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VOL. VIII No. 467. ELETI OFE LAGOS, SATURDAY, MAY, 12, 1956. KOBQ MFH (24.)

Awokoya Nwa Awawi! Iro Npuro Fun'ro

Gbogbo oro awawi ti Ogboni S.O. Awokoya, gniiti o ti nge. Oloru gbogbo ilowe ipinti Iwo-Orun, ti o fi gwo arare yeyimo arare l'ese nso kiri, ni o ye ki ofukuluku enyin okawe wa ma wipe bi "Abera ba bo loyo adete, oro a d'ete a d'ero", ni oro Awokoya ti

Nigbati Ogboni Awokoya wa pelu awon Oloru igbimo Ijoba ti kotti ti oye wipe ise ati ise on ko dunno awon elegbe re niyu ko ri oro ti ko mo yan l'ori ayade, sugbon nigbati o ri oye wipe Oloye Oshafemi Awolowo yio gbe ju fun on ni-tori aladede nipa ise ati iwa on, ni o mu ki o toto kowe fi iye aile, ki o to ma wa so awawi.

Kilose ti ko ti tu gbogbo asiri woyiti tabi ki o ti kede fi-ban aye wipe ofin kobakuogbe ni igbimo nge ti on ko. "I'aramo? Ki Ogboni Awokoya lo fi oju pamo ki o ye, fi ete, aile laipa to npa lapalapa.

Otitio ni oro na to wipe "Irijun pami are epe ni ise" itiju lo, fi pa Ogboni Awokoya.

F Dibo F'ope

VOMICURE



Egbogi atata fun obinrin ti o mbi ninu oyun, ti ko le jenu daradara, ti isale ikun re ba ndun a ti gbogbo aisan to ma nyo aboyun l'enu.

Kosi ewu fun iju re, sa ra igo kan ki o si ma gbadun alafia ara re.

O sanyin sanyin-
EIJUNMI MED. STORE
9, ONIKEPO ST, LAGOS.
ati awon Sobu Egbogi Kakiri.

Alaga Igbimo Akoso Lafia Canning Factory

Aworan ni iye na yi niti Ogboni M. A. Ogun ti ise Alaga igbimo akoso Lafia Canning factory ti gbogbo iye icchin ti nge alaye fun enyin gniiti wa lori ayanroyi ise ti iye.



S. O. SHONIBARE

Aworan yi niti Ogboni Shonibare ti ise okan pataki ninu awon igbimo Lafia Canning factory ti Ogboni M. A. Ogun ti alaga igbimo na



M. A. OGUN

Iwe-orun dasi ti o je ise oro egbe Afenifere (Action Group).

Opolopo alaye ni eo ma gbo nipa ise ti Igbati Afenifere ti ye si ipinte Iwo Orun fun awon afani ar'omodomo wa.

IYE OMO TI A BI ATI OKU.

Ninu ose to kaja lo yi, iye awon omo ti a bi lese to kaja je 302. Odunrun-je-moji sugbon iye enis to di oku orun je 64 Merinle-lorota.

Awon Kurumo lo ma n pa owe kan bayi wipe, Soja go, Soja Como. Eyi a lo tunmo li ede yoruba bayi pa. Bi eni ti nlo beni gal mbo.

No. 24.

NOTICE

Applications are invited for the vacant post of Moslem Religious Broadcasting Organiser in the Nigerian Broadcasting Service. Particulars in Government Notice No. 81 813 in the Federation of Nigeria Official Gazette No. 31 Volume 43 of the 3rd of May, 1956.

Applications should be addressed to the Secretary Federal Public Service Commission, Private Mail Bag No. 2586, Lagos, so as to reach him not later than 30th June, 1956.

Vote For Action Group

THE NATIONAL BANK Of Nigeria Limited.

Ile Ibi Owo pamol yi Nfi ona owo han col. Bi o ba fe je onigowo pataki no ran o loyo nipa wipe so lo o si Ona ti o dara, so la oju re si Ona owo lati Ilu Okere wa. Bakanra si ni a tun, nge iranlowo fun gbogbo oja ile wa ti anta si agbatye.

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The Western Region Production Development Board Ikpoba Rubber Factory

As we have mentioned in our first article, one of the functions of the Board was to develop and encourage various crops which grew in the Region so that our economy was not so dependent upon cocoa. Among the other crops, two of the most important were oil palm and rubber and, in fact, at present, rubber, is a very profitable crop indeed. It has not always been so and in the past, the world price of rubber fell to such a low level that many Nigerians who had been producing it turned to other activities.

This not only cut down the output of rubber but it meant that the rubber trees which have to be looked after very carefully indeed were neglected. Two experts from the United Kingdom who had made an inspection of the Western Region reported that unless the quality of the rubber trees could be improved and first-class rubber produced, the future of the rubber industry in this country was doomed to failure.

One of the reasons why the farmers did not do so well out of their rubber was because they were curing the sheet under primitive conditions which gave a very low grade of sheet, and as a result, it could only fetch a very low price on the market. The Board obtained expert advice and proved that, made under proper conditions, we could produce some of the finest rubber sheet in the world. Once we had satisfied ourselves that this could be done, we began to plan ways and means of making the best use of Nigerian rubber of which the Western Region produces 95 per cent.

Our Ikpoba rubber Factory is only the first of our enterprises in connection with rubber and altogether we will be spending well over £3,000,000 on growing rubber processing and its making rubber goods.

The biggest rubber producing country in the World and therefore the centre of all the expert opinion is Malaya, and we secured the services of those who had worked in Malaya in helping to design the most modern and up-to-date rubber factory.

