

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, dated 2nd October 1872.

Read the following letter from G. D. LEMAN, Esq., Acting Collector of the Kistna District, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Masulipatam, 29th August 1872, No. 2,251 :—

WITH reference to Government Order, No. 1,963, dated 18th November 1871, and Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd August 1872, No. 1,485, I have the honour to forward the replies of my Divisional Officers and Tahsildars to Dr. Day's questions, enclosures to this letter.

2. My own replies are that fish are caught wherever found, and in every possible way; hence that breeding fish and young fry can hardly escape. Fish are caught in the tanks, swamps, and rivers at all times of the year. The *great fishing* season is when the water is low.

3. The smallest net used here will hardly permit a red gram seed to pass.

4. Great difficulty would exist in the regulation of the size of the mesh; the fishermen would of course evade any rule if possible, and a separate and expensive establishment would be necessary to carry it out; for I should not like to entrust the necessary authority to the Police.

5. I cannot say what the size of the mesh should be, as I know nothing about the size of the fish when full grown.

6. I do not think the sale of fry could be prevented; neither the Police nor the Magistracy have the knowledge to distinguish between small full grown fish and fry of large fish.

7. I do not by any means hold that the diminution of fish is proved, or that, if it exists, it is especially caused by the taking of breeding fish and small fry. No new engine has been invented by the fishermen; there has been no increased demand, and in fact they have only continued to do what their forefathers did before them for years past.

8. The Bezwada anicut may, perhaps, interfere with the passage of a few migratory fish in special seasons when the river does not come down in fresh; but in the present year we have had in the last month an average of nine feet over the crest, which ought to prevent the anicut being any obstruction to fish going up.

9. I do not myself see any necessity for legislation, but if it be decided that something is to be done a short close season would be the least objectionable and unpopular form it could take. This is on the supposition that all fish breed about the same time of the year. I do not know whether or not it is the case. I would not by any means be supposed to advocate close seasons at different times for different kinds of fish.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From L. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., Acting Head Assistant Collector, to the Acting Collector of the Kistna District, dated Masulipatam, 30th March 1872, No. 111.

In reply to your letter, No. 909, dated 11th March 1872, I have the honour to inform you that in the taluq of Nandigama the fresh water fisheries are very insufficient and uncertain, and with regard to Bezwada to point out that Dr. Day himself visited it in November 1868, and

obtained full information on the facts connected with its fisheries. The results are given in his letter, dated 1st December 1868, embodied in Government Order No. 1,185, dated 30th April 1869.

2. Questions 1, 2 and 3 therefore require no answer, for Dr. Day has himself shown that fish of all ages and sizes, clean or otherwise, are taken at all seasons, and that the only limit to the size of the mesh is the size of the fish—*Vide* paragraphs 14, 18, 19, 37 and 40 of the letter above quoted.

3. Question 4.—I can see no difficulties. The fishermen are all known, and their nets can be inspected when being used or being dried.

Question 5.—I can offer no opinion.

Question 6.—The objections are that certain classes will be deprived of a relish that they have been accustomed to, and that it is not a wise thing to interfere with the enjoyments of any class of the community except for its greater benefit. Should prohibiting the sale of fry in any way lead to such an end by all means let it be prohibited.

4. I would venture, however, to express an opinion that a case for the legislature interfering with the capture and sale of fish has not been made out. Salmon decreased in British rivers from two main causes—

(1.) From the pollution by manufactories.

(2.) From the increased demand.

In place of the former we have here the anicuts, which, by preventing the breeding fish having free access to the spawning beds, and by diverting the young fish into channels that do not reach the sea, have, it seems probable, decreased the number of migratory fishes, but as a second cause there is nothing to correspond to the increased demand.

We believe the population to be growing; but for all the effect this fact has on the demand for fish it may be disregarded. For all practical purposes the fish-eating population may be taken as stationary. Such being the case it is not the fishermen who have brought about the decrease in the fish. They have had no more customers to supply. They catch fish now in the way that generations of fishermen have caught them and in no greater number. Those caught and these catch by the same means breeding fish and fry. Those, however, did not cause a decrease in the fish, and why should these do so?

