, 364

	Page
Chhavi(s) and chavi—heads and gandasas	80, 108
— maximum sentence not desirable for concealment of—	122
Chinese Crackers	183, 316
Chorātes, Licences for—	154, 317
Committee, Arms Rules—Report	49
Concealing arms	121
Conditions of licences to be observed	124
Confiscate, Power to—	125
Confiscated arms. Disposal of—	126, 330
Consuls and Consular Agents exempted	184, 304
Contrivance known as "Stop" is a firearm—	89, 353
Conversion of match-lock into a percussion cap gun	94
Coorg, Exempted persons in—	185
Custody, Keeping of firearms and ammunition for safe—	172, 327
Customs authorities to scrutinise foreign parcels	96
— Collector of—to detain arms under section 6	95, 331
— to check consignments for Afghanistan	166
Dahs are not arms—	92
Darbars, Political officers to consult—in certain cases	166
Dealer(s), Licensed—, Duties and Responsibilities of—	125, 172, 177, 333, 353
Definition of arms, ammunition and military stores	88
— the term "lawfully entitled to possess"	95
Delivery of import, export and transport licence	165, 169
Delhi. Local Rules and Orders	102
Deposit of arms under section 16	194
Dera Gazi Khan District withdrawn	95
Detention of arms under section 6 by Collector of Customs	99
Disarming under section 13	180
Discretion and control of authorities	94, 330
Disposal of arms by officers and soldiers	94
— unclaimed property found on Railways	330
— of confiscated or forfeited arms	159
District Magistrate. Duties of—	97
Dummy or imitation pistols and revolvers	173
Duration and renewal of licenses	129
Duty (ies) of public and public carriers	129
— of Railway officials	92
Empty cartridges cases are ammunition	86, 87, 277, 306
Equipment, Arms for—of officers of Army, Marine and Navy	157, 183
Exemption, exclusions and withdrawals	125
Exempt, Power to—	299
Exempted persons, Improper use of weapons by—	297
— Scale of arms of—	299
— Registration of fire arms by—	298
— Licence required for excess weapons by	209, 364
Exemption. Certificates of—	304
— of Members of Legislatures—	157, 183
— Exclusion and withdrawal—	305
— of Members of Auxiliary and Territorial Forces	308
— of public servants	126
— Power to cancel and withdraw—	158
— withdrawn in certain cases	

	Page.
Exemption of servants of Ruling Chiefs	301
Explanation Brief—of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924	77
Explosives Act IV of 1884	132
— Substances Act VI of 1908	139
— for chemical and blasting purposes exempt	190
— required by a public servant	85
— Import and possession of—by public servant	85, 367
Export and import of arms, etc.	163, 164, 206, 207
— and re-import of arms, etc.	170, 209
— to Berar	162, 165, 287
Extension of section 4 to lead, sulphur and saltpetre	158
External land frontier	192
Facilities to exempted persons	290
Fees. Collection and refund of—	182
— Persons exempted from payment of—for licences	98, 201
Firearms defined	88
— Report on the loss, theft and recovery of—	320
— captured from enemies and kept as trophies	193, 356
— possession of— for target practice	173, 217
— power to take census of—	131
— unlicensed possession of—	100, 101
Fireworks Manufacture of—and gunpowder	94
Foreign inward mails containing arms to be scrutinised by Customs officials	96
Foreign postal articles	96
Forms of licences—	203
Game Laws in U. P.	425
Gandasas and chavis are arms	90, 193, 248
Gases. Tear and other—	317, 367
Going armed without licence	99
Government, Seizure and detention of arms, etc., by local—	128
Government officers abroad importing arms into Great Britain	288
— Possession of—ammunition	381
Governor-General, Power of—to make rules	103
— Power of—to exempt or cancel exemption	128
— to take census of fire-arms	131
Grenades, Hand—and riot pistols	88, 316
Grounds of belief under section 25 to be recorded	126
Guns, Sights for—	88
— Walking stick—	96, 319
Gurkha Battalion, Commanding—authorised to grant export licences	200
Gurkhas, Kukris possessed by—exempt	191, 200
Humane cattle killers and their ammunition	88, 353
Hunting knives	296
Import of arms, etc—	158, 160, 161, 204, 205
— export and transport of arms	95, 158
— of arms, ammunition and stores	160
— and re-export	167
— export and transport	95
— re-export, export and re-import	95, 170, 171, 209
Importation into Great Britain of fire-arms and ammunition by officers of the Indian Police on leave	288

