

18/10/98

[Finl.]  
6.  
506-24-2-97.

# Financial (1898) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 931

DATED 25-6-98

21/10/98

7/8

[Despatch Abstract.]

Sanctioning, by transfer from the provision under 5A salt, an allotment of Rs 300 required to meet the travelling allowance of the supdt, Govt Central Museum & of his head taxidermist for their tours in connection with the inspection of the fish-curing yards; and directing that provision be made for this charge in the budget estimate of the supdt, Govt Central Museum for the ensuing year.

# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |      |     |             |       |

# FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. | G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |      |     |             |       |

Through the Accountant-General  
*Financial* *Madras*  
**Revenue (1898) Department.**

CURRENT No. *2774*  
~~6569~~

*BC*  
*11/10/98*  
**CURRENT NO. 2774**

*Endt. mis. 3924 2/10 Oct. 198*  
**Order**

*Transferred to the*  
*Financial Department*

**From** The Secretary to the Commis-  
sioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate  
Revenue, Madras.

Mis No. 3596.

**Dated** 9th September 1898.

**Received** 23

**Registered** 24

**Enclosures** 2

**Spare copies**

# SUBJECT.

*Requesting*  
Government, with remarks, to  
transfer a sum of Rs. 500 from V Salt  
to 26 Scientific and other minor de-  
partments to meet the charges on account  
of the Travelling Allowance of the  
Superintendent, Government Museum and of  
his taxidermist for their tours in  
connection with the inspection of the  
fish-curing yards on the West Coast.

To

The Financial Dept.

*T.P.K.*  
*29.9.98*  
*KD*  
*29/9/98*



# BACK PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

# FURTHER PAPERS.

| G.O. | No. | Department. | Date. |
|------|-----|-------------|-------|
|      |     |             |       |

1898.

## Board of Revenue

(Separate Revenue),

MADRAS.

Printed September 1st.

Proceedings, No. 266, 24th August 1898.

AUGUST.

Communicating to Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and officers in charge of circles, with instructions, letter from the Superintendent, Government Museum, on the subject of compiling detailed information regarding catches and movements of fish.

2. Further instructions in the matter of the record of the statistics will issue on receipt of the above report.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) N. S. BRODIE,  
Acting Secretary.

To the Assistant Commissioners of Coast Sub-Divisions.  
Copy to Deputy Commissioners.

READ—also replies to the same.

READ—again Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Mis. No. 2550 dated 27th June 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Requesting the Superintendent, Government Museum, to prepare a draft of instructions to officers in charge of fish-curing yards for the record of such information regarding the movement of migratory fishes round the coasts as will, in his opinion, be most valuable.

READ—also the following letter from E. THURSTON, Esq., Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, dated 13th July 1898, No. 478:—

In returning the papers and map relating to fish-curing forwarded to me for consideration, I may state at the outset that I entirely agree with the statement that it is of importance to gain some knowledge of the habits of the most valuable kinds of fish, and of the movements of shoals, and that accurate particulars of the takes of the most valuable descriptions of fish, or of those most abundantly caught, would be of more value than doubtful statistics regarding many different kinds.

2. What is really wanted is, as Professor Ray Lankester has expressed it, “a specially detailed knowledge of the life-history of those species of fishes which are valuable to man, and are the subject of fisheries; a knowledge of their food, and its history in detail; of their enemies in the shape of other fishes, birds, &c., which prey upon them and their young; a knowledge of their parasites, injurious or harmless, and of their diseases. Such knowledge may be termed the special biology of economic fishes.”

3. In this connection I may quote from a prize essay on “The Relations of the State with Fishermen and Fisheries,” London Fisheries Exhibition, 1883. Mr. C. E. Fryer therein states that “only the most careful and continuous investigation will discover the manifold laws of nature, which govern the migrations of fish, their spawning times and places, their development, the nature of their food, and all the other secrets of their economy. If, when the fishermen are lamenting the absence of the accustomed shoals of herring on their coasts, and fruitlessly throwing the blame on their neighbours, the State could step in with the assertion that the fish had disappeared because of certain conditions, either of temperature, of food, or of currents, which the fishermen could hardly be expected to take cognizance of, and could tell them where they, or others like them, could be found, it would be giving the most substantial form of encouragement to the fisheries.” Mr. Fryer further remarks that “the State should neglect no opportunity of mastering, through the agency of a duly qualified department, armed with all needful powers, every detail, natural as well as artificial, of the fishing industry. Norway and the United States have taken the initiative in thus combining scientific research with practical administration in a single department, charged with the superintendence of the fishing industries.”