5. Has a decrease of fish been noted in backwaters and rivers where there are no anicuts? I understand not, and yet the fishing there is as indiscriminate as elsewhere. The anicuts and irrigation works have done the mischief. Let it be counteracted by all means, but let the fishermen be unmolested.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. D. LEMAN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

From H. NEWMAN, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector, to the Acting Collector of the Kistna District, dated Chebrole, 24th April 1872, No. 134.

I REGRET that the information with respect to the fresh water fisheries of the country, called for in letter, No. 909, dated 11th March, could not be despatched before 1st April, as the information was not complete by that date.

2. It appears that breeding fish and very young ones are destroyed to a great extent. In fact the fishermen catch them at all times and in any way they can, but most of all in the hot season when the Kistna is fordable in many places. There are no rules in force to regulate the fishery, and nets are used with meshes of a quarter of an inch. I have not happened to see the young fish caught in fresh waters; but in riding through fishing villages on the coast I have often seen numerous large heaps of fish of the very smallest size. I have no doubt but that the villa-

gers mainly live on them in some seasons, and sell their larger fish. If the small fish are caught in such quantity on the coast I see no reason to doubt but that the same thing goes on in fresh waters.

3. The fish sold in the market at Guntur comprise the usual small varieties of fish found in neighbouring tanks. The salesmen whom I called up seemed to think that no market could be found for any greater quantity of fish than they sell, which is probably very trifling. There is no doubt but that when communication with the fishing villages on the coast is rendered easier, and when passenger boats are run on the Nizampatam canal, a lucrative trade in fish will arise. Good prawns can now be obtained, and bilsa is procurable when specially ordered, but is not to be found in the bazaar.

4. I do not think it would be found possible to induce the fishermen to attend to any rules which may be made to regulate meshes. They are the most ignorant class in the whole country, and carry on their trade at places remote from the Police stations.

5. I know of no wasteful destruction of fish except the use of the young as food. It is not used at all as manure, or only to a very small extent.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. D. LEMAN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

From KOTI SUBBA ROW, Deputy-Collector, to the Acting Collector of the Kistna District, dated Venukondah, 4th April 1872, No. 85.

With reference to your letter, No. 909, dated 11th ultimo, I have the honour to forward replies to the questions contained in it relative to the fresh water fisheries of this division—

1.—As fishes are stated to have been caught without any distinction as to breeding ones or very young ones it can be said that these descriptions of fish are also destroyed along with the rest.

2.—They are destroyed in all places where fishing is carried on by employing the same means as for the other kinds of fish, both large and small. Fishes are said to breed early in the rainy season when they are of course better caught and destroyed.

3.—The smallest size of the mesh of nets employed in these taluqs is such that a seed of red gram can hardly pass through it.

4.—There seems to be no difficulty in regulating the size of the mesh of nets so long as fishing is rented out, because the renters will be bound by the conditions of the rent whatever they may be.

5.—I cannot give my opinion on this point because I am not in possession of the full information as regards the various species of fish.

6.—Fishes are not sold in this division in bazaars as articles of sale. They are caught in small numbers mostly for the use of the catchers. Any attempt to prohibit the sale of the fry of fish would be useless. The best way of prohibition can, I think, be effected by preventing them from being caught in the first instance by regulating the meshes of nets employed in catching them, and by renting out the fisheries with the requisite prohibitory conditions on the subject.

7.—I cannot answer this question also, as fishing is carried on vigorously in the rainy season only, when water would be abundant in tanks and jungle streams. The prevention of fishing in the early part of the rainy season would virtually tend to stop fishing in these parts almost altogether.

Questions set to the Tahsildars.

1.—The number of men who carry on fishing can be calculated at about 800 in this division. These are not solely fishermen, but are as well coolies, cultivators, and shooting men.

2.—Almost all castes falling under the term of "Sudras" carry on fishing, but the chief castes among them are పెస్తలూ, ముతరాచవూ, ద్రు, చ్చెవాండ్రు, and వడ్డెవాండ్రు. The other castes are Pariahs, Chucklers, Baliyas or Telagas, and Mahomedans.

3.—Fishes are not generally sold in markets. It cannot, therefore, be said that the markets are full. If they are brought for sale they are readily and eagerly purchased. At present there is a very scanty supply of fish in these taluqs.

