

272 LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS [UNITED PROVINCES].

APPENDIX A.—[Rule 8—*Vide* Notes (17) and (19) to Schedule I on page 127].

List of persons specially exempted in the United Provinces under clause (6) (g), Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules. (NOTE.—The arrangement of the Form has been changed for the sake of convenience).

Division.	District.	Name, description of arms and no. and date of notes.
Meerut ...	1. Dehra Dun	(1) Tegh Bahadur Singh—7 rifles,—3 guns and 1 pistol. (G. O. no. 1844 dated the 26th June 1896.) (2) Mahant Lachman Das.—2 guns,—1 revolver. (G. O. no. 1453, dated the 21st May 1903).
	2. Saharanpur	(1) Kazi Zafar Ahmad Khan.—1 gun,—1 revolver. (G. O. No. 2200, dated the 16th July 1909).
	3. Muzaffarnagar ..	(1) Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Umar Daraz Ali Khan.—30 rifles—10 revolvers and pistols,—20 guns for retainers in attendance or on duty in the ilaqa (G. O. no. 1293 dated the 11th June 1889).
	4. Meerut	(1) Khawaja Ghulam Nasruddin Khan.—1 gun,—1 rifle and 1 revolver. (G. O. no. 1727, dated the 21st August 1886)
	5. Bulandshahr	NIL.
Agra ...	1. Aligarh ...	(1) Mahammad Habib-ur-Rahman.—1 double barrel breech-loading, 450 bore rifle, no. 3546, by Holland and Holland, 98, New Bond Street, London.—1 double barrel breech-loading 500 bore rifle, no. 1001, by L. Hollis and Sons—1 double barrel breech-loading 27 bore rifle, Metford patent 167, no. B. 295, George Gibbs, 29, Corn Street, Bristol.—1 single barrel 324 bore rifle, no. 1894, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven Co. U. S. A.—1 double barrel breech-loading 12 bore gun no 5448 by Thomas Turner, Brook Street Bond, London.—1 double barrel breech-loading 12 bore gun no. 54699, Woodward Place, London.—1 single-barrel breech-loading 8 bore gun. no. 15129, Army and Navy, C. S. L., London.—1 double-barrel 12 bore gun, no. 6954, by Watson Brothers, Old Bond. S. W. London. 1 muzzle-loading 450 bore pistol, no. 173291, five chambered, by Whistler Strand, London—1 six chambered, 455/476 bore pistol, No. 76211, by B. Webley and Sons, London and Birmingham.—1 central fire single barrel breech-loading Colt 450 bore pistol no. 41.—1 central fire single barrel five chambered pistol by N. T. Daib, Calcutta. (G. O. no. 2874 dated the 14th Sep. 1905.) (2) Muhammad Khalil-ur-Rahman.—1 breech-loading 12 bore gun by Manton & Co, Calcutta—1 double barrel muzzle-loading 12 bore gun by Westley Richards, London.—1 double barrel breech-loading 16 bore gun by Cogswell and Harrison, London—1 double barrel breech-loading 28 bore gun by X Co.—1 five chambered muzzle-loading pistol by Robert Arms, London.—1 five chambered breech-loading Young American double action pistol by Arms Company, Worcester, U. S. A.—1 pistol. (G. O. no. 3032, dated the 14th Oct. 1907).

Division,	District.	Name, description of arms and no. and date of notes.
Agra ..	1 Aligarh ..	<p>(3) Thakur Matmatangdhvaj Prasad Singh of Biswan.—1 breech-loading '12 bore gun, no. 15471, by R.B. Rodda & Co.—1 muzzle-loading '12 bore gun, no. 8832, by Manton & Co. Delhi.—1 '401 bore rifle, no. 15155, by R. B. Rodda & Co., Calcutta.—1 '470 bore rifle, no. 80162, by D. Swiss & Co., Calcutta. 1 single barrel country made muzzle-loading gun. (G. O. no. 3680, dated the 2nd Nov. 1912.)</p> <p>(4) Thakur Kharag Singh of Biswa.—1 double barrel '16 bore rifle, no. 14289. 1 double barrel muzzle-loading '12 bore gun no. 1949.—1 double barrel breech-loading '20 bore gun, no. 3049.—1 single barrel breech loading '12 bore gun, no. 125650. (G. O. no. 5996, dated the 26th Nov. 1914, and 2738, dated the 30th June 1915).</p> <p>(5) M. Muhammad Nurul Hasan Khan, retired Deputy Collector.—1 double barrel breech-loading '376 bore rifle, no. 45905 by Cogswell and Harrison—1 single barrel breech-loading '50/95 bore rifle, no. 1876, by New Haven, C. T.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading rifle, no. 8766, by Samuel Knox—1 single barrel breech-loading '22 bore gun, no. 281 by H. M. Quackenbush Herkemar, New York, U. S. A.—1 single barrel breech-loading '22 bore gun by H. M. Quackenbush Herkemar, New York U. S. A.—1 single barrel breech-loading gun by J. A. & Co.—1 double barrel breech-loading '12 bore gun, No. 2756, by J. F. Rodgers—1 double barrel breech-loading '28 bore gun, no. 40885, by I. Hollis & Sons.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading '12 bore gun, no. 3576, by Smith & Co.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading '12 bore gun, no. 52 by Tart Hames—1 single barrel muzzle-loading '30 bore (old useless) gun by R. B. Rodda & Co.—1 single barrel breech-loading pistol no. 41 by Colt (G. O. no. 1727, dated the 21st Aug. 1886)</p>
	2. Muttra ..	<p>(1) Kunwar Itmad Ali Khan, <i>raja</i> of Sadabad.—1 rifle, no. 2099, manufactured by J. Venables & Sons. 1 gun, no. 308, by F. W. W. Greener, London—1 gun, no. 119133 by Lyon and Lyon, London and Calcutta.—1 gun by H. M. Quackenbush, Herkemar, New York, U. S. A. (G. O. 1293, dated the 11th June, 1889)</p> <p>(2) M. Sakhawat Ali.—1 rifle (35 W. C. F.). no. 44173, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven Co., U. S. A.—1 double barrel breech-loading gun, no. 1094. Worn out—(G. O. no. 2621 dated the 25th Sept. 1911.)</p>
	3. Agra ...	Nil.

Division.	District.	Name, description of arms and no. and date of notes.
Agra ...	4. Mainpuri	(1) Chaudhri Maharaj Singh of Bharui—1 single barrel muzzle-loading 12 bore gun no. 12578, by R. B. Rodda & Co., Calcutta.—1 pistol no. 57715, by Webley and Scott, Ltd., London.—1 single barrel breech-loading 404 bore rifle no. 7560, by Daffin Fabick Mauser Oberndorf A/M.—1 double barrel breech-loading 8 bore gun, no. 2092, by G. G. Edwards & Sons.—1 single barrel breech-loading 32/40 bore gun no. 83909, by Lyon and Lyon, Calcutta (G. O. nos. 540 and 544, dated the 7th Feb. 1916 and 1920, respectively)
	5. Etah ...	(1) Kalawati Kunwar, Rani of Awagarh, —Nil. (G. O. no. 3448 dated the 2nd Oct. 1912)
		(2) Thakur Malkan Singh of Sarauth —2 single barrel muzzle-loading guns.—1 revolver. (G. O. no. 3448 dated the 2nd Oct 1912.)
		(3) Laik Singh of Pithanpur. —1 double barrel breech-loading gun, no. 18822-1, by Hall and Sons, London.—2 single barrel muzzle-loading guns. nos. 1687 and 1686, country made.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading pistol, no. 1640, country made,—(G. O. no. 2183, dated the 8th Dec. 1885.)
Robil-khand ..		(4) Thakur Jai Gopal Singh—1 "Improved Paragon" double barrel breech-loading 12 bore gun,—1 American pattern revolver, 38 bore.—1 rifle, Ferren & Co, Patent no. 70133.—1 American pattern revolver, 38 bore. (G. O. no. 2479, dated the 8th July, 1912).
	1. Bareilly ...	(1) Babu Chanika Prasad Misr - 1 double barrel breech-loading smooth bore gun —1 single barrel muzzle-loading gun —1 muzzle-loading carbine.—1 revolver. six chambered, central fire. (G. O. no. 1242, dated the 14th April, 1910)
	2. Bijnor	(1) Kunwar Vishva Nath Rikh—3 rifles, 2 shot guns, 1 revolver. (G. O. no. 3946, dated the 11th Dec. 1901.)
		(2) Kunwar Jaswant Rikh.—3 rifles, 2 shot guns. 1 revolver (G. O. No. 3946, dated the 11th Dec. 1901.)
		(3) Jang. Bahadur Khan.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading gun. (G. O. nos. 2312, dated the 17th July, 1906 and 4290, dated the 12th Aug. 1920).
		(4) Kunwar Bharat Singh.—2 double barrel rifles.—2 single barrel rifles, 3 double barrel guns. 1 revolver, 1 Mauser pistol, 1 walking-stick gun. (G. O. no. 1363, dated the 14th May, 1907.)
	3. Budaun ...	Nil.
	4. Shahjahanpur ...	(1) Kunwar Balwant Singh of Seramau. North, 4 guns. (G. O. no. 2151, dated the 4th July, 1903)

Division.	District.	Name, description of arms and no. and date of notes.
Rohilkhand	5. Pilibhit ...	(1) Shaikh Nazir Ahmad of Dang.—2 guns.—1 revolver. (G. O. no. 1417, dated the 1st June, 1904, and 956, dated the 18th Apl. 1922.) (2) Chaudhri Munna Singh of Madho Tanda.—2 guns.—1 pistol. (G. O. no. 1417, dated the 1st June, 1904, and 956 dated the 18th Apl. 1922.)
	1. Farrukhabad ...	<i>Nil.</i>
	2. Etawah ..	<i>Nil.</i>
Allahabad	3. Cawnpore	(1) Nawab Jafar Ali Khan of Gwaltoll.—1 double barrel breech-loading '450 bore rifle by George Roberts — 1 double barrel muzzle-loading '14 bore gun, No. 1922, by John Dickson.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading '15 bore gun, no. 6723, by Samuel Smith & Co., London.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading '18 bore gun 1 no 4739, by Samuel Smith & Co., London.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading '15 bore gun, no. 6703, by Samuel Smith & Co., London.—1 pistol, no. 7675, by Charles Lancaster, London.—1 single barrel Martini pattern rifle, no. 10425, by Jackerr. (G. O. no. 101, dated the 17th Jan. 1883.)
	4. Fatehpur ..	(1) Chaudhri Mahmud Yar.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading gun.—1 double barrel breech-loading gun, no. 2788, by J. O. Mayne, London. (G. O. no 1492 dated the 27th Aug. 1883.) (2) Lala Ishur Sahai.—1 double barrel breech-loading '12 bore gun, No. 64759, by R. B. Rodda & Co., Calcutta.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading '12 bore gun no. 52, by Clabrough and Johnson.—1 single barrel muzzle loading gun, country made.—1 Sherwood rifle '300 bore, special cartridge, no 4467, by Westley Richards.—1 Savage Winchester '22 bore rifle by Lyon and Lyon, Calcutta.—1 '455 bore revolver, No. 905, six chambered by R. B. Rodda & Co. (G. O. no. 1453, dated the 21st May, 1903.)
Jhansi	5. Allahabad	(1) Chaudhri Mahadeo Prasad of Allahabad.—1 Webley revolver, 1 '455 C. F. (new model), no. 31272, by R. B. Rodda & Co., Calcutta.—1 single barrel breech-loading gun, no. 250094, by Harrington and Richards Arms Company, Worcester, Mass, U. S. A., pattern 27th Feb. 1900, no. 12 G. C. Choke.)—1 double-barrel breech-loading '12 bore gun, 11149, by Adam & Co., London, brought from Luscombe Co., Calcutta.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading gun, no. X. C. O. 4604, brought from Biswas & Co., Calcutta. (G. O. no. 1727, dated the 21st Aug. 1886.)
	1. Jhansi	(1) Bhan Partab Singh of Naipn.—6 guns and 1 revolver. (G. O. no. 1492, dated the 27th Aug. 1883.) (2) Diwan Bandhir Singh of Kairokhar.—4 guns and 1 pistol. (G. O. no. 1492, dated the 27th Aug. 1883.)

