

(4.) Every industrial union making default in duly forwarding such list commits an offence against this Act, and is liable to a fine not exceeding two pounds for every week during which such default continues. Fine.

(5.) Every member of the committee of management of any such union who wilfully permits such default commits an offence against this Act, and is liable to a fine not exceeding five shillings for every week during which he wilfully permits such default.

(6.) Proceedings for the recovery of any such fine shall be taken in a summary way under "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1882," on the information or complaint of the Registrar, and the amount recovered shall be paid into the Public Account and form part of the Consolidated Fund: Provided that before taking the proceedings the Registrar shall give at least fourteen days' notice to the offending parties of his intention so to do.

(7.) It shall be the duty of the Registrar to supply to Parliament, within thirty days after its meeting in each year, a return showing the number of members in each industrial union registered under the Act.

18. Every industrial union may sue or be sued for the purposes of this Act by the name by which it is registered; and service of any process, notice, or document of any kind may be effected by delivering the same to the chairman or secretary of such union, or by leaving the same at its registered office (not being a branch office), or by posting the same to such registered office in a duly registered letter addressed to the secretary of the union. Industrial union may sue in registered name.
Service of notices.
1900, No. 51, sec. 18

19. Deeds and instruments to be executed by an industrial union for the purposes of this Act may be made and executed under the seal of the union and the hands of the chairman and secretary thereof, or in such other manner as the rules of the union prescribe. Mode of executing deeds and instruments.
Ibid, sec. 19

20. Any industrial union may at any time apply to the Registrar in the prescribed manner for a cancellation of the registration thereof, and thereupon the following provisions shall apply:— Procedure for cancellation of registration.
Ibid, sec. 20

(a.) The Registrar, after giving six weeks' public notice of his intention to do so, may, by notice in the *Gazette*, cancel such registration:

35 Provided that in no case shall the registration be cancelled during the progress of any conciliation or arbitration proceedings affecting such union until the Board or Court has given its decision or made its award, nor unless the Registrar is satisfied that the cancellation is desired by a majority of the members of the union.

40 (b.) The effect of the cancellation shall be to dissolve the incorporation of the union, but in no case shall the cancellation or dissolution relieve the industrial union, or any member thereof, from the obligation of any industrial agreement, or award or order of the Court, nor from any penalty or liability incurred prior to such cancellation.

21. (1.) If an industrial union makes default in forwarding to the Registrar the returns required by section *seventeen* hereof, and the Registrar has reasonable cause to believe that the union is defunct, he may send by post to the last known officers of the union a letter calling attention to the default, and inquiring whether the union is in existence. Cancellation of registration of defunct union.
1901, No. 37, sec. 20

(2.) If within two months after sending such letter the Registrar does not receive a reply thereto, or receives a reply from any one or