4. I am asked to draw up a draft of instructions to officers in charge of fish-curing yards for the record of such information regarding the movements of migratory fishes round the coast as will, in my opinion, be most valuable. Bearing in mind that the instructions are for petty officers, in the receipt of small pay, for the most part ignorant of English, and incapable of appreciating subtle specific characters, I would suggest that, as an initial experiment, detailed observations should be carried out in connection with the following well-known, but economically important species of

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE (SEPARATE REVENUE).

READ—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Mis. No. 5372, dated 4th December 1897:—

Read—letter from A. G. BOURNE, Esq., D.Sc., F.R.S., Acting Superintendent, Government Museum, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, dated Madras, 14th October 1897, No. 706.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding a list giving Latin, English and Tamil names and reference to drawings from “Day’s Fishes of India” of the chief kinds of fish whose movements would be worth recording.

Resolution—Mis. No. 5372, dated 4th December 1897.

In paragraph 2 of Commissioner’s Proceedings, No. 2044, dated 18th March 1884, orders were given for the record in the F.C. 1 of the quantities of each of the most common kinds of fish, such as sardines, sharks, mullet, cat-fish, &c., brought to each yard for curing, and Inspectors were directed to issue instructions with reference to local circumstances as to the descriptions of fish which should be entered. These instructions not having been carefully attended to in some of the yards of the Southern Division, the Assistant Commissioners concerned were further informed in the Commissioner’s Proceedings, No. 10497, dated 12th August 1886, that the object of insisting upon the scientific classification of the fish brought to be cured at each yard was to gain some knowledge of the habits of the most valuable kinds of fish and of the movements of shoals, and that accurate particulars of the takes of the most valuable descriptions of fish or of those most abundantly caught would be of far more value than doubtful statistics regarding many different kinds. It is observed also that the object of collecting these statistics was fully explained by the Deputy Commissioner, Northern Division, so far back as February 1885 to the Assistant Commissioners of the five Northern Maritime districts (Deputy Commissioner’s Proceedings, No. 393, dated 8th February 1885). It appears probable, however, that the information at present compiled by the officers in charge of fish-curing yards is vitiated to a great extent by the fact that the various kinds of fish have different local names under which they appear in different circles, rendering comparison difficult if not impossible. The Board therefore resolves to forward to the Assistant Commissioner of each Coast Sub-Division a copy of the list received from the Superintendent, Government Museum, containing Latin, English and Tamil names of the chief kinds of fish and reference to the drawings contained in the book entitled “Day’s Fishes of India”, a copy of which is available in the records of each Collector’s office. Assistant Commissioners are requested to borrow the book from the Collectors at their head-quarter stations, and report as early as possible which of the more valuable kinds enumerated in the list appear to be migratory on their respective coasts.

fishes, and information concerning them collected for a provisional period of two years, commencing, if possible, at all fish-yards in the Presidency, synchronously with the renewal of fishing operations on the west coast after the present south-west monsoon :—

*Clupea ilisha*, sable fish or Hilsa.

*Clupea fimbriata*, "sardine."

*Clupea lile*, "sardine."

*Clupea longiceps*, oil "sardine." (synonym, *Sardinella neohowii*.)

*Cybium guttatum*, seir.

*Cybium commersonii*, seir.

*Stromateus sinensis*, white pomfret.

*Stromateus cinereus*, { grey pomfret (when adult).

*Strobilatus elegans*, { silver pomfret (when immature).

*Stromateus niger*, black pomfret.

5. I shall be glad, if the Board so wishes, to take charge of, work up, and summarise the information obtained, and suggest hereafter, in consultation with the Board, such modification of the list of fishes to be kept under special observation as may seem most desirable.

