

to the Government of The

O. J. Obasa  
Editor & Proprietor  
"Yoruba News"  
Ojuipa Road  
Ibadan.

# Yoruba News.

FOR GOD, THE KING AND THE PEOPLE.

VOL. I., No. 9,

IBADAN, 11 MARCH, 1924.

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drummer and sing to his hearing any Church song and ask him to repeat it with his Gangan. The writer has no difficulty in getting a drummer to repeat St. Ann's, Monk's Eventide, Jones, St. Stephen, and Temple Melody ; in course of time it will be easy to play such master pieces as "Dead March in Saul," "Halleljah Chorus," &c.

Then Christian songs and sentiments will pervade the whole length and breadth of our country, and this seed thus sown will eventually yield its harvest a hundred-fold.

*The Dawn, 1916.*

### Puzzles Competition

The following are the meanings of last week's Puzzles.

1. Ila-Ereke.
2. Oku, bi a sin a ko le tun hu n jade mo.
3. Awusa tabi Ausu. *Walnuts.*
4. Epa *Groundnuts*.
5. Ehin-ewu *Teeth.*
6. Ofu tabi Eti *Eyes or Ears.*
7. Idanran-Pasti tia uko le ori ebe isu

### The Winners are:- 1st Prize.

AJAO, aged 12 Years.

ORANYAN, IBADAN.

Attending Wesley Agbani School Std V.

### 2nd Prize

FRANCIS ADDISON aged 17 Years.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STREET, IBADAN.

Attending The Ibadan Grammar School  
Class 11.

Watch for the next set of Puzzles.  
Editor: T. N.

T  
O  
L  
E  
R  
A  
N  
C  
E

**"AWON AKEWI"**

OR

**"YORUBA PHILOSOPHY****FALANA.**

Iṣilana, gbo tire,  
 T'arū ẹnl' a gbo  
 Akope Ibadan  
 Ko gbo t' isé rē;  
 O gun ṧepe o nsufe pe;  
 "Ogun k' Agbōroode, rōrōrōrō"  
 Ipaky onipaky ng l' a iñi,  
 Eni-gleni ni i ri t' ẹnl;  
 A ri t' ẹnl mo i wi,  
 A F' apádi fere  
 Bo tire mo le.  
 Eiyele f' esin rē ha' para.  
 O n' ẹleya Adié,  
 Adié y' ogun o p' ogun  
 Eiyele l' Adié ko pa 'mo re,  
 Adié y' ogbon o si p' ogbon,  
 Eiyele l' Adié ko pa 'mo re  
 Eiyele ye meji.  
 O pa 'kanssoso  
 Bu'ni bu'ni.  
 Ab' ébu wónti, wónti.  
 Atire r' ẹnl gba idí rē  
 O n' Oburo s' esin;  
 Oburo ki ba ri  
 Ení gba idí rē,  
 A mo ju Atire lo.

**FATOLU.**

Ihatolu! O-y' oju oran,  
 Oju to le, oju t' okó;  
 Ora t' a b' so pe won,  
 Ni nwón i tí okó wa le si.  
 O soro, soro,  
 O d' ẹsàk' s' ejika,  
 O sebi enu ni L.  
 Ora oloró;  
 "Mu ọgede ba mi n' idí ada"

Ora oloró  
 Oun l' obi i ku si  
 Nwón a mi " k' wa  
 K' a - - obi si i "  
 O rō dūn mi in oloró  
 Elekun nskun,  
 Ola-areye ns' ejé  
 Agb' ejé-ejé, ka ri  
 Agb' ẹrō oloró kan run  
 Elejo ku s' le  
 La-areye ku s' itan

**SOBÓ**

Sobó-s' ola  
 Sobó-y' ke,  
 Sobó, "Iya Isajin,  
 Alu 'mú l' ete,  
 Al' ete lu 'mú.

**Change of Name.**

I the undersigned formerly known as  
**SAMUEL OJO BADA,**

hereby notify the Public and friends that  
 from the 8th day of February 1924, I  
 desire to be known and addressed as

**SAMUEL OJO,**

All documents bearing the former name  
 remain valid.

**SAMUEL OJO**  
 Osogbo.

**TO LET.**

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## KINI SE TI OFI RU BAYI ?