Division.	District.	Name, description of arms and no. and date of notes.
Jhansi ...		(3) Rao Khuman Singh of Kakarbai, Ubaridar.—9 guns. (G. O. no. 1093, dated the 22nd March 1905).
		(4) Thakur Bhawani Singh of Kakarbai.—2 Guns. (G. O. no. 534, dated the 20th Feb. 1906)
		(5) Rao Debi Singh of Rajwara, Lalitpur.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading 20 bore gun, no. 750. (G. O. no. 2771, dated the 7th Aug. 1912).
		(6) Rao Jawahar Singh of Panchampur.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading 20 bore cap gun, no. 933. (G. O. no. 2771, dated the 7th Aug. 1912.)
		(7) Kunwar Pahar Singh of Katera.—1 express 500 bore rifle, no. 2372, by Thomas Turner, Birmingham. 1 350 bore Ross rifle. (G. O. no. 4616, dated the 20th Oct. 1915, notes nos. 580, dated the 15th Oct. 1915 and 2717, dated the 8th Dec. 1921).
	2. Hamirpur	(1) Babu Partab Singh of Malehta.—1 double barrel breech-loading 12 bore gun, no. 7975,—1 double barrel muzzle-loading 12 bore gun, no. 31.—1 revolver, no. 173, by Iver Johnson Arms' Cycle Works, Fitzburg, Mass, U. S. A. (G. O. nos. 2947 and 4137, dated the 19th Aug. and 6th Dec 1912 respectively).
	3. Banda ..	(1) Chaudhri Beni Prasad of Banda.—Nil. (G. O. no. 965, dated the 11th Aug. 1880)
		(2) Beni Singh Mohar, Thakur of Mataundh.—2 revolvers, nos. 39385 and 36827.—1 double barrel breech-loading 12 bore gun.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading gun.—2 single barrel muzzle-loading guns.—1 single barrel match-lock. (G. O. no. 2453 dated the 24th Aug. 1891.)
Benares ...	1. Benares ...	(1) Mirza Akbar Bakht.—2 breech-loading or muzzle-loading rifles, 4 breech-loading or muzzle-loading guns, 1 breech-loading or muzzle-loading revolver. (G. O. no. 2798, dated the 6th Sep 1905).
		(2) Babu Shyam Das.—2 guns. (G. O. no. 1647, dated the 7th June, 1907).
		(3) Rani Ram Kunwar, Ausanganj Estate.—34 Lahore made match locks,—7 broken barrels of the above type,—1 gold mounted presentation gun of the above type,—5 single barrel flint-locks,—1 double barrel flint lock,—1 blunderbuss flint-locks,—1 single barrel muzzle-loader, percussion cap,—1 single barrel muzzle-loader, percussion cap (without stock),—3 double barrel muzzle-loaders percussion cap (without stocks),—3 double barrel muzzle-loaders percussion cap (without stocks) (not in good order)—1 breech-loading (Snider rifle) with bayonet,—1 Winchester Repeater,—1 double barrel breech-loading 12 bore gun,—1 double barrel breech-loading 12 bore rifle. (G. O. no. 1878 dated the 31st May, 1910)

Division.	District.	Name, description of arms and no. and date of actns.
		<i>Pistols.</i>
Benares ...	2. Mirzapur ...	2 brass pistols (flintlocks).—5 steel pistols (flintlocks).—1 brass pistol (percussion cap), 3 steel pistols (percussion cap).—1 revolver (percussion cap).—1 breech-loading pistol, very small bore (for practising).—1 old, rusty, toy pistol (cannot be used.) (G. O. No. 1878, dated the 31st May, 1910).
	3. Jaunpur ...	<i>Nil.</i>
	4. Ballia ...	Maulvi Muhammad Hosain of Machhlishahr.—5 guns. (G. O. no. 3080, dated the 18th Oct 1899.)
	5. Ghazipur ...	<i>Nil.</i>
	5. Ghazipur ...	<i>Nil.</i>
Gorakhpur	1. Basti ...	Har Narayan Pande of Jagdishpur.—1 revolver, 2 pistols, 12 guns, 2 rifles. (G. O. no. 965, dated the 11th Aug., 1880.)
	2. Azamgarh	Babu Ahmad Khan—2 guns. (G. O. no. 2588, dated the 9th Aug., 1906.)
Kumaon ...	1. Naini Tal ...	Kunwar Anand Singh.—1 rifle, 1 gun, 1 pistol (G. O. no. 1449, dated the 21st May, 1907, and no. 2465, dated the 4th—6th May, 1924.)
	2. Almora ...	Kuar Anand Singh.—1 double barrel breech-loading '12 bore gun, "Paradox" Royal.—1 Hammerless Ejector gun, no. 15815, by Holland and Holland, London.—1 Browning revolver, No. 108265, six shot. 25 Cal. (G. O. no. 1700, dated the 26th May, 1900.)
	3. Garhwal ...	(1) The Rawal of Badrinath.—5 Guns. (G. O. no. 1740, dated the 29th July, 1889).
		(2) The Rawal of Kedarnath.—2 Guns. (G. O. No. 1740, dated the 29th July, 1889).
		(3) The Mahant of Kamleshwer.— <i>Nil.</i> (G. O. no. 1740, dated the 29th July, 1889).
Lucknow ...	1. Lucknow ...	(1) Mirza Bakar Mirza Bahadur.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading rifle, no. 151, by Charles Lancaster.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading shot gun by Purdey.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading rifle.—1 double barrel breech-loading '16 bore shot gun, no 12994, by R. B. Rodda & Co., Calcutta.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading rifle no. 4551 by Purdey.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading rifle no. 5532 by Smith.—1 double barrel pin-fire '577-bore rifle, no. 2376, by Thomas Jackson.—1 double barrel muzzle-loading '500 bore big pistol by D. Revard.—1 six chambered breech-loading pin-fire revolver, no. 41.—1 seven chambered breech-loading revolver, no. 1, but lid cap. (G. O. no. 139 dated the 18th Jan., 1890).

Division.	District.	Name, description of arms and no and date of notns.
Lucknow		(2) Muhammad Sham-sud-din Haider.— <i>Nil.</i> (G. O. no. 4C, dated the 1st Feb., 1896).
		(3) Muhammad Ali.— <i>Nil.</i> (G. O. no. 4C., dated the 1st Feb., 1896).
		(4) Saladat Husain Khan.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading gun.—1 single barrel muzzle-loading pistol. (G. O. no. 4C., dated the 1st Feb., 1896).
		(5) Saiyid Dilwar Raza.*—1 double barrel breech-loading gun.—2 single barrel breech-loading guns.—2 five chambered revolvers. (Notn. by Govt. of Bengal, dated the 23rd March, 1896. (G. O. no. 2896, dated the 6th Sep., 1901).
		(6) Babu Binode Chandra Ghosal.†—1 double barrel breech-loading '12 bore gun.—1 single barrel breech-loading '450 bore rifle.—1 Rook rifle.—1 six chambered '450 bore revolver. (G. O. no. 1844, dated the 20th June, 1896).
		(7) Muhammed Jafar Ali Khan.— <i>Nil.</i> (Govt. of India, Notn. no 518, dated the 6th March, 1879).
		(8) Mirza Tymoor Jah.—1 double barrel breech-loading '12 bore gun, no. 18963, manufactured in London.—1 double barrel breech-loading '28 bore gun, no. 1009.—1 six chambered revolver, no. 7142.—1 American six chambered revolver, no. 41144.—1 small single barrel pistol.—1 Rampuri stick consisting of a muzzle-loading pistol.—1 small double barrel pistol, no. 41.—(G. O. no. 3690, dated the 31st Aug. 1914, and notn no. 3143, dated the 6th July, 1918).
	2. Unao 3. Rai Bareli 4. Sitapur 5. Hardoi 6. Kheri.	<i>Nil.</i>
Fyzabad ...	1. Gonda 2. Bahraich 3. Sultanpur 4. Bara Banki 5. Fyzabad 6. Partabgarh.	<i>Nil.</i>

* Now resides at Kishanganj in district Purneah, [Bihar and Orissa.]

† His name is transferred from the Bahraich district (Vide G. O. no. 2994, dated the 25th Sep. 1905).

APPENDIX B.—List of persons of the Benares, Rampur and Tehri States and their retainers, who have been designated for exemption under clause 2 (b) and (c) of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, and who may be granted licences under rules 17 and 39 (1) of the Arms Rules, without the previous consent of the Political Officers concerned.

Benares.

1. The Maharani	...	50	retainers each.
2. The Hon'ble the Maharaj Kumar and his wife	...	50	"
3. Babu Maheshwari Prasad Narain Singh	...	10	"
4. Babu Shatrughna Prasad Sahi	...	3	"
5. Hazari Krishna Chandra Shukul	...	10	"
6. Chaudhri Durga Prasad Singh	...	10	"
7. Chaudhri Bagheshwari Prasad Singh	...	10	"
8. Babu Ranchhor Singh	...	10	"
9. Hazari Suraj Prasad Shukul	...	10	"
10. Babu Ran Bahadur Singh	...	3	"
11. Lt. Muhammad Hassan Khan	...	3	retainers.
12. Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ahmad Hasan, Chief Secy.	...	3	"
13. The Chief Judge	...	3	"
14. The District and Sessions Judge, Bhadohi	...	3	"
15. The Collector, Bhadohi	...	3	"
16. The Collector, Chakia	...	3	"
17. The District Magistrate, Ramnagar	...	3	"
18. The Private Secretary	...	3	"
19. The Deputy Collector, Bhadohi	...	3	"
20. Captain Murl Singh	...	3	"
21. The Aides-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja	...	3	each.
22. The Superintendent of Police, Benares State	...	3	"
24. The Chief Medical Officer	...	2	"

Rampur.

1. Her Highness the Begam Saheban	...	50	retainers each,
2. The Heir-Apparent	...	50	"
3. His Highness's two brothers	...	50	"
4. Sahabzada Sayed Qudrat Ali Khan Bahadur	...	10	"
5. Major General Sahabzada Ashaq Ali Khan Bahadur	...	10	"
6. Chief Minister	...	10	"
7. Revenue Minister	...	10	"
8. Army Minister	...	10	"
9. Judicial Minister	...	10	"
10. Home Minister	...	10	"
11. Financial Minister	...	10	"
12. Chief of the Staff	...	10	"
13. Private Secretary	...	10	"
14. Military Secretary	...	10	"
15. Secy. Public Works Department	...	10	"
16. Political Secretary	...	10	"
17. Sardar Deorhi	...	10	"
18. Chief Justice, High Court	...	3	"
19. Judges of the High Court	...	3	"
20. District and Sessions Judge	...	3	"
21. Chief Medical officer	...	3	"
22. Comptroller of the Household	...	3	"
23. Chief Magistrate	...	3	"
24. Accountant General	...	3	"
25. Hakim Sadar	...	3	"
26. Sub-Judge	...	3	"
27. Judge Small Cause Court	...	3	"
28. Superintendent of Police	...	3	"
29. Mir Munshi Dar-ul-Insha	...	3	"
30. Mir Munshi, Iqbal Humayun	...	3	"

31. Superintendent of Excise	...	...	3	retainers
32. Dewan Sadar (Treasury Officer)	...	...	3	"
33. Executive Engineer, Public Works Dept.	...	...	3	"
34. Executive Engineer, Canals	...	...	3	"
35. Electric Engineer	...	...	3	"
36. Director of Education	...	...	3	"
37. Magistrates and Munsifs of Huzur Shahabad, Milak, Suar, Bilaspur and Tanda Tahsils	...	...	3	., each.
38. Members of the Board of Audit	...	...	3	" "
39. Bakshi (Paymaster)	...	...	3	" "
40. Commanding Officers of the Rampur 1st Infy., 2nd Infy., Rampur Lancers, Artillery, Palace Guards and Gurkhas	...	...	3	"
41. Brigade Major	...	...	3	"
42. Aides-de-Camp to His Highness the Nawab	...	...	3	"
43. All Commissioned Officers of the Rampur Forces when passing through British India on duty	...	...	3	.,

Tehri.

