

the following explanation (which must not be taken as exhaustive) is given of the terms employed in the new definition.

4. Paragraph (1).

(a) Articles.

The first paragraph of the definition is framed in the most general terms so far as the articles envisaged are concerned, namely, "All types of plain and fancy boxes or containers." It has been found impracticable to enumerate the many types of boxes or containers which are regarded as falling within the scope of the Board. Folding boxes or cartons, conical or cylindrical containers, pressed or moulded boxes, certain kinds of suit and attaché cases and jewel cases, if constructed wholly or mainly of the prescribed materials are, for example, all within the general classification adopted in the definition. As now framed, paragraph (1) has the effect not only of comprising such articles as those mentioned, but also permits of the inclusion of articles of any design which, with the development of the Paper Box trade, should properly be included within the scope of the Board.

(b) Materials

With a view to removing doubts it has been thought desirable to enlarge the previous description of the materials referred to in the old definition. The words now used seek to cover the broad classification of the types of materials which ordinarily are or may be in use in the Paper Box Trade. On the other hand, such types of board as are ordinarily not worked by the machinery found in paper box establishments are not meant to be included in the enumeration of the prescribed materials.

B. Paragraph (2).

Paragraph 2 of the definition is intended to deal with the case of an establishment, branch or department mainly engaged in the making of any of the articles specified in Paragraph 1 of the definition, in which other articles (or parts) are also made of the scheduled materials by workers who are interchangeably engaged in the making of both kinds of articles.

C. Paragraph (3).

Under the old definition of the Paper Box trade, some difficulty has arisen in determining the position of jewel, manicure, cutlery, plate or similar cases and box files, these being articles which are made both in the Paper Box and in other trades. If such articles are made wholly or mainly of the materials specified in paragraph (1) of the definition either in an establishment specialising in their production or in an establishment which is mainly engaged in the production of plain or fancy boxes or containers of the kind described in paragraph (1), the manufacture of these jewel cases, &c., is brought under the Paper Box Board.

D. Paragraph (4).

Paragraph 4 relates to ancillary operations of paper box making. Subject always to the specific exclusion of the definition, operations ancillary to the work specified in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, are within the scope of the present Order. Under paragraph 4 of the definition would be included such operations as (a) the making or preparation by the box maker of the raw materials used by him in the course of his business, (b) the storing or warehousing of the materials used for manufacture and of the articles manufactured, and (c) the packing and

despatching of these articles. Examples (b) and (c) of ancillary work have not hitherto been regarded as within the scope of the Board.

It is not intended, however, that Paragraph (4) should bring within the scope of the Order (a) filling ("packing") of boxes with any commodity other than boxes; (b) warehousing operations performed upon boxes after they have been so filled, or upon the commodities used in filling the boxes.

E. Paragraph (5).

Paragraph 5 refers to boxes and containers made partly of materials not specified in the definition. Its effect is to bring under the Board such articles when mainly made of the materials specified in Paragraph 1 of the definition, e.g. paper boxes covered with printed fabrics.

F. Paragraph (6).

Paragraph 6.—Certain exclusions of processes and articles are enumerated in this paragraph. It will be noted that the exclusion of the making of match boxes or of parts thereof (clause (b)) is subject to two conditions (i) that the making takes place in an establishment in which the main business carried on is the making of matches, and (ii) that the boxes or parts thereof are made *on the premises* of such establishments.

Paragraph (d) contains an exclusion in favour of the making of suit, attaché, and similar cases by methods which so far as concerns the manufacture of these articles are understood to appertain to the leather goods trade rather than to paper box manufacture.

Paragraphs (d) and (e) are exclusions for the purposes of avoiding overlaps in operations of manufacture covered by other Trade Boards.

Trade Boards Division,
Ministry of Labour.

Civil Service Commission,
November 6, 1925.

CANCELLATION NOTICE.

The following notice which appeared in the *Edinburgh Gazette* of October 9, 1925, is cancelled:—

CERTIFICATE GRANTED.

September 30, 1925.

Post Office: Skilled Workman—Frank Clucas.

Civil Service Commission,
November 6, 1925.

In pursuance of the Provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd July 1920, the Civil Service Commissioners hereby announce the undermentioned Appointments, Promotions, Transfers, &c. (including Assignments to the Clerical Class, &c.) for the month of October 1925:—

I.—CERTIFICATES ISSUED.

October 1, 1925.

AFTER OPEN COMPETITION.

Clerical Class—Birdie Mary Vera Smith, Joan Norah Thornton Speed.