Ikø nwu զ ni?

Ori nfø զ ni?

Inn nrñn զ ni?

Akokoro nba զ ja ni?

Otutu nmñ զ ni?

Esé ndun զ ni?

Eti ndun զ ni?

Ehin ndun զ ni?

Oyì nkø զ ni?

Iwo ko ri Igbonse se?

Iwo nse Igbonse pupo ni?

Oju ndun զ ni?

Iwo ko riran kawe ni?

Mâ bø ni ile Egbogi ti  
a npe ni "ISE  
OLODUMARE."

Mâ bø ni ile Egbogi  
ti a npe ni "ISE  
OLODUMARE."

Mâ bø ni ile Egbogi  
ti a npe ni "ISE  
OLODUMARE."

Nkan-ki-nkan ti o wu ko se զ mà bø ni Ile Egbogi  
yi, ni Gbagi odojukø ile oja Oyinbo Ajé (G. B. OLLI-  
VANT). Ile Egbogi na si silø losan ati lorn, bi զfø ni  
gbogbo re, fi oju kan Alabojuto ibø yio te զ lorun, iregbe  
ni yoku "Arùn ma jogun, ndagba si Elèda re."

OPO OJA.

NI

## ILE ALAGBON,

Ni Enu-odi Bode Ido,  
IBADAN.

Oibo Onisowo nla yi nfe se

OHUN ARA

ti ḥenikan ko se ri ni ile yi  
 Eyinini pe titi di oṣun  
 mèta oni, enikèni ti o ba  
 lo ra oja £ 5. Ponun  
 marun nibe wọn o fun u  
 ni ḥebun sile marun. E  
 mu Iwe Eri Receipt Qja ti  
 ḥ ba ra wa lati fi gba ḥebun  
 lodo Oniwe irohin yi.

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TO LET.

## OWUYE.

## PAGIDARI - IGIDA!

Enu ya ni lati gbo pe awon ara lle Lámo ti da owo ode fun Bale won ti o je okan ninu awon. Moğaji Ilu ti oruky re nje Akiuleye, qnit o gbeowo o lemu salu pélù okonrin kan ti oruky re nje Tairu. Awọn mejeji ni nwón nñi. Akyàda wa kakiri a koi ti igburo nwón o.

## IJADE OFO.

Esi owo A. B. Akiyleye ati a o. Ebi jade Ofo baba wòa ni ogo isinmi ijeta March 9.

Lati ogo ti baba ti ja'si, eni' ko'i ti i ñase t'yan t'ori a'sin ti li Oku ná. Ijawo ti awon qn' ati ebi se ko kere. Ti ogo 'siam' ijet ibaluya nñig' ati nwón ti Church A. E. sile.

Poçesi Naiara kua t'oke t'olo. O je kan Tabili lo pitipiti. Erun ati Şeketé Obo nkó? Minu tabi wi've? olan kan ná ti "O şe ron bá lori Egungun" nibé ni qñi lle

A kí awon qmø Olokú ìku inawo q'g o. Qmø a se bë fun nyi o. Amin.

## ILÈL' ABOLEMI OKO

Eni' wò F. L. Akiyleye pada de si lle re titun ti Idikan ni ie yi, lehin ise Odan metalelogba ti o ti se ni Ijo C.M.S. Ogbomogbo.

A yo fun Baba wa. Eku abo.

## ATUN SESE GBO KISÁ KAN.

Ni ogo Jimo ti o koja yi, Ogbeni lemu ti oruky re nje Sunamu, Oga iye Father ni Railway gun esin wa si. Moçulas Jimo.

Bi ọkunrío yi ti aksale ni ori esin tuni bení awon Afàà di le, won ni: "A ki igun esin wa si Jimo." Eyi si je inkao itiju fun ọkunrío yi; tori ni aoko re ni won so oro yi. Oro yi wa yá wa lènù; tori a ko gbo iru re ri. A si tun wa ri i pe ni lle iwaju ni ibiti ṣsin Imale yi ti jade si wa, bi Şokoto, Kano, Zaria ati Ilorin, won a mā gun esin ly si Moçulas - Jimo nibé tabi won ki i gun ti! Won ni, won a mā gun u. Ati pe ṣsin Imale yi ki ise ṣsin titun to sese berę Ni ati ijti ṣsin Imale yi ti berę ni lle yi ni won ti mā gun esin wa si Moçulas Jimo.