Most of the Region's rubber grows in the Benin and Delta Provinces. Accordingly, the Board undertook a survey from the air to decide the best place to site the first rubber factory, and Ikpoba, very near to Benin, was chosen. Work on the Factory began in 1953 and production was started in early 1955. On the Factory itself, £175,000 has been spent on buildings, machinery, transport, etc.

While the work of constructing the Factory was going ahead, the detailed organisation to ensure a ready supply of liquid rubber known as latex was planned. Assisted by the Benin Co-operative Rubber Mar-

keting Association, the Board got into contact with local farmers to form their own co-operative societies. These farmers have in the past tapped rubber and made their own rubber of an inferior quality known as B2. In order not to reduce their livelihood, the Board agreed to pay B2 prices for the latex delivered to the Factory. This meant that the farmer got the same income from his rubber, although he did not have to process it in anyway. The difference between that price and the A1 price paid for the superior sheet produced by the Factory was sufficient to enable us to pay the farmer on this generous basis.

In order to explain how necessary it was to plan the collection of rubber carefully, we must say something about latex. The rubber trees, when tapped, yield a thick milky liquid which is collected in cups. As soon as this comes from the tree it starts to coagulate, that is to say, to thicken. At first this is not very noticeable but within a few hours, the liquid begins to form into lumps of rubber and eventually all of it will become solid. This lump rubber is not good at all for making sheet rubber and it is therefore very necessary indeed to make sure that the least possible time passes between the time the latex leaves the trees and time it arrives at the Factory. Also, by the use of chemicals we are able to delay the coagulation for sometime, although we must not use too much chemicals if we want to keep our rubber at such excellent quality.

The organisation of farmers to supply latex was one problem but the bigger problem was how to collect this latex from them and how to deliver it to the factory quickly. It was decided to build collection tanks in areas around Benin

and the farmers would take their latex to these tanks. Every farmer is given cups and also chemicals to delay the coagulation action, and having tapped the rubber they then take it to the collection tanks where it is measured and recorded by an employee of their own co-operative society. Regularly each day, tankers specially designed to carry the liquid latex, collect the latex from the collection tanks and transport it to the Factory. Here again, the latex is measured. By this time we have not been able to avoid some of the latex forming into lumps which are taken out and used for making crepe rubber.

The liquid latex is mixed with water and then poured into tanks where it is made to coagulate with the addition of formic acid. The tanks are specially designed so that the rubber coagulates into slabs which are then passed through five sets of rollers which presses the slabs into sheets each of which is about one-eighth inch thick. A sixth pair of rollers marks the sheets with the sign of the Production Board and marks the surface in a way which would help with the curing. As the sheet come out of the rollers, they are hung on trolleys to dry. The trolleys, which are on rails, carry the sheet into the smokehouse where it is smoked or "cured" over a period of four or five days. This is a most important operation and it is this which has a great influence on the final quality of the sheet. From the smokehouse, the trolleys take the sheet to the packing shed where they are pressed and packed into bales. From here the bales are shipped for sale.

As we have mentioned, some of the latex supplied by the farmers must form into lumps before we can use it and also there is quite an amount of rubber in the area which should not be wasted. Another part of the Factory, therefore, has been constructed to make crepe rubber which is the rubber normally found on shoes and for which there is a great demand for a number of purposes. Crepe is made out of lump rubber.

So much for the ways in which we produce good rubber. The Factory is processing as much rubber as we can obtain in the area and as supplies increase, the farmers will find us ready to buy their crop. So far, we have processed 950,000 lbs. of sheet rubber and

600,000 lbs. of crepe. If the farmers can provide the rubber our Factory at Ikpoba is capable of processing 6,800,000 lbs of sheet rubber and 1,300,000 lbs of crepe every year. It is unlikely that we will ever be able to get all this rubber as it is not usual to tap rubber-trees in heavy rain. Therefore, we have been forced to design a factory which can handle a very great quantity of rubber in the proper season.

HELPING THE FARMERS

To help the farmers to obtain the best yields from their trees the Board has trained twelve men drawn from Benin and Delta Provinces in the care of rubber trees from the nursery stage right up to the tapping and latex collection. In this connection, the Board is indebted to the Pamol Estate of the United Africa Company and the Cameroons

Development Corporation, who each trained six assistants on our behalf. The training of these men makes it possible for them to advise the tappers.

At the same time, the Ikpoba Rubber Factory marks only one aspect of the Board's interest in rubber and other rubber factories will be erected in due course. For instance, we will begin erection work on a factory at Urhoniabe within the next eighteen months and thereafter we plan another factory at Araromi. Moreover we are still making investigations in the rubber producing areas to find suitable sites for plantations and factories.

The most advanced of our rubber plantations is at Urhoniabe and next Saturday we will be telling you about our achievement there.

Nwon Da'na Sun Enia Medogun Ni Moroko

Lastiko ti Sidi Muhamed Ben Yusuf mbe lori oye oba ni Moroko awon enia re ko ehin si i wipe awon ko fe mo ni ori oye oba glomiran ni won fe.

Ijoba Faranse si wa lehin awon ti awon so pe awon ko fe Ben Yusuf ni oba mo. Sugbon ijoba Faranse ko to lati le koju ija si na nitoripe awon ti o mbe lehin re papoju.

Okunrin kan el-glaoui ara Marakesi je okunrin alagbara kan ti o tako Ben Yusuf o si lo lodipo mo ijoba Faranse pelu awon enia re. Nipa iranlowo okunrin yi ni ijoba Faranse fi le wa Ben Yusuf oba Moroko lo si Madagaska.