4.—The largest fish is sold at 4 Annas the highest, and the smallest it appears is not sold except in numbers. The smallest are sold in numbers, containing about 100 or 200, at one Anna or 6 Pies a heap. The first rate mutton is sold at 3 Annas a seer of 24 Rupees weight, and the second rate at 2½ Annas a seer.

5.—All castes excepting Brahmins, Banians, Gold-smiths, Brass-smiths, and Linga Balijas eat fish. The fish-eaters will, therefore, be 90 to every 100.

6.—The fishermen state that there has been decrease in the quantity of fish of late years, say six or seven years, and the cause is not known to them.

7.—Small fish are caught in the rainy season in quantities sufficient for the consumption of the men who go for catching them. If they could get them in large quantities the surplus quantity is sold to the purchasers. The small fish are, it seems, caught by means of nets of the smallest meshes. The nets are held in water by two or three men across the current for at least half an hour, and when filled with fish they are brought to the land, and the process repeated over and over again till a good quantity of fish is caught.

8.—The smallest size of the mesh of the nets employed would be as large as a red gram seed can hardly pass through.

9.—When water is flowing into fields from tanks fishermen catch fish at the sluices by means of small baskets adapted for the purpose. Baskets are placed across the water and the fish easily get into them. This mode of fishing is occasionally adopted. No fishing of any kind takes place in irrigated fields except to a very small extent by the owners of the fields themselves.

10.—The fish is of various sorts as known in these places. The nets, etc., used for fishing are these—(a) *വെട്ടുപുല*, (b) *പാലപ്പുല*, (c) *കുളിപ്പുല*, (d) *പുല*, (e) *പുല*, (f) *പുല*.

(a.) This net is the one employed for catching the smallest fish. It is a most delicate one. The size of its mesh is so small that a red gram seed can hardly pass through it. This net is handled by one individual only. He spreads it over the surface of the water, iron beads being tied all along the edge of the net; the net gets into water and the fish get into the net. The net is immediately after spreading taken out with the fish therein entangled. Thus it is used several times in a day.

(b.) The size of the meshes of this net varies in the case of each one. It is two yards in breadth and length. It is held in water against the stream by two individuals, one at each end. It is taken out once in an hour or two. Both the large and small fish are caught in it.

(c.) This is the largest of all the nets used. Its breadth is one yard, and length 30 or 40 yards. Its meshes are the largest, each mesh being of the size of a finger in length and breadth. Largest fish are caught in it. It is worked by only one man who leaves it into the water. Pieces of light wood are tied to the top end of the net, while earthen beads are tied to the bottom end to keep the net fast in the water. The fisherman disturbs the water in front of the net so that the fish may be confused and fall into it when trying to escape.

(d.) This is a kind of basket with two mouths. One is very large and the other very small. The basket is made of small sticks tied together. A number of persons go into tanks with these baskets. On their observing the movements of fish in the water the baskets are plunged into the water and mud, holding them by the hands at the smaller mouths. When the fish get into them the men holding the baskets plunge their hands into them and remove the fish.

(e₂) This is a light basket made of certain switches with a large mouth. This basket is held in the water against the current, and small fish of different sizes are caught by means of it.

(f.) A hook is tied to a string which is fastened to the end of a long bamboo rod; a piece of some light substance is also tied loose at the extremity of the bamboo. The hook thus prepared is let in the water with some bait tied to it. When a fish catches the hook the light substance tied to the bamboo sinks into the water and the hook is immediately taken out with the fish. This is the common way of fishing followed for securing fish solely for domestic consumption, but not for sale.

No other kinds of fishing are resorted to in these taluqs.

No other kinds of fishing are resorted to in these taluqs. Salted dry fish are occasionally brought into these taluqs for sale from the sea-shore taluqs, and they are met with ready sale. No dried fish is ever prepared in these parts. No poisoning of water as a means of catching fish has ever been practised here. The eating of fish is not known as unhealthy. The different kinds of fish procurable and eaten as food in these taluqs are *పాలగచాడ, గండెచాడ, కొర్రమట్టి, జిల్లులు, బురదమట్టిలు, ఇసుకదొండు, కుంటముక్క, బొమ్మిదొండు, మలుగు, రొండ్డు, చందమామపెక్కిన, బుడ్డపక్కి.* The villagers chiefly object to

The places of fishing are irrigation tanks and jungle streams. The villagers chiefly object to fishing in tanks in places where they are used for drinking purposes, except when they are about to get dry.