1. Kunwar Bichitra Shah	...	...	4	retainer
2. Thakur Hari Singh, Aides-de-Camp to H. H. the Raja	...	...	2	"
3. The Officer Commanding, Armed Police, Tehri	...	...	2	"
4. The Home Member, State Council	...	...	2	"
5. The Forest Magistrate	...	...	2	"
6. The Home Secretary	...	...	1	retainer.
7. The Chief Judges	...	...	1	., each

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VII.—Arms shall not in ordinary cases be taken from passengers; but if a station master has reasonable ground for apprehending a disturbance from the possession of arms by a passenger,

he may at any time, before such passenger has taken his place in the train, but not afterwards, refuse to carry him unless he delivers up his arms. If the passenger gives up his arms, they shall be labelled with the name and description of the owner entered in the roadway bill, and delivered free of charge to the owner at his journey's end :

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

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

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

(a) exports any arms, ammunition or military stores without obtaining the special permission of Political Agent required by rule II,

(b) imports any arms, ammunition or military stores without a licence of the nature referred to in rule III,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

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

(a) imports any arms, ammunition or military stores in excess of the quantities entered in the licence referred to in rule III,

(b) imports after the expiration of the period for which such licence has been granted,

(c) omits to give information as required by rule VIII,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Schedule.

Railway.	State.
1	2
Bhopal-Ujjain Railway (Great Indian Peninsula Railway—Indian Midland Section.)	Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal, Dewas (Senior Branch) Dewas (Junior Branch.)
Godra-Rutlam Nagda Railway (Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway)	Indore, Jhabna, Rutlam, Sallana.
Bina-Godra-Baran Branch (Great Indian Peninsula Railway.)	Gwalior.
Great Indian Peninsula (Indian Midland) Railway—	
(1) Jhansi-Agra Section	Dholpur, Datia, Gwalior.
(2) Jhansi-Bhopal-Itarsi Section	Bhopal, Gwalior, Khanas-dhana, Kurwai, Orchha.
(3) Jhansi-Cawnpore Section	Samthar.
(4) Jhansi-Manikpur Section.	Alipura, Garrauli, Orchha, Fakra, Tarsan.

Railway.	State.
1	2
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (Rajputana-Malwa) Railway—	
(1) Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway	Bhartpur.
(2) Holkar State Railway (North of Nerbudda.)	Indore.
(3) Neemuch-Nusseerabad State Railway	Gwalior, Mewar, Tonk.
(4) Rajputana State Railway ...	Bhartpur, Jeypur, Kishengarh, Ulwar.
(5) Sindhia-Neemuch State Railway ..	Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Jaora, Rutlam, Sailana.
(6) Western Rajputana State Railway ...	Baroda, Jodhpur, Palanpur,* Sirohi.

***APPENDIX D.—APPENDIX III TO THE ARMY REGULATIONS, INDIA, VOLUME II.**

Rules relating to the possession of private arms by Indian Officers, British and Indian other ranks.

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

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

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

* (1) Referred to in U. P. rules 44 and 45, page 259.

(2) Vide in this connection, notes (3) and (4) to rule 33, page 101, and rules relating to 'Passes and Licences for Soldiers and Reservists' in Bombay Local Rules and Orders, page 209.

be inspected monthly by the armourer sergeant or armament artificer.

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

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

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

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

(i) he has been furnished by competent authority with a written permit specifying, in the case of arms, the period for which it is valid and, in the case of ammunition, the amount purchasable on the occasion of each individual purchase;

(ii) the arms and ammunition are purchased from a person entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) and Indian Arms Rules, 1924, to possess or sell arms or ammunition;

(iii) the arms and ammunition so purchased by him and the arms and ammunition already possessed by him do not exceed the numbers and quantity authorised by these rules.

† 7. **Indian soldiers.**—An Indian soldier is allowed, after having obtained a licence for which no fee will be charged, to carry or possess, for his personal use, one gun or pistol, one sword, dagger or knife, twenty cartridges, or an equivalent quantity of powder, bullets or shot, and caps. The conditions are:—

(a) The soldier shall be of good character.

(b) The arms shall not be of a class superior to that of the arms in use in the Indian Army, not a rifle of .303 bore, nor a rifle of 450 bore imported subsequent to the 11th September, 1906: and he may not possess ammunition which can be fired from a .303 rifle.

(c) The possession of arms and ammunition to which these rules apply will be immediately reported and their description entered in the private arms register maintained in the unit, extracts of which shall be sent with the man's documents when he is transferred.

(d) All arms will be kept in the armoury while the soldier is with his unit.

(e) The loss of arms or ammunition will be immediately reported.

† NOTE to rules 3 and 7.—The expression "permanently resides" occurring in the proviso to the sub-rule (1) of rule 40 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, which applies to persons subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, refers to the permanent home of an applicant for a licence and not to the place where he is for the time being residing (U. P., G. O., No. 6341-VIII-182 dated 14th Sept. 1926.) (Vide the first proviso and also the addition made to Rule 40, (1) of the Indian Arms Rules, page 109.)

(f) If he wishes to take his arms on furlough or leave, he will obtain a pass from his Unit Commander. This pass will be produced on return, together with the arms to which it relates. The Unit Commander will satisfy himself that the arms have not been changed; failure to produce the arms or pass will be punished by deprivation of a pass for one year, which should be communicated to the Magistrate or Political Officer concerned. If an absentee is found in possession of arms and ammunition not covered by a pass, he will be made over to the military authority for trial.

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

(a) a full description of arms, with a record of their distinctive marks, and ammunition authorised by the pass.

(b) the parentage, religion, class, tribe and home of the holder of the pass.

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. Pensioners and reservists.—An Indian soldier before transfer to pension or reserve wishing to retain his private arms, subject to the extent specified in the first paragraph of this appendix, will fill in a form in triplicate and give full description of the arms in respect of which he desires exemption from payment of licence fees. The Unit Commander will endorse his recommendation on all three

forms and will give one copy to the soldier before he leaves the unit, one copy will be despatched to the civil officer concerned, the third copy will be kept in the unit for record.

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

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

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

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

17. Sikh kirpan.—All kirpans possessed or carried by Sikhs while serving in the army are exempt from the operation of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and Indian Arms Rules, 1924, provided they conform to the measurements laid down, viz., maximum length of blade of 9 inches and a maximum width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

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

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

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

37	4A	Arms and ammunition* to possess, when deposited by owners for safe keeping.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Form XIII.	
	5	Arms, ammunition and military stores*—to keep and sell.	Form B in the case of gunpowder or of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition)† class in quantities not exceeding at one time 200 lbs. of gunpowder and any quantity of explosive contained in ammunition: otherwise Form L in addition to Form F or J.		Form X or XII.	
	6	Arms, ammunition and military stores*—to manufacture, convert or sell or keep.	Form A‡ in the case of gunpowder or of an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition)‡ class in quantities not exceeding at one time 200 lbs. of gunpowder and any quantity of explosive contained in ammunition.		Form IX or XI	
	7	Arms, ammunition or military stores*—to transport.	Not required [vide rule II (2) (a) of the Explosives Rules].		Form VII, subject to the exemption in rule 22 (2) (b) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.	For rules regulating the transport of ammunition, the packing and mode of conveyance, see the Explosives Rules.
	8	Arms, ammunition or military stores*—to import by river or land.	Ditto	Ditto	Form III.	Ditto Ditto.

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

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

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

Serial number.	Object desired by person requiring a licence.	LICENCES NECESSARY TO BE TAKEN OUT TO EFFECT THE OBJECT DESIRED.		REMARKS.
		Under the Explosives Act, (IV of 1884),	Under the Arms Act, (XI of 1878)	
1	2	3	4	5
9	Arms, ammunition or military stores*—to cover export by river or land.	Ditto	Ditto ... Form VI. ...	Can be granted only by the Secretary to the Govt of India. Foreign Department, or by any other officer especially empowered under rule 17, in the case of export to an Indian State within the political control of the local Government; a Secretary to Govt., United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, has been so empowered and in certain cases the Governor's Agents, the District Magistrate of Meerut has been also empowered to grant such licences under certain conditions, Schedule VI.
9 A	Arms, ammunition or military stores*—to import, transport and re-export.	Ditto	Ditto ... Form VIII.	
10	Explosives, other than those of the 1st (gunpowder) class or of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition)† class, or of the 7th (firework) class or of the 5th (fulminate) class—to possess in quantities not exceeding 60 lbs. at a time.	Form F.	...	Form F must be endorsed to have the effect of a licence in Form X excluding all provisions as to sale and as to arms and military stores.*
				See exemptions noted in rule 11 (3) Explosive Rules: in such cases a licence would be required under the Arms Act only, in the appropriate form.

* Covers sulphur (in quantities above 10 seers), and in districts on the external and frontier Saltpetre and lead (c.f. Schedule II ante.)

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

11	Explosives generally other than those of the 5th (fulminate) class to possess.	Form J.	Form J must be endorsed to have the effect of a licence in Form X or XII excluding all provisions as to sale and as to arms and military stores.*	Ditto. Ditto. Magazine licences in Form J. are granted by the Commissioners of divisions. Licences for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class can only be granted by the Governor General in Council.
12	Explosives of classes which are in quantities other than those referred to in serial Nos. 13, 15 and 17—to sell.	Form L, in addition to holding Form F or J, as the case may be.	Form L (as well as Form F or J) must be endorsed to have the effect of a licence in Form X or XII excluding all provisions as to arms and military stores.*	
13	Fireworks—to manufacture, sell and possess in quantities not exceeding 200 lbs at a time.	Form D	Form D must be endorsed to have the effect of a licence in form LX excluding all provisions relating to arms and military stores.*	No licence is required under the Explosives Act for the mere possession of fireworks if obtained and intended for immediate use, kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place, and with all due precautions for the public safety [vide rule 11 (d), Explosives Rules.]
14	Gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes—to possess and transport.	Form C or F or J according to the class or quantity of the explosive noted in rule 11 (3) of the Explosives Rules.		
15	Gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class—to possess in quantities not exceeding at a time 200 lbs. of gunpowder and any quantity of explosive contained in the ammunition.	Form C.	Form C must be endorsed to have the effect of a licence in Form XII or X, excluding all provisions as to possessing arms or to going armed.	See exemptions noted in rule 11 (3), Explosives Rules: in such cases licence would be required under the Arms Act only in the appropriate Form.

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

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

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

Serial number.	Object desired by person requiring a licence.	LICENCES NECESSARY TO BE TAKEN OUT TO EFFECT THE OBJECT DESIRED.		REMARKS.
		Under the Explosives Act (IV of 1884).	Under the Arms Act (XI of 1878).	
1	2	3	4	5
16	Gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) † class—to sell and possess in quantities not exceeding at a time 200 lbs. of gunpowder and any quantity of explosive contained in the ammunition	Form B 	Form B must be endorsed to have the effect of a licence in Form X or XII excluding all provisions as to arms and military stores.*	
17	Gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) † class—to manufacture, sell and possess in quantities not exceeding at a time 200 lbs. of gunpowder and any quantity of explosive contained in the ammunition.	Form A 	Form A must be endorsed to have the effect of a licence in Form IX or XI, excluding all provisions as to arms and military stores.*	See exemptions in rule 10 (2) (a) (b) and rule 30, Explosives Rules.

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

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

APPENDIX F.—A list of Indian States in the Punjab, together with the names of the Political Agents to whom copies of licences issued should be forwarded under Rule 17, clause 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, (page 89), is given below.

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

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

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

APPENDIX H.—*Form of registration of firearms and ammunition held by persons exempted under Schedule I, India Arms Rules, 1924.*

Name of exempted person.	Entry of Schedule I under which exempted.	Description of firearms (including bore, muzzle or breech-loading and single shot or repeating.)	Maker's name and number.	Ammunition.

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

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

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

(OR FOR LARGE DEALERS)

Stock Book.

Date	Gun-Powders.				Gun caps	Revolver and pistol cartridges.		Shot gun cartridges.		Rifle.	Cartridges.		Lead, shots and bullets.			M. L. guns.	M. L. guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Knives	Air rifles.		
	Nitro.		Black.			410 to 455 bore.	Others.	Loaded.	Empty.		Other 450.	Loaded.	Empty.	Rifle and lethal bullets.	Bags of 28 lbs.							lb.	oz.
	lb	oz.	lb.	oz.																			
Stock ..																							
Sold ..																							
Balance																							

FORM B.—Is identical with Form A above.

(OR FOR LARGE DEALERS)

Stock book.

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

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

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

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

FORM D.—Is identical with Form C. above

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

(OR FOR LARGE DEALERS).

Day Book.