6. It will be observed that I have included among the fishes the several species of "sardines"—all, it may be noted, belonging to the Clupea or Herring family—which are the source of the fish-oil industry and fish-manure. And their investigation seems to me of primary importance, as the Cochin merchants complained to me a few years ago that the "sardines" in some seasons arrive off the coast in enormous numbers, or, for several consecutive years, may be present only in quantities sufficient for purposes of food; the result of this irregularity being that one important element of success in commercial enterprise—regular supply—is wanting. In some years, I was told, large shoals of "sardines" appear, and suddenly disappear. Contracts for the supply of oil are made on the arrival of the fishes, and, in the event of their speedy disappearance, the contractor loses heavily. The main practical questions, which remain to be solved in connection with the "sardines," are the reasons which attract them to our coast, where they spawn, and where they go to when they depart thence. Fishing in the open sea with a steam-tug to enable the boats to get to and from the fishing-ground in spite of contrary winds, and readiness on the part of the fishing community to follow the movements of the fishes to greater distances than are possible under existing conditions, would probably lead to more prosperous and lucrative results. As I have pointed out elsewhere, (Museum Bulletin No. 2, page 75): "In the British seas trawl-fishing is carried on at a distance of 80 to 100 miles from the nearest port, whereas, in the Madras Presidency, *e.g.*, at Tellicherry, the "deep sea" boats only go out from 8 to 10 miles from the coast. Short, however, as is this distance, speed in reaching the shore after a take of fishes is an advantage, for the boats (in which no provision is made for protection of the fishes from the sun) are not allowed by the regulations to take salt to the fishing-ground; and, as is well known, decomposition sets in, in tropical climates, with terrible rapidity." In an article on "the Natural History of the Herring" it has been pointed out that "it has been observed, on the east coast of Scotland, that the inshore fishes—say within the three mile limit—are subject to very great fluctuations, and that at distances of thirty, fifty, or seventy miles from the land, there is a far greater surety of encountering the shoals. When successful, however, the inshore fishing is by far the heaviest; and nets are far more liable to be broken or lost through overloading near the land than at a distance out. The obvious explanation is that the vanguard of the shoal finds itself confronted by the land, and pulls up, while the main body are still pushing forward, and thus a concentration of the forces takes place." The passage is quoted, as it can be applied to the Malabar herrings or "sardines."

7. The main practical object to be kept in view in connection with the fishes to be specially studied, seems to me to be the acquirement of a complete natural history of the migratory and other economically important fishes. This would involve a complete acquaintance with the species of fishes, shell-fishes, crustacea, (crabs), fish

eggs, &c., on which they feed, and with the conditions under which these species flourish and multiply (close inshore, on the surface, on the bottom, in the deep sea, etc.). The movements of migratory fishes are, it may be noted, largely influenced by search for food and the reproductive impulse. The stomachs of the fishes should, therefore, be examined, and the nature of the contents (or their empty condition) recorded, and samples of the various contents preserved, when possible, for examination by some one competent to identify them. The food of fishes is, as Mr. Yarrell has pointed out, very different at different periods of the year, and this may be one of the causes, among others, of the particular excellence of the flesh of some species of fishes at particular seasons. The reproductive organs should be examined with a view to ascertaining whether the males are full of milt and the females of roe. This can easily be determined by slitting the fish open on the lower surface from the vent or anal orifice, and examining the "guts." It has been noticed that, along the Coromandel coast, "sardines" (*Clupea longiceps*) are rarely fat as in Malabar. In the case of sharks and skates (rays) the cavity of the uterus (womb) should be examined for the presence therein of embryos (young), and their number and size recorded. Further, the dates of arrival and departure, and the magnitude of the shoals should be carefully recorded, and the wind force and direction, and the condition of the sky (dull, heavy, or unclouded sunshine) and water (clear, disturbed, or muddy) should be noted. It might also be ascertained whether the fluctuations of the fishery for a particular migratory fish follow a definite periodicity or cyclical order at a particular locality, with regular periods of recurrence and disappearance of the most important migratory fishes. Moreover, the time of day most suitable for fishing under ordinary conditions, i.e., in the absence of shoals, and the reason of the preference for a particular time, should be noted. It is well known that fishes, and other marine animals, seek deep and cool water in the heat of the day, and rise to the surface at early morn, and as evening sets in. It would also be advantageous that the various fishes, large and small, which are present in greatest abundance synchronously with the arrival of a big shoal, should be recorded, as indicating not only a possible source of attraction to the coast, but also the species which are in pursuit of the shoal for food. During a sojourn at Calicut I was much impressed with the terrible slaughter of small fishes by men fishing from the beach with cast-nets, piles of these small fishes being left on shore as food for birds, &c., after the selection of the bigger fishes which were required for the family evening meal.

