Section 18, subsection (2), of the principal Act made it necessary for the person undertaking to do any electrical wiring to notify the electrical-supply authority of the name of the wiremen who would be employed on the work. This was found to be unworkable, and was not applied by the electrical-supply authorities. It has now been made necessary for the person undertaking to do the work to give notice to the electrical-supply authority specifying the date on which it is proposed to begin such work, and giving details of the work. This amendment should remove the difficulty experienced by the electrical-supply authorities in obtaining the necessary information to enable progress inspections and tests to be carried out.

The onus of seeing that only qualified men are employed has now been placed on the employer, as it was quite evident that certain employers were employing unregistered wiremen and relying on the fact that it was difficult to prove that a breach of the Act had been committed.

The provision that stage-lighting and portable apparatus shall be under the control of qualified persons will tend to remove any danger which may exist of a panic occurring through a fire on the stage. This portable apparatus and its flexible leads are subject to particularly hard wear in service.

There has been one appeal under section 23 of the Act against the decision of the Board, and, as

the evidence was not complete, this has been adjourned.

Forty-eight prosecutions for working contrary to the Act have been taken since the 1st April, 1927, and others are pending. Of the above prosecutions, twelve have been taken against wiremen who had neglected to become registered; two cases were against registered wiremen for failing to return their certificates for endorsement; eleven cases were against employers for permitting apprentices to work without supervision; and one case was against a carpenter for interfering with wiring during alterations to a building. Fines and costs totalling £109 were imposed in the above cases. In the majority of cases only nominal fines were inflicted, but it is proposed to ask for heavier penalties in all future cases.

Ninety-three reports of breaches of the Act were received during the period 1st April, 1927, to 30th June, 1928. Figures for the yearly periods since the Act came into force are as follows: 1st April, 1926, to 31st March, 1927, fifty-two reports; 1st April, 1927, to 31st March, 1928, sixty-three reports. A number of cases were not taken, as the evidence was insufficient to secure a conviction. As the electrical-supply authorities become more familiar with the Act the cases with insufficient evidence will gradually be eliminated.

There were fifty-two reports of bad workmanship received during the period 1st April, 1927, to 30th June, 1928, and a comparison of the yearly figures shows that the electrical-supply authorities are beginning to tighten up on the inferior type of workman. The figures are as follows: 1st April, 1926, to 31st March, 1927, seventeen; 1st April, 1927, to 31st March, 1928, forty-six. Of the cases reported during the period 1st April, 1927, to 30th June, 1928, the following action has been taken: One name was removed from the register, the certificates were endorsed for bad workmanship in thirteen cases, seven wiremen were censured, fifteen wiremen were cautioned, five satisfactory explanations were received, two were cases where the work had been done by unregistered persons, one was referred to the electrical-supply authority to take action, in three of the cases the offence occurred before the Act came into force and no action could be taken, and the other cases are of recent date and are still under review.

Examinations were held in October, 1927, and March, 1928. Details of the examinations will be found in the following table:—

Electrical Wiremen's Examination Results.

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1926. April, 1927. 1927. March, 1928. 1928. April, 1927. March, 1928. April, 1927. April, 1927.			Written Part.												Practical Part.											
Auckland 29 20 69 41 22 54 55 28 51 53 37 70 23 19 83 37 31 84 44 39 89 35 23 66 Christchurch 22 10 45 35 21 60 29 17 59 31 20 21 15 71 32 23 72 22 17 77 9 33 Gisborne 7 2 29 11 5 45 10 7 70 6 4 67 5 4 80 6 1 17 Greymouth 6 4 67 5 3 60 6 2 33 3Nil 6 4 67 6 3 50 5 5100 2Nil 11 100 <						April, 1927.						March, 1928.						April, 1927.						March, 1928 .		
Christchurch			Entered.	Passed.	Percentage.	Entered.	Passed.	Percentage.	Entered.	Passed.	Percentage.	Entered.	Passed.	Percentage.	Entered.	Passed.	Percentage.	Entered.	Passed.	Percentage.	Entered.	Passed.	Percentage.	Entered.	Passed.	Percentage.
Highest marks obtained 91 86 80 89 94 91 91 96	Christchurch Dunedin Gisborne Greymouth Hamilton Havelock South Hawera Invercargill Kaikoura Masterton Napier Nelson New Plymouth Palmerston North Stratford Timaru Wanganui Wellington Westport Whangarei		222 8 6 18 4 2 5 8 5 13 7 7 6 29 5	10 6 4 13 4 Nil 4 7 2 10 4 5 16 4	45 75 67 72 1000 80 87 40 77 57 83 55	35 222 7 5 28 1 2 8 7 6 20 13 5 34 2 3	21 17 2 3 13 Nil 2 5 2 3 13 4 4 22 1 2	60 78 29 60 46 100 63 29 50 65 50 67	299 266 111 66 200 28 8 7 155 6 6 111 15 4 9 38 2 2 1	177 100 5 22 111 Nil 3 6 1 1 7 9 1 1 26 Nil 1	59 38 45 33 55 43 40 17 64 60 25 11 68 100	31 24 10 3 14 1 5 10 9 14 4 7 7 16 1 7 12 44 2 1	200 144 77 Nil 8 11 22 33 110 Nil 6 2 34 11 1	65 58 70 57 100 40 70 33 79 50 43 63 86 17 77 50	21 9 6 20 6 2 5 8 6 14 7 6 33 5	15 8 4 18 6 2 5 7 5 12 4 4 23	71 89 67 90 100 100 87 83 86 57 40	32 23 6 6 28 1 8 8 5 19 15 5 31	23 17 4 3 14 Nil 8 7 4 17 9 5 18 1	72 74 67 50 50 100 87 80 60 100 58 50 60	222 255 5 20 6 12 4 9 12 4 7 37 2 1	17 17 4 5 5 7 5 9 4 7 11 3 6 28 2 1	77 68 80 100 25 87 83 75 100 78 92 75 86 76 100	27 19 6 2 13 1 3 6 5 11 6 6 39 2 1	9661 Nil 61233	33 32 17 46 100 67 50 91 100 50 83 100 67 50
	Highest marks obtained			91		86			80			89			94			91			91			96		

The tendency of the Board will be to consistently raise the standard of future examinations to ensure that candidates passing have a good technical knowledge as well as being competent of maintaining a high grade of workmanship.