As the places of fishing are but few in these taluqs, and as no castes depend for their livelihood on fishing, I am of opinion that fishing if rented out will not fetch a good revenue, nor could there be any material benefit by leasing out the fisheries in these taluqs in the shape of preventing the destruction of the breeding fish and their young ones. It is certain that the fish renting, with strict stipulations, in places where fishing is extensive will contribute to the stopping of the destruction of the breeding source.

This report will, I believe, answer the endorsement of the late Collector, No. 2,511, dated 16th August 1871, on Board's Proceedings, No. 3,131, dated 27th July 1871, calling for my views on the subject of renting out the fisheries of this division.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) G. D. LEMAN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

By Tahsildar of Bezwada.

By Tahsildar of Bezwada.

- 1.—One hundred professional fishermen. One hundred more fish as well as do other work.
- 2.—Bestas, Mutarachulu, Boatmen, and Waddes.
- 3.—Pretty full in places on the river banks. More would sell if brought into market.
- 4.—Large one Annas 2, small (eight or nine in number) Pies 3. Mutton, first sort, Annas 3; second sort Annas 2.
- 5.—Seventy per cent.
- 6.—Decreased.
- 7.—Yes.
- 8.—Just large enough to contain a Cholum seed.
- 9.—No.

For catching fish viz., by nets, by fish hooks, by snares, and by

10.—There are four ways of catching fish, viz., by nets, by fish hooks, by snares, and by wicker baskets. The following are the names of the instruments employed in catching fish:—(1) Chatevala (hand net). (2) Idupavala (drag net). (3) Punalavayavala (stakes). (4) Titti (net). (5) Tirri (or snare). (6) Wutalu (or wicker baskets). (7) Tokkuduvala. (8) Galum (hook or angle).

(True Extract and Translation.)

(Signed) G. D. LEMAN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

By Tahsildar of Palnad.

- 1.—About 100. There are no professional fishermen here.
 - 2.—Mutarachu.
 - 3.—No. No demand.
 - 4.—No fresh water fish nor mutton is sold.
 - 5.—About 75 per cent.
 - 6.—Decreased.
 - 7.—Small fish are rarely caught during rains by means of nets and basket snares.
 - 8.—The size of one-twelfth of an Anna piece (copper).
 - 9.—No.
 - 10.—There are three ways of catching fish here, viz., (1) Idupuvala (dragging net).
- (2) Kundavala (cast net). (3) Uthalu (fish snares). (4) Fish hooks (angles).

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. D. LEMAN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 6.

By Tahsildar of Vinukonda.

- 1.—About 200. They do more cooly-work and cultivate than fishing.
- 2.—Mussulman, Palle, Mutarachulu, Boyalu (Bearers' class), and Waddes.
- 3.—Fish are sold now and then in the Cusbah town only.
- 4.—The price in the town of large fish is 1 Anna, small fish per heap 4 Pies. The price of mutton (without distinction) per one seer 3 Annas.
- 5.—Fifty per cent.
- 6.—Stationary.
- 7.—Not as a rule.
- 8.—The size of the end of the little finger.
- 9.—No.
- 10.—Fish are caught by small and large nets, viz., (1) Valal (nets). (2) Uthalu (basket snares made of twigs). (3) Inapagalamulu (fish iron hooks).

(True Extract and Translation.)

(Signed) G. D. LEMAN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 7.

By Tahsildar of Vissannapet.

- 1.—There are few men who catch fish for sale, and they do it for their own use. The Besta people bring and sell fish. They are Palanquin bearers. They do cooly-work and cultivate.
- 2.—Besta.
- 3.—Not supplied. Yes.
- 4.—There is no regular bazaar here. Pariahs and Lambadies bring a smaller kind called Chaduparikalu on alternate days, and sometimes every day, and sell them at 1 Anna per Kacha seer. No first sort mutton sold; second sort Annas 2-8.
- 5.—About 80 per cent.
- 6.—Have decreased.
- 7.—Fish not much caught during heavy rains.