Date	Purchaser's name and full address		Gun-powders,		Gun caps	Revolvers and pistol cartridges		Short-gun cartridges		Rifle	Cartridges		Lead shots and bullets		B. L. Guns	M. L. guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Rifles	Air rifles.	Number and full description of arms	Licence number or grounds of exemptions.	Intimation of sale.
			Nitro	Black																			
	lb	oz	lb.	oz.		410 to 455 bore	Others.	Loaded	Empty.	303	M H.	Other 450	Loaded	Empty.	Rifle and lethal bullets.	Bags of 25 lbs.	lb.	oz.					

G. O. no. 1108/VIII—209, dated April 17, 1928.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9							
Serial number.	Detail of licences in Forms III, VI to XVI and XVIII to XX	Number of licences in force on the 31st December of the previous year.	Number of licences in force at the beginning of the year.	OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR	Number of licences in force at the end of the year	NUMBER OF WEAPONS COVERED BY LICENCES SHOWN IN COLUMN 6.						Number of licences in column 5 (c) which were revoked for breach of conditions of licences for misconduct of the licensee.	REMARKS.		
				(a) New licence.		(b) Renewed licences.	(c) Licences in force at any time during the year which became void before its close.	BREACH-LOADING.		MUZZLE LOADING.				Total number of firearms.	Number of licences covering ammunition of the prohibited bores 1·303 and 1·450 (Rule 31f)
								Rifles.	Smooth-bores.	Rifles.	Smooth-bores.				
								D. B.	S. B.	D. B.	S. B.					Pistols.	Revolvers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Columns 3—7.—Suspensions of licences should be ignored in filling up columns 3—7 and noticed in column 9 "Remarks." Licences which are merely suspended are not to be held as "void."

Column 9.—If a licence in Form IX or X is granted to cover arms only or military stores only, this should be noted in column of "Remarks."

FORM L.—Annual statement of the operation of the Arms Act XI of 1878, in the district of _____ for the year _____. [Rule 25 (i), on page 270].

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

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

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

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

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

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

[G. O. No 2716, dated the 6th July, 1916]

*G. O. No. 1256-VIII—214, dated the 18th May, 1922.

APPENDIX L.—CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION.

This is to certify that _____ residing in the _____ district is a person who is exempt from the operation of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, under entry no.— of Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, clause (b) of section I of the said Act.

Dated _____ } District Magistrate of the _____ district
Agent to the Govr. for the State

(G. O. no. 149 VIII. 243 dated the 20th Jany. 1923.)

APPENDIX M.

Annual return of licensed and exempted firearms in the possession of, and ammunition purchased by, the residents of the _____ district, during the year, _____

[illegible]

Report on the number of arms and amount of ammunition held illicitly in the. ————— district.

Dated

19

District Magistrate.

Punjab Local Rules and Orders.

1. *Punjab notn. no. 2460 dated the 3rd July 1879*—The prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 and 14 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, do not apply to the villages on the border of the Hazara District. [Note.—The list of villages are shown at the end of Schedule VIII, on pages 176-177.]

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

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

(2) The **Scheduled districts of the Punjab** have been withdrawn from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in section 13 of the Act, which does not, therefore, apply to the tracts of **Lahaul and Spiti**. Clause 2 of section 32 of Act No. XXXI of 1860 (page 51) did not at the time, when Act XI of 1878 came into force, apply to the districts of **Simla and Kangra**, and section 15 of Act XI of 1878 has not subsequently been extended to either districts. The result, then, of the ruling contained in paragraph 1 of this letter in the four Cis-Indus Divisions of the Province, is that the executive authorities are instructed to assume that the law is as follows:—

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

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

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

(5) The first step to take, however, is to issue a proclamation in each district concerned warning the people that they must apply within one month for licences in respect to **chhavis**, or deposit them with the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

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

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

(8) In the districts of Lahore, Amritsar and Ferozpur the instructions of the circular in respect to **chhavis** should be carried out in regard to long handled **gandasas** also. As regards other districts, I am to say that the long handled **gandasas** is, in some places, a weapon almost, if not quite as formidable as the **chhavi** and used, like the **chhavi**, for purposes of offence, and not, as an agricultural implement: and where this is the case, the District Magistrate would be similarly justified in treating it as a weapon coming under the provisions of the Arms Act. If, therefore, any Deputy Commissioner

thinks it desirable to proceed on these lines in regard to any such weapon which is not capable of being classed as a *chhavi*, he should refer the matter, through the Commissioner, for the orders of Government, stating what definition he proposes and the reasons for the measure.

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

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

4. *Punjab circular no. 5-1125, dated the 16th Oct. 1903.*—(1) As there has been some misapprehension as to the purport of the letters * * * regarding the treatment of *chhavis* and *gandas* as "arms" under Act XI of 1878, I am directed to address you as follows:—

(2) As noted in the Chief Court's decision, no. 16 P. R. of 1900, (referred to in notes (14) and (39), pages 39 and 41) any weapons or instruments carried or possessed for the purpose of offence and defence, come under the category of "arms." The more common weapons and instruments which when carried or possessed by individuals may universally be presumed to be so carried or possessed for purposes of offence or defence are specified in section 4 of the Act, but the list there given is not exhaustive and Local Government in 1899, after considerable enquiry, concluded that (a) *chhavis* throughout the Province, and (b) long-handled *gandas* in the Lahore, Amritsar and Ferozpur districts were so very rarely carried or possessed, except for purposes of offence and defence, that the executive officers of Government might properly treat these weapons as "arms" within the meaning of the Act. District Officers were accordingly, in this office letter No. 1302, dated the 29th September 1899, authorised to treat these weapons as "arms."

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

(a) generally as regards weapons in respect of which they may have received authorisation under the last sentence of paragraph (8) of the letter of 29th September 1899, (page 302), or

(b) in particular instances as regards weapons or instruments of any description which in those particular cases appear to be possessed or carried for purposes of offence.

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

5. *Punjab letter no. 664, dated the 22nd April 1915.*—Since the attention of District Magistrates has now been drawn to their discretionary powers in the matter (renewal of licences granted by District Magistrates) the Lieutenant Governor, while considering that two years would ordinarily be a suitable period for the duration of such licences, is content to leave further action in their hands, subject to any instructions which you may see fit to issue to suit the circumstances of particular districts or classes of persons in your division.

6. *Punjab notn. no. 1449, dated the 1st November 1915.*—Whenever a licensee makes a sale of arms, ammunition or military stores, he shall within 48 hours make a report thereof to the Superintendent of Police of the District in which the licensee has his place of business, factory or shop and shall in such report state—

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

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

(c) the date of sale,

and such report shall be signed by the licensee.

The Inspector General of Police, Punjab, has been asked to instruct Superintendents of Police in the province to inform the District Magistrates of the district in the United Provinces in which the purchaser resides, of all sales of arms and ammunition (such as rifles and their ammunition; pistols, revolvers and their ammunition; air-pistols; walking-stick rifles and sword-sticks), the verifications of which will be obligatory. The Government of the United Provinces was informed that for purposes of verification sales in those Provinces to residents of the Punjab report should be made to the Superintendent of Police of the district, or in the case of residents of Native States to the Political Agent, concerned.

As regards the North-West Frontier Province the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab had been asked to arrange for the supply to the Superintendent of Police concerned (in the case of British Districts), to the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, (in the case of Amb and Phulera) or to the Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral (in the case of Chitral, Dir and Nawagai), as the case may be, of details received regarding sales made to persons residing in the Province.

7. Sulphur

8. Leaden bird shot and bullets

9. Lead.

Vide notes (25), (26)

and (27) to Schedule

II, page 139.

10. Exemption from payment of fees of certain persons in the Simla district—
Vide note (1) to Schedule VII, page 151.

11. Registration of arms by exempted persons. Vide Note (4) to rule 2, page 81.

12. Endorsement on licences in form XVI, Vide Note (2) to rule 33, page 103.

13. Prohibition against air pistols.—Vide note (15) to schedule II, page 138.

14. *Punjab notification no. 15144 dated the 2nd June 1924.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), read with section 2 of the Devolution Act, 1920 (XXXVIII of 1920) the Governor in Council is pleased—

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

(2) to reduce to one anna all fees, exceeding one anna, payable under the said schedule upon other applications relating to licences or duplicates granted or renewed under the said rules. (In this connection, Vide note to rule 29 of the Bengal Rules, page 221).

15. *Punjab. circular no. 23896 dated 18th Oct, 1924.*—* * It appears that an impression has been created that if an exemptee fails to register the fire-arms in his possession within the period prescribed

by the Punjab Government notification no. 6820 dated the 5th of March 1924 (*vide* note (2) on page 81) his exemption is automatically cancelled. I am to point out that failure on the part of an exemptee to comply with the orders contained in the notification referred to merely renders him liable to the cancellation of his exemption, and that no exemption should be treated as cancelled until the orders of Government have been obtained. It is not intended that references should be made to Government except in cases in which the failure to register amounts to a wilful refusal to comply with the condition laid down in proviso (b) to sub-rule 1 of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 (page 81).

16. Punjab, circular no. 25754, dated the 18th November 1924,—
 * * * The Government of India stated (in para. 6 of resolution No. F-829-1-22, dated the 3rd November 1924, (page 20), that they had decided that entries 11, 11-A and 11-B, in Schedule I, of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, should be deleted, and that no exemption of the kind permitted by these entries should be continued in the new rules. At the same time, every person who had enjoyed exemption under these entries in the old rules was to be entitled, under the rules of 1924, to a life licence in form XVI, free of all fee, in respect of any arms then in his possession and hitherto exempt from licence. Exemptions under entries 11, 11-A, and 11-B, in Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, were for the first time restricted in the Punjab Government notifications nos. 581, dated the 9th of January 1922 and No. 20656 dated the 15th August 1923. It has been brought to the notice of the Governor in Council that the Government of India resolution referred to and these notifications have been in some districts interpreted as contradictory. I am accordingly to authorise you in granting licences in accordance with the orders in para. 6 of the resolution to waive the restrictions imposed by the Punjab Government notifications of 1922 and 1923.

17. Punjab, letter no. 4029 dated the 12th February 1925.—* * *
 I am directed to say that the orders contained in my letter No. 25754 dated the 18th November 1924, were not intended to permit an extension of the period of six months prescribed by para. 6 of the resolution of the Government of India No. F-829-1-22 dated the 3rd November 1924, (page 20), but to enable Deputy Commissioners to deal with doubtful cases still pending before them. In the circumstances explained in the concluding paragraph of your letter, however, the Governor in Council agrees to give Deputy Commissioners discretion to treat, as having been submitted within time, any applications for life licences in form XVI which are not so submitted, but for the late submission of which a reasonable excuse exists.

18. Punjab letter no. 4806 dated the 16th February 1925.—The orders contained in letter No. 10238, dated the 2nd April 1924, were not intended to limit the exemption enjoyed under the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, by Great Sardars and Jagirdars to particular weapons, and that replacements within the limit of the exemption enjoyed in each individual case are therefore permissible. No specific orders are necessary with regard to other persons enjoying exemption under Schedule I to the Rules for whom no limit of possession has

been fixed, but it may be assumed that in their case also the same principle would be followed should occasion arise.

19. *Punjab letter no. 14904 dated the 17th June 1925*—A case has recently come to the notice of Government in which a burglary at the premises of a licensed dealer in arms resulted in the loss of six revolvers and a number of knives. In the course of the ensuing police investigation it was observed that the premises were not adequately protected against theft. In this connection I am to invite attention to rule (V) of the rules circulated with * [notification no. 8408, dated the 5th March 1907 (below)] which requires the police to carry out quarterly inspections not only of the stock but also of the shops and premises of manufacturers of, and dealers, in arms and to request that in future these inspections may be made to include an examination of the arrangements for the protection of the premises against theft, defects in which should be reported to the licensing authority concerned without delay.

20. *Punjab notification no. 8408 dated the 5th March 1929*.—The following revised rules have been made in supersession of those published with notifications no. 943 dated 10th July 1907, no. 15486 dated 10th May 1922 and no. 23576 dated 9th Oct. 1923.

21.—I.—Officers to detain arms under section 6—*Vide* note (7) to section, 6, pages 47.

II.—Officers to conduct searches under sec. 25—*Vide* note (1) to sec. 25, page 71.

III.—Officers to conduct searches under sec. 30—*Vide* note (3) to sec. 30, page 75.