Nibo ni won ha ti fi eyi si ri? Tabi Tera re sese de ni? A bë awon Alafà wa ki won ma je ki awon ara llu miran ba wa o. Ati pe eyi ti won mba bo yi, oran yio wa dabi ti Eko, ti aladugbo yio mā ṣealugbo re.

Eyi yi kosí ninu ka pe a ntun ṣsin se, baba ṣelu je ni a ri i si.

A se bi awon Afàà ti won so pe ki a ma gun esin wa si Moçulas Jimo ni kassein question kan:—

"Ti Jimo ba fe to, ti lle enia si jina, ko gun esin sare wa si Jimo tabi wa kiran Jimo, pélù ko ma wa rara; ewo lo lu dara ju nibé?"

E jowó, a bë yin o, e so oro ti yio ma tuni'la se. A duron' ihin loni "Inkan-nunugbo bá ni arin Imale." A o ma se rí to bi ku ninu Iwe-irohin ti yio tun jali ni ṣe ti mbo.

Omokun,

Odu Egun yio béré ni ojó isumí March 11, Egun Balogun Ibikunle ni Ayéyé ni yio békade ni ojó yi.

Awuro ijó keji ni awon Egun to ku yio to jade, ghogbo wó ni yio ló si lle Bálé ni Monday March, 17.

### OLOMO MÉTA.

A yó fun aladugbo wa Ogboni Saml. Ba alola c'it iyawo c'et bia ó ó. A sì ki tyafin ná ati awon c'bí rẹ Eku ewu.

Bi a ti nyó fun awon Olomó méta' béké na ná a sí yó fun : wáti wábi ibeji ati okókan laipé yi?

Eyi je amí rere ti o ní ibisé ati iposi ti ilu ní han. Ki Oluwa da awon qáy wónyi si fun wa o. Amin.

To the Editor of the "Yoruba News."

Dear Sir,

Please permit me to say a few words in your journal regarding the question to Ijebus near and far as found in your successive issues for 22nd and 29th ultimo.

No doubt the quest: a cannot be for a set but for the whole Ijebus.

I thanked the writer of the article signed "Silverline" for making himself interested in the question by first touching the subject whilst the Ijebus near and far remained silent; perhaps the best thinking Ijebus near and far refrained from answering the question merely because it looks like childish or delicate; which-ever it is I venture to give my own opinion, if I succeed in giving the right answer I want no prize but the well-wishers who are Non-Ijebus.

It was in the days of yore our race was really disliked by people of other countries on account of the ill-treatment they were subjected to at the hands of our race either

according to the necessary custom of self-defence of that age or through accident, but the dislike can now be scarcely felt by us in any native foreign country, as in most cases we are respected and loved by them except few people who sometimes still indulge in their old antipathy by affronting us and contemptuously ejaculating the word "You Ijébus" during simple conversation or warm dispute; but it is suffice that those few persons usually made themselves rather more ridiculous to the by-standers than the Ijebus whom they intend to ridicule. Let us hope that the practice of such few men will soon die out when every native tribe of whatever Nationality should have attained the true and perfect degree of Civilisation they will be regarding each other as kindred from some one great family as the Londoners, Welsh, Scots and Irishmen of to-day regarding one and other as the same Britishers without differentiating between themselves.

Thanking you for space allowed.

Yours Sincerely,

A Son of Ijébu Soil.

### Irohin lati Olokemeji.

Bi éti pe yio ri, kori bę ang!

A ri i ka nínu iwe "Yoruba News" ti ose keji wípe Énikan ja lulé lati ori afara ti wónto ni Olokemeji ni ojó kérinla oṣu yi. Otitó ni eyi a sì tun wa ri i ka wípe lehín iséju dié ti éníkan tì şubu sinu ogbun ajindorun yi, awon alani-ironu meji si tun béré si iia lori afara yi. Beni, bę si kókókan ni-nu wón je Ologbón, ekeji alaigbén.

