

(7) No licence is required for the export of swords and sword-sticks to Indian States. (For. and Pol. D. letter no. F. 149 G. dated 4th June 1929, and note to para. 9 A. of the Bengal Rules.)

(8) In order that a uniform policy may be followed in respect of grant of licences for the possession, purchase and export of arms and ammunition by Ruling Princes and Chiefs and their subjects in the States and in British India, Political Officers should consult Durbars and explain and secure their co-operation in all matters of policy. (For. D. letter no. F. 363-G.—29 dated the 28th Jan'y. 1930, and para 37 A. of the Bengal Rules.)

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

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

Import and Re-export.

20. Where a vessel bound for a port other than a port in British

Import and re-export by sea of arms, ammunition and military stores.

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

Transport.

Prohibition of transport by post of arms, ammunition or military stores within the province of Burma.

21. The transmission by post within the Province of Burma, of arms, ammunition or military stores is prohibited.

Prohibition of transport of arms, ammunition or military stores otherwise than under licence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) by any person licensed to possess such articles or exempted from the liability to obtain such licence, where such articles are transported in reasonable quantities for his own use from the premises of a licensed dealer, or are transported for purpose of examination or repair to or from any such premises, or are transported to any other person so licensed or exempted as aforesaid, or

(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.

Restriction upon
transport of cannon
and certain other
articles.

23. (1) A licence for the transport of—

(a) cannon:

(b) articles designed for torpedo service,

(c) war-rockets, or

(d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition, may be granted in Form I only by the Governor-General in Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) A copy of every licence granted under sub-rule (1) by a District Magistrate for transport within the limits of his district shall forthwith be sent to the subordinate Magistrate (if any) having authority at the place to which the arms, ammunition or stores are consigned.

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

NOTES.

(1) See notes under section 10 of the Act, on page 47, *ante*.

(2) No licence is required for the removal of ammunition from one magazine or warehouse to another in the same locality (U. P. no. 38-2955, dated the 9th Nov. 1888, and para. 20 of the U. P. Rules.)

(3) No licence is required for the transport of arms and ammunition to their place of destination after import when they are despatched forthwith in accordance with condition 3 (b) of licence Form II, as rule 22 (2) (b) (1) exempts arms and ammunition in this case from the requirement of a transport licence. If the dealer, however, imports arms or ammunition and does not despatch them forthwith to their places of destination but keeps them in his shop or a warehouse and sells them after some time, a separate licence in Form VII will be required for the despatch of arms or ammunition for which a fee of Rs. 10 is payable. (Bengal Rules, para. 2.)

(4) A dealer should not be given a licence in Form VII to cover the transport of arms and ammunition which are not even in his possession at the time the licence is issued; nor should he be allowed to spread the despatch of the arms covered by the licence over an indefinite period; under rule 42 (2) of the I. A. Rules 1924, the licence should not, except for special reasons, be granted for a period longer than twice the time occupied in the journey by the route indicated on the licence. On the other hand it is not necessary that he should despatch all the articles specified in the licence in one lot; but he may only despatch under one licence articles which are part of one consignment included in one transaction and sent off at or about the same time. In other words licences should be given only for definite consignments which are ready or almost ready for despatch at the time the licence is issued. Under rule 21 (4) each way-bill or invoice must be accompanied by a copy of the transport licence and it will be for the consignors to supply the railways with the necessary copies. (Bengal No. 14813 P., dated the 17th Nov. 1917, and para. 15 of the Bengal Rules)

(5) Under Rule 22, 2) (b) (i), a licence is no longer required for the transport of arms and ammunition to their place of destination immediately after import in accordance with condition 3 (b) of the licence to import in Form II. If the arms or ammunition are kept however, for some time in a warehouse or shop before despatch, a licence to transport in Form VII is required. (Bengal Rules, para. 16.)

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

Delivery of transport licences.

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

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

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

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

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

Import, Transport and Re-export.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Where in any case—

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

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

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

the railway authorities shall not receive the consignment for despatch and shall forthwith inform the Political officer granting the licence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

Notes—See note (8) and (9) to Rule 19, page 92 ante.

Export and Re-import.

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

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

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

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

Rule 27 (1). The words within brackets were added by addenda and corrigenda dated the 9th January 1924, vide also notn. no. 829-1-22 dated 27th Dec. 1923,

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

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

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

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

(4) Where in any case—

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

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

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

Note —Vide Govt. of India orders, contained in No. F. 21—LXVIII—24 dated the 8th Dec. 1924, in notes (9—12) to Rule 7—regarding re-importation of rifles of military pattern page 82 ante.

Manufacture and sale.

28 (1) A licence—

Manufacture, conversion, sale and keeping for sale of arms, ammunition or military stores.

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

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

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

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

(2) A licence—

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

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

breech-loading rifles, parts of breech-loading rifles, rifle-ammunition or military stores for rifles shall be granted only—

(i) by the Local Government, or

(ii) in Sind, by the Commissioner in Sind.

(3) The Local Government or, in Sind, the Commissioner in Sind may, by licences granted by it or him under this rule, authorize

Rule 28 (2) (b). The words "parts of breech-loading rifles" were added by notn. no. F.21.XIII-26 dated the 22nd July 1926, and in sub-rule (3) (on page 98) the words "pistols and revolvers of .441, .455 or any intermediate bore" were substituted for the words "pistols and revolvers of .450 bore" by notn. no. F.21.XXX-23 dated the 23rd. April. 1924.

selected dealers to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of ammunition for rifles of '303 or of '450 bore and for 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, under sub-rule (1) of rule 16 or sub-rule (1) of rule 17, to grant licences for export to such State.

(4) Every Magistrate and every Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector, may, within the local limits of his authority,—

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

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

NOTES.

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

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

(3) Whenever a licence to carry arms is given to any person who appears to be travelling *bona fide* for the purpose of trade, a note should be made on the licence of the number of persons accompanying such person, and he should be given distinctly to understand that should his followers be augmented at any time, or should he join any other company or gang, his licence would be at once liable to cancellation [U. P. no. 85, dated the 12th July, 1875, No. 2550 VI—827, dated the 17th Dec. 1886 and para. 46 of the U. P. Rules.]

(4) The weapons of American manufacture known as the "Ithaca Auto and Burglar gun" and "H and R. Handy gun" should be classed as pistols and all restrictions in force with regard to revolvers and pistols should apply to these weapons which may therefore be lawfully possessed only by persons holding pistol and revolver licences (H. D. letters nos. F-21 58-27 and F-21-XXXIV-29 dated respectively the 20th Oct. 1927 and 9th July 1929).

(5) Licences in forms IX and X should not include revolvers manufactured out of India or magazine pistols unless the licensees have secured special authorization required by condition 11 of the forms. (H. D. no. 21-VII-2 dated the 12th March 1929, and para. 66 A. of the Bengal Rules.)

(6) Exempted persons who are already in possession of rifles of '303 or of '450 bore and pistols and revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore and require to obtain ammunition for their use should take out licences, under proviso 28(3) of this rule, which will be granted free of licence fee. (H. D. no. 905 dated the 20th February 1901 and para. 33A of the Bengal Rules.)

Keeping for safe custody.

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

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

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

Possession.

30. (1) A licence for the possession of—

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| <p>Restriction upon possession of cannon and certain other articles.</p> | <p>(a) cannon,
(b) articles designed for torpedo service,
(c) war rockets, or
(d) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition</p> |
|--|---|

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

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

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

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

NOTES.

(1) A licence granted to a Maharaja for the possession of cannon should be regarded as a licence granted in favour personally of the Maharaja who holds the title at the time the licence is issued, and it is necessary for the licence to be renewed in the case of each succeeding title-holder, (H. D. letter No. 1490, dated the 2nd July 1898).

(2) No fee is prescribed for the licence to import, export, transport or possess "cannon" *Vide* (Licence Form no. I.)

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

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

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

32. A licence for the possession and use of fire-arms, for the purposes of target practice, by the members of any military mess or of any club or association may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be granted in Form XV in the name of the mess, club or association—

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

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

Possession and going armed.

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

33. (1) Save as otherwise provided by rule 30, a licence for the possession of arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for going armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display may be granted in Form XVI, or Form XVI, A.

(a) In Madras and Bombay—by the Commissioner of Police; in Calcutta—by the Deputy Commissioner of Police at headquarters; and

in Rangoon—by the Assistant Commissioner of Police, Rangoon.

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

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

Provided that—

(i) no licence shall be granted for the possession of such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7 or of ammunition for rifles of '303 or 450 bore or for pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore. " "

(ii) no licence shall be granted in respect of ball'd ammunition for rifles of '303 or '450 bore or for pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore, 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 ball'd ammunition which such licensee may possess during the period of twelve months next ensuing shall be entered in the licence.

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

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

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

(3) Any such licence having effect outside the Province in which it is granted shall be granted subject to any restrictions

Rule 33 (1). After the word and figures "Form XVI" the word and figures "or XVI, A" were added by H. D. notn. no. F.—11—XX.—27 dated the 26th Feb. 1929.

Clause (a) of this sub-rule was revised in its present form by notn. no. F.—21. XXX.—23 dated the 23rd April 1924, and proviso (i) and (ii) by notn. no. F. 21. 53/27 dated the 11th April 1928.

which may be imposed by any general or special order of a Local Government in regard to its own province.

(4) The District Magistrate, South Arcot, may, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India, endorse a licence granted in Pondicherry for the possession of arms and ammunition or for going armed as valid for a period, not exceeding one year, throughout British India or any specified part thereof, and such licence shall, when so endorsed, be deemed for such period to be a licence granted under sub-rule (1).

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

NOTES.

(1) See para 8 of the "Explanation of Rules" page 29 *ante*.

(2) See notes to Rule 7, on page 83, *ante*.

(3) The following instructions will be observed by the military authorities in respect of the private arms of British and Indian ranks. Applications from soldiers received direct by District Magistrates should be returned to be forwarded in accordance with this procedure

British and Indian soldiers who are still serving—Commanding officers will call for descriptive returns of all private arms in possession of the warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of their units—Nominal rolls will then be prepared of soldiers of good character whose exemption from the payment of licence fees is recommended—An application, accompanied by a copy of the nominal roll and full description of the private arms, will then be submitted to the civil authorities concerned for the issue of the necessary licences.

Indian soldiers about to be transferred to the pension establishment or the reserve.—In the event of a soldier wishing to keep his private arms, after leaving the colours, he should be required to fill in, in duplicate, a form giving full descriptions of the arms in respect of which he desires exemption from payment of licence fees.—The commanding officer will endorse his recommendation on both copies of the form and will make over one copy to the soldier and despatch the other direct to the civil officer concerned.

British and Indian pensioners and reservists—will apply for exemption from payment of licence fees through their commanding officers.—In the case of British ranks, the commanding officer will be as defined in the "Indian Addendum to the Regulations for the Army Reserve, 1911."—In the case of Indian ranks, the applications should be submitted through the officer commanding their late unit, or depot, if unit is on field service. (H. D. No. 1898 dated the 11th Oct. 1920 and C. P. R. and O., para 14.)

(4) I. A. O. 303 of May 1928.—Arms Licences for serving Soldiers. Instances of the indiscriminate issue of recommendations by Officers Commanding Indian Units for the grant of arms licences to serving soldiers, particularly in Districts where large numbers of such men reside, have been brought to the notice of the Government of India. This has caused considerable embarrassment to the Civil authorities responsible for the issue of licences. In many districts it is imperative to restrict the number of licences granted, either because the total number of licensed weapons in the district is already excessive, or for other reasons. Consequently, if the number of recommendations by Commanding Officers is excessive, it becomes impossible for the Civil authorities to give such recommendations the consideration to which they would normally be entitled.

Rule 33, sub-rule (4) was amended by notns. nos. D. 875 of the 30th April 1924, and F.—21—LVI—24 of the 18th Sep. 1924, and sub-rule (5) was added by notn. no. F.—21—42—27 dated the 16th Aug. 1927.

Commanding Officers must, therefore, take particular care in the issue of recommendations for licences to soldiers, each case being dealt with on its merits. Such recommendations will be made on a definite form signed by the Officer Commanding the Unit at the time, and contain a certificate that the officer is satisfied that the arms are genuinely required for sporting purposes or the protection of crops.

2. It has also been represented that in certain cases firearms of prohibited bore have been presented by Commanding Officers to serving soldiers and Indian Officers without any intimation to this effect being sent to the Civil authorities concerned.

The rules on the subject of the disposal of arms are contained in para. 1, of Appendix III, Regulations for the Army in India. On such presentation being proposed, full details, with the amount of ammunition, will be sent to the Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the Indian Officer or soldier resides, and actual presentation will not be made until the proposed recipient is in possession of a licence to carry the weapon in question.

(5) *The possession of Government arms and ammunition is prohibited.*—*vide* conditions of licence forms, and also the following extracts from the letter of the H. D. no. 848 dated the 6th May, 1896 :—

1. Troops in India are constantly subject to thefts of arms of precision, and as these arms are of little or no use without their special ammunition, it is considered by the military authorities highly important to prevent such ammunition from becoming generally available.

It is evident, however, that in cases in which it may be desired to prosecute for the illicit possession of Government arms and ammunition, the onus of proving that such arms and ammunition, are the property of the State, will lie with Government, unless, it can be shown that they bear a well-known distinguishing mark. It appeared, therefore, to the Government of India necessary that some easily recognizable Government mark should be stamped upon all Government arms and small-arms and machine-gun ammunition, whether manufactured in England or in India, and also * * * that Government arms which have been sold or given away should be suitably marked so as to show that they have ceased to be the property of Government.

2. It has been arranged with the Secretary of State for India that in the case of small-arm and machine-gun ammunition manufactured in England for use in India each cartridge will in future be stamped with the Government mark Φ on the base. Arms obtained from the War Office in England bear the mark W.O.D. and those provided by India Office, London, are marked Φ . I am to append statements* containing complete information as to the distinguishing Government marks on Government arms and ammunition whether manufactured in England or in India. All arms which are sold or given away, and which thus cease to be the property of Government, will be distinguished from Government arms by bearing the mark of inverted arrows together with the Arsenal monogram and date of issue in the places indicated at the end of the last statement.

3. Instructions should be now issued to district and other local authorities with a view to the prosecution, under the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, of persons who may be in possession of arms and ammunition which are the property of Government.

(6) The issue and renewal of licences for pistols and revolvers must be kept in the hands of District Magistrate himself and never be delegated to subordinates. In dealing with applications for licences for pistols and revolvers it must be understood that such licences are not to be given or renewed without adequate reason. For the purpose of legitimate defences a smooth-bore gun charged with buckshot would be equally, if not more, effective on almost every occasion. New licences for pistols and revolvers will be granted only in cases of real necessity and to persons of approved character; in each case the District Magistrate shall at the time of issue record his reason for granting the licence. And no licence should be renewed unless the weapon is produced before and passed by the District Magistrate. Magazine and repeating pistols must be classed as revolvers.—(Bengal no. 659—60 P. dated the 20th May 1909, extended to Eastern Bengal under Circular no. 826—30 P. of the 28th Feb. 1913 and H. D. no. 2125 C, dated the 21st March 1919 and para 58 of the Bengal Rules.)

[*Note—The statements referred to are published on pages 160-180 of the Burma Arms Manual, Edn. 1926.]

(7) Revolvers and pistols may be possessed only by persons of good character who can satisfy the licensing authority as to the need for such weapons. No fresh licences for such weapons should be granted unless the licensing authority is satisfied that the weapons are really necessary; but existing licences should ordinarily be renewed. [U. P. no. 23/VI—844, dated the 2nd Jan. 1920, no. 2440/VI—844, dated the 5th May, 1920 and Rule 42 of U. P. Rules.]

(8) Certain patterns of guns of American manufacture should be classed as pistols—*Vide* notes (4) and (5) to rule 28, page 98, *ante*.

(9) With reference to sub-rule (3) of rule 33, it is directed that holders of licences in Form XVI, granted, in other provinces, and having effect in the Punjab, shall, upon entering any district in the Punjab send their licences to be endorsed by the District Magistrate, and shall inform him of the period of their stay in his district; provided that, when the period spent in any district does not exceed fourteen days, no endorsement shall be necessary. No fee shall be payable in respect of any endorsement made in accordance with this order. (Punjab no. 1821 dated the 5th March 1924.)

(10) In cases where a licence-holder is transferred or removes his residence from one district or area to another during the period for which his licence is valid, the licence should not be cancelled, but the officer who granted the licence should, if there be no objection and, if necessary, after making a reference to the other district, endorse the licence under rule 33 (2) (a), so as to make it valid for the district to which the licensee is transferred or has removed, no extra fee being charged for such endorsement. (H. D. no. 1633, dated the 6th July 1921, Bengal no. 3605—10 Pl, dated the 27th October 1921, and para, 59 of Bengal Rules.)

