The results of the present investigation on the toxicity of mercury in the liver, kidney, gills and brain with reference to protein, RNA, glycogen and cholesterol contents are supported by many workers of the research field. The findings related with the remediation of mercury toxicity are entirely new. However, zeolites have not yet been used extensively to remove heavy metals from water, despite their documented affinity towards toxic cations and the evident advantage of ion exchange with respect to methods based on precipitation. During the present study, biochemical changes in fish tissues due to short and long term exposure to mercury and the usefulness of zeolite to adsorb mercury in water and to decrease its adverse effects to fish have been investigated. It would have been more useful for the present study, if mercury contents in the experimental tissue measured to see whether natural zeolite chabazite play positive role for the removal of mercury from the tissues thus, reduce the deleterious effects. Analysis of heavy metal contents in the tissues before and after the exposure of fish to the zeolite may be studied in future. Study of various enzymes with reference to metal toxicity and zeolites influence over it would also be very useful, so that natural zeolites may be used in the field for waste water treatment. Since natural zeolites are observed to increase the protein contents and ultimately the body weight, they may be very useful as feed additive with cattle feed and fish food.