8. In the event of any doubt or difficulty arising in connection with the identification of the fishes which are to be specially examined, or others, I would suggest that, as has been repeatedly done in the past, salted and sun-dried specimens should be sent to me, with their local vernacular name attached, for identification. If this course is adopted, confusion, and the record of erroneous, and consequently valueless information, may be avoided.

9. I would suggest that, with a view to a comparison being made of the fishes caught off the East and West Coast—viz., the littoral fishes of the Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean—a census should be held and record prepared, at each fish-curing yard, showing the names and relative abundance of the fishes caught during two entire weeks of the year, one before, the other towards the close of the south-west monsoon. Probably the end of February or early March, and the end of September or early October, would be found to be suitable as regards weather round the entire coast of the Presidency. But the exact dates could be fixed by one of our authorities on meteorological conditions.

10. Attached to this note is a specimen form for the record of observations on the lines indicated, and it would be well that, if my suggestions as to the special lines of investigation are accepted, paragraphs 7 and 8 should be converted into Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam, so that they may be intelligible to the petty officers responsible for the observations, and maintenance of the records. It is to be hoped, however, that officers of higher grades will take an active interest in the enquiry, and assist its practical outcome by the upkeep of notes and records of personal observations, in amplification of the stereotyped information contained in the columns of the official form.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

SUGGESTION for Form to be maintained in connection with Fishes held under special observation.

LIST of Fishes to be specially investigated.

|                                                                                              |                                                  |                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Clupea ilisha</i> (Sable fish or hilsa) ..                                             | Day, Volume II, page 640,<br>Pl. CLXII., 3.      | Tamil .. ..<br>Telugu .. ..<br>Uriya .. ..<br>Tamil .. ..<br>Telugu .. .. | Oolum.<br>Palasah.<br>Ilisha.<br>Kavalu.<br>Kavalu.<br>Mutthi.<br>Batha.<br>Buthabai.<br>Chailay.<br>Panjan mathi.<br>Nalla mathi.<br>Poonduringa.<br>Kowal. |
| 2. <i>Clupea longiceps</i> (synonymous with<br><i>Sardinella neohowii</i> —Oil sardine).     | Day, Volume II, page 637,<br>Pl. CLXI., 2.       | Canarese .. ..<br><br>Malayalam ..                                        | Chailay.<br>Panjan mathi.<br>Nalla mathi.<br>Poonduringa.<br>Kowal.                                                                                          |
| 3. <i>Clupea fimbriata</i> (Sardine) .. ..                                                   | Day, Volume II, page 637,<br>Pl. CLXI., 3.       | Tamil .. ..<br>Telugu .. ..<br>Malayalam ..                               | Cuttay-Chailay.<br>Challa mathi.<br>Thalayan.                                                                                                                |
| 4. <i>Clupea lile</i> (Sardine) .. ..                                                        | Day, Volume II, page 638,<br>Pl. CLXII., 1.      | Do. .. ..                                                                 | Tholiyan mathi.                                                                                                                                              |
| 5. <i>Stromateus sinensis</i> (White pomfret.)                                               | Day, Volume I, page 246,<br>Pl. LI., C. 6.       | Tamil .. ..<br><br>Telugu .. ..<br><br>Malayalam ..                       | Mogang voval.<br>Atoo koia.<br>Thela muthuval.<br>Tella chandava.<br>Vella arwoollee.<br>Vella akoli.                                                        |
| 6. <i>Stromateus cinereus</i><br>(Silver pomfret—when immature)<br>(Grey pomfret—when adult) | Day, Volume I, page 247,<br>Pl. LIII., 3.        | Tamil .. ..<br><br>Telugu .. ..<br><br>Malayalam ..                       | Vella voval.<br>Vellai voval.<br>Sudi sandawah.<br>Tella sandawah.<br>Tella chandava.<br>Vella akoli.                                                        |
| 7. <i>Stromateus niger</i> (Black pomfret) ..                                                | Day, Volume I, page 247,<br>Pl. LIII., 4.        | Tamil .. ..<br><br>Telugu .. ..<br><br>Malayalam ..                       | Karuppu voval.<br>Curroopoo voval.<br>Nalla sandava.<br>Nalla chandava.<br>Nalla sunthaval.<br>Kar-Arwoollee.<br>Karatha akoli.                              |
| 8. <i>Cybium guttatum</i> (Seir) .. ..                                                       | Day, Volume I, page 255,<br>Pl. LV., 1; LVI., 4. | Tamil .. ..<br>Telugu .. ..<br>Malayalam ..<br>Canarese .. ..             | Velrah.<br>Vanjaram.<br>Varienkutti.<br>Antral.                                                                                                              |
| 9. <i>Cybium commersonii</i> (Seir) .. ..                                                    | Day, Volume I, page 255,<br>Pl. LVI., 5.         | Tamil .. ..<br>Malayalam ..<br>Canarese .. ..                             | Mavulaz.<br>Chumbum.<br>Aikora.<br>Swnnhai.                                                                                                                  |