- 8.—Half an inch.
- 9.—Irrigated fields do not contain a sufficient depth of water for fish to live in.
- 10.—(a) Cast net (Chevala—hand net) (b) Uta, a basket of twigs. (c) Tirri, a basket of twigs. (d) Kadava, made of bamboo roots. (e) Drag net, 2 yards wide and 3 yards long. (f) Kundavala, made of hemp and cotton thread.

- (a.) The fisherman stands in the water, casts the net, and as he drags it in towards himself it takes in fish.
- (b.) The Uta, or basket snare, is pitched in the water in which the fish collect.
- (c.) Dams are raised across channels with a small gap against which the basket snare is placed to receive the fish.
- (d.) Kadava is used in the same manner.
- (e.) Drag net is dragged by two men by holding the ends of it in the water when fish are entrapped.
- (f.) Kundavala or net is placed across a channel when fish enter into it.

(True Extract and Translation.)

(Signed) G. D. LEMAN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 8.

By Tahsildar of Bapatla.

- 1.—About 50, some of whom do other work also. There are many others who fish for home use in addition to their own callings.
- 2.—Matarachulu, Besta, Pariahs, Uppalapu Beddies, and Bandawandlu.
- 3.—Yes. Could not sell.
- 4.—Large kind 1 Anna, small kind 7 Pies. Mutton, first sort, 3 Annas a seer. There is no second sort.

- 5.—About 80 per cent.
- 6.—Decreased
- 7.—Yes.
- 8.—Just large enough to hold a Bengal gram seed.
- 9.—No.

- 10.—Long drag net. Mutarachulu people go into the water and cast the net, then drag the net in towards themselves.

Cast net, which is round. Iron beads are attached to its end; when the net is cast in the water the fisherman waits for some time and then drags it to the shore.

The following nets are used by Uppalapu and other caste people:—
Uthalu (basket net.)—This net is pressed down in the water 1½ yard deep; even large fish are entrapped in it, which are then taken out by the hand.

Garrulu Mavalu, or wicker work } Earth dams are raised across the water-course leaving gaps in the middle; when the Mavalu and Garrulu are placed against the current of the water the fish pass into them and are entrapped.

Angling.—Both small and large hooks are used.

Bag nets.—Stakes are posted across the stream and these nets are then cast.

(True Extract and Translation.)

(Signed) G. D. LEMAN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 9.

By Tahsildar of Bandar.

- 1.—About 1,000, some of whom are Palanquin bearers and Ironsmiths.
- 2.—Palle, Mutarachu and Besta.

- 3.—Fully supplied except in the hot weather.
- 4.—Large kind 2 Annas, small 1 Anna. Mutton, first sort, 4 Annas a seer; second sort 3 Annas a seer.
- 5.—About 70 per cent.
- 6.—Decreased.
- 7.—Yes.
- 8.—Just large enough to hold a Bengal gram seed.
- 9.—No.
- 10.—There are four sorts of fishing, viz., by means of nets, hooks, wicker-work snares, and basket snares.

The names of the implements are as follow:—(1). Chatevala (casting net). (2). Idupuvala (drag net). (3). Pusalapayavala (nets to which beads are attached). (4). Tittivala (bag net). (5). Tirri (wicker-work snare). (6). Basket snare. (7). Tokkuduvala. (8). Galum (hook). (9). Mavalu.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. D. LEMAN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 10.

By Tahsildar of Guntur.

- 1.—About 50. They also do cooly-work, cultivate, etc.
- 2.—Bestas, Palle, Mala (Pariahs), and Chucklers.
- 3.—No. More would sell if there were abundance.
- 4.—Large kind Pies 6, small kind per one heap Pies 2. Mutton, first sort, Annas 4; second sort Annas 3-6.
- 5.—Fifty per cent.
- 6.—Decreased.
- 7.—Yes, by those who want them.
- 8.—About an inch in diameter.
- 9.—No.
- 10.—Valalu (nets), Utalu (basket nets), Mavalu (basket snares), Tirributtalu (wicker-work baskets), Galum (hooks), and Buttalu (baskets).