Nigbati o se ko si alafia nilu Moroko mo ote na si le jojo fun ijoba Faranse tobe ti won gbero lati tun da oba na pada sori oye nitori ki alafia le wa nilu Moroko. Nigbati el-glaoui

gbo wipe Ben Yusuf ti on se iranlowo fun won lati wa lo kuro nilu tun npada bo ati wipe ijoba Faranse ti mu Ben Yusuf lo si ilu Paris o fo lo ba nibo o si bebe wipe ki oba na fi ori jin on.

Nigbati oba na wa pada awon omo ehin el-glaoui ko mo pe olori won ti tuba nwon here si se ipata owo fe medogun niu won, nwon lu won pa nwon si da'na sunwon.

JAMBA OKO OJU-OMI

Anu se ni pidigidi lati gbo irohin iku awon omo Yoruba meji kan ti nwon nsi se niu oko; ti nwon si ba oko na si se lo si ona ilu Kalaba.

Awon omo meji nwon yi nsi se niu oko won nje Mureni Agbaje ati Jimmy Kayode won woko igbaja lo si oke nilu Kalaba, lati ra onje.

Nigbati nwon npada bo siu oko won ti a npe ni M/V Ibam, ibe ni oko ti sojude, awon mejeji si rasu sinu odo Cross River.

IMORAN FUN ENYIN ABIYAMO

Enyin abiyamo e wa ra OMORELA o dara pupo fun awon omode.

Amajele ki omode ri orun sin dandara o dara fun otutu, iko ati orisirisi orun miran ti o ma mba omode ja ni usiko ehin. Opolopo abiyamo lo ti lo egbogi yi fun omo won ti won si so wipe odara pupo fun awon omode

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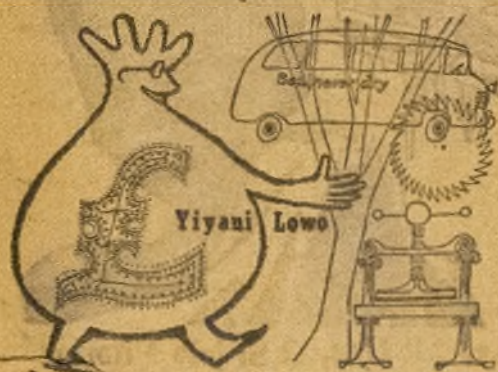
KO NI JEKI
EHIN ENI
BAJE, O DA
RA PUPO



Ijo ti Egbogi yi nso ni wipe, eyiti o nho bi ope yen, yio wo gbo gbo pala-pala ehin, yio si yo gbo gbo ajaji koro, ko ni jeki enu run, ko si ni jeki ehin baje.



O nje ki ehin funfun, enu ko si ni run mo.



Ijoba ipinle loru-orun nfun igbajele awon enia ni lori nipe iranlowo owo o Egbogbi Eko Inawa nyo won.

Igbajele lona ti ipe oko ati igbawo bi ero fiest, ero wihun, oko oju-omi, oko akere, ero igbajele ati bebe lo, to ti si owo bi oko metadilogi ati eghinrun ponun ya.

Lori ego enikan, awon to lo ya owo ti si owo ya! Ni Akano Absoluta, awon ti owo bi eghajele ponun! Bini, o le ni oko meta ponun. Epe-oda, o le ni eghajele ponun; badi, o le ni oko indikala ponun; loba lere to oko merin ponun; Onda le ni eghajele ponun. Oyo si lere to oko merin ponun.

Awon egbo ti nsi se niu oko ni Ekin lo kan ni ipinle yi ti ya egbo ponun lati owo kereke bi ponun eyan ran de owo bi adja ponun, gbo gbo owo ti ijoba ti ya won lona ato yi ti le ni oko meji ponun. Ijoba tun ti ya won lona lati fi ra ero ati egbogi ti yio pa kereke bi ti nso kereke ja.

Nipa bayi, ijoba loru-orun Halitira ti ya won lona to ja ogaji oko ponun lo fun idagba nsi ipinle yi.

Eni gban ya, o da awon igbajele Ayantawo ati ni igbajele gbo gbo loba igbajele loba loba lati tuba owo ya awon egbo lona.

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VOL. VIII NO. 667, LAGOS, SATURDAY MAY, 5, 1956.

Itadogun Ku Si Dede

"Ojo glesin ku ola" ni gbolohun to wa si okan wa nigbati a sawoye riyansiryan ti awon egbe oselu kan nse lori ijoba Iwo-Orun ti ao dibo yan awon enis siu Ighimo asofin re ni ojo kerindilogbon osu May, 1956, yi.

KALO SILE LO GBASE

Ti orun re ni ao yewo, ni owe Yoruba moni-moni, nitoripe ti irule asiko yi ba ti yo'ju s'ode, awon adamodi Oselu ti yio ma ki gbe wipe e dibo fun awon; nje ko hu yo ki enyin enia wa fi oju'nu w o won yekeyeke ki e ma ba k'abamo?

ORE ATIQO SAN JU TITUN LO

A fi eyi kesi enyin enia wa ni gbagbo ipinle Iwo-Orun, wipe ki e so'ra pelu awon agabagebe Oselu ti o je wipe igbagbogbo ni ipinle ti nwon nse ijoba ti won ma ndaru, ki e mo wipe egbe Afenifere (Action Group) ni o ti sise re re si ipinle Iwo-Orun fun yin, fun omo yin ati fun aramodomo yin.