*N.B.*—It is of the utmost importance that the fishes be accurately identified and their names accurately recorded. Confusion between the different kinds of Clupea, Pomfret, and Seir will render the observations quite valueless, and their record a waste of time. It will be noted that the silver and grey pomfret are the young and adult forms respectively of one species—*Stromateus cinereus*, and that *Clupea longiceps* is accepted as a synonym for *Sardinella neohowi*.

RESOLUTION—No. 266, dated 24th August 1898.

Communicated to Deputy and Assistant Commissioners and officers in charge of circles.

2. The fish-curing statistics as at present collected having proved themselves to be valueless either scientifically or commercially, the Board resolves to put a stop to their record, and to substitute a less ambitious, but more accurate system on the lines suggested by the Superintendent, Government Museum.

3. This record for the present will be experimental, and for a period of two years only and the nine kinds of fish enumerated in paragraph 4 of the letter read above will alone be dealt with. It should commence from the 1st October next.

4. The record will be written up day by day by the officer in charge of the yard in the form attached. A sub-circular order giving instructions for the filling of each column on the lines indicated in paragraph 7 of the letter read above will be issued in the vernaculars accompanied by illustrations of the fishes whose characteristics are to be studied. The Inspectors should start the record themselves, or, if that is impossible, should send an Assistant Inspector to do it; and the Inspector or Assistant Inspector who does it should continue the work until he is certain that the petty officer in charge of the yard thoroughly understands what is required of him.

Only intelligent officers should be posted to the yards and no changes should be made that can be helped. On occasions when large catches are expected, a senior Sub-Inspector (who should be specially selected for this duty) should be sent to the yard for a week or two to assist in making the record. The same Sub-Inspector should be deputed to superintend the census alluded to in paragraph 9 of Mr. Thurston's letter. This should embrace not only the catches brought to the yards, but, so far as possible, the catches of all the fishing villages in the circle, officers being specially deputed to them for the purpose. The dates on which it is to be held will be subsequently communicated.

5. The petty officers' reports should be sent in weekly to the circle office, and there carefully scrutinised. At the close of the month an abstract of them in the same form, enumerating all the points of principal importance, should be prepared by the Inspector and despatched to the Superintendent, Government Museum direct, so as to reach him not later than the 15th. The census reports should accompany the reports for the month in which the census is made. References on points of difficulty accompanied by samples when necessary should be made as required.

6. The record of descriptions of fish-cured in the existing registers of the fish-curing series may be put a stop to. Two columns should however be retained for the separate registry of large and small fish as a check on the expenditure of salt.

