

partly in such office and partly in such law school; but, in reckoning such period of study, the school year of any such law school, consisting of not less than thirty-six weeks exclusive of vacations, shall be considered equivalent to a full year. Every such applicant for admission must also have actually and in good faith acquired a general education substantially equivalent to that involved in the completion of a high school course of study of at least four years in extent.

That section seventy hundred thirty-five (7035) of the compiled Code of Iowa is amended, revised, and codified to read as follows:

Sec. 15. Fees - how used. Every applicant for admission shall pay to the clerk of the supreme court an examination fee of five dollars, payable before the examination is commenced. Practitioners from other states seeking admission to practice in this state as provided by law shall pay an admission fee of ten (10) dollars. The fees thus paid to the clerk shall be retained by him as a special fund to be appropriated as otherwise provided; and any amount thereof remaining in his hands unappropriated on the thirtieth day of June of each year shall be turned over to the state treasury.

Approved February 1, 1924.

CHAPTER 158

CARRYING DANGEROUS WEAPONS

S. F. 247

AN ACT to amend, revise, and codify sections eighty-five hundred seventy-five (8575), eighty-five hundred seventy-eight (8578) to eighty-five hundred eighty-eight (8588), both inclusive, and eighty-five hundred ninety-two (8592) of the compiled code of Iowa, relating to the use and carrying of dangerous weapons and permits therefor.

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

That section eighty-five hundred seventy-five (8575) of the compiled Code of Iowa is amended, revised, and codified to read as follows:

Section 1. If any person shall wilfully draw or point a pistol, revolver or gun at another, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty (30) days; but this section shall not apply to police officers or other persons whose duty it is to execute process or warrants, or make arrests.

That sections eighty-five hundred seventy-eight (8578) to eighty-five hundred eighty-eight (8588), both inclusive, of the compiled Code of Iowa be amended, revised, and codified to read as follows:

Sec. 2. The sheriff of any county may issue a permit, limited to the time which shall be designated therein, to carry concealed a revolver, pistol or pocket billy. It shall be the duty of said sheriff to issue a permit to go armed with a revolver, pistol or pocket billy to all peace officers and such other persons who, in the judgment of said official, should be permitted to go so armed. Banks, trust companies, mining, transportation, manufacturing and mercantile companies or establishments may obtain a general permit good for any of their employes, only while on duty, actually engaged in guarding any property or the transportation of moneys or other valuables. Permits issued to peace officers or to employes of

railroad or express companies shall permit such persons to go armed anywhere within the state while in the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 3. Each such permit shall, unless revoked by notice in writing sent by registered mail to the permit holder by the sheriff issuing same, expire on December thirty-first, following the issuance.

Sec. 4. The sheriff shall keep a record showing the names and addresses of all persons to whom permits shall have been issued, together with the dates of issuance and expiration of such permits.

Sec. 5. Before any permit to go armed with a revolver, pistol or pocket billy is granted, an application therefor shall be filed with the sheriff. Permits may be issued only on personal application therefor, except, that chiefs of police may make application for permits for members of their respective departments, and owners, managing officers or superintendents of banks, trust companies, mining, transportation, manufacturing and mercantile companies or establishments may make such application for and in behalf of their employes. The application shall be in writing and state the full name, residence, age, place and nature of the employment or business of the person to whom it is proposed to grant the permit. The application shall be signed by the person making application. The permit shall be issued, except as otherwise provided in section 2 hereof, to the individual whom it permits to go armed and shall not be transferable.

Sec. 6. Whenever a permit is issued to any person to carry concealed weapons by virtue of such person being a peace officer, the right of such person to carry any of said weapons shall cease when said person ceases to be a peace officer. The sheriff may at any time revoke any permit issued by him.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of any person armed with a revolver, pistol or pocket billy concealed upon his person to have in his immediate possession the permit provided for in this chapter and to produce same for inspection at the request of any peace officer. Failure to so produce such permit shall constitute a misdemeanor.

That section eighty-five hundred ninety-two (8592) of the compiled Code of Iowa be amended, revised, and codified to read as follows:

Sec. 8. Every person selling revolvers, pistols, pocket billies and other weapons of a like character which can be concealed on the person, whether such person is a retail dealer, pawnbroker or otherwise, shall report within twenty-four (24) hours to the county recorder, the sale of any revolver, pistol or pocket billy and in such report shall set forth the time of selling, age, occupation, place of employment or business, name and residence of such purchaser of said weapon or weapons, together with the number, make and other marks of identification of such weapon or weapons, and the recorder on receipt of such information shall make a permanent record of the same in a book specially kept for that purpose.

Sec. 9. In all prosecutions on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon without a permit, proof that no permit had been issued to the defendant in the county in which the offense was alleged to have been committed shall be prima facie evidence that the defendant had no permit to carry a concealed weapon.

Approved April 15, 1924.