KINI EGBE AFENIFERE SE?

Oyo ki a ka die ninu ise ti egbe Afenifere se ni ipinle Iwo-Orun, ti o je anfani Aje-ajisten:-

Ekin. Ilu'wa glesin ti eru-t'omo nje safari re ni.

Ekeji. Anfani awon ag'e fun ere ati ilosiwaju lori chin ogbin-oko, ti awon agbe fi ni if'owo-sowopo ta oja Oko won ni sta-jere.

Eketi. Iru-ajo alarinrin ti Oloye Obafemi Awolowo pelu awon isogbe re rin lo si ilu Oyinbo ti yio si ona ise lekurrere fun awon omo wa ati igbadun ifayabale lori ohun isura ton ile wa, eyiti awon ilu sjeji ti fi nse ifa je.

YINNI-YINNI K'ENI SE MIRAN

Ki a mase fi ifi su oloro, o so, o si ye, ki a mo wipe egbe Afenifere se ise re re fun iwon'ba odun merin pere, ki a si siban wipe awo ki ise s'ifi su Oloro. Nitorina:-

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Eyi lo mu awon enis nwon'ni dide Earnest, Allen Francis, larom ati Jojus awon omo baba kanna ti awon fi dena de egbon won ti awon si lu pa.
Omo Ki Npa Omo J'aiye

Awon Dokita Fi Han Wipe Ose Palmolive Le jeki Ara Re Dan Ki o jolo Larin ojo Merinla



Ara Mi Dan, O Si jolo Nitoripe

Mo Tele Ilana
Ti Awon
Iokita Se

Iba ohun ti Iwo yio se niyi
1 Ft Ose Palmolive wa Olure
2 Ft Iko re pa Oju ro Fun
leju Kan
3 Ft Ara na kuro, Se be
nyibo Merin, Egunna Fun
Ojo Merinla



EPO ILE
AFIRIKA NI
A FI SE OSE
YI

Awon Alejo pataki de s' Eko

Awon enia pataki mejl ti o de silu Eko lati ile Egypt, ni Cairo lati odo egbe Islamic Congress ni Oloye iwe ti a npe ni Professor, Mahmud Brelvi ati Dokita H. A. Mahmoud, Alaiyeluwa Oba Adeniji Adede ni o gba won palejo, o si mu won de iwaju Gomina Agba fun ilu Nigeria, Olola Sir James Robertson.

Lehinti awon alejo na soru lori ohun ti awon ba wa, nipa ilosiwaju eko awon Musulmi, ni Gomina agba so fun won wipe Ijoba Nigeria yio se iranlowo ti ise won yio fi yori si rere, bi awon ko ba ti ise iselu bo ise won. Professor Brelvi ti o soru mu da Gomina loju wipe oro iselu ko si niuwo eto egbe Islamic Congress to ran awon wa.

Lekin eyi ni a tun wa se eye iki'ni k'abo fun awon alejo na ni Gbongan Afari-ogun (Glover Memorial Hall) l'ehingbeti ti oba Adede keji se alaga, opolopo awon enia pataki ati awon Alhaji ni awon peju-pese sibe, awon alejo na fi oro gba wa ni iyaju lori Ero Gbohun-gbohun.



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Fun ilera awon Ebi Re
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Gehin-gehin

Dan egbogi yi wo fun ehin ti o ba ti wipo ehin ndun gafa do ipo ti ko le here, Kiadinda do. Ta a Nitoripe igi Kinu arin lati jafi se idoti kuro niau eji ara enia, nigbamiran ewe ko ni sise doodeo. Ehin ti o dun ni jo ikilo fun enia wipo Kidiarin ro ko sise to, o si ufe franlowo egbogi De Witt ni a jo ro po o lo se jiwosan na Nitoripe egbogi na ko se iru ipe bi ti ri. Dan wo, lo ra ohan ni sibi.



Ohan to da wa loju nitoripe Egbogi DE WITT'S jo eyiti a se ianlanti nhan clo re ghocho lo si mi.



Notice

The English Association of Accountants & Auditors
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 Membership by exemption (state professional experience) or Examination. Coaching any Reputable College. 9 Charles St., Newport, Mon. Eng.

Oyinbo Rin Ona Ile Lati Ibadan De London

Oyinbo D. O. kan ti o nise ni abe Ijoba Iwo-Orun Nigeria lo gba isimi lo sile o si pinu lati gba ona ile de lu oha.

O kuro ni Ilu Ibadan niau moto re kan tia npe ri Hillman lo ba kori si ona Oyo, Jebba, Bida, Kotongora, Zaria, Kano titi lo be jasi okun yanrin ti a npe ni Sahara.

Oyinbo na ti a npe ni Ogbeni Dunasa so wipo nigboho irin ona ou na larin okun yanrin Sahara on ko ri wahala tabi lyanu kan rara titi on fi de London.

Enyiwa Awa Moto E Sora

Ewo aworan yi, Olomolanke ti ko bikita pelu awa-moto ti ko ni suru aklyesi, Olomo-lanke ti ko rin ni apa osi re nfi emi awon agun keke-ologre ati awon awa moto sofo, awon paa a si ye lai farapa Awa Moto, E Sora

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**W.R.P.D.B.
Lafia Canning
Factory**

(Continued from page 6)

BYE PRODUCTS

After taking out the juice from citrus and the useable parts of the pineapples there still remains a considerable quantity of pith and pineapple skin. These naturally contain substances which have food value. In view of the large amount of fruit processed each hour the disposal of waste would be a problem and the factory is equipped with special machinery which dries all the fruit left after the other processes and converts it into a coarse meal which can be fed to animals. In this way the only part of the fruit which is not utilised is the liquor expressed from the skin before drying.