Li ojó kérinla oṣu February, ni dede agogo mésan, lebira kan ja subu gege bi a ti ri i ka. Léshékanná, o bo si pe gbogbo Oṣisé ati lebi: a jo, o si kiló fun gbogbo wó: lati qwó Igbaeji Oga Carpenter ti erukó rę nje F. Ade

Odeşesan, nitoripe oon ni eniti o gbóede oibo, o si so fun gbegbo awọn oṣéṣé. Léhin ieje marun, ni Sawyer kan toruko rẹ ijo Jacob, wa lò duro, si ibi ṡeleye yi. Gegebi a si ti fun F. A. Odeşesan yi li asé wípe ko gbodó je ki enikin lo si ibi ewá yi; o so fun Sawyer ná wípe, jowó, mase duro nibi ewu ní. Eyi si şoju cíbo; nigbati cíbo si ri Sawyer ná nibiti a wi yi, cíbo pa a laṣé fun Sawyer Jacob yi pe on ko fè q, ni na isé ori oke pélú awọn enia toku mọ. Won ko soro yi ju eyi lò.

Nigbati o di dede agogo meṣa ti glo-glo enia siwo lati ibi işe, Sawyer Jacob yi wa lò duro de Igba-eji Carpenter yi l'vna, o si kolu u li ojiji, won si lu arawon.

Ninu pe won nba ija yi lò, ni akowe agba awọn onise yi dé ibé eniti orukó rẹ níj M. S. Idowu, ati Time-keeper J. E. Gbevhoh, wó i si ꝑolóla ija na.

Lariri oṣé kanna ni Jacob yi lo pe ejé wípe awóremá wóyíjé oon ni iyá awón Qébeni M.S. Idowu, J. E. Gbevhoh ati F. Ade. Odeşesan, ipade ejé na si je oṣé kini March 1924. Nigbati ojó qró yi pe ti won si gbó ti enu enikéján, adújo si da ejé bayi pe ti ara rẹ ni won so fun q. "Bi aba ngba ḥm̄ adié lowó iku, a ni won ko jéki on re akitan-de je" gbo-gbo oyo t; Jacob yi na si ori qró yi jisi asan. Beni awóz ti o pe li ejoyi ko na farthing. si i Ara eniti ejé rẹ ba d'm, yóò lì fun eai a gbogbo yewo. Emá wà lóri ejé are e!

Floredor.

## AKURE.

Ibin kan ni pe ojo nro pupo ni Akure ní skoko yi. Bé si ni arun ojuju ti tmá opolopy ja. Iyomu nla ni awon. O isé Olórun ti Ilu na nri tosan tora nipa itaju awon ti siju mba ja. Eni-owó Adejum, E ku işe Oluwa.

Anu se ni lati gbó nipa arun inu siyu ti o sejé de si ilusna ti o si nipa enia pupo.

Ki Oluwa dawó ibinu Re duro lorí awón ḥm̄-iya wa nwonyi o Amin.

İşe Ile-ekó ti Ararómi ati ti Ile-isín Olórun ti Isikan ti pari; o ku rire, awon Ijoko Benches, Agogo ati ohun ḥm̄-mín gbogbo. A Káwóra ará Ijó Akure E ku inawo, Oluwa yio busi ajo yin o.

A dupe lowó awon onise Oba ti ilu yi pa nwón nfi aperé rere lele nipa aniyán won si işe ati isín Ile Olórun

Eyi wu wa o!

A se idaro Ajéle Akure ti Mato rẹ jẹta ni Oṣogbo nigbati ina şesi lowó Awá-motó rẹ.

Ajéle şe opopo ona Mato lati ljomu de ile awon Oibo-binrin ni Akure ni lólo yi. Ona na dara pupo Afá rẹ lo ku dié k' o to.

Nípi ogbon rẹ, Oba Akure dabi Oibo níni gbogbo awon oba ti nbé ni Ekiti. Ibi d'un pupo bi Oba yi ba le yóda fun awon ḥm̄-binrin lati lò si Ile-ekó geze bi o ti nse fun awon ḥm̄-okunrin.

Ede ti won nsq fun u nipe, eniti o hanfuni mo inu kii bi ḥm̄. Ede re o

**THE YORUBA NEWS.***Editor & Proprietor:-*

D. A. OBASA,  
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*Subscriptions payable in Advance.*  
Ibadan 1/- per annum, the Post Free in Nigeria.  
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**YORUBA INDUSTRY.**

GLANCING through the Customs Returns as submitted by the Comptroller from time to time, one is amazed at the large tonnage of produce leaving our shores for Great Britain and the Continent every year.