(True Extract and Translation.)

(Signed) G. D. LEMAN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 11.

By Tahsildar of Sattenapally.

- 1.—About 100. They also do cooly-work and boating and cultivate, etc.
- 2.—Palle, Besta, Mutarachulu, Telagas, etc. These latter fish for home consumption.
- 3.—No fish bazaars here. Fish will sell if brought in.
- 4.—Price of fish one yard in length is 2 Annas. The smallest are sold at 1 Anna per one viss.
- 5.—About 75 per cent.
- 6.—Decreasing every year, because the fish in the Kistna river that pass over the anicut cannot return.
7. No.

- 8.—A mesh is of the circumference of a grain of Bengal gram.
- 9.—No.

10.—Large fish here are caught by means of cast nets made of cotton thread, while the smaller kind are taken by means of drag nets made of the same material, and by wicker baskets and by angling. Also when tanks are drying pits are excavated on the edge of the water which is let down into the pits, which are then filled both with the water and fish; whereon the water is baled out by the hands and other means, and the fish taken up by the hand.

(True Extract and Translation.)

(Signed) G. D. LEMAN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 12.

By Tahsildar of Nundigamah.

- 1.—Cannot say.
- 2.—Palle (Fishermen), Sudras, Mussulmans, Mala (Pariahs), Chucklers and others.
- 3.—No bazaars here. Not much buying and selling.
- 4.—No large fish. Small kind 1 Anna per seer. Mutton, first sort, Annas 3; second sort Annas 2-8.
- 5.—Cannot say.
- 6.—Cannot say as the river is always in current here.
- 7.—Yes.
- 8.—Less than the size of a 2 Anna piece.
- 9.—Sometimes.
- 10.—There are eight sorts of fishing in this part of the country, viz, 1. Garra. 2. Uta (basket net). 3. Galum (hook or angle). 4. Idupuvala (drag net). 5. Visuruvala (casting net). 6. Sanchivala (bag net). 7. Ilaramu. 8. Pits covered with bramble.

(True Extract and Translation.)

(Signed) G. D. LEMAN,
Acting Collector.

ENCLOSURE No. 13.

By Tahsildar of Gudivada.

- 1.—About 600. They also do cooly-work and cultivate.
- 2.—Waddes, Mutarachu, Palle, Mala (Pariahs), Gavadla (Toddy-drawers), Sale (Weavers), Sudras and Mussulmans.
- 3.—In the bazaars here fish are not sold, but are caught for exportation to Masulipatam, Ellore and other towns.
- 4.—The price of the Collair large fish is 1 Anna. The price of a viss of small fish is 1 Anna. Mutton, first sort, per seer Annas 2-8; second sort per seer Annas 2-6.
- 5.—Eighty per cent.
- 6.—Stationary.
- 7.—Small fish are much taken during rains by means of Utalu (snares made of twigs), Tirrulu (wicker-work snares), Mavalu, nets and fish hooks (angles).
- 8.—That of a 2 Anna piece.
- 9.—No.
- 10.—Nets, Utalu, Tirrulu, Garlu, Mavalu, and hooks (angles).

(True Extract and Translation.)

(Signed) G. D. LEMAN,
Acting Collector.

COMMUNICATED to Dr. Day in continuation of Board's Proceedings, dated 3rd
August 1872, No. 1,485.

(True Copies and Extract.)

H. H. Holmes

Acting Sub-Secretary.

To Dr. F. Day, Inspector General of Fisheries.

Copy to the Chief Secretary to Government, R. D.

„ to the Collector of the Kistna District.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

Board of Revenue

MADRAS.

PROCEEDINGS, 2ND OCTOBER 1872, No. 1,952

20th Oct 1872

Encl.

Received

12th Oct 1872

OCTOBER.

No. 1,952.

Fish and Fisheries.—Replies of the Collector, Divisional Officers, and Tahsildars, Kistna District to certain questions proposed by Inspector General of Fisheries on subject—, communicated to that officer.

17th Oct 1872

No. 3302
Recd. 1872. 11th Oct

C. 14.10.72 R. 17: Oct 72