(11) When an application for a licence is made in a district other than that in which the applicant is domiciled or has his principal residence, the Magistrate should consult the Magistrate of the other district before passing orders on the application. (Bengal no. 1213 Pl, dated the 16th March 1922, and para, 60 of Bengal Rules.)

(12) Licences in form XVI for possession and going armed may be freely made valid throughout British India under rule 33 (2) in the case of persons who require the endorsement. Holders of All India licences should be reminded, when such licence is granted, of their liability to any restrictions which may be imposed by any Local Government in regards to its own province under rule 33 (3). The Government of Bengal have decided not to impose for the present any restrictions on all-India licences granted by other provinces. (Bengal Rules, para 6-.)

(13) A single licence should ordinarily be issued for all weapons issued in the name of one person. The licensing authority may, however, issue more than one licence for different weapons, in cases where a single licence would cause inconvenience, *e.g.*, a licence to a zamindar for arms kept at different *Kacheris*. (Bengal Rules, para 63.)

(14) The attention of the District Officers is drawn to Forms XVIII and XIX which are specially intended to provide for the needs of cultivators who desire to keep arms to defend their lives and their crops from wild beasts. District Officers should issue licences in Forms XVIII and XIX when the guns are really needed for the purpose of destroying wild animals, Form XVI being used in other cases where no other form is specially applicable. Advantage should be taken of opportunities to convert licences in Form XVI to licences in Forms XVIII and XIX when possible and appropriate licences in Form XIX should be issued with liberality for the protection of crops in places where they are damaged by wild animals. In drawing the attention of the District Officers to the special purposes for which licence in Forms XVIII and XIX are designed, it is not intended to place undue restrictions on the grant of licences in Form XVI for the purpose of protection of life and property.

NOTE:—(Form XVIII specifically requires the production of the weapon before a Magistrate and this form and form XIX restrict the use of arms to a particular place or area. Neither form has a space for renewal and, on expiry, a fresh licence is to be granted. All sub-divisional officers [in Bengal] are empowered to issue fresh licences in forms XVIII and XIX to holders of licences in these forms, the validity of which has expired. Applications from persons who have not previously held such licences or whose licences have been cancelled should be disposed of by District Magistrates. [Bengal letter no 4420 Pl, dated the 15th Aug. 1927 order no. 692 dated the 20 Feb. 1928 and para. 64 Bengal Rules.]

(15) A licence for a double-barrel breech-loading, 12-bore shot gun should not cover weapons of the type of the "Paradox," "Explora" and "Fauneta" ball and shot

gun, as they are rifled for two inches from the muzzle. Such weapon should not be regarded as smooth-bore guns and should not be sold to holders of licences unless the terms of the licence expressly include rifles. (H. D. no. F. 23-X dated the 2nd May 1923, Bengal no. 10675.77 P., dated the 10th Sep. 1915 and para 65 Bengal Rules and U. P. Rules, para. 58)

(16) When a licence is granted to enable a licensee to purchase a gun or a rifle it should be stated in the licence whether the weapon which it is intended to cover is—

- (1) non-repeating or
- (2) repeating but not automatic or
- (3) automatic.

On a licence for a pistol it should be stated whether the weapon is or is not automatic. Licensed dealers should be instructed not to sell automatic repeating guns or repeating rifles such as the Winchester, unless the terms of the licence expressly cover such weapon. (Bengal letter no. 2126 P. dated 13th July 1916, and no. 3601-3633 Pl. dated the 16th July 1928. and para 66 of Bengal Rules.)

(17) The weapons of American manufacture known as the "Ithaca Auto and Burglar gun" and "H. and R. Handy gun" should be classed as pistols, and all restrictions in force with regard to revolvers and pistols should apply to these weapons, which may therefore be lawfully possessed only by persons holding pistol or revolver licences. (H. D. nos. F. 21-58-27 and F-21 XXXIV-29 dated, respectively the 20th Oct. 1927 and 9th July 1929). Licensed dealers should be instructed not to sell these weapons unless the terms of licence expressly cover them (Bengal nos. 3521 3548 Pl. dated the 3rd. Sep. 1929 and para. 67 A. of Bengal Rules)

(18) Licences for the possession of automatic magazine guns, such as the five-shot automatic Browning gun should not be issued with the same facility as for ordinary single-barrelled guns, but should only be granted to persons who would be considered fit to possess superior weapons, such as a sporting rifle. In issuing licences for these guns which should be on Forms issued for ordinary single-barrelled breech-loading guns, it is essential that the description of the guns, should be clearly entered thus.—Browning automatic five-shot Winchester guns should be dealt with in the same way (Bengal no. 1732 P., dated the 24th March 1919, and para. 67 of Bengal Rules).

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

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

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

Provided that—

(a) no licence shall be granted for the possession of such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule (7), or of ammunition for rifles of '303 or '450 bore or for pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore.

(b) no licence shall be granted in respect of ball ammunition for rifles of '303 or '450 bore or for pistols and revolvers of '441 '455 or any intermediate bore unless the authority granting the licence is satisfied that such rifle is lawfully possessed by the owner

Rule 34. (1), clause (b) was revised by H. D. notn. no. F-21-XXVI-24 dated the 23d. April 1924, and provisos (a) and (b) were amended by notn. no. F-21-53-27 dated the 11th April 1928.

thereof for sporting purposes or that such pistol or revolver has been lawfully imported into British India, as the case may be.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTES

(1) In this rule a new Form of licence (XVII) has been introduced permitting a *bona fide* traveller proceeding from a port of arrival in British India to his place of destination to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantity during the period of the journey. Passengers who had no permanent licence for their arms must produce this temporary licence on board when they will be permitted to land with the arms failing which the arms will be taken possession of by Collector of Customs and returned to the passenger on his obtaining a licence in this form from the Commissioner of Police and presenting it at the Customs Office in accordance with the preceding rule. With a view to obtaining this temporary licence before landing it is desirable that passengers should furnish their agents with full particulars of the arms they are bringing with them, and instruct them to obtain the necessary licence from the Commissioner of Police and meet the boat with this licence. When possible the Commissioner of Police will arrange for an officer authorised to issue these licences to meet incoming vessels, but this facility is not guaranteed. (Bengal Rules, para 4.)

(2) See also para. 15 of Arms Committee's recommendation, (page 8), para. 11 of Home Dept. resn. dated the 30th Nov. 1923 (page 23) and para. 13 of "Explanation of Rules" (page 31).

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

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

Provided that such licence—

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

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

NOTES.

(1) In order to cover the cases of Government arms which in some provinces it may be the custom to lend to private persons for the destruction of wild animals or for any other reason, a note giving the distinguishing marks and description of arms lent should be made in the licence. (H D no 537 dated the 16th March 1894.)

(2) *Vide* note (14) to rule 33 on page 101 *ante*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) is not personally known to him,
he shall, before granting the licence, ascertain—

(i) when the applicant resides in a presidency-town or Rangoon—from the Commissioner of Police;

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

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

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

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

NOTES.

(1) There are possibilities of danger in allowing a general licence to carry arms to be granted in these forms to the retainers of licence-holders as without an obligation on the part of the officer granting the licence to specify the names and description of the retainers so covered. These forms were accordingly amplified in order to ensure that the names of all retainers with such particulars as were necessary for this identification are entered in every licence. (Statement of Charges, 1909)

Rule 37. The word "armed" between the words "going" and "on a journey" was inserted by addenda and corrigenda dated the 9th January, 1924.

Rule 37. Sub rule (3) was added by notn. no. F-21-42-27 dated the 16th Aug, 1927.

(2) The quantity of ammunition which a licensee may possess should in every case be entered in column 3 of the licence; but the quantity thus entered represents the maximum which the licensee may possess at any one time. In respect of this point it appears that * * * are in error in supposing that the entry of a given quantity of ammunition in column 3 of the licence represents the absolute maximum which a licensee may possess throughout the year. (India no. 4108 dated the 1st Nov. 1909.) See also notes under Rule 33, page 107 *ante*.

Possession and Import or Transport.

38. (1) A licensed dealer authorized by the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind under sub-rule (3) of rule 28 to sell and keep for sale a specified amount of balled ammunition for rifles of '303 or of '450 bore and for pistols and revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore may be permitted—

Possession by dealers of certain balled ammunition with liberty to import.

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

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

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

Application for and grant of, Licences.

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

Previous sanction in certain cases.

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

Provided that the previous sanction of such Political Officer shall not be necessary in cases where the consignee is—

(i) a Ruling Prince or Chief:

(ii) a gazetted officer in civil employ or an officer holding His Majesty's commission in his Majesty's military or air forces;

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

(iv) one of the persons or a person belonging to one of the classess of persons specified in Schedule I, and the consignment is intended for the personal use only of the consignee; or

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

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

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

(iii) to any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, without the previous sanction of such Political Resident.

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

(a) the North-West Frontier Province, or

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

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

(a) by the applicant for the licence, or,

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

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

NOTES.

Under rule 39 (1) it is no longer necessary that the previous consent of the Political officer should be obtained in cases where arms and ammunition ordered from the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta are exported to an Indian State under a licence granted by the Commissioners of Police, Madras and Bombay, and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for the personal use of—(1) a Ruling Prince or Chief, or (2) a member of his family or a noble or an official of his State who may be designated in this behalf by the local Government or Political Officer concerned. The Commissioners of Police, Madras and Bombay and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, are, however, required under rule 17 (3) of the Arms Rules to send to the Political Officer concerned, in due course, copies of all licences issued by them, to enable a check on the import of arms and ammunition to be exercised. The list of persons who have been designated in the United Provinces under this rule is contained in Appendix B to the U. P. Local Rules and Orders (For D. no. 293-G, dated the 5th February 1920.)

40. (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:

Applications for
Licence.

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

[Where, however, such person has his permanent home outside British India the application should be made through his commanding officer to the licensing officer of the district in which he is for the time being serving.]

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

(a) for the import by land or river,

(b) for the export, or,

(c) for the transport,

of any arms, ammunition or military stores shall specify in his application—

(i) the place of destination,

(ii) the route,

(iii) the time likely to be occupied in the journey, and

(iv) the quantity, description and price of each kind of arms, ammunition or stores in respect of which the licence is required and the purpose for which they are intended,

(3) Where the grant of the licence requires the previous sanction of some other authority specified in rule 39, the application shall state whether such previous sanction has been obtained and, if so, shall be supported by evidence thereof.

NOTES.

As some doubt seems to exist whether applications for licences under the Indian Arms Act may still be sent through officers in charge of police stations, the Government desire to explain that the executive instructions appended to G. O. No. 2577, Judicial, dated 23rd November 1914, which empower Police Station House officers to receive applications for arms licences have not been cancelled by the issue of the Arms Act Rules of 1920. It is not compulsory that applications should be sent through officers in charge of police stations, nor is it incumbent on District Magistrates to consult the police before granting or refusing a licence. There is however no objection to the sending of an application through the officer in charge of a police station. (Madras No. 268 J., dated 11th July 1921).

(2) *Vide* also para. 8 of H. D. resolution of Nov. 1923, page 22, *ante*.

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

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

(a) where it is granted in a Presidency-town or Rangoon, or where it is granted in a district and is intended for use beyond the

Rule 40. The second proviso was added by notn. no. F-21-LX-26 dated the 30th Nov. 1926.

limits of such district, in English and, if the licensing officer so directs, in the vernacular, or

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

42. (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 as follows—

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

(b) any Sub-divisional Magistrate may renew a licence in Form XVI ; and

(c) 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.

NOTES.

(1) A question has been raised whether under rule 37 (3) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, [present rule 42 (3)] a licence granted in one district can be renewed in another district. According to this rule, every licence may be renewed by the authority who granted that licence ; it does not lay down that the licence shall only be renewed by the very officer who granted it. The Government therefore consider that licensing authorities are competent to renew in their districts, a licence originally issued in another district by licensing officers of like status. (Madras no. 237. J., dated 1st June 1921.)

(2) Under sub-rule (3) of rule 42 when an application for renewal of licence at its expiration is made in a district, other than that in which the licence was granted, the Magistrate (Commissioner of Police in Calcutta) of the district in which the application for renewal is made should communicate the fact of the application, as the case may be, to the Magistrate (Commissioner of Police, Calcutta) of the district in which the licence was granted. In the case of refusal the licence should be returned for cancellation to the Magistrate (Commissioner of Police in Calcutta) of the district where it was granted. (Bengal R. and O. para 59. For the second para of Bengal Rule 59 and for Rule 60, vide notes (10) and (11) to Rule 33, ante.)

(3) Commissioners of Divisions are authorised in the following provinces to renew licences in forms XI and XII, in the case of those licensees who reside or carry on business in their respective divisions :—

United Provinces—(G. O. No. 206 VIII, 413 dated the 19th Jan. 1924 and para. 61 of U. P. Rules).

Punjab—(Cir. No. 8408 dated 5th March 1929), and

Central Provinces—(Notn. no. 435-464-IV dated the 21st Aug. 1924, C. P. notn. no. 436-465-VI dated the 21st Aug. 1924, and para 25 of C. P. Rules).

Discretion and control of authorities empowered to grant licences.

43. (1) Every authority empowered to grant or renew a licence or to give his previous sanction to such grant or renewal may in his discretion—

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

(b) where the authority is subordinate to a Local Government, refer the application for orders to such Local Government:

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

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

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

Obligation to produce licences.

44. (1) any person who—

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

(b) is acting under colour of such licence or pass,

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

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

45. The authority by whom any licence has been granted under

rule 31, [rule 32, rule 33, rule 35 or rule 36 or by whom any such licence has been renewed under sub-rule (3) of rule 42,] may, for the purpose of satisfying himself that any arms covered by such licence are still in the possession of the licensee, at any time while the licence is in force, by order in writing require the licensee to produce the arms at such time and place and for the inspection of such person as may be specified in the order.

Rule 45. The words within brackets were added by notn. no. F-21-XI-25 dated the 5th July 1927.

NOTES.

(1) When receiving application for licences under the Arms Act, 1878, a district Magistrate is not acting as a Criminal Court, that is judicially, but as an executive officer.

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(2) Should a licensee be unable to produce arms held under a licence, when called upon to do so under rule 45 he should be required to give an account of their disposal. Such cases should be dealt with by the Magistrate in person. Should the account not prove satisfactory the renewal of the licence either in whole or in part should be refused. If it appears that arms covered by the licence have been sold to any person other than a person exempted under section 27 of the Arms Act, and, that no information of such has been lodged as required under section 5 of the Act, the Magistrate should consider whether the licensee should not be prosecuted under section 19 (b) of the Act. Similarly in the case of failure to report loss or theft of fire-arms the licensee is liable to prosecution under section 21 of the Act read with the condition of his licence requiring information to be given to the nearest police-station of loss or theft of the arms. (Bengal R. and O. para 68,) *vide* also note (5) to Rule 3, on page 81, *ante*.

(3) *Vide* also notes to rule 43, page 111 *ante*.

Fees.

46. (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.

Fees payable for licences.

(2) When any arms, other than—

(a) cannon, or

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

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

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

(4) The Local Government 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 Local Government to be required in good faith for medicinal, agricultural, manufacturing or industrial purposes other than the manufacture of ammunition; or

(b) granted under rule 10 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 person or property.

Rule 46. In clause (b) of sub-rule (2), the words "revolvers or pistols" were added by addenda and corrigenda dated the 9th January 1924-*Vide* also notn. no. F-829-I-22 dated the 27th Dec. 1923.

(5) Any Political Officer authorised under rule 17 to grant licences in Form VI may remit the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of any such licence in the case of arms and ammunition exported for personal use, or in the case of ammunition exported for the use for blasting purposes, whether on a public work or not, of the Government of the State for which he is the Political Officer.

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

(7) The fee payable in respect of a licence in Form VI granted under rule 17 by the District Magistrate of Malabar for export to Mahe shall be reduced to one rupee in every case in which the value of the consignment does not exceed twenty rupees.

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

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

NOTES.

(1) Under rule 41 (3) [now rule 46 (3)], the fee for licences to re-import shall be remitted in cases where arms and ammunition, which have been sent out of British India on approval to persons lawfully entitled to possess them, are re-imported into British India within a period of two months from the date of export. (India no. 808, dated the 6th May 1920 and para. 17 of Bengal Rules.)

(2) Under rule 46, no fee shall be charged in respect of the grant or renewal of a licence in form VI for the export to a State in India of ammunition required for the use of a public railway or the public work. (H. D. No. 810, dated the 6th May 1920 and para 18 Bengal Rules.)

(3) Under rule 39 (4) (a) [now rule 46 (4) (a)], the Governor in Council (Bengal) is pleased to remit the fee payable in respect of the grant or renewal of all licences for the import, transport or possession of sulphur in reasonable quantities required in good faith for medicinal, agricultural, manufacturing, or industrial purposes other than the manufacture of ammunition and to delegate to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the District Magistrates in the Presidency of Bengal the duty of being satisfied as to the *bona fides* of purpose for which the sulphur is required to be imported, transported or possessed. (Bengal notn. no. 3742 P., dated the 21st April 1913, and para 31 of Bengal Rules.)