IV.—All persons holding licences to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores shall maintain stock books and accounts of receipts and issues in forms A and B of the Appendix to these rules and all persons holding licences to sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores shall maintain stock and account books in forms C and D. The pages of these books shall be numbered, and before any entries are made, the books shall be exhibited, together with the manufacturer's or dealer's licence, to the District Magistrate or to a Subordinate Magistrate. Such Magistrate will sign the first and last pages of each book and seal them with his official seal.

V.—The shops, premises and stocks of all licensed manufacturers and dealers shall be inspected once in every quarter by a police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent. In a district in which there is no Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police quarterly inspections may be carried out by an Inspector. At least one inspection in each year shall be performed by the Superintendent of Police. At the time of inspection the books shall be initialled by the Inspecting Officer. Any irregularity or breach of the rules which may be noticed shall be at once reported to the District Magistrate.

VI.—(1) Whenever a licensee makes a sale of arms, ammunition or military stores he shall within 48 hours make a report thereof to the Superintendent of Police of the district in which the licensee has his place of business, factory or shop and shall in such report state—

*The sentence within brackets substituted for the words "rule 5 of the rules circulated with letter no. 943 dated the 10th July 1907," which has been superseded by notification no. 8408 dated the 5th March 1929, shown in para. 19 above.

(a) The name, description and residence of the person who takes delivery of the article sold ;

(b) The nature and quantity of the articles sold ;

(c) The date of sale ;

and such report shall be signed by the licensee.

(2) Similar details of purchases of arms made by Indian Chiefs and Notables of Indian States shall be communicated by the Arms Dealer immediately after the transaction direct to the political officer in charge of the State to which the purchaser belongs. Copies of the list of Independent and Native States showing the designation and address of the political officer-in-charge of them are supplied to the District Magistrates and each vendor of arms should be provided with a copy.

VII.—Under proviso (a) to sub-rule (3) of rule 42 (page 110) the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that licences in form X¹ and form XII may be renewed by the Commissioner of the Division in which the licensee resides or carries on business.

VIII.—On receiving notice of sale, under clause 2, section 5, by a person lawfully possessing arms to any person not prohibited from possessing the same, the Magistrate or Police officer may make inquiries as to the correctness of the purchaser's name and address, and if necessary obtain a report from the Superintendent of Police of the district in which the purchaser lives.

IX-XIII.—Deposit of Arms.—printed on page 181.

XIV.—Disposal of confiscated Arms.—printed on page 184.

XV-XVI.—Rewards to Informers.—printed on page 186.

Registers of Licences.

XVII.—Every District Magistrate shall keep up in form E of the Appendix to these rules a register of all licences to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale any arms, ammunition or military stores granted by him or by the Local Government under rule 28 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, and, shall keep up in form F a register of all licences to sell or keep for sale granted by him or by the Local Government under the same rule. All Superintendents of Police shall keep up similar registers in English. Magistrates of districts will supply to their Superintendents of Police copies of all such licences issued by them or by the Local Government.

The Superintendents of Police will furnish to each officer-in-charge of a police station copies of extracts, columns numbers (1) to (5) giving the names, etc., of persons licensed within his jurisdiction.

XVIII.—All inspections of the shops, premises and stocks of licensed manufacturers and vendors by Inspectors of Police or superior officers shall be reported to the District Magistrate and shall be entered in the registers.

XIX.—Registers of licences granted by the District Magistrate or by any Sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf under rules 31, 33, 35 and 36 of the Indian Arms' Rules, 1924, shall be kept up by him in forms G, H and I, respectively. Similar registers will be kept up in

English by the Superintendent of Police to whom the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by Local Government will furnish copies of all such licences granted by him. The Superintendent of Police will supply each officer-in-charge of a station with an extract giving the parts of each register which concern his jurisdiction.

XX.—Licensing authorities who receive reports of permanent changes in the address of licence holders under condition 11 of the conditions attaching to a licence in form XVI of Schedule VIII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, shall cancel the relevant entry in the registers prescribed by rule XIX above, and inform the licensing authority of the district to which the licence-holder changes his residence accordingly. The latter shall register the licence in the manner shown below :—

“Transferred from the district”

If subsequent changes of permanent address are intimated to the issuing authority he shall transmit the report to the authority with whom he arranged the transfer of the licence.

XXI.—All persons enjoying exemption under Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, shall furnish to the District Magistrate of the district in which they reside, within three months from the date of order of exemption, a list showing the number and description of arms in their possession and shall thereafter inform the District Magistrate in writing of any increase or decrease in such number within one month from the date on which such increase or decrease takes place. Failure on the part of an exemptee to comply with this rule will render him liable to the cancellation of his exemption. No fee shall be payable in respect of any communication made by an exemptee in accordance with the provisions of this rule. [Note.—Vide note (2) to rule 3 page 81].

Every District Magistrate shall maintain a register of such arms in the possession of exemptees.

XXII.—With reference to sub-rule (3) of rule 33 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct 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 probable 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 paid in respect of any endorsement made in accordance with this order. (Vide note (9) to rule 33, on page 103).

XXIII. Returns in forms K and L shall be prepared for each calendar year and submitted by District Magistrates, through Commissioners, to the Inspector General of Police.

Appendix.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Date.	PARTICULARS.	DESCRIPTION.						Ammunition.	Military stores, including lead, sulphur, and saltpetre.	Name and address.	Signature of licensee.
		FIRE-ARMS.		OTHER WEAPONS.							
		Guns.	Pistols	Swords.	Bayonets.	Daggers.	Others.				
Jan 1st ...	In Stores— Manufactured Received ...										
Jan 2nd ...	Disposed of In store ...										

FORM B.—Daily sale book of —son of —, caste —, resident of—licensed to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores.

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

FORM C.—Is the same as Form A, except that in heading for the words "licensed to manufacture," etc., read "licensed to sell or keep for sale," etc., and in column 2 omit the word "manufacture."

FORM D.—Is the same as Form B, except that in heading for the words "licensed to manufacture," etc. read "licensed to sell or keep for sale" etc.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				8	9			
Tahsil.	No.	Name of licensee.	Father's name, and caste and residence.	Place of business.	Date.	INSPECTIONS BY								
						ASSISTANT OR DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OR INSPECTOR OF POLICE.				By Magistrate of district or Superin- tendent of Police				REMARKS.
						1st	2nd	3rd	4th					

FORM F.—Is the same as Form E. except that in heading for "licences to manufacture," etc., read "licences to sell or keep for sale," etc.

FORM G.—Register of licences to possess arms, ammunition or military stores granted under rule 31.

DISTRICT _____

	8	9	10
The first seven columns as in Form H (below).	Place where arms are to be kept.	Term for which licence is valid.	REMARKS.

FORM H.—Register of licences granted under rule 33 to possess arms, or ammunition, and to go armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display in—district.

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

FORM I.—Register of licences granted under rules 35 and 36 to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed for the purpose of destroying wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle or crops in _____ District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.	10					11
Tahsil.	Form and no.	Date.	Name of licence- holder.	Father's name and caste.	Residence.	Place for which licence is valid.	Weapon.	Date of expiry of licence.	INSPECTION BY MAGISTRATE OF WEAPON AND LICENCE.					REMARKS.
									1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	

FORM K.—Return of licences granted under Act XI of 1878 in the district of _____ for the year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Details of licences.	Number of licences in force last year.	OPERATION OF THE YEAR.			Number in force at end of present year.	Remarks by Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks by Commissioner.
		New licences.	Renewed licences.	Revoked or suspended.			
1. In form VII to transport arms, ammunition or military stores.							
2. In form IX to manufacture, convert, sell or keep.							
3. In form X to keep and sell.							
4. In form XIV for the possession of arms.							
5. In form XV for the possession and use for target-practice.							
6. In form XVI to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.							
7. In form XVIII for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings and cattle.							
8. In form XIX for destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops and cattle.							
9. In form XX for going armed on a journey in or through any province.							

FORM L.—Annual statement of the operation of the Arms Act, XI of 1878, in the district of _____ for the year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED UNDER													NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF WEAPONS CONFISCATED.											
SECTION 19, FOR OFFENCE UNDER.													SECTION 20, for secret breaches, licence. SECTION 22, for knowingly purchasing from an unlicensed person or delivering to person not authorised to possess. SECTION 28, for failure to give information as required in section 38. Total punished (columns 1 to 13).											
SECTION 21, for breach of licence.																								
Clause a.	Clause b.	Clause c.	Clause d.	Clause e.	Clause f.	Clause g.	Clause h.	Clause i.	SECTION 23, for failure to give information as required in section 26.				Rifles.	Smooth-bore guns.	Pistols.	Swords.	Bayonets.	Daggers or knives.	Spears.	Others.	Value of fines imposed and realised. Amount paid as rewards to informers, etc.			
																								REMARKS.

This return will be submitted yearly through the Comr. to the I. G. of Police
Dy. Comr.

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RULES RELATING TO RAILWAY LANDS IN CERTAIN STATES IN PUNJAB.

Foreign and Political Department, Notification No. 345-I, dated the 2nd July 1894.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the Schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said Schedule (including the lands occupied by station, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands:

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

PART I.—Criminal Jurisdiction.

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

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

- (a) the powers of District Magistrate including all powers conferable on a District Magistrate,
- (b) the powers of a Court of Session, and
- (c) the power of a High Court,

as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as for the time being in force in the said lands.

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

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

- (a) the powers of a District Court, and
- (b) the powers of the High Court,

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

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

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

Schedule.

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

RULES RELATING TO RAILWAY LANDS, PUNJAB STATES. 313

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE

Enactments applied

Further modifications and restrictions.

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

After section 33 the following section shall be inserted.

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

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

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Schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands :

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

PART I.—Criminal Jurisdiction.

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

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

- (a) the powers of District Magistrate including all powers conferable on a District Magistrate.
- (b) the powers of a Court of Session, and
- (c) the powers of a High Court,

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

PART II.—Civil Jurisdiction.

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

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

- (a) the powers of a District Court, and
- (b) the powers of the High Court,

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

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

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

RULES RELATING TO RAILWAY LANDS, PUNJAB STATES. 315

SCHEDULE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHEDULE.

Enactments applied.

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

Further modifications and restrictions,

After section 33 the following section shall be inserted.

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

5. *Foreign and Political Dept. Notn. No. 58-I, dated the 27th Jan. 1925.* In exercise of the powers conferred by section 34 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) as applied to the Railway lands specified in the notification in the For. and Poll. Dept. No. 345-I dated the 2nd July 1924, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, to the said lands subject to any amendment to which the said rules may be subject in British India, and subject also to the modifications specified in the first proviso to the notification in the For. and Poll.

Dept. No. 346-I, dated the 2nd July 1924, and to such further modifications, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt the said rules to the said lands. The notification of the Govt. of India in the For. Dept. No. 851-D, dated the 28th March 1913, so far as it has not already been cancelled is hereby cancelled.

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS —[DELHI].

1. *Notn. No. 690, dated the 1st Feb. 1915*, as amended by *Notn. No. 1973 dated the 25th March 1915*.—Under section 17 (c) of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has made the following additions to the rules published with the Punjab Govt. *Notn. No. 943, dated the 10th July 1907, (Page 303 ante.)*

To Rule IX add :—

NOTE I. Every second page of register forms B. and D is perforated for extraction.

Q The pages of these registers are numbered series of two consecutive pages bearing the same number, the second of which is perforated for extraction.

When a sale is completed it is entered on the first page of the series, a simultaneous entry on the second page being secured by means of carbon paper. When a page has been completed the perforated duplicate should be torn out and forwarded to the Superintendent of Police.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Lead bullets, bird-shot and sulphur.—*vide* note (30) to Schedule II, page 140.

4. Registration of arms by exempted.—*vide* note (3) on page 81.

BIHAR AND ORISSA RULES AND ORDERS.

1. Rules under section 16 of the Act.—*Vide* page 182.

2. Form prescribed under the above Rule.—Similar to Bombay form on page 179.

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

(1) **The reasonable quantities to be prescribed as the limits on the possession of arms** by persons of approved character and status as defined in paragraph 4, sub clauses (4) and (6) of the Resolution of the Home Dept. no. 2125-C., dated the 21st March 1919, (page 1). Whether different limits should be prescribed for different classes included within that description.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has decided that one rifle and one shot gun is a reasonable quantity for all applicants. The **maximum quantity of ammunition** to be possessed by the licensee at one time will be 1,000 for shot gun and 100 cartridges for ball. He does not consider that different limits should be prescribed for different classes included in the category of persons of approved character and status, but the grant of licences in excess of this limit should be left to the discretion of the District Magistrate. The District Officers may be informed that they are expected to use their discretion in each case so that the number of arms or quantity of ammunition for which a licence is given to any applicant may not be clearly in excess of what is reasonable in view of his circumstances and position in life. The Local Government think that before licences for more than two rifles or four shot guns are granted by the District Officer the matter should be specially reported to the Commissioner so that he may be in a position to check any indiscreet use of his powers by a District Officer.

