

10. The Joint Committee of the Borough and County Councils of Thames, 22nd April, 1880.—Recommending that glass bottles for sauces, &c., should be duty-free; and a rebate on sugar, vinegar, and spices, and increased duty on imported sauces; also a duty on preserved fruits: that the wine-makers' license should carry with it power to sell in quantities of less than two gallons: that the duty on paints, wet or dry, be 20 per cent.; on whitenings and chalks, 5s. per hundredweight; on varnishes, 2s. per gallon: that duty be increased on machinery, tinware, and ironmongery: that the duty on English malt and hops be reduced, or an extra duty be put upon imported beer: that miners' shovels be free, and that blasting-powder should not be taxed with a shilling removal license for every 50 lb.
11. Messrs. Ehrenfried Bros. and Alexander Hogg, Thames, 13th April, 1880.—Stating that the effect of the increased duty on English malt and hops is injurious, and asking for extra duty on foreign beer.
12. Messrs. Ehrenfried Bros. and Alexander Hogg, Grahamstown, 13th May, 1880.—Evidence that the increased duty on English malt and hops has had an injurious effect upon their bottling trade, and asking for increased duty upon imported beer.
13. Mr. Richard Hudson, Parawai, Thames, 13th April, 1880.—Though a free-trader in principle, is convinced that the fruit-preserving industry requires protection.
14. Mr. Alfred Gough, Thames, 13th April, 1880.—Thinks that the wine license, as in force in the Australian Colonies, should be applied to New Zealand.
15. Mr. Israel Wendal, Auckland, 23rd April, 1880.—Stating that his trade is severely crippled owing to the difficulties in disposing of his wine, and requesting that a bottle license may be granted for the sale of colonial-made wines.
16. Mr. E. C. Mouldey, Christchurch, 31st May, 1880.—Stating that he has been a manufacturer of home-made wine for ten years, and hoping that the Licensing Act may be so altered as to permit the sale of a single bottle.
17. Mr. James Smith, Nelson, 20th July, 1880.—Stating that he has been manufacturing New Zealand wines since 1872, and trusting that the present restrictions, by which he cannot sell in quantities of less than two gallons, may be removed. Encloses copies of awards and prizes he has received.
18. Mr. Theophilus Daniel, Riverton, Southland, 23rd April, 1880.—Regretting that the distillation of barley should have been stopped, and suggesting that a bonus should be offered for the manufacture of sugar from beet, and encouragement given to the cultivation of linseed.
19. Mr. A. Hills, Island Farm, Manurewa, 24th April, 1880.—Thinks that if a protective tax were put upon maize, such as would insure its price not descending below 3s. 6d. or 4s. per bushel, its cultivation would be extended. Suggestions on promoting the growth and production of wattle-bark, under a scheme similar to the Forest Trees Act; thinking £8 scrip should be offered instead of £4 scrip per acre, as given under the Act.
20. Hawke's Bay County Council, Napier, 30th April, 1880.—Stating that the existing industries are few; but consider that there are great advantages for the growth of sugar-beet, sorghum, hops, tobacco, hemp, fruit, mulberry and olive trees, and that the facilities for the establishment of a woollen factory cannot be surpassed. Suggestion as to whether some concession in duty on the production of sugar, instead of a bonus, might not be more conducive to its manufacture.
21. Mr. C. T. Wren, Mount Hobson, Remuera, Auckland, 21st April, 1880.—Suggesting that the bee-keeping industry should be encouraged by temporary protective measures; but considers the introduction of the Ligurian bee of the utmost importance. Is of opinion that with an expenditure of £500 the Government might procure them, by sending him or any other competent person to America for the purpose.
22. Mr. C. T. Wren, 30th April, 1880.—Evidence on bee-culture, and the immense advantage to the industry and country the introduction of the Ligurian bee would be, which would extract honey from and fertilize red clover and many other flowers which other bees are unable to reach. He would be prepared to introduce them if his expenses were paid and a fair amount of remuneration if successful. Recommends a duty to be imposed on beeswax and honey.
23. Mr. C. T. Wren, 1st May, 1880.—Notes on the importance to which bee-culture has attained in America, and a report from an apiary in New York, stating that the results are largely indebted to the Ligurian bee.
24. Mr. C. T. Wren, 7th May, 1880.—Suggestions as to the mode of expenditure, should Government grant £500 for the introduction of the Ligurian bee. He would give security of £500 or £1,000 if required.
25. Mr. C. T. Wren.—Notes on bee-culture, and the advantages obtained by having the Italian bees.
26. Mr. Isaac Hopkins, Grahamstown, 13th May, 1880.—Evidence on the advisability of sending some one to America to import the Ligurian bee, so desirable both for honey-making and for the inoculation of red clover.
27. Mr. John Lamb, Auckland, 10th May, 1880.—Evidence showing the injurious effects the competition by the Government in the labour-market has upon private employers of labour. Recommends that unoccupied lands north of Auckland suitable for fruit-growing should be granted to settlers for that purpose, also that every facility should be given to the manufacture of iron from the native ores; that a bonus should be offered for the production of sugar from beet; that a protective duty be placed upon preserved fruits; and brings to notice the expediency of introducing the Ligurian bee.
28. Mr. Richard Dignan, Auckland, 15th May, 1880.—On the importance of the encouragement of the silk industry, and asks whether Government will revive the bonus in force some few years ago.
29. Mr. Robert Allan, Christchurch, 24th May, 1880.—Suggesting that the offering of a bonus for the production of sugar from beet should be widely circulated in France and Germany as an inducement to them to bring their capital and knowledge to develop the industry in this country.