The creation of the factory has presented considerable problems by virtue of its requirements, not least, that of water. The juice plant needs 40,000 gallons of water an hour for cooling purposes, and although the water can be used over again since it does not come in contact with any food products, such a supply has to be absolutely assured.

To overcome this problems of supply, a pipe line has been laid to the dam of the Department of Agriculture nearly a mile away and in the event of the town's supply of drinking water being restricted, the factory has the necessary plant to filter and chlorinate any water which is used in actual processing operations.

With its own laboratories, emergency electricity plant and water supplies, and wonderful machinery everything has been done to give the Western Region a really modern food factory.

TO U.K.

At present, the bulk of the factory's canned product is exported to the United Kingdom where Messrs S. & S. Services Limited of Westminster, London, who are technical advisors to the Board on the factory, act as sole selling agents.

The Lafia Cannery venture has begun well. Favourable and encouraging remarks regarding the quality of the product have come from a firm of discriminating canned goods brokers in the United Kingdom who regard "Lafia Brand grapefruit segments as one of the best pack seen for a very long time." Its success will now depend on the support of the farmers and the maintenance of a high standard of quality in its products.

Kere o!

A ti ni oriṣiṣiṣi ogun Germany to seṣe de, fun onluru aisan tokunrin tobiarin. Tete wa ra tire k'o to tan.

**J. A. AJAO
BROTHERS
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7, Egerton Road, Lagos**



Nje Nwon fe gba bolu lose yi? fi egbo-gi ajebidan pa awon ibiti o ndun o

**ELECTRIC
Balm**



ODODO ORO



NA

NIYI

Ba adanure Jija kadi

Pipana arun adu lara

KOKO.

Lo ero afon-ogun ti

Four Oaks

Ero afon-ogun Four Oaks ati awon Irin ise re mbe ni Sobu Ajumose Onisawo Cooperative Supply Association Ltd. tabi Iodo Cooperation Produce Marketing Society tabi Union,



RANTI DA OWO TIRE SINU ERE OLYMPIC

The Western Region Development Board Lafia Canning Factory

Those who travel to Ibadan on the Abeokuta road have come to recognize the Board's property at Lafia, which is situated about three miles outside Ibadan, as the sign that they are almost at their destination. The biggest of the buildings there, flanked on one side by our Rest Home and on the other by our Central Engineering Workshops, is the Lafia Canning Factory.

In 1934 there was an outbreak in certain areas around Ibadan of the swollen shoot disease which had a serious effect on the cocoa trees in the areas, many of which had to be cut down. This not only represented a serious loss to the farmers but it also meant that it would not be possible for them to replant the cocoa as there was grave danger that the new trees would become diseased also.

Naturally, the Western Region Production Development Board is particularly concerned with the welfare of cocoa farmers because a lot of its capital came from their Marketing Board and we gave a lot of careful thought to what must be done to help them. The soil in the area is ideal for growing citrus fruits such as grapefruits, lemons, oranges, etc. and it was thought that if we could build a factory which could process these crops, once the trees are yielding fruit, the farmers would be greatly benefited. Consequently, we decided to build a modern canning factory near Ibadan.

JUST STARTED
By then, of course, the farmers had only just started planting their citrus trees and these take many years to grow and yield enough fruit. On the other hand, the factory was equally capable of canning pineapple—for which there is a great demand in Europe—and making pineapple juice. The advantage of pineapple is that the plant yields fruit after only 18 to 24 months which meant that we could employ the factory on pineapple until the citrus fruits were available in the ten or thousands of tons which the factory requires.

The Board then entered into arrangements to secure ample supplies of pineapple by negotiations with the people and also by setting up plantations at Eruwa, Apitipiti and other areas near the factory.

The farmers have also been supplying us with grapefruits and it has been found that Nigerian grapefruit is the best in the whole world. We have heard from London that the finest grapefruit produced at Lafia has a selling price higher than that from any other part of the world and that the flavour is highly praised. We are having a ready market too for our grapefruit.

To keep our factory in full production, we would need over 3,000 tons of pineapple and nearly 14,000 tons of citrus fruit each day.

are gradually increasing the supplies to the factory to achieve this target.

This following is a record of the tons of fruits we produced during the year ended March 31, 1936 and our programme for the future, excluding oranges, and lemons—
Year ended March 31, 1935
Pineapple 119,000 Grapefruit 190,000 Total 309,000,
Year ending March 31, 1937,
Pineapple 340,000 Grapefruit 360,000 Total 700,000.
Each year thereafter at full production, Pineapple 1,270,000 Grapefruit 480,000, Total 1,750,000.

To enable the factory to find sufficient fruits, it has been necessary to give direct help to farmers in planning this ambitious programme for pineapple. For this specific purpose, we have made loans available to the extent of £20,000 through the Co-operatives Bank and we have further subsidised planting materials to the cost of £14,000.

COST £450,000
The factory is one of the most modern of its kind in the whole world and it has cost the Board about £450,000. It will take 4,000 acres of land to supply the fruit we need and when at full production, will employ 100-150 people. Its site was carefully planned near the railway so that the produce can easily reach the shipping port of Lagos either by rail or road. The buildings have been especially designed and decorated to ensure that they are at all times cool and clean. To ensure purity and cleanliness, the factory has its own Chemist and laboratory.