(3) As regards **revolvers and pistols** the attention of all District Officers should be specially invited to paragraph 4 (7) the Home Department Resolution mentioned above (page 3). It should be clearly understood that licences for revolvers and pistols are not to be issued to all applicants who are of approved character and status but only to those who can show circumstances of real necessity. District Officers should not hesitate to refuse applications for such licences, when they consider that the necessity for the possession of such weapons has not been established.

4 *Notn. No. 400-P. dated the 20th July 1921.*—Under the proviso in column 3 of item 1 of Schedule II the prohibitions and directions contained in section 5 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, are imposed in respect of **swords, sword-sticks and daggers** in all districts in the province and it is declared that no person in any district within the province shall manufacture, convert or sell or keep, offer or expose for sale the said weapons, except under a licence and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby. Provided that this notification shall not prevent any person from selling any sword sword-stick or dagger which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same.

5 *Cir No. 4236-40 P., dated the 27th July 1921.* (1) I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter No. * * * dated the * * * on the subject of the **registration of rifles, revolvers and pistols** in the possession of person exempted under Schedule I of Indian Arms Rules, 1920.

• (2) The Local Government have decided that such persons should be required to **register annually all rifles, revolvers and pistols** in respect of which they are exempted. A copy of an order giving effect to this decision is enclosed. A copy of the order should be sent by the District Magistrate to each exempted person in his district. At the same time he should explain to them the reasons why Government consider registration to be essential. These reasons are that in the event of a revival of anarchical conspiracies it would be necessary to know where arms are which would be useful to disaffected persons and would be in danger of being seized by them. Further it will be easier to trace the history of a stolen arms which may be found with revolutionaries, and in the case of a serious outbreak the authorities will be in a position to know what resources they have in the way of effective firearms in possession of persons of undoubted loyalty.

6. *Order dated the 27th July 1921*—Under proviso (b) of subsection (1) of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, **every person exempted under the provisions of Schedules I of the said rules shall register** in the manner described below **all rifles, revolvers and pistols** in respect of which he is exempted from the operation of any provision of the Indian Arms Act. Every such persons shall, between the 1st of November and the 31st of December in each year, submit to the District Magistrate of the district in which he is ordinarily resident a return in the annexed Form containing particulars of all such rifles, revolvers and pistols.

Name, address and profession of owner. Titles if any	Description of weapon A. Rifle-repeater, Magazine. Single or double barrel. B. Revolver, No of Chambers. C. Pistol, Automatic, or single shot.	Bore of weapon.	Maker's name	Number of weapon.	Year of model or make if available.
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7. *Power of District Magistrate of Dhanbad Sub-division.*—*Vide note to Rule 2, page 80.*

8. *Cir. No 2283-88-P., dated the 29th March 1924.* para 7.—I am also to invite your attention to the addition made to condition 11 in licence Form XVI, in accordance with proviso (c) to rule 42 (3) of the new rules, under which a **licensee** may in case of any **change of his residence get the licence renewed** by the nearest licensing authority, if renewal becomes necessary. In case of such renewals the renewing authority is required, under the rule, to report to the authority who granted the licence the **fact of renewal and the period of its validity**. No provision has however, been made in the rules for keeping the renewing authority informed of any subsequent changes of address, in the event of the licence-holder removing to another place, after renewal. The Governor in Council desires

that there should be such an additional check, so that the register of arms possessed within the jurisdiction of a licensing authority may be maintained as accurately as possible. I am accordingly to request that the granting authority should also be instructed to report any information secured as to change of residence to all subsequent renewing authorities, of whose existence the former will necessarily be aware.

9. *Cir. No. 2518-23-P., dated the 9th April 1924.*—I am directed to refer to Mr. Shearer's letter No. 4236—40-F. dated the 27th July 1921, regarding the **registration of rifles, revolvers and pistols** in the possession of exempted persons, and to say that the Governor in Council has now been pleased to decide that such registration should in future be extended to all firearms in the possession of persons exempted under Schedule I to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924. His Excellency in Council consider that it would suffice if every exemptee were required to furnish the District Magistrate with information as to all the firearms in his possession.

(2) I am to say that in order to make the system effective it will be necessary for the District Magistrate to send the Form prescribed in the letter under reference by the 1st of November each year to each exempted person in their districts requiring him to return it duly filled up before the 31st December. It will probably save trouble, if the first return were submitted by exemptees in duplicate and one copy were sent out by District Magistrates to them merely for correction in subsequent years.

10. *Cir. No. 2512-12-P., dated the 9th April 1924.*—In continuation of paragraph 6 of my Circular No. 2283—88-F., dated the 29th March 1924, regarding the administration of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and in supersession of the orders contained in Mr. Shearer's letter No. 1454—58-P. R. dated the 13th September 1921, so far as they relate to the limitation of the **quantity of ammunition to be possessed by licensees**, I am directed to say that the Governor in Council has now been pleased to decide that **no limit of ammunition** should be fixed in the case of **shot guns, '22 bore or target rifles**, but that in the case of **revolvers a limit of 100 rounds** and in the case of **rifles a limit of 200 rounds** per weapon should be ordinarily fixed. His Excellency in Council leaves it to the discretion of licensing officers to exceed these maxima in exceptional cases when the applicant can prove to the satisfaction of the licensing officer that he actually needs a larger number. I am to request that the orders may be communicated to all licensing authorities.

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

12. *Letter no. 3022-42 P. dated the 20th April 1925.*—I am directed to say that it has been brought to the notice of the local Government that licenses granted in Forms XIII, XVI, XVIII and XIX covering

rifles and pistols frequently do not contain a sufficient description of the weapon for which the licence is granted. In particular it is essential that when a Magistrate grants a licence for a single barrel rifle or pistol, he should make it plain on the licence whether the weapon is a repeating or automatic rifle or an automatic pistol. The omission of such details involves unnecessary correspondence. I am accordingly to request that you will have the description of the weapon clearly specified in the appropriate column of all licences issued by you in future.

13. *Letter no. 3231-P. R. dated the 25th September 1926.*—I am directed to say that in modification of the orders contained in para. 7 of letter No. 2283—88-P., dated the 29th March 1924, the Governor in Council has decided that when the holder of a licence in Form XVI of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, changes his address permanently he should, after the expiry of the existing licence, be granted a fresh licence in the new district where he resides and should not continue to be borne in the register of licensees of the district he has left. The Magistrate of the district in which the fresh licence is granted will then be in the position of the granting authority for the purpose of checking renewals. The licensee will, however, pay the renewal fee only on his fresh licence. A counterfoil register should be maintained in the annexed Form* by each licensing authority and when such a licence is granted intimation should be given to the office of the original issue for cancellation of the counterfoil maintained in that office. If any doubt arises as to the permanent change of residence the criterion shall be that when a licensee presents his licence for renewal for a second time in a district other than that in which it was granted he shall be held to have taken up permanent residence in that district.

Counterfoil.	*Form No. XVI.	(Rule 33),
Serial No.	Licence for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going	
	sport	
armed for the purpose of	protection.	
	display	
Serial number of licence.		
Name, description and residence of licensee and agent, (if any).		
Arms or ammunition that licensee is entitled to possess.		{ Description— Quantity—
Retainers (if any) covered by the licence.	{ Name of retainer— Name of retainer's father— Address of retainer— Arms or ammunition that retainer is entitled to possess.	{ Description— Quantity—
District or place within which the licence is valid		
Date on which the licence expires.	(Signature)	
The 19 . }	Magistrate of the ——— District.	

Form for the renewal of the licence.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Signature of the Magte. of the District.	Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed licence expires.	Signature of the Magte. of the District
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14. Letter no: 3162-67 P. R. dated 7th October 1926.—I am directed to refer * * * * and to communicate the following instructions with reference to conditions 2 and 7 in licence Forms IX and XII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924.

(i) Each licensee shall maintain a register of sale of all arms ammunition and military stores in Form A.

(ii) Each licensee shall submit in Form B, a monthly return of all sales, to the District Magistrate, through the Superintendent of Police.

(iii) Each licensee shall report to the District Magistrate, through the Superintendent of Police in Form C, on the day of sales, all sales of rifles, pistols and revolvers, and of rifle cartridges in excess of 25, of pistol and revolver cartridges in excess of 50, and of smooth-bore cartridges or cases in excess of 500.

(iv) If sales of any arms or ammunition are made to persons not resident in the district in which the licensed dealer resides, he shall report within three days the sale in the form in Annexure C to the District Magistrate of the district in which the purchaser resides. The dealer shall also keep a duplicate copy of the report and shall submit it to the District Magistrate of his district, through the Superintendent of Police, with the monthly return of all sales prescribed under condition (ii).

Note—The report must be made of all arms and ammunition irrespective of the quantity sold. If the arms of the nature specified in condition (iii) or if the ammunition is of the quality prescribed in that condition an immediate report must be made as prescribed in this condition.

(2) The Superintendent of Police will verify all sales reported under item (iii) above, and will note the verification done on each sale report before forwarding it to the District Magistrate. It is unnecessary to verify other sales, or the monthly returns (which are to be forwarded to the District Magistrate).—(3) The monthly returns should be totalled up for each licensee at the end of the year, and the totals entered in a district statement. The actual monthly returns should be preserved for two years only.—(4) the forms will be standardized, after which printed copies may be obtained, on indent, from the Deputy Superintendent, Government Printing in charge of the Press, and Forms Department at Gaya, in ordinary course. They should be supplied to all licensees free of cost,

Schedule III.—Executive Form No. 175.—A.—Sale Register.

Schedule III. — Executive Form No. 176. A. — Sale Register.																																				
Date.	Name and father's name of purchaser and residence.			Number of licence.			NUMBER OF FIREARMS SOLD.										Number of other arms sold.		Other Weapons.		AMMUNITION.					MILITARY STORES.					Signature of purchaser.		Signature of dealer's authorised agent.		Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32					
			Single barrelled.	Double barrelled.	Single barrelled.	Double barrelled.	Bore.	Single barrelled.	Double barrelled.	Combined rifle and shot-gun.		Bore.	Number.	Bore.	Number.	Swords.	Daggers.	Sword-sticks.		For rifles other than .303 and .450.	For guns.	For revolvers and pistols other than .450.	Empty cartridge cases.	Gunpowder (wt. or lbs.)	Percussion caps (Numbers.)	Sulphur (Quantity)	Lead bullets (Quantity.)	Lead shot (Quantity.)								
			Breech-loading.	Muzzle loading.	Rifles.	Revolvers.	Pistols.																													

Schedule III, Executive Form No. 176-B.

Return of the stock and sales of arms, ammunition and military stores

Month—Year—

DESCRIPTION OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES. S. B.=Single-Bar- relled. D. B.=Double-Bar- relled. M. L.=Breech-Load- ing. B. L.=Muzzle-Load- ing.	Number and quantity in stock at the end of previous month.	Number and quantity on import by sea direct during the month	NUMBER AND QUANTITY PURCHASED IN INDIA DURING THE MONTH.		Number and quantity manufactured locally, during the month.	Total (columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.)	NUMBER AND QUANTITY SOLD—		Total	Number and quantity in hand at the close of the year (Col 7—Col 10.)
			From pri- vate indi- viduals.	From dealers.			To pri- vate indi- viduals.	To dealers.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(a) Fire-arms :— Rifles :— (i) S. B. ... (ii) L & B. ... (b) Guns :— (i) S. B. M. L. ... (ii) D. B. M. L. ... (iii) S. B. B. L. ... (iv) D. B. B. L. ... (c) Combined Rifle and shot gun ... (d) Revolvers ... (e) Pistols ... (b) Other arms : Swords ... Daggers ... Sword-sticks ... (c) Ammunition— Loaded Rifle cart- ridges ... Loaded cartridges for guns ... Loaded cartridges for revolvers and pistols ... Empty cartridge cases ... Gunpowder ... Percussion caps ... (d) Military stores :— Sulphur ... Leadén Bullets ... Leadén Bird-shot ..										