Rule 46. The word "Lahore" in sub-rule (6) after the word Meerut was added by *addenda* and *corrigenda* dated the 9th January, 1924. *Vide also* H. D. notn. no. F-829-I-21 dated the 27th Dec. 1923.

The proviso to sub-rule (8) was added by notn. no. D-875 dated the 30th April 1924 and the proviso to this sub-rule by notn. no. F-21-XLVII-26 dated the 19th Aug. 1926.

Sub-rule (9) was added by notn. no. D-875 dated the 30th April 1924.

(4) The prescribed fee of Rs. 10 for a revolver or pistol is leviable in the case of breech-loading pistols and revolvers only. Muzzle-loading pistols fall under the category of "other weapons" mentioned in clause I (c) (iii) of the heading of Form XVI (Bengal No. 1308 P. J., dated the 23rd March 1920 and para. 30, Bengal Rules.

(5) Under rule 46 of the Arms Rules the Govt. of India have directed that no fee shall be charged—

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

(b) in respect of the grant or renewal of a licence in Form VI for the export to a State in India of ammunition required for the use of a public railway or other public work (H. D. notns. nos. 3 and 10 dated the 1st January and 6th March 1930, respectively, para. 18 of Bengal Rules and 68 of U. P. Rules.)

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

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

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

48. (1) All fees payable under rule 46 or rule 47 shall be paid by means of non-judicial stamps or in cash, at the option of the applicant.

(2) Where a fee of not less than one rupee payable under these rules have 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.

NOTES.

(1) Under rule 48 (1) licence fees are payable by means of non-judicial stamps or in cash at the option of the applicant and payment of fees in cash cannot, therefore be refused. When fees are tendered in cash at the office of the district or sub-divisional magistrate, the party should be directed to credit the amount into the treasury and make over the treasury chalan to the magistrate's office. When the licence fees are remitted by money order, the procedure detailed in article 500 of the Civil Account Code, Volume II, should be followed. (Bengal Rules para 28.)

Cancellation and Savings.

Cancellation of the Indian Arms Rules 1920.

49. The Indian Arms, Rules, 1920, are hereby cancelled.

Provided that 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.

(1) Rule 48. The word "rupee" between words "one" and "payable" in sub-rule (2) was added as a correction by *addenda* and *corrigenda*, dated the 9th January, 1924.

(2) Rule 49. The marginal title was substituted by *ibid*.

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

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

• THE TABLE.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) (a) The Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Governors of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Commissioner in Sind, Privy Councillors, members of the Council of India when visiting India during their term of office, members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and Governors, Ministers in Governors' Provinces and Members of the Indian Legislature, during their tenure of office and for six months thereafter. Residents of the First Class, Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of High Courts, Judges of Chief Courts, Judicial and Additional Judicial Commissioners, members of Boards of Revenue, Financial Commissioners;	All except— (a) cannon; (b) articles designed for torpedo service; (c) war-rockets; (d) [such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7 (and ammunition which can be fired from a rifle of .303 or .450 bore or from a pistol or revolver of 441, .455 or any intermediate bore) not lawfully imported into British India.] (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition; and		Those contained in sections 13 to 15.

(1) Schedule I, clause (1) In column four the figures 13 to 15 were substituted by the *addenda* and *corrigenda* dated the 9th January 1924.

(2) This clause was amended by notns. no. F 21-XXX-23 dated the 23rd April 1924—no. F-21-LXXVI-26 dated the 23rd. Nov. 1926, no. F-21-53-27 dated the 11th April 1928, no. F-21-LX-26 dated 27th May 1930 and no. F-21-LX-29 dated the 3rd. Sept. 1930.

(3) Persons included in entry (1) (b), entry (2) or entry (6) (e) are not required to register the firearms in respect of which they are exempt. (H. D. notn. no. F-2 LXXVI-24 dated the 16th March 1925 and note to para. 36 of Bengal Rules)

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions
<p>(b) Every Ruling Prince or Chief having salute of guns, and every legitimate son of such Ruling Prince or Chief who is not less than 16 years of age and has been nominated by such Ruling Prince or Chief;</p> <p>(c) The retines of any Prince or Chief having a salute of guns when such Prince or Chief is entering, passing through or residing in British India;</p> <p>(d) Servants of a Ruling Prince or Chief having a salute of guns when carrying arms for, but not accompanying their masters.</p>	<p>(f) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>	<p>This exemption shall be subject to the following conditions:—</p> <p>(i) the number of servants entitled to the exemption in the case of each such Prince or Chief shall not exceed 4, and</p> <p>(ii) their names shall be specified in a general authorization to be issued by the Political Officer concerned to the Prince or Chief.</p>	
<p>(2) (a) Every Ruling Chief not having a salute of guns;</p> <p>(b) such members of the families of Ruling Princes or Chiefs and such nobles, officials, or accredited agents of a State in India as may be designated by the Local Government or Political Officer concerned.</p> <p>(c) the retinues of any Ruling Chief or other person referred to in sub-heads (a) and (b) when such Ruling Chief or person is entering, passing through or residing in British India subject to such limitation of numbers as may be fixed by the Political Officer concerned under the special or general orders of—</p> <p>(i) the Governor General in Council, or</p> <p>(ii) in respect of Ruling Chiefs not having a salute of guns whose political relations are with a local Government, the local Government concerned; and</p> <p>(d) all officials of States in India passing through British India on duty.</p>	Ditto.	<p>This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the local Government or the Political Officer, as the case may be, and may, where necessary, be of a general nature dispensing with the necessity of a fresh order of each occasion.</p>	Ditto.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(3) Every Maharaja, Raja or Nawab whose title has been conferred or recognized by Government, every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor, and Knight of any order established by the Crown, and the Khans of Teri and Phulera in the North-West Frontier Province.	Ditto.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall be of such descriptions only and shall not exceed such quantities, if any, as— (a) the Governor-General in Council, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for such person to carry or possess.	Those contained in sections, 13 to 15.
(4) Every Consul and Consular Agent.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
(5) Every person of Coorg race and every Jamuna tenure holder in Coorg, who, by his tenure is liable to perform military or police duties.	Ditto.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted whilst residing or travelling outside the Province of Coorg shall not exceed one rifle with 100 rounds of ammunition for the same and one smooth-bore, breech or muzzle loading gun with 500 cartridges or the equivalent in leaden-shot and gunpowder.	Ditto.
(6) The following persons and their retainers, namely :— (a) the ancient Zamindars and Poligars of the Madras Presidency; every Malikana holder in the Malabar District; the Prince of Aroor; M. R. Ry. A. L. A. R. R. M. Arunachalam Chettiar Avargal; Zamindar of Devakottai in the Ramnad district; the	Ditto	The exemption shall be subject to— (a) the order of the Local Government regarding the persons to be included in this category, the number of retainers and the quantity and	Ditto.

(1) *Clause (4)* exempts every Consul and Consular Agent from the operation of the prohibitions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Arms Act. The term 'Consular Agent' has been held to include Vice-Consul. Honorary Consul do not enjoy diplomatic privileges as of right and the exemption does not apply to them. (H. D. no. F-21-LXIII-29 dated the 11th Aug. 1929 and para. 45 A of Bengal Rules).

(2) *Clause (5)* the exemption granted to Jumma tenure holders in Coorg shall cease to extend to K. Somayya a Jumma Croog.—Notn. no. 2206, dated the 4th November 1920,

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>Mahant of Tirupati in the North Arcot district and Shaik Mushtak Shaha, the present Valliya Thangal of Kundotti in the Ernad Taluk, Malabar district of the Madras Presidency;</p> <p>(b) the first class Sardars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States; the first class Sardars of Gujarat; and such members of the Talpur family and Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate;</p> <p>(c) such Zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam as the Local Government may designate in this behalf;</p> <p>(d) such Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province as the Local Government may designate in this behalf;</p> <p>(e) Shan Sawbwas and other Chiefs in Burma;</p> <p>(f) (i) the Zamindars of the Scheduled Districts of the Central Provinces;</p> <p>(ii) the Dewan of Seoni;</p> <p>(iii) the Bhuskute of Timarni and Burhanpur;</p> <p>(iv) the senior representative of the family of the Rao of Saugor;</p> <p>(v) the head of the junior branch of the Bhonsla family, known as the Kuar Sahib;</p> <p>(vi) the representative of the family of the former Rajas of Saugor;</p> <p>(g) the Taluqdars of Oudh, Rao Udaibir Singh of Gopalpura, Jalaun; Raja Bahadur Bijai Bahadur Singh of Katekra; and such other Zamindars of the U. P. as the Local Government may designate in this behalf; and</p> <p>(h) (i) The Tazimi Istimrardars and non-Tazimi Istimrardars of Ajmer-Merwara,</p> <p>(ii) The Nawab of Boraj.</p> <p>(iii) The Diwan of Durgah Khwaja Sahib,</p> <p>(iv) The Jagirdar of Gangwana,</p> <p>(v) The Jagirdar of Dodianna,</p> <p>(vi) The Jagirdar of Jharwasa.</p>		<p>description of arms and ammunition to be permitted in each case, the purposes for which such arms may be carried, and</p> <p>(b) the annual registration of the retainers' weapons exempted, the number and description only being specified.</p>	

Clause (6) (h) (i) was amended made by notn no. D. 4282 dated the 2nd June 1924, no. F-21—XXVII-26 dated the 29th April 1926 and no. F-21 XXXVIII-27 dated the 8th June 1927.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(7) Any of the undermentioned persons not being members of trans-border tribes, namely :— (a) armed guards accompanying sheep, goats, asses and cattle under the provisions of the Frontier Grazing Regulation, 1874 (I of 1874) ; or (b) villagers residing in the North-West Frontier Province.	All arms except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.		Those contained in section 13.
(8) every officer holding a Commission from His Majesty, every officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces or of Indian States' Forces or of the Indian Territorial Force, every person enrolled under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, (XLIX of 1920), and every warrant officer or Staff Sergeant of a British Unit of His Majesty's Regular Forces including a Warrant Officer or Staff Sergeant who is an instructor of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of Indian Territorial Force.	Single-barrel rifles of .303 bore required for match-shooting purposes,	1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted. 2. The rifle shall be sighted to a range of over 1,000 yards. 3. The rifle shall, in the case of the regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and persons appointed to Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of Indian Territorial Force, become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs. 4. The owner shall at the time of importation, produce a certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps, senior officer or Head of Department to which he belongs, to the effect that, in the case of the regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and persons appointed to Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force, the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and	All.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(9) The Officer Commanding a Unit in His Majesty's Regular Forces or in any Indian State Forces, and when he is in possession of a pass granted and signed by his Officer Commanding, every warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer and soldier in His Majesty's Regular Forces or in any Indian State Forces.</p>	<p>Such arms and ammunition as are provided for sporting purposes by Government or from a regimental fund under the authority of the Officer Commanding the unit.</p>	<p>in the case of Staff and Departmental officers, will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment.</p> <p>5. This exemption shall, in the case of persons appointed to a Corps of the Auxiliary Force, India, or of the Indian Territorial Force, cease to have effect on removal of the owner from the force.</p> <p>6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted; Provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the Corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such.</p> <p>This exemption shall apply in the case of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers in respect of weapons and ammunition entered in the pass and to the areas and for the dates specified in the pass and in the case of officers commanding only in respect of the purchase and stocking of arms and ammunition which are provided for sporting purposes by Government or from a regimental fund.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 to 15.</p>

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(10) Persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from the Governor-General in Council or a local Government, or the Commander-in-Chief.	Such swords or other arms as have been so received, together with ammunition for any firearms so received.	The ammunition in respect of which any person is here-in exempted shall be of such description only and shall not exceed such quantities as— (a) the Governor-General in Council, or (b) a local Govt. in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may direct.	All.

NOTES.

(1) *Vide* notes to section (1) of the Act, on pages 35-36 and to Rule 3 on page 81 *ante*.

(2) *Vide* note (1) to Rule 3—re: Satti Muhammad—on page 81 *ante*.

(3) The following are a few of the special exemption under the Arms Act :—

MADRAS—

(4) (a) Guns brought to British India by the European Residents of the French Settlements of Pondichery, Karikal or Mahe are exempt from import duty provided that the guns are covered by a pass issued under the authority of the Government of the settlement from which they are brought, and countersigned by a British Magistracy certifying that the holders are entitled to carry the guns for sporting purpose. (G. I. notn. in Boards Progs. no. 267, dated the 21st June 1893.)

(Note—Ammunition belonging to French sportsmen which, in the opinion of the Sayer staff, is being taken in unreasonable quantities should be brought to the notice of the Collector.)

(b) The provision of chapter IV of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, cannot, as a matter of courtesy, be enforced to the case of the French Military and Police Officers, when passing the Tindivanam, Villupuram, and Cuddalore taluks, nor customs duty be demanded at the Sayer stations in respect of arms which such Officers are entitled to carry in French Territory. (G. O. no. 175, dated the 25th Jan. 1895.)

(c) French native subjects are for the purposes of sports or protection, allowed to carry with them across the frontier, guns on payment of import duty, when holding gun licences granted by the District Magistrate concerned. Such duty is liable to be refunded under G. O. no. 2553, dated the 16th Dec. 1891, on a report from the French Government that the gun on which import duty was paid has been re-exported. (Madras L. R. and O.).

BOMBAY.—

(5) As a special case the provisions of chapter IV of the Arms Act, should not, as a matter of courtesy, be enforced in the case of—

(a) Non-European Civil Officials serving under the Government of Portuguese India who are entitled to wear a uniform and sword; and

(b) Military Officers of that Government when travelling through districts through which the ordinary routes by land or sea from Goa to Daman pass.

All Portuguese Officers (Military and Civil) passing through British territory are, on their giving a simple declaration that they are proceeding to Portuguese territory, are allowed to transport their firearms without let or hindrance (Bombay no. 6674 dated the 8th Oct. 1909).

A similar concession has been made by the Government, Portuguese India, to British Officers passing through Goa territory on their way to British territory. (Bombay no 6674 dated the 8th Oct., 1909.)

(6) Under the provisions of entries (3), (4) and (6) in the table to Schedule I, the Govt. of Bombay have declared that the persons or classes of persons specified or described in the third column of the table hereto appended shall, in respect of the arms which they can carry or possess within the limits of the Bombay Presidency in virtue of any exemption granted under rule 3 of the said Rules and the said Schedule, be subject to the restrictions specified in the fourth column. (Notn. No. 1233 Poll. dated the 20th July 1923.)

Serial No. 1	Entry in the table sub-joined to Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules. 2	Persons or classes of persons exempted. 3	Quantity of arms or ammunition to which exemption is restricted. 4
1	(3)	Maharajas, Rajas or Nawabs whose titles have been conferred or recognised by Government, all Peers, Baronets, Knight Bachelors, and Knights of any Order established by the Crown.	Arms— 3 shot guns. 3 rifles. 1 revolver or pistol. No limit as regards arms, other than firearms. Ammunition— 200 rounds for each rifle at a time. 100 rounds for revolver or pistol at a time. No limit as regards ammunition for shot guns.
2	(4)	Every Consul or Consular Agent.	Do.
3	6 (b)	(i) First Class Sardars of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States and First Class Sardars of Gujarat. (ii) Six retainers of each of such Sardars.	Do and also all family weapons not otherwise exempted under the rules, of which a list must be furnished to the District Magistrate who will supply a copy to the Sardar under his signature. Arms— One firearm and one other weapon of each retainer. Ammunition— 100 rounds for each firearm at a time.

(Notn. no. 1233 Poll. dated the 20th July 1925.)

(7) Under the powers conferred by proviso (b) to rule 3 (1) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, and in supersession of [Bombay] Govt. Notn. No. 7226, dated the 2nd August 1920, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that:—

(a) All persons exempted from any of the provisions of the Arms Act, XI of 1878, under Schedule I to the said rules, shall, in the case of persons already in possession of fire-arms or ammunition for the same within two months of the date of publication of this notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and in the case of other persons, within one month of the date on which any fire-arm or ammunition for the same comes into their possession, register such fire-arm or ammunition with the authority hereinafter mentioned stating in writing the particulars specified in the sub-joined table. Such registration shall, in the case of persons residing in the

City of Bombay, be made with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and in the case of persons residing elsewhere, with the District Magistrate of the district in which they reside.

(b) The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and all District Magistrates shall maintain in the subjoined form a register of all fire-arms and ammunition for the same registered under the notification.

FORM OF REGISTRATION.

Name of exempted person.	Grounds of exemption.	Description of firearms and ammunition.	Maker's name and number.
1	2	3	4

Bombay notn. no 484 Poll. dated the 17th March 1924.

(8) The directions in regard to the registration of firearms possessed by persons exempted from any of the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, under entry 6 (b) of Schedule I of the said rules, shall not apply to the firearms possessed by Meherban Pratapsinhrao, *alias* Bhausaheb Bhonsle of Satara, enrolled on the list of Deccan Sardars of the First Class in Black Ink, with judicial as well as honorary privileges. (Notn. no. 721, Poll. dated the 12th April 1922).