	Page.
Improper use of arms by exempted ...	299
Indian States, Exports of arms, etc. to—	163, 286
Information of offences under section 28	199
Iron droppings or pellets	88
Ithio Auto Burglar gun	189, 285, 481
Journey licence for passengers arms—	285, 305
Karachi. District Magistrate to grant export licences	191
Keeping for safe custody of fire-arms and ammunition	172
Kirpans possessed by Sikhs	90, 191, 397
Knives of certain kinds and classes	84, 296
Kukris possessed or carried by Gurkhas	191
Lawfully entitled to possess. Terms defined	96, 97
Lead, sulphur and saltpetre declared as military stores and excluded	88, 191, 192
Lead cutting swords for Indian Cavalry regiments	86
Leaden bullets and bird-shot	92, 296
Legislation. Arms—	348
Licence(s), Application for—and grant of—	179
— for automatic magazine guns	97
— : Cancellation or suspension of—	104
— defined	88
— Form and language of—	179
— Delivery of export and transport—	165, 169
— Duration and renewal of—	179
— Extension of time for renewal of—	104
— Fees payable for—	181, 182
— to possess rifles, pistols and revolvers of certain bore	160, 174, 312
— Discretion and control of authorities empowered to grant—	180
— Free grant of—to certain class of officers	182, 201
— for weapons of prohibited bore	173, 174
— Renewal of—in another district	160, 313, 321
— not required to be carried on person	104
— Obligation to produce—	180
— Officers authorised to grant export—	164, 207
— Penalty for breach of—	124
— Previous sanction required to grant of certain—	177
— Temporary—for possession of arms	175
— to import, transport and possession of cannon etc.	72, 158, 168, 173, 203
— to import of arms from Portuguese India	158
— to import of rifles, pistols and revolvers of prohibited bore	158
— to import of arms, etc., into ports	160, 204
— from certain ports	160, 205
— to import from Berar	162
— to export by sea of arms, etc. from ports to ports	162, 163, 164, 206, 207
— to export by land or river of arms, etc. to outside British India	164, 207
— to export to Berar	165
— to import and re-export	167
— to import, transport and re-export of arms, etc.	169, 209
— to export and re-import	170, 209
— to manufacture, and sale of arms	171, 210
— to possess and go armed	176
— No—required to export swords and sword-sticks to Indian States	166
— to possess firearms and ammunition for target practice	178, 222

	Page.
Licence(s), to possess arms and ammunition, etc.	173, 221
— to possess fire-arms and ammunition for target practice	173, 222
— to possess arms and ammunition for sport, protection or display	173, 218, 221
— to possess arms and go armed on journey by travellers	176
— to possess arms for destruction of wild animals etc.	176, 223
— causing injury to crops	176
— to go armed on a journey	176
— General consideration for, refusing	312
— required for excess weapons of exempted persons	298
Licensed not bound to carry licences with him	99
Life preserver or " Zipo " or " Stop " excluded	89, 293, 316
Local Rules and Orders, Bengal	253
— Bihar and Orissa	263
— British Baluchistan	434
— Delhi	404
— Madras	229
— North-West Frontier Province	464
— Punjab	247
Loss, theft or recovery of weapons. Procedure for—	495
Machinery for manufacturing arms	189, 359, 372
— for loading cartridges	323
Madras. Local Rules and Orders	229
— Powers of Board of Revenue	195, 197
— District Magistrates	238
— Powers and duties of police officers	324
— Persons or class of persons exempted	188
— Scheduled Districts in—withdrawn	194
— Import and export from Pondicherry	229
— Section 15 extended to Malabar	229
Madras Statute, Agent to Governor-General to grant export licences	196
Magistrate(s), Sanction of—required before prosecution under section 19	129
— Search and seizure by—	126
— District— Position of—in regard to grant of licences	233, 309, 324
Maharaja's licence to possess cannon is personal	173
Mtche—Grant of export licence for—	193
Manbhum. Additional District Magistrate to exercise certain powers	157
Manufacture, conversion and sale of arms, ammunition, etc.	98
— of cartridges for own use	44
Marine officers—equipment of—	86
Mauzer rifles—Restrictions on—cancelled	431
Meerut District Magistrate authorised to grant export licences	196
Navy or Marine officers—Equipment of—	86
Nepal. British Minister authorised to grant export licences	200
— Arms, etc., required for—Government	96, 166
— Arms possessed by a subject of—	97
North-West Frontier Province. Local Rules and Orders	464
— certain part of—withdrawn	247
— Section 29 of the Act repealed in—	433
Notice of limitation of proceedings	141
Notifications. Amending to Arms Rules, 1924	140
Offences. Information of—to be given—	199
— Rewards for giving information of—	325