PINEAPPLE

Pineapples are purchased from local farmers and also obtained from the Board's own plantations. For this purpose, the factory has special transport to collect all the fruit that the factory requires. When received into the factory, they are then taken to the benches where the tops and bottoms are cut off.

Then the centre of the pine-

apple known as the core is cut out by means of stainless steel tubes and fruits are placed on special machines, which cut off the skins and in fact cut the fruit to a cylinder shape especially measured to fit the size of can which is to be produced.

These cylinders are then sliced on another machine into rings which pass down a conveyor belt where they are carefully inspected to ensure that only the best are packed into the cans. It is important that the pineapple should be ripe if it is to compete with America and the other countries producing pineapples for the European markets. After the slices have been packed into cans, a syrup is poured on to it which removes any air from it. If canned fruit contains any air either it has been sealed, the fruit will go bad.

Another machine then seals the lids on the cans having first stamped them to show what is inside and the date it was produced. The cans are then put in a special cooking machine where they are sterilised in hot water from where they pass automatically to another machine which cools them.

So much for the slicing of pineapple which takes the best part of the fruit. Where pineapples are not of the right size for slicing, or where the slices get broken, we also produce pieces of pineapple cooked in the same way as the sliced ones or we may crush the pineapple and at times just extract the juice. All produce is much in demand in the world market.

CITRUS

On arrival at the factory, the fruit is taken by conveyor belt into one of seven separate fruit bins of special construction. When fruit is requested for processing, the bins are emptied in turn and the fruit runs out to a rubber belt which carries it to the factory. From the bin until it is inside its final container, whether can or barrel, the fruit is never touched by hand.

After going under a water spray to remove leaves, twigs and stalks, citrus fruits are scrubbed perfectly clean and then passed on to the oil extractor.

This machine is a mechanical grater and breaks each tiny oil sac in the skin so that the oil can be washed away by a fine spray of water and afterward, recovered in special clarifiers. The "essential" oil, as it is called, has a bad effect on the colour

and flavour of juices and these machines prevent it from appearing in the final product. It is, however, very valuable itself and we ensure that it does not go to waste.

After the removal of the oil layer, the fruits enter the juice extractors which are designed to avoid squeezing the pulp, which contains bitter substances. The juice then passes through a sieve to remove any pits or fragments of skin and is pumped to the holding tanks.

All juice are then processed in a Deaerating and Pasteurising unit, and apparatus which is as complicated as its name.

BY HEATING

To preserve fruit from fermenting or going mouldy, it is necessary to sterilize them by heating, and to preserve the flavour and vitamin they must be free from air. This unit does both these operations in the most efficient and rapid manner. It has many automatic safeguards, warning lights and bells, and makes a continuous written record of its work which can be examined at any time.

After this treatment the juice is packed in one of the following three ways according to demand.

- (i) Single-strength juice in large or small cans for manufacturing or use in the home,
- (ii) Concentrated juice as given to babies,
- (iii) Concentrated or single-strength juice in barrels for making drinks.

The juice is filled into small cans by a machine which can handle up to 56 cans a minute, and after sealing is rapidly cooled to conserve its fresh fruit flavour. The larger cans which contain 2 1/2 of a gallon are sold mostly to firms in United Kingdom who fill the juice into small bottles as fruit cocktails.

It is difficult to visualize the amount of fruit passing through the factory at any time, but for those interested in statistics, 8-10 tons of citrus and some 7 tons of pineapples can be handled every hour.

Extensive use has been made of stainless steel throughout the factory, and although this metal is very expensive and difficult to fabricate, it is practically indestructible and will last many years. The factory does not manufacture its own cans, but produces its own bottles, as they are called, flattened. The can body is spun out to the correct shape, one end is warmed on a plate which the can is ready for filling.

(Continued on page 7)

Shell-D'arcy Now Shell-B. P.

With effect from 1st May, 1956, the name of The Shell-D'Arcy Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited has been changed to The Shell-B.P. Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited.

In announcing this change, Shell-B.P. Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited state that the reason for the new name is to identify more clearly the participation of the British Petroleum Company Limited in the operations of the Company.

The name D'Arcy was derived from William Knox D'Arcy, the early B.P. pioneer. Since this fact is not very widely known in Nigeria, however it is felt that the name of the Company should now reflect clearly the equal interests of the Shell and B.P. organisations, who from the beginning have had equal interests in the oil search in Nigeria.

There is no change in the policy and organisation of the Company or in the constitution of the Board of Director.

Ibon P'esi Lowo Enia

BENIN. Okunrin Aso-gbo kan ti o nlo lenu isẹ re pelu ibon sarakabula, ri ohun kan lori igi, o rope obo ni. O gbe ibon re, o si yin luu, sugbon nigbati Aso-gbo na dabẹ, o di enia, aschinwa, aschinbo, nwon ni lati gbe oro na de Kotu.

Nigbati Aso-gbo na ma soro, o wipe nitoto ti on yinbon luu, nigbati on ri lori isi Lagidi ni on ri, sugbon nigbati o de ile tan lo di enia Nwon koiti pari ejo na.

Oko Reluwe Gb'ina Lori Irin

A gbo irin wipe, oko

Reluwe kan ti o mbe lori ere sisa, ti o kuro nilu Mombasa ti o si nlo si ilu Nairobi lo gb'ina ni agbedemeji, oko na si je oko ero.

Dereba Oko yi, ati Gadi oko na to wa lehin ko tete mo wipe ohunkan baburu ti sẹ. Agbo wipe wagonu mejì jì gba ina, sugbon ki ina yi to di ohun ti apa enia ko ka mo, awon ero oko ti ja bo sile ki oko to sẹsẹ duro.