(9) Under the provisions of entry (6) in the table appended to Schedule I, of the Indian Arms Rules, the Government of Bombay, have declared that the restrictions imposed by notn. no. 7227, dated the 2nd Aug 1920, on the quantity of arms or ammunition which may be possessed by First Class Sardars of the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country States in virtue of the exemption granted to them by said entry, shall not apply to the arms and ammunition possessed by Meherban Pratapsinhrao *alias* Bhausaheb Bhonsle of Satara, enrolled in the list of Deccan Sardars of the First Class in Black Ink, with judicial as well as honorary privileges. (Bombay notn. no. 722, Poll. dated the 12th April 1922).

(10) Under the provisions of entry 6 (b) in the table contained in Schedule I, of the Indian Arms Rules, Government of Bombay, have declared that the members of the Talpur family and the Jagirdars and Zamindars in Sind, mentioned in the first column of Schedule A, hereto appended, shall be exempted from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), subject to the restrictions specified in the second column of the said Schedules :—

SCHEDULE A.

Names of persons exempted.	Quantity of arms or ammunition to which exemption is restricted.
1	2
<i>Members of the Talpur Family.</i>	
(1) Mir Muhammad Bakhsh Khan <i>walad</i> His late Highness Mir Haji Nur Mahomed Khan.	Arms— 3 shot guns. 3 rifles 1 revolver or pistol. No limit as regards arms other than firearms. Ammunition— 200 rounds for each rifle at a time— 100 rounds for revolver or pistol at a time.
(2) Mir Sorab Khan <i>walad</i> Mir Rustom Khan.	
(3) Mir Mir Mahomed Khan <i>walad</i> Mir Ghulam Hyder Khan.	
(4) Mir Fatehali Khan <i>walad</i> Mir Ali Hussein Khan.	
(5) Mir Ghulam Murtaza Khan <i>walad</i> Mir Shah Mahomed Khan.	
(6) Mir Mehrab Khan <i>walad</i> H. H. Mir Ali Mardan Khan.	
(7) H. H. Mir Haji Fateh Khan <i>walad</i> H. H. Mir Haji Sher Mahomed Khan.	

(1) Note (10) with Schedule A, was published with notn. no. 1058 Poll. dated the 24th June 1925.

(2) Item (1), in column 1 of Schedule A, was substituted by notn. no. 1522 Poll. dated the 19th Aug. 1929.

Names of persons exempted.	Quantity of arms or ammunition to which exemption is restricted.
1	2
<p><i>Jagirdars and Zamindars.</i></p> <p>(8) Jam Bijar Khan <i>walad</i> Maherali Khan. (9) Nawab Ghulam Hyde. Khan <i>walad</i> Nawab Wali Mahomad Khan, Laghari. (10) Nawab Ali Ahmed Khan <i>walad</i> Nawab Fateh Mahamed Khan, Laghari. (11) * * * * * (12) Pir Sayed Mahomed Saleh Shuh <i>walad</i> Pir Ghulam Mahyaddin Shah Gilani, Ranipur. (13) Khan Bahadur Sardar Sunder Khan <i>walad</i> Ali Nurad Khan Sundrani. (14) Khan Bahadur Saiyid Khan <i>walad</i> Jaffar Khan Rind. (15) Sardar Bahawal Khan <i>walad</i> Gholam Ali Khan, Jakhrani. (16) Malik Sardar Khan <i>walad</i> Malik Sobdar Khan, Numrio.</p>	<p>No limit as regards ammunition for shot guns and also old family weapons not otherwise exempted under the rules of which a list must be furnished to the District Magistrate who will supply a copy to the exemptee under his signature.</p>

BENGAL—

(11) Under the provisions in the third column of entries (3) and (6) (c) respectively, in the table subjoined to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, the Govt of Bengal, has exempted from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14 and 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the classes of persons specified in the third column of the following table in respect of the arms described in the fourth column of that table, when carried or possessed for their personal use in the Presidency of Bengal.

Number of items.	Paragraphs in Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920.	Classes of persons exempted.	Arms allowed.
1	2	3	4
1	Paragraph 3	Every Maharaja, Raja or Nawab whose title has been conferred or recognized by Government, every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor and Knight of any order established by the Crown.	One revolver, two rifles and two shot guns.
2	Paragraph 6 (c)	All great zemindars of Bengal included in this category by an order of the Government under clause (a) in column 3 of entry (6) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.	The numbers and class of weapons for the personal use of the zemindar himself and the number of retainers will be decided in each case on its merits. One smooth-bore muzzle or breech-loading gun is allowed for each retainer.

*Notns. nos. 1340 to 1342 P. D., dated the 29th May 1913 are hereby cancelled.—

(1) Item (10) in column 1 of Schedule A, (relating to Bombay) was substituted by notn. no. 609 Poll. dated the 25th Feb. 1930.

(2) Item (11) in column 1 of Schedule A, (relating to Bombay) was deleted by notn. no. 1243 Poll. dated the 10th July 1929.

(3) Note (11) relating to Bengal was published with notn. no. 1401 P. J. dated the 26th March 1930, and is included as para. 32 of Bengal Rules.

Note.—In regard to bayonets, as a general rule exempted persons will be allowed to possess and use them without licence, up to the number of smooth bore weapons or retainers specified in the exemption order, whichever is less. This number however is to be considered the maximum, and exempted persons should not be allowed, without good reasons, to purchase them up to the maximum without a licence. In cases where the number of bayonets in respect of which exemption has been allowed is specified in the order of exemption, bayonets in excess of that number should not be possessed without a licence, except with the permission of Govt. (Bengal letter no. 3229 3334 Pl. dated the 3rd Sep 1924.)

(12) Exempted persons possessing or intending to purchase firearms in excess of the scale prescribed in the above paragraph must take out licences for such weapons. No scale of ammunition has been fixed for the firearms of exempted person, but excessive purchases will be brought to the notice of District Magistrate in accordance with instructions contained in paragraph 118 of the Bengal Local Rules R. and O, para. 33. Exempted persons who are already in possession of rifles of 303 or of 450 bore and pistols and revolvers of 441, 455 or any intermediate bore and require to obtain ammunition for their use should take out licences under proviso to rule 28 (3) of the I. A. R. 1924 which will be granted free of licence fee. (H. D. no. 903 dated the 20th Feb 1901, and Bengal R. and O, para. 33A.)

(13) All persons resident in Bengal, who are exempted from the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, and referred to in Schedule I to the aforesaid Arms Rules, should register the firearms in respect of which they are exempt in the manner prescribed by the following rules:—

1. In Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere the District Magistrate shall send an enquiry form, Bengal Lxe Form no 125 B, (item no 1 in Schedule of Forms) (in duplicate) to every person exempted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. Such person is hereinafter referred to as the exempted person.

2. Every exempted person shall fill up the form in duplicate according to the instructions at the top of each page. He shall return one copy to the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate as the case may be and shall retain the other copy for future reference.

3. Every exempted person shall report any permanent change of residence to the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta and to the District Magistrate outside Calcutta.

4. In January of each year the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate shall make an enquiry from all exempted persons whether they have any changes to report and shall request them to furnish full particulars of any new weapons possessed by them and to make the necessary changes in the copy of the enquiry form retained by them.

5. (1) In case of permanent change of residence of exempted persons the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall obtain from the proper authority in the district or town they have left the form relating to such person.

(2) In the case of exempted persons arriving from another province, the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, shall forward a form in duplicate to such persons to fill up. (Para 36 of Bengal Rules)

Note. (1) Persons included in entries (1) (b), (2) and (5) (e) of Schedule I are not required to register the firearms in respect of which they are exempt. (H. D. notn. F-2-LXXVI-24 dated the 16th. March 1925).

Note. (2) Exempted persons should be requested to note on page 4 of the inquiry form the numbers of bayonets, swords and daggers in their possession. (Bengal letter nos. 4200-4205 Poll. dated the 2nd. Oct. 1929 and notes to para 36 of Bengal Rules.)

UNITED PROVINCES —

(14) For the purposes of exemption under clause 3, 6 (g) and 10 of Schedule I Government has, with reference to column 3 of the Schedule, in the case of firearms and ammunition for firearms, to restrict the exemption conferred by the aforesaid schedule on the classes of persons specified in the third column of the table annexed, to the number and description of firearms and the amount of ammunition described in the fourth column when carried or possessed for their personal use in the United Provinces.

TABLE.

Serial No.	Entries in Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.	Classes of persons exempted.	Quantity of arms or ammunition to which exemption is restricted.
1	2	3	4
1	3	Every Maharaja, Raja or Nawab whose title has been conferred or recognised by Government, every Peer, Baronet, Knight Bachelor and Knight of any Order established by the Crown	(i) Existing exemptees.—No restrictions (ii) Future exemptees:— (a) If hereditary title-holders, the number and description of arms and the amount of ammunition laid down in each case by special order. (b) Others—One revolver or pistol with 50 cartridges, three rifles with 100 cartridges each and three shot guns with 1,000 cartridges and 250 caps with 2 seers of black powder, if the guns include muzzle loading weapon.
2	6 (g)	The Taluqdars of Oudh, Rao Udaibir Singh of Gopalpura, Jalaun, Raja Bahadur Bijai Bahadur Singh of Katehra and such other zamindars of the United Provinces as the local Government may designate in this behalf.	(i) Existing exemptees whose exemption has not been registered by special order.—No restriction as regards arms and ammunition for personal use or the number of retainers. (ii) Others (including future exemptees)—The number and description of arms, the amount of ammunition and the number of retainers laid down in each case, by special order. <i>For each retainer.</i> —One smooth-bore muzzle-loading gun, 50 caps, $\frac{1}{2}$ seer of black powder.
3	10	Persons holding swords or other arms received by them as gifts from the Governor-General in Council or by the local Government after the 1st January 1920, or the Commander-in-Chief.	The ammunition ordinarily allowed to a licensee.

(U. P. nctn 3040 dated the 28th June, 1924 as amended by no. 5324 dated the 30th Sep. 1924, and G. O no. 6159 dated the 28th Novr. 1924.)

(15) Exempted persons are required to register all firearms and ammunition in their possession, in the form in Appendix H with the District Magistrate of the district in which they reside or, in the case of persons resident in the sub-division of Lalitpur Roorkee, Deoria-Kasia, Karwi and Mahoba, with their Sub-Divisional Officers. [U. P. no. 3049-VIII-412, dated the 28th June 1924.]

(i) A register shall be maintained by the District Magistrate of all registered firearms and ammunition in the form in Appendix H. District Magistrate shall check annually the registers of exempted as well as licensed firearms and keep a note of the number of description of firearms in each category in the possession of the public. (U. P. no. 251, dated the 23rd March 1926.) (ii) Exempted persons shall report to

the District Magistrate any change in the number ^{and} or description of firearms which they may possess. (iii) Ammunition will be registered once and for all at the initial registration; but the District Magistrate may at any time if he thinks fit call for a return of the quantity of ammunition in the possession of an exempted person. (iv) After the initial registration the District Magistrate shall enquire from all exempted persons in January of each year whether they have any change to report in the weapons previously registered by them and shall request them to furnish full particulars of such changes. This does not however relieve exempted persons of the obligation under rule (ii) above to report such changes as they occur. (v) An exempted person shall notify to the District Magistrate concerned any permanent change of residence and shall also forward particulars of the firearms and ammunition possessed by him to the District Magistrate of the district in which his new place of residence is situated. [U. P. no. 3056-VIII-412 dated the 28th June 1924 and para. 4 of U. P. Rules.]

(16) Arms carried or possessed by Officers of Government as part of their equipment and arms supplied by Government to subordinates of Government departments to be carried or possessed by them for their protection in the execution of their duty, are not required to be licensed. Under cl. (b) of section I of the Act nothing in the Act or Rules applies to the bearing or possession of such arms by such persons [H. D. no 1246 dated the 16 Oct. 1919, no. 1171 dated the 17th May 1921 and para. 5 of U. P. Rules]. *Vide* also note (ii) on page 36.

NOTE—(i) Managers of Salvation Army Settlements and schools who are supplied with revolvers for their protection in the execution of their duty should be considered to come within the scope of clause (b) of section I of the Arms Act and in respect of such weapons. [U. P. 3808-VI-844-1916, dated the 19th July 1920.]

(ii) As firearms do not form part of the prescribed equipment of forest rangers these officers are required to take out licences for such weapons. [Cf. paragraph 60 of United Provinces Forest Manual.] (Para. 5 of U. P. Rules.)

(17) For the purposes of exemption under (6) (g) it has been decided—

* (a) That "Talukdar of Oudh" shall mean every person whose name is included in the list of taluqdars maintained by the British India Association, Oudh; and

(b) Zamindars who possess the following qualifications are declared to be included in entry 6 (g) of Schedule I, namely, landholders who—

(i) pay a land revenue of not less than Rs. 10,000 or would so pay if they were not wholly or in part revenue-free; and (ii) are borne on the divisional Darbar lists and whose fathers or immediate predecessors in interest were also so borne.

[(a) U. P. no. 3049 dated the 9th June 1920] and (b) no. 1362 dated the 7th April 1924 and para. 6 of U. P. Rules

NOTE.—Landholders claiming exemption under clause 6 (b) must fulfil both qualifications (i) and (ii).

(18) Clause (10) of Schedule I covers the case of persons holding swords or arms presented by Royalty and by Commissioners or other Government officers under the general and special orders of the Local Government. [H. D. no. 1301, dated the 9th July 1920, and para. 7 of Local Rules]

* (19) A list of landholders and members of Municipal Boards or Committees in the United Provinces who were exempted for life in clause 11 (g) of Schedule I, is appended as Appendix A to the [U. P.] Local Rules and Orders. In future such persons shall receive licences for life free of charge in Form KVI in respect of the arms and ammunition which are entered against each of their names. District Magistrates should report to Government through Commissioners any change in the list as they occur. [U. P. no. 1573 dated the 27th June, 1922, no. 3045 dated the 28th June, 1924, respectively, and para. 8 of U. P. Rules.]

(20) Exempted persons possessing or intending to purchase firearms in excess of the scale prescribed in rule 9 (Note 23, page 136) must take out licences for such weapons. [U. P. notn. no. 2276 dated the 20th Sept. 1921 and para. 10 of U. P. Rules.]

(21) Retainers' arms are subject to annual registration under clause (b) of third column opposite to clause 6 of Schedule I, the number and description of weapons only being specified. [U. P. No. 2272-VIII-418, dated the 20th September 1921 and para 11 of Local Rules.]

(22) (i) Clause (c) of Schedule I to the Arms Rules should be construed as applying to the retainers of Princes and Chiefs having a salute of guns in addition to those who have no such salute. (ii) The Agents to His Excellency the Governor for Benares, Rampur and Tehri are authorised under this clause to fix the number of armed retainers who may accompany, respectively, their Highnesses the Maharaja of Benares, the Nawab of Rampur and the Raja of Tehri, when visiting British India. (iii) The lists of other persons and their retainers, who have been designated under clauses 2 (b) and (c), are given in appendix B to the [U. P.] Local Rules. (iv) Seventy-five sepoy of the Bharatpur State, who have been employed for the protection of immovable property owned by the State in the United Provinces, should also be considered as exempted under this clause. They are allowed 15 guns between them. [India No. 812 dated the 16th June, 1913 and para. 2 of Local Rules.] (v) The U. P. Govt. has also designated the Wahawatdars (in virtue of their office) of the Gwalior Darbar Swansathans at Brindaban, Benares, and Allahabad for exemption under clause 2 (b) in respect of the following firearms:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| (1) Brindaban Temple, district Muttra | ... | Six muzzle loading guns. |
| (2) Benares Trishali Annapura Chattra | ... | Six " " " |
| (3) Allahabad Swansathan | ... | Three " " " |

[Added by U. P., G. O. no. 3170-VIII-182 dated the 20th June 1925.]

(23) Armed guards from Indian States travelling through British India in charge of treasure are exempted from the Arms Act under clause 2 (d) of Schedule I, to the Arms Rules. Government has however power to impose conditions to this exemption. [U. P. No. 1983-VI-708-D, dated the 14th July, 1904 and para. 13 of U. P. Rules.]

(24) (i) In order to prevent needless annoyance to exempted persons every district officer should maintain a correct list of all such persons in his district, and supply a copy of this list to the police. A copy of this list should be hung up in every police station in the district, and it should be the duty of all police officers to make themselves acquainted with its contents. (ii) In the case of stations bordering on another district, lists should be furnished of the exempted persons residing within the limits of the adjoining police stations of that district, and the police should, where possible, make themselves acquainted with these exempted persons in the adjoining district. [U. P. no. 448, dated the 16th April, 1881, no. 982-VI-660-D-2 dated the 8th April, 1907 and para. 14 of U. P. Rules.]