7. The Board hopes to see this matter taken up intelligently by the officers concerned so that some statistics of real value may be secured.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. TODHUNTER,  
Acting Secretary.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) EDMUND MILLETT,  
Assistant Secretary.

To the Deputy Commissioners of Divisions.

„ Assistant Commissioners.

„ Officers in charge of Circles.

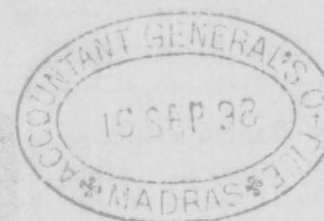
Copy to the Superintendent, Government Museum.

Ed. P. Seetharam.

REVENUE DEPT.

Encl. No.

Cur. No.



Proceedings of the Board of Revenue

(Separate Revenue.)

Dated 9th September 1898.

Mis. No. 3596.

RESOLUTION:-

The collection of statistics at fish-curing yards has hitherto been carried on by the Board as much with a view to securing information that may be of value scientifically or economically regarding the more important kinds of fish as for any departmental purpose. Accordingly when it found last year that the figures collected under the then existing system were of very little value for either end, it requested the assistance of the Superintendent, ~~Central~~ Government Central Museum in revising its system. The assistance was readily given and, as will be seen from the enclosed copy of Board's Proceedings No. 266, dated 24th August 1898, a fresh set of statistics is being collected under that officer's guidance. To ensure their being of value he represents that it is necessary for him to visit every year some of the fish-curing yards when they are being recorded with his head taxidermist, but that his allotment for travelling allowance is insufficient to cover the

cat

cost of such tours, which he estimates at Rs. 300. The Board, therefore, requests that Government will be pleased to sanction a sufficient addition to his allotment. As the information is being collected chiefly for purposes not connected with the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Government will probably not think it necessary to charge it with <sup>the</sup> additional expense. In case it should do so, the Board begs to request that it may be met in the way proposed in the enclosed statement. One tour per annum, <sup>The Superintendent</sup> ~~he~~ thinks, will probably suffice.

(True extract)

*Gidhankar*  
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a copy of Board's Proceedings No. 266, dated 24th August 1898 and its one statement through the Accountant-General, Madras.  
Copy to the Superintendent, Government Central Museum.

No. 4395

Fort St. George,  
Accountant General's Office,  
22<sup>nd</sup> September 1898.

Forwarded to Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. As the transfer affects two Major heads, the sanction of Government in the Financial Department is necessary.

*W. A. Dawson*  
For Accountant General.

*22/9*

[G.]  
175  
200-1000

Financial DEPARTMENT.

C. No. 2774

From the Revenue Dept, No 3924, dated 1<sup>st</sup> October 1898.

" " " " " " 189  
" " " " " " 189  
" " " " " " 189

by transfer from  
the provision

Order W.P. 931 d 25-10-98

An allotment of Rs 300 is sanctioned ~~from savings~~ under 5A Salt. Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies - Supplies & Services - Special Services - Works - Petty Construction and Repairs - Provincial. ~~The~~ ~~Board is incorrect in assuming that the transfer from savings in one department involves a debit against that department.~~  
2. The Supdt., Fort Central Museum, may include a similar amount in his budget.

Provision for this charge should be made in the budget column of ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ + Jan 15<sup>th</sup> Rev.

Page 52. C.P.S.

estimate for the ensuing year.

Test  
21/10/98  
Cus  
21. x. 98

12/11/98.

To the Revenue L<sup>d</sup>. (p)  
" Accts. Gen<sup>l</sup>. (a)  
with statement.  
" Est. Dept. (a/).

136. Faint

by transfer from  
the Revenue

Then given for copying 25/10  
Then copied  
Then examined 26/10  
Then signed

1898

READ AGAIN G.O., No  
189

DATED

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DUTTO

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH  
IN ORIGINAL.

A A A A A A A

N.B.—  
A = Copy in full.  
B = Not to be copied.  
P = Copy abstract only.  
Q = Copy heading only

[ 27 ]

Entered in the Register of  
Additional Allotments.

*ad*  
27-10-98

*ma* P C 27-10 1898

*Ho* B C 27/10/ 1898