Ina yi ga to iwon Ogoji sẹ, nigbati oko na duro

tan ni ghogbo awon enia bosile ti nwon si here si pa ina. Ohun ti o le ki oko yi gb'ina ni wipe, Pasi-ko igbati oko na nrekoja lo ninu igbo nla kan ti o kun fun awon eranko, buburu. Wagon mejì Po jo'ni rau-rau.

Isekuse Ti Egbe N. C. N. C. Se

Iwọnyì ní díe nínú awọn isekuse atí iwákíwá tí egbe

N.C.N.C se ni ile Ibo ile ibi

1. Nipa isopampe buruku, egbe N.C.N.C. ti so agbegbe ile Iba Orun di Oai-gbeso.

2. Ogunlogu sẹwe lo ti ko igba sile, awon oluko sẹwe awunni ko ti owo ogun won gba, nwon si ni lati bery si da won duro lenu ise

3. Eyi yi to wo loya, ki awon asiwaju egbe N.C.N.C. wa ye wo, kini ereti nwo je nigbati nwon mbe labe ijba N.C.N.C.

IWO HA TI DAN EGBE ONISOWO AJUMQSE (CO-OP) WO BI ?

Opolopo awon ore ati aladugbo re l'o je omo egbe ti won si nra ohun ghogbo ti nwon ba nfe nibe, nitoripe ibe nikan ni o ti le ri nkan to dara ju gegebi:-

- Awon nkan bi wosiwosi
- Ohun mimu
- Awo abomafu
- Ohun ti a fi nko'le

Ero afon-ogun ati egbogi ti a nfon sara ohun Ogbin oko

Ile ita'ja Co-op mbe nilu re, wa wo l'oni ki o si ma ra oja ti o ba fe nibe.



Ile ita' mbe ni- 53, Idumagbo Avenue, Lagos; 6, Old Yaba Road Ebute Metta, Agodi ati Ogunpa, Ibadan; Heshu, Akure, Benin City, Ilaro, ati bebe lo.

No. 73/S.2/NOVI/138.

Oro Lori Idibo Ti Alase Idibo Ogbeni P. H. Balmer So Lojo Kesan MAY, 1956.

Lati oni titi di ojo idibo, ojo Abameta ojo kerindilogbon osu yi, emi yio ma ba nyin soro nipa yiyin awon asoju si Igbimo Asofin Ipinle Iwo-orun. Lati mo fe ka nyin soro nipa ohun gbogbo ti yio sele lenu ojo meta yi, ki emi si fenuba awon ohun ti ko ye ki a se lakoko na.

Gbogbo awon to ba fe ki a yan won li asoju ebodo pari gbogbo ero iforokosile won sori sgoro kan osan oju Ale ojo kerindilogbon osu yi. Bi awon Akowe Idibo ba ti gba awon iwe oruko na, ti awon si ri pe awon dara, a o fi oruko awon to fe ka yan won sode fun kika awon enia li adugbo won. Ni ojo Abameta, ojo kerindilogbon osu yi, a o fi oruko awon to ye lati dibo sode. Olukuluku gboḍo sakiyesi awon iwe oruko na, ti yio ma jade latin ose meli yi. Eyi yio ma ki gbogbo ero na ye olukuluku fun idibo Pojo kerindilogbon.

Nisisiyi, mo fe fi anfani yi kewe lati toka nyin si awon ofin Ijoba ti a se lodun 1955 nipa ese idibo.

Ese idibo ti se gboḍo kiyesi li eyiti o jemo alejose: Ese ni bi enikan ba fun o ni onje, oti lati ebun lati yi ekan re pada tabi lati di o lowo ki iwo ma le dibo. Ese ni bakanna fun o bi iwo ba gba iru onje, oti tabi ebun be.

Ese keji ti se gboḍo yera fun li eyi ti o jemo ifagbaramuni. Ese ni fun enikeni to ba lo agbara yala lojokoju tabi lona ero lati fi ohun ija tabi ogun deruba enikan ki o ma ba dibo gegbe o ti fe.

Ese Abetele ni se gboḍo, loju si daradara. Ese ni fun enikeni ti o ba fun, tabi seleri lati fun enikan ni owo, ebun tabi ohunkohun ki o ba le ghojege lati dibo fun enikan tabi egbe kan, tabi lati yera fun ibodidi. Enikeni ti o ba se be jebi ese abetele. Enikeni ti o ba si gba iru ebun tabi tobi be keran ese abetele.

Fun dida okan riru awon ese meteta awonyi yala saju tabi lehin idibo, ijiya oluware wa lori ewon odun kan tabi sisan ogun posun sinu a po Ijoba, tabi ko fara gbatumo mejaji. Lehin na, lati ojo ti a ba ti dajo fun u sidi di odun medosun, oluware ki yio ni eto lati dibo fun enikeni, tabi ki enikeni dibo fun u lakoko yiyin awon asoju kakiri Ipinle Iwo-Orun.

Lati oni titi di ojo idibo, ojo Abameta ojo kerindilogbon osu yi, ese ni fun enikeni ti o ba huwa janduku nibi ipade tabi lona ti ipade na yio fi daru, tabi ti o ba mu ogun ija rin kakiri. Eiti o ba se si ofin yi, yio lo sewon osu mefa tabi san adota ponun tabi ki o lo sewon ki o tun san adota ponun.