This entails the importation of thousands of Bales of Empty Gurney Bags annually at a heavy cost to the Merchants and Traders for bagging and shipping of the produce of our country.

During the Great War when all the factories in Europe and America were commandeered by the Governments for the production of Munitions of War, the manufacturers of all commercial commodities were greatly hampered and impeded and only a few factories were left untouched.

The result of this was that prices of every description of marketable goods suddenly rose up considerably : the cost of Gurney Bags which was formerly sold (according to quality) at from 6d. to 9d., its pre-war price, rose to 2/- and 2/6d. each. This means that the Merchants and Traders have been spending not less

ASAN-SILE NI OWO GRIGBA RE.  
Ibadan. Ilu miran. Ilu Okere.  
ni Nigeria.

Odu makan 12/- 13/- 14/-

Osu mefa 6/- 6/6d. 7/-

£ fi owo ati Letter ranse si Editor.

than £30,000 yearly for Empty Bags alone.

It is best our people should endeavour to keep this huge amount from leaving the country by the substitution of locally made Bags our people having grown and prepared the produce, there is no reason why our people should not also manufacture and supply the bags as well.

Bags have and are being made and used in our country for past ages and could be produced heavily by our people in any quantity or sufficiently to cover our exports needs.

There is no reason why our "OKE" Bags which is equally as strong should not replace the imported Gurney Bags and thereby keeping at least £30,000 good money in the hands of our people.

We commend the use of our home made "OKE" Bags to our Merchants and Traders. The African Merchants and Traders should first set an example by shipping all their produce in the locally made bags besides their intermediate transportation of produce from the up-line and river market places.

The Europeans will surely follow when they see the advantage of so doing.

**Don't Forget on Friday !  
What ?**

**The Popular Lecture on  
EDUCATION.**

## UTAN "KI-IGBO."

LATI OWO  
B' OLORUN KO PANI.

Mo jnba o.

Omo kan wa ni ileto kan laini orukō; nighbati o dagba ti o si ngbō ti wọn upē awon ḡbē rē ni orukō, o pe baba ati iya rē o ni oun fē lati mo orukō oun. Baba ati iya rē dahun pe, "Kosi orukō ti a ko ti iso ọ tan, sugbon kikū ni o nā nku, nitorina ní a ko ẹ sò ọ ni orukō mo." Omo yi dahun pe oun fē ki uwon fun oun ni orukō, awon obi rē dahun pe kosi orukō ti awon le fi pe e.

Nighbati omo yi ri pe uwon kō lati fun oun ni orukō, o si sò fun wọn pe oun yio fi orukō fun ara oun, o si sò ara rē ni "Ki-igbo," awon obi rē ni Ki-igbo ni iwó oun yio yi yio je? o ni bi oun yio ti je nu u!

Ę sa mo pe orukō a ma ro ni, ko si ohun ti nwón le sò fun qmō yi ti o je gba, a sì bi o ba se ti inu rē.

Ni qjō kan nighbati o di ejni ti o le sin ara ara rē, o pe baba rē pe, oun fē da oko fun ara oun. Baba rē si sò ibiti oun ni oko si fuu u, oun yio yi dahun pe oun ko fē lo ro'ko niwaju a fi igbo ti o wa leti abule wọn ni oun yio dako oun si. Baba rē sò fun u pe Igbo Airo ni ibé, enikeni ko gbedo fi qkō kan ilé nibé. Omo yi taku, o ni ibé gáu ni oun yio ro.

Omo yi fi baba rē silé, o ló si qdō olori Aha nwón, o si sò pe oun yio da oko si eti abule. Olori aha sò fun u pe iran baba rē kan ko fi qkō kan ilé nibé ri, oun yio si bi jiere pe ko daju pe o mo orukō oun ni "Ki-igbo." O fi ada kó'ri o ni nibé ni oun yio da oko.

Ki a ma fá gun ló titi, qmō yi gbe ada, bi o ti bō si qchin abule ti o fi ada ke igi, o gbo ohun awon kan lati inu igbē pe, "Iwo tani nke igi nibé?" O ni "oun Ki-igbo ni."