(25) (i) In order to obviate the difficulty which certain persons, who are exempt from the operation of the Arms Act, find in obtaining arms and ammunition from dealers who do not know whether they are exempt or not, certificate of exemption should be issued by licensing authorities to any exempted person who applies for such a certificate. [U. P. No. 149-VIII-243, dated the 20th Jan. 1923 and para 15 of the Local Rules.] (ii) In order to avoid the possibility of annoyance or delay if the possession of arms is challenged, a similar certificate may be given to exempted persons who wish to proceed with arms outside the area in which they are known [Para. 15 of U. P. Rules].

(26) Para. 16 of U. P. Rules—*Vide* note (5) to rule 3, on page 81.

(27) Para. 17 of U. P. Rules—*Vide* notes relating to air-guns, in Schedule II.

(28) Firearms captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess should be rendered unfit to fire [H. D. no 878, dated the 28th May, 1920 and para. 18 of U. P. Rules.]

(29) Any arm belonging to a Commissioned Officer, Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier of His Majesty's Forces for the time-being serving beyond the limits of British India, are excluded from provisions contained in sections 14 and 15 of the Act (H. D. no. 1582 dated the 20th Aug. 1920.)

(30) Persons who were enrolled under section 12 of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917 (III of 1917) and appointed to the University Corps of the Indian Defence Force and who have signified in writing to the officer who was commanding that corps their intention of applying for enrolment in a University Corps of the Indian Territorial Force, are exempted in respect of arms carried for the purpose of military instruction under the orders of the said officer. (H. D. no. 2483 dated the 17th, December 1920.)

(SCHEDULE II—(See Rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 80 ante)

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

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

THE TABLE.

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
1. British India, except the Punjab, Burma, and the Delhi Province.	<p>All arms except—</p> <p>(a) cannon other than of the kind specified in head (i) of entry 2,</p> <p>(b) firearms,</p> <p>(c) air guns and air pistols other than of the kind specified in head (iii) of entry 2,</p> <p>(d) articles designed for torpedo service,</p> <p>(e) war-rockets,</p> <p>(f) machinery for the manufacture of arms, and</p> <p>(g) appliances the object of which is the silencing of firearms:</p> <p>Provided that the exceptions in respect of cannon and firearms shall not apply in the case of arms of these classes which are obsolete and unserviceable and of purely antiquarian value or which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display.</p>	<p>All; provided that the local Government may by notification in the local official Gazette, retain all or any of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Act in respect of any areas in the case of any class of persons or of any specified area.</p> <p>Ditto.</p>
*2. British India.	<p>(i) Toy cannon weighing less than 56 lbs. and having—</p> <p>(a) a calibre of less than one inch</p> <p>(b) a length of bore of less than 24 inches, and</p> <p>(c) the interior of the bore unrifled.</p> <p>(ii) Sights for rifles imported for the use of, or for sale to, the persons enumerated in entry (8) of Schedule I or non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's regular forces on a written permit from the officer commanding the regiment to which they belong.</p> <p>(iii) Air guns or air pistols which satisfy the following test, namely, that projectiles discharged from such guns do not perforate a target 12 inches square formed by five strawboards of foolscap size, board being 3-64ths of an inch thick and closely held together in a frame,</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All; Provided that the local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, retain</p>

Item 2 (iii). The words "air-guns and air-pistols" were added by notn no F-21-XLII-24 dated the 7th Aug. 1924 and the proviso to item 2 (iii) in the third column was added by notn, no 21-LXXXI-24 dated 5 Feb, 1924.

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
3. Punjab, Burma and the Delhi Province.	<p>Provided that in making and estimating the test the following conditions shall be observed, namely:—</p> <p>(1) the gun or pistol shall be held horizontally with the muzzle at a distance of five feet from the target,</p> <p>(2) the test shall be repeated twenty times for each class of projectile which can be discharged from the gun or pistol, and</p> <p>(3) perforation shall be deemed to be effected in a case where the projectile is a dart, if the point of the dart pierces the back of the target, and in any other case if the projectile passes completely through the back of the target.</p> <p>(iv) Explosives made in small quantities for that purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale ; and the following classes of explosives when intended <i>bona-fide</i> for private blasting purposes :—</p> <p>(1) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding 30 pounds,</p> <p>(2) cartridges made with gunpowder and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than 30 pounds of gunpowder.</p> <p>(3) percussion caps,</p> <p>(4) safety fuses.</p> <p>(v) Gun-wads and wire cartridges.</p> <p>(vi) All arms, ammunition and military stores covered by any licence or exemption granted in Berar under the law for the time being in force relating to arms, ammunition and military stores : provided that the conditions of such licence or exemption are observed</p>	<p>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> <p>Those contained in sections 5 and 14.</p> <p>Those contained in section 14.</p> <p>Those contained in section 6. All.</p>
	(i) Bows and arrows.	All.
	(ii) Uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official patterns, when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms.	All.
	(iii) Swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or Auxiliary Forces.	All.
	(iv) In Burma and the Punjab, ornamental arms and arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords, and theatrical and fancy dress swords : provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes,	All.

(1) Item (3), sub-clause (iii). The word "Forces" was substituted for the word "Force" by *addenda* and *corrigenda*, dated the 9th January 1924.

(2) Sub-clause (iv) of entry 3 was amended by notn no. F-21-XIX-25, dated the 24th March 1925.

Area.	Arms, ammunition or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
	<p>(v) Arms which are in the possession of a regiment or military mess as trophies or curiosities or otherwise solely for purposes of ornament or display.</p> <p>(vi) Kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs; provided that in Burma the length of the blade thereof does not exceed 9 inches.</p> <p>(vii) Swords of honour possessed or carried by persons or by the heirs of persons to whom they were awarded by the Governor-General in Council or a local Government.</p> <p>(viii) Kukris possessed or carried by pensioned Gurkha officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p>
<p>3-A. Punjab.</p> <p>(a) The districts of Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzafrargarh, Jhang, Gurgaon, Hissar, Ambala, Simla, Kangra, Rohtak, Jullundar, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Jhelum Ludhiana, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Attock, Shahpur, Hoshiarpur, Sheikhupura, Montgomery and Lyallpur.</p>	<p>Swords other than sword sticks.</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 13 and 15.</p>
<p>(b) The remainder of the Punjab.</p>	<p>Swords, other than sword sticks possessed or carried by the following classes of persons:—</p> <p>(a) Jagirdars enjoying a jagir of Rs. 50 or more <i>per annum</i>.</p> <p>(b) persons paying Rs. 50 or more <i>per annum</i> as land revenue.</p> <p>(c) income tax payers.</p> <p>(d) title-holders and</p> <p>(e) retired military officers of and above the rank of Jemadar.</p>	<p>Ditto.</p>
<p>4. British India, excepting Burma, Aden, the Mianwali and Muzafrargarh districts in the Punjab, and all districts on the external land frontier of British India.</p>	<p>(a) Lead required in good faith for industrial and manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) up to any quantity.</p> <p>(ii) Lead bullets and bird-shot in quantity not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>All.</p>

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

Item 5, 6, 6-A and 7 were amended by notifications nos F-21-24-28 dated the 2nd Oct. 1928 and F-21-IX-27 dated the 22nd Nov. 1928, and the phrase "External land frontier of British India" was defined as "extending from Karachi round the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and Burma near to Mergui"—(Vide note to rule 19 of U. P. Rules).

Area.	Arms, ammunitions or military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
2. Burma—		
(a) Generally.	<p>(i) Lead, except lead in the form of bullets and bird-shot.</p> <p>(ii) Lead, required in good faith for industrial or manufacturing purposes (other than the manufacture of bullets and bird-shot) in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix.</p> <p>(iii) Lead bullets and bird-shot, in quantities not exceeding such limits as the local Government may fix, when possessed by persons entitled to possess firearms.</p> <p>(iv) Sulphur in quantities not exceeding one seer.</p> <p>(v) Dahs intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes.</p>	<p>Those contained in section 6.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p> <p>All.</p>
(b) In the Arakan Hill Tracts.	Spears.	All.

NOTES

(1) Firearms captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess should be rendered unfit to fire. (H. D. No 978, dated the 28th May 1920.) [NOTE. The word "firearms" means arms that are fired by means of gunpowder or other explosives (Harsha Nath Chatterji—42 Cal 1133.)

(2). BOMBAY.—The arms described in the third column of the table hereto appended shall, within the areas specified in the second column of the said table and in the case of persons or classes of persons specified or described in the fourth column of the said table be subject to such prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as are indicated in the fifth column of the said table.

TABLE.

Serial No.	Area.	Arms.	Persons or classes of persons.	Prohibitions and directions.
1	2	3	4	5
1	The whole of the Bombay Presidency.	All	All members of any tribe notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act 1911.	All

Serial No. 1	Area. 2	Arms. 3	Persons or classes of persons. 4	Prohibitions and directions. 5
2	Do.	<p>All arms except:</p> <p>(a) Bows and arrows :</p> <p>(b) uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official pattern when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniform ,</p> <p>(c) swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or auxiliary force ;</p> <p>(d) ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes ,</p> <p>(e) swords granted in public Darbar under the orders of the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind when carried by the persons to whom they have been presented ;</p> <p>(f) all arms, including firearms captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess, so long as they are in the possession of such regiment or mess ;</p> <p>(g) Kirpans not exceeding 9 inches in length carried by Sikhs ,</p> <p>(h) Swords which formed part of the equipment of police officers of and above the rank of Sub-inspectors while in service who have retired on the full pension admissible to them under the C. S. Regulations.</p>		Those contained in section 13.
3	The whole of the Bombay Presidency.	<p>All swords except—</p> <p>(a) swords granted in public Darbar under the orders of the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind when carried by the persons to whom they have been presented ;</p>	All	All

Serial No.	Area.	Arms.	Persons or classes of persons.	Prohibitions and directions.
1	2	3	4	5
4	Bombay City and Karachi City.	<p>(b) uniform swords manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official pattern when possessed by or intended to be supplied to persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniform;</p> <p>(c) swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or auxiliary force;</p> <p>(d) ornamental swords of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes;</p> <p>(e) swords captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess, so long as they are in possession of such regiment or mess;</p> <p>(f) swords which formed part of the equipment of police officers of and above the rank of Sub-inspector while in service who have retired on the full pension admissible to them under the C. S. Regulations.</p> <p>Swordsticks, daggers, bayonets and kukris.</p>		

(Bombay notn. no. 1233 Poll. dated the 20th July 1925.)

(3) Arms which do not require a licence to possess and go armed with them in any part of the Bombay Presidency. Vide para. 3 of the "Explanation of Rules" page 27 ante.

* (1) Bows and arrows;—(2) uniform swords and dirks manufactured in Europe of recognised military or official pattern when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniform;—(3) swords imported for presentation as prizes for members of the regular or auxiliary force;—(4) ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, masonic swords and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided that they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes;—(5) swords granted in public Darbar under the orders of the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind when carried by the persons to whom they have been presented;—(6) all arms including firearms, captured from enemies and kept as trophies by a regiment or military mess, so long as they are in the possession of such regiment or mess;—(7) kirpans not exceeding 9" in length carried by Sikhs;—(8) swords which formed part of the equipment of police officers of and above the rank of sub-inspectors while in service who have retired on the full pension admissible to them under the Civil Service Regulations,

NOTES.

(4) *Vide* notes under section 4, of the Act, page 38, *ante*

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

(6) **BOMBAY.**—The following patterns of air gun are declared to be toys and will not be treated as arms for the purposes of the Arms Act and the rules framed thereunder.

(i) *Britania*,—(ii) *The Gem* two kinds,—(iii) *The Jewel*,—(iv) *The Militi*,—(v) *The Birmingham Small Arms (Ladies Model)*. (Bombay no. 811 dated the 9th Feb. 1909 and para. 329 Police Manual, Vol. I, page 177).

(7) **BENGAL.**—Uncertainty is sometimes felt as to the general extent to which arms other than firearms come within the operation of the Arms Act in Bengal. The position is as follows:—Entry 1 in Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, exempts from the prohibitions and directions in the Act all arms with the exception of firearms and weapons of this class, subject to the proviso that the Local Government may retain the prohibitions and directions in respect of any arms. In Notifications reproduced in the following paragraphs the Government of Bengal have retained the prohibitions and directions of the Act in respect of certain weapons, and extended section 15 to Bengal as regards bayonets with the result that the following prohibitions are now in force:—

(i) **Daggers.**—Going armed with daggers and manufacture, conversion and sale of daggers without licence.

(ii) **Swords.**—Manufacture, conversion and sale of sword-sticks without licence.

(iii) **Bayonets.**—Going armed with bayonets and manufacture, conversion, sale, importation, exportation and possession of bayonets without licence.

(iv) **Air pistols.**—Going armed with air pistols and manufacture, conversion, sale, importation, exportation and possession of air pistols without licence.

It is not unlawful under the Indian Arms Act as in force in Bengal to possess or go armed with a sword or swordstick; but it is unlawful in Calcutta to go armed with a sword or sword-stick on account of the order under section 62A (2) (a) (i) of the Calcutta Police Act, issued annually by the Commissioner of Police. [Bengal, no. 1838—1886 Pl dated the 15th May 1925 and para. 20 of Bengal Rules].

(8) In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso in column 3 of entry 1 of the table in Schedule II referred to in the Indian Arms Rules, 1924,

(i) the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 5, 6 and 13 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, are retained in respect of bayonets in all districts in the Presidency of Bengal and it is declared that no person in this Presidency—

(a) Shall manufacture, convert or sell or keep, offer or expose for sale,

(b) Shall bring or take by sea or land into or out of this Presidency, or

(c) Shall go armed with bayonets,

except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby. (Bengal notn. no. 1122 Pl. dated the 2nd April 1925 and para. 21 of Bengal Rules.)

(ii) the prohibitions and directions contained in section 15 of the Indian Arms Act 1878, are retained in respect of bayonets in all districts of the Presidency of Bengal, and it is declared that no person in this Presidency shall have in his possession bayonets,

except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby. (Bengal notn. no. 1837 Pl. dated the 15th May 1925 and para. 21 of Bengal Rules.)

(iii) the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 5 and 13 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) are retained in respect of daggers other than obsolete daggers and those not capable of use for offensive and defensive purposes in all districts in the Presidency of Bengal, and that no person in this Presidency—

Cf. Vide note (11) on page 137 relating to the classification of air-guns,

- (a) Shall manufacture, convert or sell or keep, offer or expose for sale, or
- (b) Shall go armed with daggers,

except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby. (Bengal notn. no. 1124 Pl. dated the 2nd April 1925 and para. 23 of Bengal Rules.)

(iv) the prohibitions and directions contained in section 5 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), are retained in respect of swords and sword-sticks in all districts in the Presidency of Bengal and it is declared that no person in this Presidency shall manufacture, convert or sell or keep, offer or expose for sale the said weapons, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby (Bengal notn. no. 1125 Pl. dated the 2nd April 1925 and para. 24 of Bengal Rules).

(9) In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso in column 3 of entry 2 (iii) of the table in Schedule II referred to in rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924—

(i) the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 5, 6 and 13 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, are retained in respect of air pistols of the kind specified in head (iii) of entry 2 of the table in the same Schedule in all districts in Bengal and it is declared that no person in this Presidency—

- (a) shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale,
- (b) shall bring or take by sea or by land into or out of his Presidency, or
- (c) shall go armed with air pistols,

except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby. (Bengal notn. no. 1123 Pl. dated the 2nd April 1925 and para. 22 of Bengal Rules.)

(ii) the prohibitions and directions contained in section 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 are retained in respect of air pistols of the kind specified in head (iii) of entry 2 of the table in the same Schedule in all districts in the Presidency of Bengal, and it is declared that no person in this Presidency shall have in his possession the said air pistols,

except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby. (Bengal notn. no. 1836 Pl. dated the 15th May 1925 and para. 22 of Bengal Rules.)

(10) **BENGAL AND UNITED PROVINCES**—A licence is required for going armed with an air-gun or air-rifle, which does not satisfy the test laid down in Schedule II. Such licence should be granted in form XVI and in the column for an ammunition in the licence may be entered the words "no limit prescribed." (Bengal notn. no. 3431 P., dated the 31st March 1913, para 69 of Bengal Rules, and para 17 of U. P. Rules).

(11) Cases in which difficulty is experienced in determining whether an air-gun is a deadly weapon or a toy may be referred to the Inspector of Guns and Rifles, Ishapore. In the event of reference being necessary to the Inspector of Guns and Rifles, Ishapore, regarding the classification of an air-gun, the weapons under reference should be sent together with 25 slugs or darts (per weapon) used with it (them). The strawboards used in the local test should be set aside pending the result of the test by the Inspector of Guns and Rifles, [H. D. no. 812—821, dated the 9th June 1914]. *Postal address of Inspector of Guns and Rifles*—The Inspector of Guns and Rifles, Ishapore, Nawabganj. *Telegraphic address*—"Inspector, Guns," Ishapore, Nawabganj. *Address of articles consigned by rail*.—To be consigned to—Superintendent, Rifle Factory, Ishapore Railway Station, Ishapore. (Para. 70 of Bengal Rules.)