Bi enikeni ba wule ko tabi ko bikita lati ko irohin ti o je iro nipa enikeni ti o fe ki a yan on ki a ba le yo oruko enia kuro ninu iwe oruko, oluware keran, yio si san ogoran ponun tabi ki o lo sewon odun kan tabi ki o fara gba mejaji po.

Bi enikeni ba ri Akowe Idibo kan tabi Alaga Ile-Idibo tiko se ise re pelu eto, ki oluware so fun Egbe re tabi fun eniti o fe ki a yan li Asoju. Bi a ba si pe nitoto, Akowe na ko se eto, a o ni ki Olopa fa akowe na siwaju ite-idajo.

Ese ni fun enikeni lakoko idibo na lati fi oruko cloruko yala ti eni wa laye tabi ti eniti o ku tabi ti a ko tile mo ri gba iwe idibo. Ese ni bakanna fun enikeni lati dibo lemeji yala loruko ti ara re tabi loruko fi elomiran. Enikeni to ba se okan wonyi, yio lo sewon odun kan sandi, tabi ki o san ogoran ponun tabi ki o fara gba mejaji po.

Ranti pe ese ni fun enikeni ti o momo lo dibo

Indagbo ti a ko ko oruko re sinu iwe adibo, Enikeni ti owo ba fe fun ise be, yio lo sewon osu mejaji tabi san ogoran ponun tabi ki o fara gba mejaji po.

Bi enikeni ba mu iwe idibo wa si bi idibo laisi a se tabi fe mu iwe idibo jade nibi idibo, oluware yio lo sewon odun kan tabi ki o san ogoran ponun tabi ki igi mejaji jo lori re.

Ni akoko idibo Pojo kerindilogbon osu yi, Alaga ile-idibo ni eto lati fura si enikeni ti a ba fun u ti iwe idibo ti oluware ba si fe mu iwe na jade. Alaga na lagbara lati so pe ki a ye oluware wo. Bi o ba je obirin, obirin egbe re ni yio yee wo. Bi oluware ba ranti, a ki yio fe ki o lo dibo titi a o fi ye gboḍo ara re wo.

Awon adibo ko gboḍo se wadu wrdu lo dibo lojo idibo na. Alaga ile-idibo lagbara lati fi eto si iwole awon adibo. On yio je ki won wole ni kika sugbon eni mejaji ko ni wole dibo lekanna. Enikeni ti ko ba gba ese Alaga ile-idibo tabi ti o ba huwa janduku ko ni duro ni ile-idibo lojo na. Bi oluware ba ni eto lati dibo nibe, a fun u laye lati dibo latin wakati fi Alaga ba fe.

Enikeni to ba huwa janduku tabi o ti awon elomiran lehin lati huwa janduku ni ile-idibo tabi nibiti a nka ibo, yio keran, bi ese re ba si fidimule, yio lo sewon odun kan tabi san ogoran ponun tabi ki a di mejaji ruu. Bi ija tabi hilahilo ba sele ni ile-idibo kan Alaga ile-idibo na ni eto lati ti ile-idibo na lojo na titi di ojo keji.

Ki awon egbe oselu, awon enia to fe se asoju ati enia gboḍo ranti pe ni ojo idibo, ojo abameta, ojo kerindilogbon osu yi, ese ni fun enikeni lati pe ipade, tabi fi ero soro kakiri. Enikansofo to ni eto lati fi ero soro li eniti Ijoba fun laye lati se ikede. Lojo na, ko si eni gboḍo kede dibo fun lagbara tabi pe ki enikan mase dibo fun enikan. Ko si eni gboḍo wo asoju tabi gba asa tabi iwe to ba ni ami tabi aworan egbe oselu kan wa si ile-idibo, tabi ko orin agan ni gbangba o da tabi ni ile to sunu, ile-idibo to egbe ese bata.

Ese ni fun enikeni tabi egbe oselu lati fi moto ko awon enia wa si ile-idibo. Lakotan, ese ni fun enikeni lati gba oti lo si ile-idibo. Enikeni to ba ru okan ninu awon ono wonyi yio san ogoran ponun tabi lo si sewon odun kan fun ese kan.

Nigbatu mo ba tun ba nyin soro laipe emi yio se ohun ti o gboḍo se ki e to le dibo ni ojo Abameta, ojo kerindilogbon osu yi.

Ministry of Education Western Region Teachers' Certificate Examination, Grade II, 1956. IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CANDIDATES

Internal referred candidates who wish to retake the subjects in which they were referred, both practical and theoretical, MUST apply to the Principal of the College in which they were trained.

2. External candidates (including external referred candidates) MUST apply to the Senior Education Officer of the Province. A non returnable fee of £3:3:0. MUST be paid to the nearest Treasury and a receipt obtained which must be produced to the Senior Education Officer when applying.

3. The Closing date for applications is 31st May 1956. LATE APPLICATIONS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

4. Internal candidates may obtain the results of the 1955 examination from the Principal of the College in which they were trained.

5. External candidates may obtain their results from the Senior Education Officer of the Province in which they sat.

6. APPLICATIONS FORWARDED TO THE MINISTRY OR TO THE CENTRE AT WHICH THE CANDIDATE WISHES TO SIT (if different from the College in which they were trained) WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

7. NO CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE ENTERED INTO WITH INDIVIDUAL CANDIDATES REGARDING THE RESULTS OF THE 1955 EXAMINATION. ALL ENQUIRIES MUST BE DIRECTED AS STATED IN PARAGRAPHS 4 AND 5.

Teachers' Certificate Examination, Grade III, 1956. Paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 6 & 7 apply.