

EL ETI OPE

A-NJU—WON KO SE WI L'UO

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**Keresimesi Qdun De,
Qdun Owo, Qdun Qmo**

Niwem wjo die si, olukoluwa enia ti Qlorum ba da emi e si lati ri yio 25th oso December 1950 yi, yio bate al gbo ti awon onlu yi, mi fi ilu ss baje wipe. Ke'eyemi, odun de, odun olowe, ati o nijisi orin bawon ni, ni ojo ma gbo kakiri ilu.

Atoko al iiga naure teto, ko si duro de enikan. Bi a ba bojuwo akoko ibeji a se odun Keresimesi li ezi tabbi ti edun ti o koja, bi ana, li o si loju enia. He ne, ile amu, ol jio ka yio.

Enti o jo abesi ti o nda egberun odun ti ou yio da owo na pade, howa, guberun odun ni li o mbe lehin lekin yi, bi o ni ku wi o pe tali, egberun odun wa ku yia. Niwoyi epi leja awa ti o si mbe loriye aye longi, a nrope odidi oso mejila tan, ki o to puri nyo je ibga nyo je sawo, nyo je ikoko nabo isipan.

Ko si owo, ko si onje, beni lati iiga keresimesi o okojido ni eni i sawo ko ri ipo je, o o si jebun bi o ai ti wa bi enu telosu i yio na owo ti oju ogun pomo lo latim dun kan. Ntorunawa ti Qlorum mu nreko nreko emi we fori ilu, oye ki a ma fope fun Qlorum. Bi a wo wipe. Ekon koi boye ko si emili konti je eran ti owo Ewutele.

Ahi wia ni so bese aison odun Keresimesi a si cyili ki thogbo enyin okwe wa, ni Kiyoju ti Imaile wipe o si palemi ti yido yi. Odun na yio je abo odun fun ghobgo wa edun odun odun emi ati odun alafia ni ka ma a ri nighi ghobgo.

Eritio nje reeti ki o mura si nje, wa ko ye omo emi Qlorum le. Nwala kuu emiti yi, ni oju nreko ti ludun ni. Oduku ti de awa nsi amikun yo ayo, ni nretope Qlorum da emi wa si li ti ci oti, eugben o ye kia tanti wipe, bi edun ta te de, te, teni o olukoluwa can summo li kuu ni si rakan.

Nitorina bi ille ti npa, li o si nmo, o ye wipe bi a ti mukoro ki a ma bora isapo, kia si ranti Eko wa lati isaiyi lo ki ojo ifado de, E ku iyedun, aseyi sanndun o.

To Clear**To Clear
AT GIVE AWAY PRICES****Egbogi Anda
(GOLD CHLORIDE)**

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Imorza Fun Eyi Abiyamo

Eyi abiyamo e wa ta 'Omoreda' dare papo fun awo
omide
Awo je ki simple ci sun sun si dare, si dare, fe
odun, koo si orji si sun manan ti koo he omide je si
nko rha.

Ejoro abiyamo la ti si egbogi yi fun owo wosu ti wosu
i wosu o dare papo fun awa mode.

Omoreda Baby Mixture

SILK MEIJ ABO (244) FUN 100 KAN

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Commercial Medicine StoresQUALITY MEDICINE
10, Victoria St. LAGOS.**Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board****Oil Palm Produce : Producer Prices for 1951****I. NEW PRICES**

The Nigeria Oil Palm Produce Marketing Board, in consultation with its Representative Committee, has fixed the following basic producer prices for palm kernels and palm oil in 1951:

PALM KERNELS.

£3 per ton naked ex-scale port of shipment.

PALM OIL.

SPECIAL GRADE (up to 4% free fatty acid at time of purchase)

£7 per ton naked ex-scale port of shipment.

TECHNICAL.

Grade	Free fatty acid percentage limits	Price per ton (naked ex-scale delivered Bulk Oil Plant)
I	not exceeding	£55
II	9	£43
III	18	£34
IV	27	£30

2. These new prices will come into effect on the 29th of December, 1950. Details of minimum prices at all up-country buying stations will be published shortly in the Nigeria Gazette.

3. As previously announced, palm oil with more than 36% free fatty acid content will not be purchased by the Board in 1951.

4. Arrangements are being made for publicity to be given to the new prices in terms of the unit measures in customary use in the oil palm producing areas.

H. FACTS AND CONSIDERATION ON WHICH THE BOARD'S DECISION WAS BASED

5. The new prices announced above represent an increase of the order of 25% on the prices ruling in 1949 and 1950. The Board desires to make known the facts and considerations which it took into account in making its price decisions.

SELLING PRICES AND PROSPECTS

6. In the corresponding announcement made last year, the Board sounded a note of warning. It stressed that prices in the world market for oil and oilseeds had apparently passed their peak, and encouraged to prepare the public in general and the producers in particular for a reduction in Nigerian prices for palm oil and palm kernels.

7. In the ensuing twelve months, world market prices, contrary to these expectations, have risen considerably. In part, this rise has been due to the unsettled international situation; but other causes include the increased demand, particularly in Europe where economic recovery has been most marked, and the continuing high level of economic activity in America.

8. As a result of these trends, the prices obtained in the recent negotiations with the Ministry of Food for the sale of the total Nigeria exportable surplus in 1951, have shown a substantial increase over the selling prices ruling in 1950.

9. The Board, however, has to take a "long view" of its selling prospects. From this standpoint the Board has concluded that the present high level of selling rates can hardly be maintained indefinitely and some ultimate reduction must be expected.

EFFECTS ON GENERAL ECONOMY

10. The need to combat inflationary tendencies remains as strong as ever. This is, of course, particularly relevant in the case of palm oil, the price of which enters directly into the cost of living of a large proportion of the Nigerian population. At the same time, the Board noted that the rising cost of imported and other goods was reducing the farmer's "real" income, i.e. income measured in terms of the goods his money can purchase.

NEED TO BUILD UP THE BOARDS' RESOURCES

11. The Board is convinced of the need to build up adequate reserves during the present period of high selling prices. On these reserves will depend, in the long run, its success in fulfilling its main task of ensuring minimum-price stability to producers over the longest possible period of years. On the strength of its reserves will also depend the Board's ability to continue its policy of liberal allocations to the Regional Production Development Boards and to research. The Board's decisions to make further grants to these development authorities estimated at over £1,000,000 in 1950 and £2,500,000 in 1951 have already been announced. In addition, the Board is considering proposals to guarantee maximum allocations for the four years following 1953 to enable the Regional Production Development Board to plan ahead with confidence.

QUALITY OF PALM OIL

12. It is unnecessary to stress the importance to the future of the Nigerian Palm Oil industry of the need to improve quality. Under the price structure approved by the Board, the price in the price of the higher grades is more than that for the lower qualities, oil has been produced.

INCREASING COSTS TO THE BOARD

13. An additional factor taken into account in the upward trend of the Board's own costs Export duty, shipping (Continued on page 7)