Date

Signed

Licensee

To

The District Magistrate of _____
Thro' The Supdt. of Police _____

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SCHEDULE III. EXECUTIVE FORM NO. 177.—C.—

Patna, _____ 192^c.

From _____

To The District Magistrate _____ (Through the Superintendent of Police.)

Sir, We sold on the _____ to (name and father's name) _____
 (residence) _____ holder of licence no _____ granted by the District
 Magistrate _____ the following ^{arms} ammunition

(i) Arms :—
 Kind of arm _____
 Description (including bore).

(ii) Ammunition :

Number	Bore, (Mention whether rifle, revolver,
Cartridges (loaded) _____	pistol or shot gun)
" (unloaded) _____	

Yours faithfully,
 Signature of dealer, _____

 No. _____

Office of the Superintendent of Police.^c

Forwarded to the Supt. of Police _____ for favour of verification and return. ^c

2. It is requested that this reference be forwarded to the authorities concerned
 if the purchaser has left the jurisdiction.

 Signature.
 Supt. of Police.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS.

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

2. *Letter no. 711—15-G.-N., dated the 21st July 1920.*—(1) The Chief Commissioner has issued the **following instructions** for guidance on the question of the licensing of **privately owned rifles**.

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

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

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

[On the analogy of the policy accepted by the Government of India in paragraph 10 of their Resolution No. F-829-1-22, dated the 3rd November 1923, in regard to arms to be purchased in India, a licence for possession, in Form XVI, should also be

granted as soon as permission is given to purchase a fire-arm from across the Border. With a view to particulars of the weapon being entered in the licence, the licensee should be required to produce his weapon before the District Magistrate within one week of taking possession thereof. (Order dated 7th January 1924).

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

3. *Memo. no. 3010-30-G. N., dated the 28th Sept. 1920.* * * * The **applications from British Officers** for licences for their sporting rifles and ammunition for the same need not be referred to the Chief Commissioner.

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

5. *Extract, para 2, from Home Dept. letter no 1336, dated the 18th June 1921.* * * * 2. It has now been represented to the Government of India that in the case of **rifle ammunition** inconvenience may be caused by the fixation of a rigid scale. It has been suggested, for instance, that no regard is paid to the size of the cartridge and that a little .22 rim fire rifle, which is used by ladies to shoot at targets

at a rifle club, is rationed to the same extent as an elephant gun or a '8 bore rifle. Further, it has been suggested that the fixation of a rigid limit might cause inconvenience to a sportsman starting on a shooting expedition who wished to take with him a stock of both hard-nosed and soft-nosed bullets to be fired from the same weapon. The Government of India are not aware how far these criticisms are justified but they would be glad if the suggestions could be taken into consideration at an early date with a view to the removal of any anomalies that exist.

6. *N.-W. F. P. no. 2986-90. G.-N., dated the 9th Aug. 1921.*—The Chief Commissioner has decided that as regards **rifle ammunition**, the previous instructions contained in paragraph (3) of Mr. Pipon's letter No. 711-15, dated the 21st July 1920, will continue to hold good but he wishes to emphasise the importance of a thorough enquiry in each case. The Chief Commissioner is not satisfied that the restrictions against accumulation of ammunition from year to year are being rigorously enforced in all Districts, and, in this connection, directs attention of all District Magistrates to the headings of columns 3 and 4 of licence form XVI of the Rules of 1924. District Magistrates are, however, empowered to exercise their discretion in regard to ammunition for small bore rifles, for example '22 bore which are used for target shooting; or, in the case of a sportsman starting on a shooting expedition who wishes to take with him a stock of both hard-nosed and soft-nosed bullets, when a maximum of 50 rounds might obviously be inadequate. (2) As regards revolver ammunition, the Chief Commissioner wishes a maximum of 50 rounds per annum covered, of course, by maximum possession of 50 rounds to be fixed. (3) Cartridges for shot-guns may be allowed in such number as the District Magistrate may consider desirable in each case.

7. *N.-W. F. P. cir. no. 48-110 G., dated the 4th January 1922,* to all Local Governments and Administrations, Residents, Agents to Governor-General and to Deputy Commissioners in the N.-W. F. P. I am directed to say that under sub-rule (3) of Rule 33 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, the Administration of the North-West Frontier Province has imposed the following **restrictions on the validity** in the North-West Frontier Province, of licences which have been made valid for that Province by licensing authorities in other provinces, namely:—Licences issued in other provinces in India or Burma, which have been made valid for the North-West Frontier Province by licensing authorities there shall be in force in the North-West Frontier Province only when such licences have been countersigned by the District Magistrates of the Districts into which the arms are imported, and shall be valid, in each case, only for such area in the North-West Frontier Province as may be prescribed by the countersigning authority.

8. *N.-W. F. P. letter no. 297-5308- G., dated the 30th March 1922,* to all Local Governments and Administrations (except Punjab).—I am directed to request that if there be no objection, you will kindly arrange to supply, with as little delay as possible, to the following officials of this Province details regarding all future **sales of arms**

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or ammunition made to persons residents of the North-West Frontier Province :—

In the case of residents of British Districts, viz., Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.	To the Superintendent of Police concerned.
In the case of residents of the Indian States of Amb and Phulera.	To the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District, Abbottabad.
In the case of residents of the Indian States of Chitral and Dir.	To the Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral Agencies, Malakand.

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

NOTE.—A list of all the Local Governments who have agreed to report the aqals, is printed below :—

Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
Government of Assam.	Government of the Central Provinces.
Chief Commissioner Baluchistan.	Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
Government of Burma.	Government of Madras.
Government of Bengal.	Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Government Bihar and Orissa.	Government of the United Provinces.
Government Bombay.	

NOTE.—The Punjab Government also follows the desired procedure, *vide* their Notification No. 1449, dated the 1st November 1915, republished on page 304.

9. *N.-W. F. P. cir. memo. no 11688-G., dated the 11th Dec. 1923.*—
* * * I am directed to convey the following instructions and remarks with regard to the Indian Arms Rules, 1924:—

(1) It will be seen that the Arms Rules come into force on the 1st January 1924.

The number of many of the forms have been changed and also, to some extent, the forms themselves, and the conditions printed on the forms. This applies particularly to the forms most commonly used in the North-West Frontier Province, viz. old Form XIII, [now Form XVI.]—"License for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the purpose of ^{sport} protection."—It is feared display

that it will not be possible for a stock of the revised forms to be issued by the 1st January as desired by the Government of India. But under Rule 49, licences under the Rules of 1920, can be renewed so far as they are not inconsistent with the new rules. Existing licences should be renewed, pending receipt of the revised forms.

(2) It will be noticed that the acquisition and carrying of pistols or revolvers of 450 bore has been much tightened up (Rules 7, 33 and 34) and that ammunition for the same will not be obtainable except from selected dealers (Rules 38). Ordinarily the import of 450 bore revolvers will be absolutely prohibited (*vide* the Committee's recommendation in paragraph 26 of their Report accepted by the Government of India in paragraph 17 of the Resolution (pages 11 and 24.) In this connection District Magistrates are reminded that under orders (H. D. no. 386, dated the 1st March 1920), which are still in force, licences for pistols and

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS [NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE]. 329

revolvers of all kinds should be issued only in cases of real necessity.

(3) ^{Rule 3}
^{Schedule I}—Para. 5 of the Government of India Resolution of 3rd Novr. 1923—

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

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

* * * * *

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

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

(6). Rule 33 (3).—All District Magistrates are reminded of the orders conveyed in Chief Commissioner's Office letter no. 84-110.G., dated 4th January, 1922, reproduced below for facility of reference :—

Licences issued in other provinces in India or in Burma, which have been made valid for the North-West Frontier Province by licensing authorities there shall be in force in the North-West Frontier Province only when such licences have been

countersigned by the District Magistrates of the districts into which the arms are imported, and shall be valid, in each case, only for such area in the North-West Frontier Province as may be prescribed by the countersigning authority.

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

(8). Rule 43 (i)—The proviso to Rule 43 (i) is new and provides that in any case in which the grant or **renewal of a licence is refused**, the applicant may appeal to the immediate official superior of the authority refusing the grant or renewal. Separate instructions will follow with regard to appeals under the proviso just referred to. (*Vide* para 10 on page 331).

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

(10). Para 20 of the Committee's Report read with paras 13 and 14 of the Resn.—(1) Although ordinarily only the District Magistrate can sanction a licence in the first instance, any **Sub-divisional Magistrate can renew a licence** and the arms need not be produced at the time of renewal. Particular attention is invited to the fact that a licence can be granted or renewed for a period of three years and in order to save clerical labour and also unnecessary trouble to the licensee, the Chief Commissioner directs the initial grant or the renewal should ordinarily be for three years. In the North-West Frontier Province the fee will in that case be three times the annual fee (*vide* Para. III of Licence Form XVI, page 168).

The above rules should not be allowed to interfere with the periodical check of the arms themselves which is required to be carried out by the Police. The District Magistrate has full powers to require the production of arms at any time or place. (2) Where a licence has been issued in another district, the licensing authority should be informed of the fact of renewal. (3) Licences can be applied for by post and can also be sent for renewal by post. (4) It will be seen from rule 33 (i) (b) that a licence in Form XVI (*cf.* para (1) above) can be granted only by the District Magistrate or by Sub-Divisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government.

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

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

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

10. *Memo. no. 1230-84-G. dated the 24th Dec. 1923.*—With reference to para (8) of this office circular memo no. 11688-92-G. dated the 11th Dec. 1923, I am to convey the following instructions with regard to **appeals** preferred under the proviso to Rule 43 (1) of the Arms Rules, 1924. Pending the receipt of any general orders which may hereafter be received from the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner directs as follows :—

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

11. *Memo. no. 605 09-G., dated the 15th Jan. 1924.*—With reference to para 7 of the Government of India resn. no. F-829-1-22, dated the 23rd Nov. 1923, the Chief Commissioner directs that where there is any doubt with regard to the **means and status** of an applicant for a licence for a rifle, and where it is none the less desired for other reasons, such as with a view to village defence to grant the licence applied for, the District Magistrate may, before granting a licence, require the applicant to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 300 that the rifle will not be sold without permission either within or across the border, and will not be used for any unlawful purpose. Subject to the above instructions, circular no. 6 dated the 3rd March, 1910, should be regarded as cancelled.

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

13. *Notn. no. 615-G., dated 15th Jan. 1924.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by condition 3 of form XIV and condition 9 of form XVI of Schedule VIII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924,

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the Chief Commissioner is pleased to authorise District Magistrates in the North-West Frontier Province to **cancel**, where necessary, **condition 2 (ii) of licence form XIV and condition 8 of licence form XVI** which prohibit the possession of Government arms and ammunition. Notn. no. 1930-G., dated the 29th April 1920, is hereby cancelled.

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

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

16. *Notn. no. 626-G., dated the 15th Jan. 1924.*—Notn. no. 834 G. N., dated the 2nd August 1920, and notn. no. 347-G., dated the 10th January 1921, being inconsistent with the instructions conveyed in paragraph 7 of resolution no. F.829-1-22, dated the 3rd November 1923, of the Government of India, are hereby cancelled. The Chief Commissioner hereby accepts the recommendations made by the Government of India in paragraph 7 of the resolution, (page 21).

17. *Notn. no. 627-G., dated the 15th Jan. 1924.*—See note (29) to Schedule II on pages 139–140.

18. *Notn. no. 628-G., dated the 15th Jan. 1924.*—Notn. no. 5324-G., dated the 30th March 1922, regarding the **scale of exempted arms and ammunition** in case of persons exempted under entries 11 and 11A of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rule, 1920, is hereby cancelled as entries 11 and 11A have been excluded from the Rules of 1924.

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

Notn. no. 7103 G. dated the 2nd May 1922.—The following rules have been made by the Chief Commissioner under the Indian Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878) and under Government of India resolution no. 1, dated the 1st January 1920.

RULES UNDER THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878, (XI OF 1878).

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| (1) | <i>Vide Note (7) to section 6 of the Act</i> | page 47. |
| (2) | " " (6) " " | 25 " 71. |
| (3) | " " (3) " " | 30 " 75. |

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

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

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

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

Arms deposited in a Police Station.

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

Arms and military stores seized.

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

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(9) Disposal of confiscated arms—Reproduced on page 184.

(10) and (11) Grant of Rewards—Reproduced on page 187.

Register of licences.