(12) **UNITED PROVINCES**.—The exclusion from the prohibitions and directions contained in the Arms Act granted by entry 1 of Schedule II has not been limited in the United Provinces, except temporarily in the case of specified weapons in disturbed areas. [Vide entry (1) of Schedule II.] (Para. 1 of U. P. Rules.)

(13) When a notification cancelling the exemption in respect of any weapon is issued, the District Magistrate should take immediate steps to have the orders proclaimed throughout the area concerned, warning all persons of the provisions of section 16 of the Arms Act. The cancellation of the exemption will not only apply to persons possessing weapons of the description concerned but also to manufacturers of these weapons since their manufacture without licence will also be unlawful. A person who is exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act under Schedule I

of the Arms Rules, 1924, remains exempt in respect of weapons the exclusion of which from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Act has been cancelled for any specified area by notification. [U. P. No. 611-VIII—418, dated the 16th March, 1922 and para. 2 of U. P. Rules.]

(14) Under entry No. (1) of Schedule II, appended to the Arms Rules, 1924, kirpans carried or possessed by Sikhs have been excluded from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Arms Act throughout the United Provinces. [U. P. No. 1278-VIII—221, dated the 2nd May, 1922 and para. 3 of U. P. Rules.]

(15) PUNJAB.—Under the proviso in column 2 (iii) of the table in Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the prohibition and directions contained in sections 5, 6, 13 and 14 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, are retained in respect of the air-pistols of the kind specified in head (iii) of entry 2 of the same table in the whole of the Punjab. (Punjab notn. no. 3174 dated the 20th July 1929.)

(16) BIHAR AND ORISSA.—In exercise of the power conferred by the entry of item I in the third column of the table in Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the prohibitions and directions contained in section 13 of the Act are retained in the sadar sub-division of the district of Manbhum in respect of—(1) swords and (2) daggers. (B and O. notn. no. 740 P. R. dated the 21st June 1930.)

(17) CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Under the first entry in Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, the prohibitions and directions of sections 5, 6 and 13 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, are retained in respect of sword-sticks (guptis) and daggers, in regard to all classes of persons, and throughout the Central Provinces. (C. P. notn. no. 7-III-VI, dated the 14th April 1921.)

(18) Under the first entry in Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules 1920, the prohibitions and directions of sections 5, 6 and 13 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), are retained in respect of bayonets in regard to all classes of persons, and throughout the Central Provinces. (C. P. Notn. No. 684-192-VI, dated the 28th March 1923.)

(19) BURMA.—Under the power conferred by the entry in the third column of the table against clause (iii) of item 2 in Schedule II, as subsequently amended, the Local Government is pleased to retain all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in respect of Webley Air Pistol Mark I and of Diana Air Pistol in the case of all classes of persons in Burma. (Notn. no. 54 dated the 1st June 1925 and no. 49, dated the 19th September 1928, on page 121, Bur. Man. Edn. 1926.)

(20) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of Fin. Dept. notn. no. 38 dated the 18th June 1927 the Governor General in Council is pleased to restrict the bringing into British India dummy or imitation revolvers or pistols, to cases in which a permit to import the same has been granted, in the case of import at a Presidency Town or Rangoon, by the Commissioner of Police, and in the case of import elsewhere by the District Magistrate: Provided that the restriction imposed by this notification shall not apply to revolvers or pistols which are of such construction and character as to render them incapable of being used other than as toys or of being converted into lethal weapon. (Fin. D. notn. no. 35 dated the 6th September 1920.)

(21) BOMBAY.—Lead bullets and bird shot are exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions in the Indian Arms Act, 1878 in quantities not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. in Aden and 1 cwt. in the rest of the Bombay Presidency (Bombay notn. no. 1335—Poll., dated the 20th July 1925.)

(22) BENGAL.—Under clause (ii) in column 2, opposite the fourth entry in column 1 of the Table contained in Schedule II and by clause (ii) in column 2 opposite the fourth and sixth entries in column 1 of the table, five seers is the limit up to which bullets and bird-shot are excluded from all prohibitions and directions of the Act in all districts in the Presidency of Bengal.

Note.—Lead pellets for air guns and air rifles should be treated as bird-shot and leaden bullets should not be possessed, sold, imported, transported or exported in quantities exceeding five seers without licence (Bengal no. 4480, P. dated the 2nd May and no. 3518 Pl., dated the 13th July 1928 and para. 25 of Bengal Rules.)

(23) Under clause (ii) in column 2 opposite the fifth entry in column 1 of the table contained in Schedule II, ten seers is the limit up to which Sulphur is excluded

from all prohibitions and directions of the Act in all districts in the Bengal Presidency. [The same limit has been prescribed for districts on the external land frontier of British India by clause (iii) in column 2 against the entry 6A in the column 1 of the same table.]

Note.—(1) Sulphur may not therefore be possessed, sold, imported, transported or exported in quantities exceeding ten seers without a licence.

Note.—(2) The Bengal districts on the external land frontier of British India are Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. (Bengal notn. no. 3518 Pl., dated the 13th July 1928, and paras. 25 and 26 of Bengal Rules).

(24) UNITED PROVINCES.—With reference to clauses 4, 5 and 6 of Schedule II, it has been declared that within the areas specified in the first column of the subjoined table, the ammunition and military stores described in the second column are exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act within the limits mentioned in the third column [Para. 19 of U. P. Rules]:—

Areas.	Ammunitions or military stores	Quantity exempted.
(1) All districts in the United Provinces.	Sulphur ... Lead required <i>bona-fide</i> for industrial and manufacturing purposes other than for bullets and bird shot.	Ten seers. Any quantity.
(2) District in the United Provinces on the "external land frontier of British India.	Lead bullets and bird shot ...	56 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ cwt).
(3) Other districts in the United Provinces	Lead bullets and bird shot .	112 lbs. (1 cwt).

[U. P. no. 1098-VI-752, dated the 9th May 1911, no. 804-VI 62, dated the 18th February 1915, and Rules on page 66 of United Provinces Arms Rules, 1909.]

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

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

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

(28) CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Under the provisions in the second column opposite the fifth entry in the table appended to Schedule II, ten seers is the maximum quantity of sulphur to be exempted in the Central Provinces from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Jud. Dept. Notn. 2377, dated the 30th Nov. 1919, is hereby cancelled.) (C. P. notn. no. 431-465 VI. d. 21-8-1924.)

(29) N.-W. F. PROVINCES.—With reference to items (i) and (ii) of entry (6) of Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, the Chief Commissioner has 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.,

* Defined as extending from Karachi, round the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Burma near to Mergul.

(2) leaden 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. Notn. No. 10903G. dated the 29th Nov. 1921 is hereby cancelled. (Notn. no. 627G., dated the 15th January 1924.)

(30) DELHI.—For the purpose entries 4 and 5 of the table subjoined to Schedule II of the Indian Arms Rules, leaden 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.)

(31) BENGAL.—Shopkeepers in Bengal are not required to take out licences in respect of saltpetre or to keep accounts of saltpetre possessed by them except on the external land frontier to British India, viz., Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling (Para 107 Bengal Rules).

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

Note.—Chhavis, Dahs, Gandasas and Kirpans. Vide notes under sec. 4 of the Act, page 38.

SCHEDULE III. (See rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, on page 80).

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES EXCLUDED.

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

THE TABLE.

Arms, ammunition and military stores.	Prohibitions and directions.
1	2
I. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into and landed in bond at, or brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for, any port (other than a port specified in entry II of this Schedule) to which export is permitted.	All.
II. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into any port in British India and declared under manifest to be consignments for any port within the political charge of the Political Resident at Aden or the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to which export is permitted.	Those relating to import.
III. Any arms, ammunition or military stores brought into the port of Aden and consigned, whether with or without transhipment, from any other British port to any other port, other than a port on the eastern sea-board of Africa to which the shipment of arms is for the time being forbidden by an order of the Political Resident at Aden.	All.

SCHEDULE IV. PARTS OF BRITISH INDIA WITHDRAWN.—(See Rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, on page 80.)

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

THE TABLE.

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

Areas.	Arms and ammunition.	Prohibitions and directions.
<p>(b) the villages in the Hazara District, enumerated in the Appendix* annexed to this Schedule, excluding any area included in the Municipality of Baffa.</p> <p>(8) The following parts of the North-West Frontier Province, namely : The whole of the North-West Frontier Province ; with the exception of those villages of the Hazara District which are not enumerated in the Appendix* annexed to this Schedule.</p>	<p>All (not being possessed by members of transborder tribes) except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and †balled ammunition and ammunition for rifles, pistols and revolvers.†</p>	<p>Those contained in sections 14 and 15.</p>

* Printed at the end of Licence Form XX, in Schedule VIII.

† Amended by notn. no F-21-XXXIV dated the 30th June, 1925.

SCHEDULE V.—(See rule 16 (b) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1934, on page 88.)

Officers empowered to grant licences for export by sea to ports in states in India or to Foreign Territory.

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

Schedule V.—Entry (1), column 3, amended by notn. no. F.21-LVI-25 dated the 7th January 1925.

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

SCHEDULE VI.—[See rule 17 (1) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 89.]
 OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO GRANT LICENCES FOR EXPORT BY LAND OR RIVER
 TO ANY PLACE BEYOND THE FRONTIER OF BRITISH INDIA.

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

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

[NOTE.—In connection with condition (b), in column 3, against entry no. (8) of this Schedule attention is invited to For and Poll. Dept. letter no. 533-G., dated the 30th June 1925, in para. 25 of U. P. Rules]

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(10) The District Magistrates of Delhi, Karachi and Lahore.	Any State in India.	(b) the consignee shall be one of the persons or shall belong to one of the classes of persons specified in the proviso to clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 39; and (c) the Magistrate shall keep a list of all licences issued by him. Ditto.
(11) (a) The Residents in— (1) Hyderabad, (2) Mysore, (3) Baroda, (4) Kashmir and (5) Gwalior.	The States with which they are in political relations and any territory within their administrative control.	(a) No licence shall be granted for the export of— (i) cannon, or (ii) military stores of any kind other than sulphur; or (iii) Save as hereinafter provided, such rifles, pistols or revolvers as are specified in clause (a) of sub-rule (1) of rule 7, or (iv) Save as hereinafter provided, ball ammunition which can be fired from rifles of '303 or '450 bore or from pistols or revolvers of '441, '455 or any intermediate bore. (b) licences for the export of rifles, revolvers or pistols of the bores specified in sub-head (iii) of head (a) may be granted to persons or members of the classes, specified in Schedule I who are exempted in respect thereof. (c) licences for the export of cartridges may be granted to persons, or members of the classes specified in Schedule I who are exempted in respect thereof, subject to the following conditions, namely :— (i) that save in the case of cartridges for use with rifles of '577/'450 and '500/'450 bores, the number of such cartridges shall not exceed two hundred in any one year; and (ii) that the cartridges are for the personal use of the licensees.
(b) the Agents to the Governor-General in— (1) Baluchistan, and (2) North West Frontier Province; (c) all Political Officers in— (1) Rajputana, (2) Central India, and (3) Kathiawar; (d) the Commissioner in Sind; (e) the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division; (f) The Political Officers in— (i) Kolhapur and Southern Maratha country, (ii) Kutch, (iii) Rewa Kantha, (iv) Mahi Kantha, (v) Savantvadi and		

Entry (11) in clause (a) of the third column the words "the" and "or revolvers or pistols of '450 bore," where the latter occurred for the second time were, deleted by *addenda* and *corrigenda* dated the 9th January 1924.

Entry (1) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)—amended by notn. no. F-21-XXX-23, dated the 23rd April 1924, notn. no. F-21-XXI-25, dated the 2nd April 1925 and notn. no. F. 21-53-27, dated the 11th April 1928.

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
<p>(vi) Palampur;</p> <p>(g) all Political Officers in the Punjab;</p> <p>(h) The Political Agent, Tripura State;</p> <p>(i) the Political Officer, Orissa Feudatory States;</p> <p>(j) Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States;</p> <p>(k) The Political Officers for—</p> <p>(i) Pudukota,</p> <p>(ii) Banganapalle, and</p> <p>(iii) Sandur;</p> <p>(l) the Political Officers in—</p> <p>(i) Quetta-Pishin,</p> <p>(ii) Sibi, and</p> <p>(iii) Kalat;</p> <p>(m) the Collectors and Political Officers in—</p> <p>(i) Surat,</p> <p>(ii) Satara,</p> <p>(iii) Thana,</p> <p>(iv) Kolaba,</p> <p>(v) Dharwar,</p> <p>(vi) Kalra,</p> <p>(vii) Solapur,</p> <p>(viii) Poona,</p> <p>(ix) Nasik,</p> <p>(x) Bijapur, and</p> <p>(xi) Sukkur;</p> <p>(n) the Political Officer in Manipur;</p> <p>(o) the Deputy Commissioner in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills,</p> <p>(p) the Political Officer in Sikkim;</p> <p>(q) all Political Officers and Deputy Commissioners in the North-West Frontier Province;</p>		

Officers.	Place.	Conditions.
1	2	3
(r) the Political Officer, Chhatisgarh Feudatories, and all Civil Officers in the Central Provinces who may have States in India within their political charge; and		
(s) The Agents to the Governor for Rampur, Benares and Tehri States		
(12) (a. 1) The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.		
(12) (a) The Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department, and	Any place within the Political jurisdiction of His Britannic Majesty's Consul General and Agent of the Government of India in Khorasan or of His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Sistan and Kaim.	
(b) the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.		
(13) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma.	Any State in India within the political charge of the Government of Burma, and any place in Siam or China.	Subject, in the case of export to Siam or China, to the condition that the consignee has obtained sanction to the import of the consignment from the Siamese or Chinese authorities concerned
(14) The Commanding Officer of a Gurkha Battalion.	Nepal.	For the export of kukris in the possession of discharged Gurkha Sepoys on their departure from the battalion to Nepal.
(15) The British Envoy at the Court of Nepal.	Nepal.	For the export of shot gun ammunition to discharged or pensioned officers, non-commissioned officers or men of Gurkha Regiments.

Entry (12) (a-1) added by notn. no. F-21-LIV 29, dated the 10th Sept. 1929

Entry (15) was added by notn. no. F-21-XXI-25 dated the 2nd April, 1925.

[See rule 46 (8) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, page 113]

PERSONS TO WHOM NO FEE IS CHARGEABLE FOR A LICENCE IN FORM XVI IN
RESPECT OF CERTAIN ARMS.

Persons.	Arms and ammunition.
<p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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 any officer of the Indian Army Reserve after release from army service.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<p>All.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Arms which formed part of equipment when in employment as such officer, together with, where necessary, a reasonable quantity of ammunition for the same.</p>

Clause (1) (a) Amended by notn. no. D. 564, dated the 29th May 1914.

Clause (1) (c)—Vide note (1) to sec. of the Act, page 35.

Persons.	Arms and Ammunition.
(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 provisions of the Act under section 1 (b) thereof—is declared by the Local Government to be in the public interest.	Such arms and ammunition as are specified in the declaration.

NOTES.

(1) Under sub rule (3) of rule 41 [now 46] of the Indian Arms Rules the persons named below (of the Simla District) are exempted from the fee payable in respect of the grant of a single licence in Form XVI, under rule 33, for the possession of a single firearm other than a rifle, pistol or revolver, or in respect of the renewal of such licence. (H. D. notn. no. 1344 of the 9th June 1921).

SCHEDULE.

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

(2) The possession of a Kukri by a member of the Linestaff of the Telegraph Department of the Bombay Engineering Circle while on duty shall be deemed to be of public interest under entry No. (7) of Schedule VII. (Bombay notn. no. 1487, dated the 1st June 1927)

(3) The possession by the police officers mentioned below of a revolver or pistol in addition to the regulation revolver or pistol possessed by them as part of their equipment is in the public interest :—

Deputy Inspectors of Police, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants—In the City of Bombay. (Bombay notn. no. 2603 Polt dated the 13th July 1930).

(4) The following officers who are required to possess arms for the adequate discharge of their duty, should be allowed a licence for one smooth-bore gun, free of licence fees, provided there is no individual objection to the grant of an arms licence in the terms of item (7) of Schedule VII.

(1) All subordinates from foresters upwards who are posted in the Doors and Terai, viz the lower parts of Kurseong and Kalimpong Forest divisions and in the whole of the Jalpaiguri, Buxa and three Chittagong Divisions.

Schedule VII—Clause (7) was amended by notn. no. F-21-XXI-25, dated the 2nd April 1925.

(2) All subordinate officers, from the forest guards upwards, who are posted in the Sunder bans :

Provided the Divisional Forest Officer certifies that the applicant falls within these categories, and requires fire-arms for the purpose of self-protection in the course of his duties. (Para. 46 of Bengal Rules)

(5) Police officers of and above the rank of sub-inspector, including sergeants, are authorised to possess one revolver as part of their equipment. They are, therefore, exempted under section 1 (b) of the Arms Act from the obligation to take out a licence in respect of a weapon so possessed.