	Page
Offences under section 19 Act	105
— " " 20 "	120
— " " 21 "	124
— " " 22 "	124
— " " 23 "	125
Nominal sentence in technical	115
Officers empowered to grant export licences	195, 197
Operation of other laws barred	181
Paradox pattern gun Explora and Fauneta	313
Passes and licences. Grant of—to soldiers	420
Penalty for breach of certain sections of the Act	105
— for breach of licence	124
— " rule	125
— " concealing arms and secret breaches of sections	120
— " purchasing or delivering arms to unauthorised persons	124
Permits—Heads of Departments prohibited from giving—	86, 311, 209
Person (s) or classes of—exempted	183
Persons to whom no fee is charged for licence	201
Pistol and revolver licences	97, 312
— Prohibitions affecting air and air rifles—	129
— Riot—for discharging gas	316
— Automatic	97
Police. Duties of—officers	204, 344, 403
— Exemption of—	305
— import of firearms in Great Britain by—officers on leave	288
Political officers authorised to grant certain licences	161, 163, 166, 169, 170, 171, 176, 166, 209
— not to grant certificates of consent	167
— Copies of certain licences should be sent to—	163
— Previous sanction of—not necessary in certain cases	177
— to consult Darbars respecting purchase and export of arms for ruling chiefs	166, 300
— Validity of a licence under rule 33 (2) when granted by a—	174
— Reporting of loss, theft and recovery of firearms and ammunition	495
— Power in regard to exemptions under Schedule I	184
Portuguese India. Import of arms, etc., from—	158
Possession of arms without licence	101
Post. Prohibition of transport by—in Burma	167
— Import of arms through—office	68, 76, 96
Power to exempt and cancel exemptions	128
— confiscate arms, etc.	125
— establish searching stations	98
— make rules	108
— prohibit transport	97
— take census of firearms	181
Previous consent or sanction required in case of certain licences	177
Princes or Chiefs. Servants of—exempt	184
Privileged person. Import and export by—	98
Procedure where arrest is made by a person	98
Production of arms before grant or renewal of licences	102, 300

	Page
Prohibited bores. Import of rifles, pistols and revolvers of—	168
Prohibition of going armed without licence	99, 101
Punjab. Local Rules and Orders	247
— Sanjats and jagirdars exempted	186, 258
Power of detection under sec 6	248
— confiscation of arms under sec 24	249
— search under sec 25	248
— „ under sec. 30	248
— Reward for information under sec 28	256
— Arms, etc., excluded—Schedule	189
— Licences of other provinces effective in—	251
— Prohibitions regarding air pistols retained	251
Prosecutions—	405
Qualification entitling a person to obtain licences without inquiry	286
Railway (s) lands are foreign territories for the purposes of the Act	286
— Scrutiny by—authorities of consignments	162
— Companies. Sale of unclaimed arms, etc., by—	94, 332
— Duties and responsibilities of—officers	76, 84, 85
Rajas Maharajas,—and Nawabs exempted	184
Rampur State List of exemptees in—	116
Recapper, Decapper and Turnover	190
Refusal to grant or renew licence	180
Registration of arms by exempted persons and retainers	283, 362
Re-importation of rifles of military pattern	150
Renewal Duration and—of licence	179
— of licences for pistols and revolvers	73, 80
Repair and repairer of arms	95
Report Arms Rules Committee's—	49
Retainer of licence holders	238, 288, 361
Report of improper use of arms by exempted persons	299
— on the losses, theft and recovery of firearms	320
Resolution relating to removal of racial discrimination	44
— on the Arms Rules Committee's report	49
Retainers of exempted persons	108, 113, 184, 185, 301, 391
Revolvers and pistols, licences for—	56, 76, 97, 159, 174, 177, 183, 480
Reward(s) for giving information of offences (sec 28)	325, 409, 419
Rifle(s), Importation of—of prohibited bores	158
Riot pistols classed as pistols	316
Rules. Brief explanation of the—	77
— Powers to make—	103
— The Indian Arms—1924	157
— Local—and Orders—Baluchistan	434
— Bengal	283
— Bihar	263
— N.-W. F. Province	464
— Orissa	281
— Punjab	255
— United Provinces—	248
Rules under section 16 of the Act	22
Ruling—Princes and Chiefs. Possession of arms by—and their subjects	166, 359
Safe custody. Deposit of firearms for—	172

	Page.
Transshipment of arms and ammunition	97
Transport of arms, ammunition and military stores	97, 167, 168, 204
Unclaimed arms, etc., in railway trains	334
United Province, Exemptions in—	186
— Local Rules	348
Unlicensed manufacture of arms, etc.	93
Unlicensed import, export—	95
Unlicensed possession of firearms	100
Vendors Responsibility of—See "Dealers"	333
Walking stick guns	96, 319
Warehousing of arms	97
War games	317
Warning to sportsmen	322
Whipping Act Application of—to juvenile offenders	324

Secretary