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

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

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

(15) In place of the returns prescribed in the Punjab Government circular no. 7-669 dated the 26th April 1867 and no. 12-944 dated the 21st June 1867, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the forms P and Q appended to these Rules be used. Both returns will be prepared for the calendar year and be submitted through the Deputy Commissioners to the Inspector General of Police.

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

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

(17) Lead, leaden-bullets and bird-shot.—Vide note (29) to Schedule II, pages 139—140.

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS [NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE]. 335

FORM A—Stock book—, son of—, caste—, resident of— licensed to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores. [Rule 19 (4), page 333]

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

FORM B—Daily sale book of—, son of—, caste—, resident of—, licensed to manufacture convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores. Rule 19 (4), page 333.]

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

FORM C—Stock book of—, son of—, caste—, resident of—, licensed to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores, [Rule 19 (4), page 333.]

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

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

FORM D—Daily sale book of—, son of—, caste—, resident of—, licensed to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition and military stores. [Rule 19 (4), page 333].

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

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Form IX of 1924.

FORM E.—Register of licences to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles in—district. [Rule 19 (12), page 334]

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

Form X of 1924.

FORM F.—Register of licences to sell and keep for sale arms, ammunition or military stores other than breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles in—[Rule 19 (12), page 334.]

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

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

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

Form XI of 1924.

FORM G.—Register of licences to manufacture, convert, sell or keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles. [Rule 19 (12), page 334]

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

Form XII of 1924.

FORM H.—Register of licences to sell and keep for sale breech-loading rifles, rifle ammunition or military stores for rifles, [Rule 19 (12), page 334.]

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

In column 7 ("Inspection by") substitute the following :—

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

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS [NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE]. 337

Form XIII of 1924.

FORM I.—Register showing details of fire-arms deposited by owners for safe keeping with—licensed in form XI A of the Indian Arms Rules. [Rule 19 (16), pages 334.]

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

Form XIV of 1924.

FORM J.—Register of licences for the possession only of arms (other than pistols and revolvers), ammunition or military stores. [Rule 19 (14), page 334.]

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

Form XV of 1924.

FORM K.—Register of licences for the possession and use for the purpose of target practice of firearms and ammunition. [Rule 19 (14), page 334.]

Serial no. of licence.	Name, description and location of mess, club or association.	ARMS OR AMMUNITION THAT LICENSEE IS ENTITLED TO POSSESS.		Place within which the licence is valid.	Date on which the licence expires.
		Description.	Quantity.		

Form XVI of 1924.

FORM L.—Register of licences to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for the purposes of sport, protection or display in the—District. [Rule 19 (14), page 334].

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

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Form XVIII of 1924.

FORM M.—Register of licences to possess and go armed with arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals which do injury to human beings or cattle in the—District [Rule 19 (14), page 334.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					11
Tasail.	No.	Date.	Name of licence-holder.	Father's name and caste.	Residence.	Place for which licence is valid.	Weapon.	Date of expiry of licence.	INSPECTION BY MAGISTRATE OF WEAPON AND LICENCE.					REMARKS.
									1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	

Form XIX of 1924.

FORM N.—Register of licences for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the destruction of wild animals doing injury to crops or cattle.

The prescribed register is identical with that prescribed under Form M. [Rule 19 (14), page 334.]

Form XX of 1924.

FORM O.—Register of licences for going armed on a journey in or through any province. [Rule 19 (14), page 334.]

1	2	3		4					5	6	7
1	2	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 license is valid.
		Description.	Quantity.	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	7	8	9	10	11	12

LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS [NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE]. 389

FORM P. Return of licences granted under Act XI of 1878, in the district of _____ for the year 192 . [Rule 19 (15) page 334.]

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

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

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

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FORM Q. Annual statement of the operation of the Arms Act XI of 1878 in the district of _____ for the year _____ [Rule 19 (15) page 334.]

This form is similar to form L of the forms attached to Punjab Rules on page 314.

FORM R. Rule 19 (7) page 333]

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

FOIL.

POLICE STATION

DISTRICT.

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

Date

Nature of arms, ammunition or military stores, and condition in which received.

Name and father's name of depositor.

Residence of depositor.

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

Station Clerk.

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

FORM R. [Rule 19 (7) page 333.]

Receipt to be given to depositor.

COUNTERFOIL.

Under section 14 or 16 of Act XI of 1878.

POLICE STATION

DISTRICT.

Serial No.

Date

Nature of arms, ammunition or military stores, and condition in which received.

Name and father's name of depositor.

Station Clerk.

Tickets to be attached to arms, etc.

Serial No.

Serial No.

Dated

Dated

Serial No.

Serial No.

Dated

Dated

Serial No.

Serial No.

Dated

Dated

Serial No.

Serial No.

Dated

Dated

FORM S.—Registers of arms confiscated, [Rule 19 (7), page 333.]

Police Department

District.

Column 1. Serial No.

" 2. Date

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

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

" 5. Condition in which received.

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

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

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

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

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

21. *Memo. no. 1692-96G., dated the 7th February 1924.*—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to issue the following instructions with regard to the working of proviso (c) to Rule 42 (3) of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 :—

• (1) In the first place attention is invited to the requirements of proviso (c) which runs—“where a licence is renewed by an authority other than the authority who granted it, the former shall forthwith inform the latter of the fact of renewal and the period for which such renewal is valid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The following instructions have been issued by the Government of India regarding the reporting of losses, thefts and recoveries of firearms and ammunition capable of being used for military purposes. (H. D letter no. 722 dated the 25th July 1913, no. F-113-23 dated the 27th Nov. 1923 and no. F-92-25 dated the 9th May, 1925).

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

3. Report should be made by Superintendents of Police and Political Officers to the Provincial Criminal Investigation Department of the loss, theft or recovery of arms, important components and ammunition coming under the following category, of

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which they may receive information from any source, whether military, civil or private :

(i) Machine guns, light automatics, grenades and articles of the Royal Air Force armaments,—

(ii) Rifles, revolvers and pistols,—Government or private.

(iii) Barrels and bolts of .303 bore.

(iv) Ammunition for cannon, machine guns and high velocity rifles.

(v) High explosives whether in bulk or in made-up charges including fuses and detonators.

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

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

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

6. All reports of losses, thefts and recoveries of arms, etc., should be published by the Provincial C. I. Departments in their *Criminal Intelligence Gazettes* or Confidential Supplements. Such reports must invariably include all details necessary to establish the identity of any particular weapon or component part.

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

(a) When the theft appears to be the work of Ut Khels or other professional rifle thieves,

(b) When the loss appears to indicate that standing rules for the custody of arms and ammunition, either in possession of regiments or individuals or during transit by rail or otherwise are defective and should be amended,

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

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

9. Deliberate attempts to smuggle arms and ammunition into India, by land or sea, should promptly be reported to the Director, Intelligence Bureau. Similarly the discovery of fire-arms which appear to have been deliberately smuggled into India should also be reported to the same quarter. In all instances, full particulars of the articles seized, such as the maker's name, place of manufacture, number, bore and other distinguishing marks in the case of firearms; and maker's name, bore and distinguishing marks in the case of cartridges, should be communicated at the time the report is made or as soon afterwards as possible. Whenever a prosecution is initiated with respect to a case of smuggling of, or attempt to smuggle, arms and ammunition, the result should also be communicated to the Director, Intelligence Bureau. These instructions do not affect the quarterly returns of arms and ammunition seized by the Customs, which should continue to be submitted by the C. I. Departments of Maritime provinces as at present.

Grant of Shooting Passes for sporting purposes. *Home Department resolution, no. 1458-84, dated the 27th September 1875.*—In resolution, No. 1755-70, dated the 24th September 1879, Local Governments and Administrations were requested to instruct district officers to take every opportunity of warning Englishmen and others against entering on standing crops for sporting purposes unless they first obtained the permission of the owners to do so. The Government of India have recently had brought to their notice a case in which an European, while out shooting, caused the death of two natives—in an affray arising out of the fact that he shot peafowl in the vicinity of a village. The rules issued by the military authorities for regulating the grant of shooting passes to British soldiers provide all the safeguards that are practicable to prevent affrays between soldiers and villagers; but there are at present no orders ensuring that such warnings shall be given as may, so far as is possible, duly direct and regulate the conduct of sportsmen other than soldiers. The Governor-General in Council accordingly desires that instructions should be issued by Local Governments and Administrations to district officers to warn sportsmen, whether Europeans or others

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

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

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

3. In the revised rules it has been provided that the Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Detachment is at once to send to the District Magistrate the substance of any report (together with a copy of the complaint if any) that may be made by the member of a shooting party who is in charge of the party, on their return to quarters, respecting any breach of the rules, any affray with natives, or any mishap which may have occurred during the absence of the party. The Government of India consider it necessary that the District Officer also should communicate to the Commanding Officer immediate information of any breach of the rules by men under his command that may be reported to the civil authorities. Cases have come to the notice of the Governor-General in Council in which the civil authorities have omitted to make a report upon such occurrences to the Officer Commanding the Regiment, who remained in ignorance of the affair until a report was called for from Army Head Quarters or by the Government of India, or until the police inquiry had been completed. I am to request that, to enable the Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Detachment to take suitable notice of any infringement of the shooting pass rules, orders may be issued which will insure due information being communicated by the District officer to the local Military authorities in cases which may come to his notice.

4. The revised rule lays down that officers commanding stations and officers commanding troops about to march will communicate with the civil district officer in order to ascertain

- (a) in what localities shooting ought to be forbidden, and
- (b) what animals or birds are regarded by the inhabitants as sacred or are protected by rules relating to the establishment of a close season.

There is, however, more continuity in the civil District Officers, where the establishments, if not the officers, are to a great extent permanent, than in Military Cantonnments. With a view, therefore, to guarding against the provision of the rule being overlooked, I am to request that instruc-

tions may be issued to Commissioners and District Officers to the effect that on the arrival of a corps or detachment in a civil district, the District Officer shall at once certify to the Officer Commanding the corps or detachment what localities, animals and birds are forbidden for shooting purposes, either absolutely on account of the prejudices of the inhabitants, or for parts of the year in accordance with the rules for close seasons. In defining tracts of country where shooting is to be allowed, the local officers should be directed to bear in mind the orders contained in Home Department circular letter no. 30-1012-1028 dated the 31st July 1883, and to take care that no tracts are included where owing to the religious prejudices of the people, the agricultural circumstances of the district, or other sufficient causes, there would be risk of danger if free permission to shoot were accorded.

5. In the circular of the 31st July 1883 referred to above, and in no. 18-1230-1239, dated the 31st July 1891, local Governments and Administrations were requested to instruct the District authorities to cause the shooting pass rules to be explained to villagers in the neighbourhood of cantonments, and to warn such villagers against interfering with soldiers out shooting and using violence to them, and also against taking the law into their own hands in cases in which soldiers infringe the rules. The Governor-General in Council now directs that the substance of the revised rules, so far as they affect the villagers should be periodically notified in simple language in the villages and tracts where soldiers are in the habit of shooting and that District Officers should impress upon landlords, headmen and village police that they are expected to give their assistance in avoiding disputes with soldiers out shooting. The headmen and village police must see that soldiers conducting themselves properly are not molested, and that any complaints of misconduct are reported to the proper authorities. In cases in which notice of the probable advent of a shooting party has been sent to the District Officer under the revised rule, he should with as little delay as possible, send intimation to the headmen and village police (so far as this can be done) stating that a shooting pass has been issued and that they are to see that quarrels are avoided. Villagers should on no account take the law into their own hands, but should lodge any complaint they have to make in a legal manner.

6. In the circular from this Department, no. ⁵⁰₂₃₄₉₋₅₈, dated the 14th October 1887, the importance of conducting prompt investigation into cases of affrays between European soldiers and native villagers was inculcated; and it was desired that, on the occurrence of a serious affray, the district Magistrate should invariably either himself proceed to the place or at once depute an European Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police in order to investigate the matter on the spot at the earliest possible time after the occurrence. I am now to request that instructions may be issued that the investigation of a case between natives and soldiers arising out of a shooting dispute should, whenever possible, be entrusted to an English Magistrate or Police Officer not lower in rank than Assistant Superintendent, and that when such cases come into Court they should be tried by the District or Joint Magistrate. In cases which are not cognizable by the police, or where the prosecution is not undertaken by the civil authorities, the civil District Officer shall inform the Commanding Officer of the Corps or detachment concerned to that effect, for such action as the latter may consider fit to take.

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

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