The Government of India have held that section 1 (b) covers cases where firearms are issued by Government to subordinate officers, including forest subordinates, for protection in the execution of their duty but do not form part of the officer's equipment. Such officers, therefore, do not require a licence in respect of any firearms so issued.

Note—Paragraph 46 [note (4) above] covers the cases of certain forest subordinates who should possess arms for the adequate discharge of their duty but are not supplied with guns by Government. A forest subordinate who is exempted under section 1 (b) in respect of a gun issued by Government or who received under paragraph 46 a free licence for a gun not supplied by Government must take out and pay for a licence for any other weapon in his possession. (Bengal letter no. 3863 P. J., dated the 21st Sept. 1920, and H. D. letter no. F. 21/XXIII/24, dated the 14th April 1925, and para 46A, Bengal Rules.)

(6) Officers holding commissions in the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces are not exempted from payment of licence fees in respect of private arms. All warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men in these forces are however exempted under item (1) (a) of Schedule VII, from payment of licence fees in respect of all arms which they possess under a licence in Form XVI. Their exemption from payment of licence fees does not however entitle them to the grant of licences except in accordance with the orders in force from time to time regarding issue and renewal of licences. The restrictions on the grant of revolvers in paragraph 58 [note (6) to rule 33, page 102] therefore apply in these cases also. (Bengal letters nos. 796-1003 P1-D., dated the 29th Sept. 1924 and 3094-3115 P1, dated the 29th Nov., 1924 and para 46B of Bengal Rules).

SCHEDULE VIII.

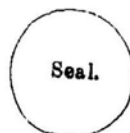
FORM I.—(See Rules 5, 23 and 30.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

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

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

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



(Signature).

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

The—of—19 .

Conditions.

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

2. In cases of import or transport—

- (a) bulk shall not be broken before the articles reach the place of destination, and
- (b) the articles shall be delivered only to a person lawfully entitled to receive them.

3. In cases of import by land or river, or of transport, an account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.

4. In cases of transport by rail, each package shall be marked with the word "cannon," or, as the case may be, in such a manner as to be readily recognizable by the railway authorities.

. FORM II.—(See rules 8 and 9.)

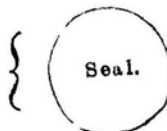
FEE—

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

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

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

The — of — 19 .



(Signature.)

Commissioner of Police, ———
 District Magistrate of the ——— district
 Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Conditions.

1. This licence is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.
2. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon.
3. The article shall be either—
 - (a) deposited at Aden in such Government warehouse as the Political Resident may from time to time appoint in this behalf, and elsewhere—
 - (i) in a warehouse appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1876, or
 - (ii) subject to the general or special sanction of the Local Government under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in a warehouse licenced under section 16 of the Sea Customs Act, or
 - (b) forthwith despatched to their place of destination.

FORM III.—(See Rule 10.)

FEE—

- (a) where granted under rule 10 (1), FIVE RUPEES ;
 (b) where granted under rule 10 (2), FREE OF ALL FEE.

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

Name, description and resi- dence of licensee and agent (if any).	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which required.	Place of destination.	Name, description and residence of consignee.	Period for which the licence is valied.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
										From the ———
										to the ———
										— 19 .

(Signature).

Seal.

Commissioner of Police ———

District Magistrate of the ——— district,

Political Officer for the ——— State.

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

The ——— of ——— 19 .

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

District Magistrate of the ——— district [rule 10 (4)].

Station Master at the ——— station [rule 10 (6)].

Conditions.

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

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

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

FORM IV—(See Rule 15.)

FEE—

(a) where granted under Rule 15 (2) (a) to (d), TEN RUPEES, or
in the case referred to in Rule 46 (2), ONE RUPEE ;

(b) where granted under Rule 15 (2) (e), FREE OF ALL FEE.

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

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

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

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

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

Seal.

Conditions.

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

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

[SCH. VIII—FORMS V AND VI] THE INDIAN ARMS RULES 157

FORM V.—(See Rule 16).

FEE—FIVE RUPEES.

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

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

(Signature).

Secy. to the Govt. of India, For. and Poll Dept.
Officer specially empowered under Rule 16.

The _____ of _____ 19 . { Date on which a copy is sent to the
(1) Poll Officer or Poll. Resdt. [Rule 16 (2)]
The _____ of _____ 19 . { (2) Agent or Master of vessel at
the ... port [Rule 16 (3)]

Conditions are similar to those of Form III

FORM VI — (See Rule 17)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES.

Licence for the export by land or river of— { arms, ammunition or military stores to
in the State
arms, ammunition or military stores to the
State in political relation with the
Government of _____

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

Conditions are similar to those of Form III.

158 THE INDIAN ARMS RULES. [SCH. VIII—FORMS VII AND VIII]

FORM VII.—(See Rule 24.)

FEE—TEN RUPEES.

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

Name, description of licensee and agent (if any) authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Licensee'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 of 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

The—of—19 . { *Date on which the previous sanction of the Commissioner of Police—* (Signature),
District Magistrate of the—district is obtained [rule 24 (1)]

The—of—19 . { *Date on which a copy is sent to the Commissioner of Police—[rule 24 (2) (a)]* Commissioner of Police.
District Magistrate of the—district [rule 24 (2) (b)] Seal. *District Magistrate of the—district.*
Magistrate at—[rule 24 (3)].

The—of—19 .

Conditions 1 to 3 are similar to those of Form III.

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

FORM VIII.—(See Rules 26 and 27.)

FEE—TEN RUPEES

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

Name, description of licensee and agent (if any) authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Licensee'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 of 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

The—of 19 . { *Date on which copy is sent to the*
(a) other *Political Officer* concerned *Signature.*
licensing authority
(Rule 26 (2) (a))
The—of—19 . { *(Rule 27 (2))*
(b) *District Magistrate of ... District*
(Rule 26 (3))
(Rule 27 (2) (b))
The—of—19 . { *(c) Station Master at the Railway Station*
(Rule 26 (2) (a))
(Rule 27 (2) (a)) *Political officer*
Officer specially empowered under
Rule 27.
..... *State*

Conditions are similar to those of Licence Form VII.

FORM IX—[See Rule 28 (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).

Serial number of license.	Name, description and residence of licensee, and of duly authorised agent or agents if any.	Place of business, factory or shop.	DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF ARMS.		DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES		Date on which the licence expires.
			To be manufactured or converted	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manufactured.	To be sold or kept for sale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

The — of — 19 —

Seal.

Commissioner of Police
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 Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate.

Conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) the date of sale, and shall sign the endorsement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition,—

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

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

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

13. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell arms, ammunition or military stores to, or for the use of, any person without the sanction in writing of the District Magistrate of the district in which such person resides or of the Commissioner of Police, if the person resides in Rangoon.

(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), (4) or (6) (e) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 14 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

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

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

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

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

(b) any villagers residing in those portions of the North-West Frontier Province which are specified in entries (8) and (9) of Schedule IV to those Rules as withdrawn from the operation of certain sections of that Act, or

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

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

FORM X—[See Rule 28 (1) (b).]

FEE—TEN RUPEES.

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

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

(Signature.)

The ——— of ——— 19 ———

Seal.

Commissioner of Police, ———

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 Commissioner of Police or District Magistrate.

Conditions.

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

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

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

Conditions 5 to 15 are similar to those of Licence Form IX.

FORM XI—[See Rule 28 (2) (a)].

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

(b) in all other cases, TWENTY RUPEES.

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

Serial number of licence and of duly authorised agent or agents, if any.	Name, description and residence of licensee.	Place of business, factory or shop.	DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF ARMS		DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Date on which the licence expires.
			To be manufactured or converted	To be sold or kept or sale	To be manufactured.	To be sold or kept for sale.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							<i>In Burma—</i> The 31st March 19 . <i>Elsewhere—</i> The 1st December 19 .

(Signature.)

The—of—19 .

Seal.

Secretary to the—

Commissioner in Sind.

Form for renewal of the Licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Secretary to the Local Government
		Commissioner in Sind
		Commissioner [if empowered under the proviso to rule 42 (3)].

Conditions.

Conditions 1 to 3 are identical with conditions 1 to 3 of Licence FORM X.

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, rifle ammunition and military stores for rifles."

(1) The heading "see rule 28 (2) (a)" were substituted for the words "See Rule 26 (2) (a)" by the addenda and corrigenda dated the 9th January 1924.

(2) The words parts of "breech-loading rifles" wherever they occurred were added by notn. no. F. 21-XIII-26, dated the 22nd July 1926.

FORM XI—*contd.*

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

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

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

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

(c) the date of sale,

and shall sign the endorsement.

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

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

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

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

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

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

11. (1) Where the licence is granted in and for any local area in Burma, the licensee shall not, save as herein otherwise provided, sell 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, or of the Commissioner of Police if the person resides in Rangoon.

(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), (4), or (6) (e) of the table appended to Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 to 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or

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

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

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

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

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

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.

FORM XII [See Rule 28 (2)]

FEE—(a) where the licensee already holds a license in Form X,—FREE OF ALL CHARGES.
(b) in all other cases—TEN RUPEES.

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

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

(Signature)

Secretary to the _____
Commissioner in Sind.

The _____ of _____ 19 .

Form for renewal of the licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Secretary to the Local Govt. Commissioner in Sind. Commissioner [if empowered under the proviso to rule 42 (3).]

Conditions.

Conditions 1, 2 and 3, are identical with those of Licence FORM X.

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 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 or shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, in English or in the vernacular of the district.

Conditions 5, 6 and 7 are similar to conditions 5, 6 and 7 of Licence FORM IX.

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

Conditions 9 to 13 are similar to the corresponding conditions of FORM XI.

FORM XIII—[See Rule 29].

FREE OF ALL FEE.

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

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

The _____ of _____ 19 ____

Seal.

(Signature.)

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

Conditions.

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

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

(i) to go armed, or

(ii) to keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

"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 form as the local Government may direct.

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

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

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

FORM XIV—[See Rule 31].

FREE OF ALL FEES.

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

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

(Signature)

The _____ of 19 _____

Seal.

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

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

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

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

Explanation—For the purpose of this condition—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FORM XV—[See Rule 32]

FEE—(a) For each breech-loading pistol or revolver—TEN RUPEES.

(b) For any other breech-loading weapon—FIVE RUPEES.

(c) For other weapons—EIGHT ANNAS in disarmed districts, and FOUR ANNAS elsewhere, each weapon.

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

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

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and location of mess, club or association.	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS ENTITLED TO POSSESS.		Place within which the licence is valid.	Date on which the licence expires.
		Description.	Quantity.		
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Signature)

The— of— 19 .

Seal.

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

Conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

(c) the date of purchase.

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

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

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

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

7. The local Government may require any firearm or ammunition possessed by the mess, club or association to be registered in such manner as the Local Government thinks fit.

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

FORM XVI—(See Rule 38).

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

(b) in the N.-W. F. Province, and the Attock District of the Punjab, if the licence is granted for the purposes of village defence, *Free of all Fee*, otherwise—

(i) in disarmed districts, *Eight Annas*, and (ii) elsewhere, *Four Annas* for each weapon; and

(c) elsewhere in British India—

(i) for a breech-loading pistol or revolver, *Ten Rupees*, (ii) for any other breech-loading weapon, *Five Rupees*, (iii) for other weapons, *Eight Annas* in disarmed districts and *Four Annas*, elsewhere,

for each weapon.

Provided that in Burma licences granted for the purpose of village defence shall be granted free of all fee—

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

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

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

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

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

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS ENTITLED TO POSSESS		RETAINERS (IF ANY) COVERED BY THE LICENCE.					Extent of validity of licence, i.e., throughout India, province or district.	Date on which licence expires;
		Brief description of each weapon with details e.g., distinguishing marks, register number, etc.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.	Name of retainer.	Name of retainer's father.	Address of retainer.	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to possess.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Brief description of each weapon with details e.g., distinguishing marks, register number, etc.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.	10	11

(Signature).

Commissioner of Police

Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Assistant Commissioner of Police.

District Magistrate of the _____ district.


Sub-divisional Magistrate of the _____ district.

The _____ of _____ 19 ____.

Seal

Amended by notn no. 21-LII-24, dated the 28th August 1924 and notn. no. F. 21-XXX-27, dated the 5th May 1927.

Form of renewal of the Licence

Date and year.	Date on which renewed licence expires.	Signature.
		 Commissioner of Police— Deputy Commissioner of Police. Assistant Commissioner of Police. District Magistrate—District Sub-divisional Magistrate—Sub-division, District—

Conditions.

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

2. It covers only the persons named, and the arms and ammunition described therein and such retainers (if any) as may be entered in column 5.

3. This licence is valid to the extent specified in column 10, subject in the case of a licence having effect outside the province in which it is granted or renewed to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control.

4. The licensee or any retainer acting under this licence shall not go armed with sport any arms covered thereby otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of protection ; display

and, save where he is specially authorized in this behalf, in any Presidency-town or Rangoon, by the Deputy Commissioner Assistant Commissioner of Police, or in any other place, by the District Magistrate or a Sub-divisional Magistrate, he shall not take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

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

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

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

(c) the date of purchase ;

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

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

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

8. He shall not possess Government arms and ammunition.*

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

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

10. Where the licence is granted for the purpose of sport, the licensee or any

retainer acting under the licence shall observe such close season as may be prescribed by the Local Government in respect of the game-birds and animals hereinafter set forth below.

11. The licensee shall report any change of his permanent residence to the authority who granted him the licence, and, in case of any such change, whether permanent or temporary, he may, at his option, apply to the nearest licensing authority for renewal of this licence should it be necessary.

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

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

NOTE (2).—As note (2) on page 166.

FORM XVI-A. Free of all Fee. (Rule 33, page 106).

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

Serial number of licence.	Name, description and residence of person exempted under Schedule I (1) (a) nominating licensee.	Name and residence of licensee.	Name and residence of father of licensee.	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS ENTITLED TO POSSESS.		Extent of validity of licence i.e., through India, province or district.	Date on which the licence expires or the date on which the person specified in column 2 ceases to be exempted under Schedule I (a), whichever is earlier.
				Brief description of each weapon with details, e.g., distinguishing marks, register no. etc.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(Signature)

Commissioner
 Deputy Commissioner } of Police.
 District Magistrate }
 Sub-Divisional Magte. } — District.

Conditions.

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

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

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

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

5. This licence may be granted or renewed for any period not exceeding one year, provided that it shall expire on the date on which the person specified in column 2 of this licence ceases to be exempted under article 1 (a) of Schedule I to these rules, where such date is prior to the date on which it would ordinarily expire.

6. The licensee shall not go armed with any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in good faith for the purpose of sport, protection or display and, save where he is specially authorised in this behalf, in any Presidency-town or Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, or, in other place, by the District Magistrate or a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, he shall not take any such arms to a fair, religious procession or other public assemblage.

Conditions 7 to 12 and 2 footnotes are similar to those of licence form XVI.

This form was added by H. D. notn. no. F-II-XXIII-27 dated the 26th Feb. 1929,

NOTE (1)—As note (2) on page 166.

FORM XVII.—(See Rule 34.)

Fee for each weapon—ONE RUPEE.

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

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

The _____ of _____ 19 .

Seal.

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

The _____ of _____ 19 .

Signature,
 Commissioner of Police _____
 District Magistrate _____ District

Conditions.

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

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

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

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

*Explanation :—*For the purposes of this condition—

“Government arm” means a firearm or other weapon which is the property of Government; and

“Government ammunition” means ammunition manufactured in any Government factory or prepared for and supplied to the Government.

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

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

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

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

FORM XVIII.—(See Rule 35.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

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

Name, description and residence of licensee.	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		Place or area for which the licence is granted.	Specification of the wild beasts which may be destroyed under this licence.	Period for which the licence is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the licence and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
	Brief description of each weapon with details e.g. registered no. and other distinguishing marks.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

(Signature).

The _____ of _____ 19 ____.

Seal.

District Magistrate of the _____ district.
 Sub-Divisional Magistrate—_____ district.

Conditions.

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

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

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

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

5. He shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

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

7. Similar to condition 8 of Licence Form XIX, page 174.

8. "5" XVI, "169, ante.

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

(a) the licensee dies, or

(b) any weapon covered thereby—

(i) is sold, or

(ii) is attached in execution of a decree.

Condition 10 correspond to condition 10 of Licence Form XIX, page 174, post.

NOTES (1) and (2) as of Licence Form XIX, page 174.

FORM XIX.—(See Rule 36.)

FREE OF ALL FEE.

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

Name, description and residence of licensee	Name and description of any member of the licensee's family, or servant employed to watch crops or cattle, residing with him, by whom the arms covered by this licence may be also used	ARMS AND AMMUNITION.		Place or area within which the licence is valid.	*Period for which the licence is valid.
		Brief description of each weapon with details e.g., registered number and other distinguishing marks.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition		
1	2	3	4	5	6
					From ——— To ———

The ——— of ——— 19 ——— District Magistrate of the ——— district.
 Sub-divisional Magistrate ——— district.

Conditions.

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

2. The licensee shall not go armed with any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in good faith for the destruction or driving away of wild animals which do injury to the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the licence.

3. He shall not use any arms covered by this licence otherwise than in the place or area in which the licence is valid.

4. He shall not lend any arms or ammunition covered by this licence to any person, other than a member of his family, or servant who may be employed by him, to protect the crops or cattle situated in the area specified in the licence and who is mentioned in column 2 of the licence.

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

6. The licensee shall not keep Government arms or ammunition.

Explanation—For the purposes of this condition—

(a) "Government 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.

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

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

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

(i) is sold,

(ii) is attached in execution of a decree.

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

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

NOTE (2).—Any breach of the conditions of this licence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or with both, (Section 21 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878).

NOTE (3).—As note (2) of condition XVII on page 172.

FORM XX (See rule 37.)

FEES.

(i) when granted under rule 37 (1) (a) and (b), FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON.

(ii) when granted under rule 37 (1) (c), FREE OF ALL FEE.

EXCEPTION.—A fee of Rs. 10 is charged for a licence in this Form in respect of a pistol or a revolver in all provinces other than the North-West Frontier Province.

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

Name, description and residence of licensee and agent (if any).	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS ENTITLED TO CARRY.		RETAINERS (IF ANY) COVERED BY THE LICENCE.					Place of departure, route and place of destination.	Period for which the journey is likely to occupy	Period for which the licence is valid
	Brief description of each weapon with details e.g., regd. number and other distinguishing marks.	Quantity and description of each kind of ammunition.	Name of retainer.	Name of retainer's father	Address of retainer.	Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to carry.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	Description	Quantity	9	10	11
										From the— to the— 19 .

(Signature)

The—of—19 .

Commissioner of Police—
 District Magistrate of the—district.
 Sub-divisional Magistrate, —district.
 Political Officer for the—State.

Conditions.

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

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

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

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this condition—

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

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

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

NOTE (1) AND (2). Similar to those of Form XVII, page 172.

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE IV [Clauses (7) and (8), page 142].

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra ...	Kagan ...	Songar, Ghanual, Hangrai, Bela Kawai, Bhunja, Jared, Manur, Phagal, Kamalbun, Bhutandes, Kagan.
	Bhogarmang ...	Bhogarmang, Ilahimang, Chitta Batta, Bakki, Rathi, Kumbar Doga, Judrasi, Giran Thali, Buzu Bela, Jhaila, Kanog, Bavi Bahak, Jahauri, Serian Kumashian, Kibar Sacha, Sacha Kalan, Sacha Khurd, Kalas Richari, Banda Banda, Chinsuch Pinjal, Jachha, Jabbar.
	Kounsh ...	Ichharian, Tarkual, Koth Tarli, Kund Tarla, Karmang Tarla, Jalgalli, Karmang Utta, Gerian Amsara, Hiv, Saluna, Bai Tarli, Chunarkot, Horai Khakku, Batnal, Chalundri Saldhar, Shakura, Khan, Malkan Galli, Hilkot Sithaulsadda, Rund Utta, Sahal, Dheri, Bhalai, Malukra, Khandla, Lachimang, Nasordi, Dheri Sadulla, Sharkuli, Bahinang, Bansacha, Chapri, Bagru, Dheri Halmi, Nilban, Bhaleja.
	Balakot ...	Bhattika, Jahn, Laso Sultani, Koara, Lasso, Betseri, Sohal Mazulla, Bisian, Sohal Najafkhan, Taranns, Hassa, Baginohri, Nankot, Balakot, Guhora.
	Ghari Habibulla.	Doga, Sial, Bhurj, Karnaul, Barorkot, Lunda, Ghari Habibulla, Batoro, Kashtra, Hisari, Jabbi, Gulmaira, Sakhdare, Balola, Talat, Kat Phalla.
	Shinkiari ...	Dharial, Tanda, Sinkiari, Bedadi, Shanai, Dhudial, Pirda-Banda, Bajua, Inayatabad, Baffu, Guli Bagh, Hafiz Bandi Tarli, Hamshirian, Lang, Maira Jia, Gandibian, Chitti Qatti, Teimi, Jabba, Machhipol, Mungon, Hathi Maira.
	Agror ...	Shamdhara, Mahikra, Ughi, Bazar, Mologa, Haji Kamar, Dhara, Arbora, Bandi, Ghadaur, Kathal, Nur Bandi, Chajjar Utta, Phaganda Banda, Kot, Rashida, Manchura, Tarawara, Sufaida, Khabbal Tarla, Khabhal Utta, Shakkot, Balian, Kulakka, Kotla, Jaspat, Ghanian, Dalhauri, Bagiran, Kundra, Chulandian, Tatoli, Tarwai, Didwar, Kewal, Manewal, Dewal, Shaktut, Gul-Dheri, Pir-da-Patta, Talwari, Chokhat, Shabto, Sambalbot, Chajjri, Barehar, Bholi, Atir, Kango, Chor Kalan, Kangalli.
	Bhair Kund ..	Kangri Sabar Shah, Malakufar, Muradpur, Banda Shakhani, Sherpur, Khanjagan, Khakki, Nankot, Tirba Tarta, Tirba, Utta, Bharkhund Utta, Bharkund Tarta, Timarkhola, Sikandar, Sussal, Shanai, Kabmian, Giddurpur, Mari Shahwali, Mari Safdar Shah, Mari Mukarab Shah, Muswal, Nilawar, Harida Maira.
	Mansehra ...	Data, Hariala, Kuhsala, Chakia, Sufaida, Hoddo Bandi, Ghazi Kot, Pakhwal, Mansehra, Panodi-Dheri, Banar Kot, Katkai, Chitta Batta, Sundasur, Rihr, Shuttur, Arab Khan, Phagla, Utar Sisha, Mundhar, Chathar, Maira Jamdali, Ghari Shah Khel, Banda Saidan, Jabri, Narbir, Pair, Khairabad.

Tahsil.	Tract.	Village.
Mansehra ...	Gharian ...	Busnud, Shalakki, Bhurj, Madan, Lallo Bandi, Chanja, Bai Bandi, Balra, Shekhabad, Daib-giran, Jalla, Ganda, Shabelia, Balhag Tarli, Balhag Utti, Orga, Patha, Matial, Moblan, Rathion, Rehar, Husainian, Kharala, Barhali, Karer, Janj Kari, Barat, Khoari, Bishga, Morbaffa (Abbatta), Morbaffa (Bara), Nurun, Lasson, Gheal, Kik, Nanoha, Manghur, Thali, Sha Bai.
	Gharian ...	Sial, Giramri, Bhial, Bandi Mutraoh, Buzurgal, Pasial, Thathi, Chhetri, Rachhbam, Sohalan Tarli, Sohalan Utti, Banda Juggian, Pandi Thanna, Talbar, Sargal, Shugri, Kakot, Patheri, Lalleh-de-Bandi, Mochi Kot, Kishna, Palva, Kumber Bandi,
	Shingri ...	Baian, Bandi Pir Dad, Mirpur Pashwal, Banda Munir, Sarai Niamat Khan, Sarai Dharmpani, Talhad, Chamad, Shingri, Bisala, Baraingalli, Kokal, Kandal, Gajjal.
Abbottabad ...	Kachi ..	Jabbi, Nakkeli, Khuhala, Biehha, Gul Banda, Kuthnali, Karm, Bihakki, Banda Loharan, Bhat, Banda Bakhtawar, Banda Nalan, Nilor, Gurakki, Darwaza, Chinjaliala, Kachi, Chitti, Bir Hill, Soba, Nalaki, Ghanhari, Langar Amga, Kakotri Jarl, Bhojwar.
	Baborhan ...	Jandakka, Bhurj, Darohar, Kosaki Bari, Kosaki Chotti, Thanna, Paswal, Sobra, Mihal, Banseri, Jatal, Butiala, Bain Mira, Baghhati, Bain Gogri, Chanrak Maira, Tatteh Bandi, Shadial, Saliat, Mukhbabbi, Gup, Joganmar, Kiani That-tiara, Todu, Thali, Ghali, Nala, Sar Bhangalar, Bagh.
	Sherwan ...	Khuda Khub, Hal, Barkot, Bhalorah, Kular Khetar, Kamhar, Gadda, Kuthiala, Bamuchhi Chira, Shoreh, Bhati, Sherwan Bara, Sherwan Chotta, Bicha Bara, Bicha Chotta, Dhundora, Ratta, Bandi Nikra, Kangrura, Pind, Gande, Lakbala, Chatta Phuhar, Seri Sher Shah, Barila, Chairh, Kangar Tarla, Kangar Uta, Chorgiran, Juhara, Khalabat, Chamatti, Beri, Kharpahr, Kanula, Thathi, Chikarbani.
	Srikot ..	Srikot, Kundi, Amar Khana.
	Kulai ...	Kirphan, Dera, Lalo Galli, Onora, Kharkot, Tavi.
	Badnak ...	Muradpur, Saidpur, Pind, Khan Khel, Langar, Kundariala, Soabi, Kalingar, Mari, Gandaf, Ladrakki, Kharan, Ghanikot, Dabn, Bandi Lobial, Mahara, Chaintu, Haljudhal, Janjakka, Leldu, Jhokan, Polsala, Jagwan Bola, Jagiran Pain, Bandi Kargraol, Kandiala, Banda Ganda, Soddohan, Gharkala, Dhanaka, KundChamiaran, Dukkut, Barahan, Halkulu, Thani, Chandor, Chaubara Baghdavia, Gharlakkian, Badhawra, Roh, Ladarmaog Bodgiran, Khairi.
Haripur ...	Torbela ...	Burj Khanpur, Torbela, Mohat, Dal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Form referred to in rule 3(1) above

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

BOMBAY NOTN NO. 953 DATED THE 10TH JUNE 1929.

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

2. Arms, ammunition or military stores deposited at the police stations shall, if not returned or disposed of within three months from the date of their deposit, be lodged at the head-quarters police stores:—Provided that:—

(1) all arms so deposited and previously covered by a licence in Form XIX, Schedule VIII to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, and

(2) all flint-locks and muzzle-loading guns and all cheap swords and other country made weapons may be lodged at the police station at the head-quarters of the taluka in which the police station at which they have been deposited is situated, or at the Taluka Kacheri if there is no accommodation at the Taluka Kacheri Head-quarters police station.

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

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

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

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

FORM.*—[Rule 1]

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

BENGAL NOTN. NO. 4774 PL. DATED THE 14TH NOV. 1929 AND PARA. 89 OF BENGAL RULES.

Owners who deposit their firearms and ammunition for safe keeping with a dealer holding a licence in Form XIII are not obliged to renew their possession-licence, if it expires while the firearm and ammunition so deposited are with the dealer. They may have their licence renewed through the dealer or any other person authorised by them on their behalf, if the licensing authority is prepared to renew their licences in their absence. If the licence is not renewed, the dealer continues to possess the deposited firearms and ammunition on the authority of his licence in Form XIII; but the owner will have to renew his licence or obtain a fresh one, as the case may be, before he can take delivery of the deposited firearms or ammunition from the dealer. A register should be maintained in the following Form, by licensees under condition 3 of licence form XIII of Schedule VIII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924. (Letter no 39 Pl. dated the 7th Jan. 1921).

Register of firearms and ammunition deposited for safe custody (Vide condition 3 of licence Form XII). [Item no. 3 B. E. Form 184 (new)]

Date of deposit	Name of owner.	Address (including village police-station and district).	If exempted, how.	Number, date, duration and form of licence and authority by whom granted.	Number and description of arms and ammunition.	How disposed of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1. Any person depositing arms, ammunition or military stores with a licensed dealer in compliance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, shall immediately inform the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,

and also, if he be not a resident of Calcutta, the Magistrate of the district in which he resides.

2. When a dealer disposes of arms, ammunition or military stores so deposited, he shall report the fact to the Commissioner of Police, and if the depositor is not a resident of Calcutta, to the Magistrate of the district in which he resides. The report shall state the name and address of the depositor, the number, date and issuing authority of the licence (if any) under which the arms, ammunition or military stores were held, and a description of the arms, ammunition or military stores sold.

3. A dealer failing to dispose of an article so deposited within one year from the 1st January of the year following that in which it was deposited shall deposit the same at the nearest police-station, and shall at the same time furnish the information mentioned in rule 2; provided that in exceptional cases the period of one year may be extended by the Local Government.

4. All articles deposited under sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Act, and not returned or disposed of under sub-section (2) of the same section within a year of their deposit or within such further period as may be allowed under rule 3, shall be forfeited to His Majesty.

UNITED PROVINCES, NOTN. NO. 1536-VI-844 DATED THE 12TH MARCH 1920 AND
PARA. 85 OF U. P. RULES.

1. Every licensed dealer with whom, and every officer in charge of Police-stations at which any arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited shall affix to each weapon or article a ticket in the form* appended, and give to the depositor a receipt in the same form, signed by himself, informing the depositor at the same time that the Government will be responsible for the safe custody only of the articles and not for their preservation from rust and decay.

2. Licensed dealers and officers in charge of police stations with whom any arms, ammunition or military stores are deposited shall maintain a register in the appended form (identical with Bombay Form on page 179). A copy of the register, certified as a true copy under the signature of the licensed dealers or of the officer of the police station, as the case may be, shall be forwarded on the last day of each quarter to the District Magistrate.

3. Arms, ammunition or military stores deposited at police stations shall, if not returned or disposed of within one month from the date of their deposit, be forwarded to head-quarters of the district and shall then be kept in the malkhana of the District Magistrate or the Superintendent of Police, at the discretion of the Magistrate. If deposited in the Magistrate's malkhana, the Nazir shall be responsible for their custody, and if deposited in the Superintendent's malkhana, the Court Inspector shall be so responsible.

4. The Court Inspector (or the Nazir, as the case may be) shall keep a register in which the arms and other articles deposited with them shall be described, and entered under serial numbers and fresh tickets shall be affixed to them showing the owner's name, etc., corresponding with the entries in the register.

5. Subject to the provisions of rule 9, any arms, ammunition or military stores which are not returned or disposed of under section 16 (2) of the Act shall, after the expiration of one year from the date of their deposit, be forfeited to His Majesty.

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

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

8. Licensed dealers and officers in charge of malkhanas in which arms, ammunition and military stores are lodged under rule 3 shall submit on 31st of December of each year to the District Magistrate a statement showing the arms, ammunition and military stores that have become liable to forfeiture under rule 5.

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

Exception. In the Almora district, arms deposited under the Act may be retained in tashil malkhana instead of being sent to the headquarter's malkhana; and the statement prescribed by clause 8 above should be submitted by the naib nazir of each tahsil to the Deputy Commissioner of Almora through the tahsildar or *peshkar*.

PUNJAB, NOTN. NO. 8408 DATED THE 5TH MARCH 1929, PARAS. IX—XIII.

1. When any arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited at a police station under section 16 of the Act, the officer in charge of the station shall affix to each weapon or article a ticket showing the name of depositor and the date of deposit and shall give the depositor a duplicate 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 head-quarters of the district and kept in the *Malkhana* of the District Magistrate or in the Police Magazine. The sheriff or other ministerial officer to whom they are entrusted shall keep a register in which the articles so deposited shall be described and entered under serial numbers, and fresh tickets shall be affixed showing the owner's name and the corresponding number of the Register.

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

(ii) Such licences may be granted by the District Magistrate of the district in which the applicant resides to the holder of a licence in form IX, X, XI or XII, in Schedule VIII attached to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

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

4. (1) Arms, ammunition or military stores deposited under section 16 (1) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, with an officer in charge of a Police Station shall be forfeited to His Majesty on the termination of one year from the date of deposit.

(2) Arms, ammunition or military stores deposited under section 26 (1) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, with a licensed-dealer shall be forfeited to His Majesty on the termination of three years from the date of deposit;

Provided that the District Magistrate of the district in which articles are deposited may for special reasons extend the period mentioned in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) by not more than six months, or, where the articles are deposited in consequence of the decease of the owner and the articles are inherited by a minor, until the termination of the latter's minority.

5. Arms, ammunition or military stores seized under sections 11, 25 or 26 shall be dealt with according to the procedure laid down in rule IX *i.e.* 1 (above).

Form M. *Free of all fee.*—Licence for the possession by licensed dealers of arms or ammunition deposited by their owners under section 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, as amended by Act XX of 1919.

Name, description and residence of licensee.	Description of arms or ammunition.	Place (with description) where articles are to be kept.	Period for which the license is valid.
1	2	3	4
The of 19 .			Signature.

Conditions

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

2. It covers arms of the description given in column 2 only so long as they are kept in the place described in column 3 but does not authorise the licensee—(i) to go armed, and (ii) to keep arms or ammunition which are the property of Government.

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

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

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

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

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