Ohun nā tun bēre pe, "Ki lo fē se?" o ni "oun fē lati da oko sibé ni." Ohun nā si fo si awon ḡbē rē pe, e ba a dioko nā. Eyi ti a nwi yi ti pē awon Iwinlé ti ba a pa oko ló bi lati Ibadan si Oghomoso; Ka ma fa qrō gun titi, hēni awon Iwinlé yi se nighbati o wa gbin, agbado, eyiti a nwi yi ti pē agbado Ki-igbo ti hu daradar, ju ti gbgobé awon ara Aha iyoku ló. Beni nwó si ba a ro oko nā nighati o to iro, sugbon nighbati agbado yi ntu lati kore rē, beni o ri onise pe Anq rē ku ni ile.

Nighbati o fē lo sinku anq rē, o kilo fun Iyawo rē lati joko ni oko ki o mā sò agbado oun. O si fi aṣe fun u pe bi onje ba tan ni aba, ko gbedo ke ninnu agbado oko; o ni ki o mā tóqó onje lowó awon ara sha titi oun yio fi sinku anq oun tan; beni Ki-igbo ma qna rē pon ló si ileku.

Ki ng ma fa oto gun ló lóro, ko ju ojo kēta ti Ki-igbo kuro loko ti onje ti o fi sile fun aya ati qmō rē tan, bi iyawo rē ba si ni ki awon ara aba fun oun ni onje uwon a si mā juwe oko oko rē fun u.

Nighbati ebi de si aya töto.—ę sa nq pe ebi ki iwó inu ki qran miran wó q; beni aya lo sinu oko, bi o ti de ibé ti o fa agbado kan. Beni awon Iwinlé bēre pe, "Iwo tani," o ni oun aya Ki-igbo ni; "Kil'o wa se?" O ni ebi lo npa oun ti oun wa ke agbado lati je wónni "Ę ba a ke e." Beni won ke gbgobé agbado yi bajé patapata.

Okiki ti kan ba Ki-igbo ni ileku ti o ló, o sare wa si oko. Bi o si ti fi oju kin oko nā, o pe aya rē, o ni bawo ni o tiri ti gbo gbo oko fi bajé bayi? Aya ko ghogbo qran ebi o ró fun u. Ki-igbo ni, ibiti o ghe ye inkán yi ni on yio gbe ba a wi.

Bi o ti mu aya rē de ogo ti o nā ni paşan kan, awon Iwinlé ni "Iwo tani?" O ni oun Ki-igbo ni. "Ki l'o wa se?" O ni aya

oun ti o ba oko je ni oon wa ná. Beni Iwinle ni "E ba a na a" Nwon si na obiarin ná pa pèju omò re.

Be-i Ki-igbo papa fi qwo lu ori pe òwo ni oja se yi, awon Iwi le tun bere pe, "Iwo tani?" o ni oon Ki-igbo lo fi qwo gba ori pe oon lu aya oon pa tomo-tomo bi aka-ra. Iwinle ná tun dàlin pe, "E ba gba oei ná," bayi si nwon gba Ki-igbo papa lori li agbapa.

Iean yi wa si iranti mi nighati mo ngburo awon ti nwóenku iku aigboran. Ma se e, ma se e, won a wife bi a se nkó? Beni owe awon baba wa so pe:—

A ki i şe!

Ile aiye ni i gbe.

Bi a ba se nkó?

O wa ni idena orun.

Nitorina èniti a ba wi fun ko gbo o, ki a ma je orukó Ki-igho.

## Education in Nigeria.

We have had of late controversies on the Education Question, and, being an interesting subject, we decide to give our opinion on it.

We find that the Schools of Nigeria are having a very poor and low curriculum, and those who are responsible for the Education Code are responsible for this state of affairs.

We were given to understand that at King's College, the languages are not being taught, and we were surprised to hear this. It is rather strange indeed. Of the three optional languages required by the Oxford and Cambridge Boards, viz.: French, Spanish and German, one should be made compulsory, the minimum number of marks to be obtained for a pass should be 76. Another very poor subject is Geography though it is an optional, yet no less than 60 per cent of marks should be obtained for a pass. We consider today that Nigeria is having the lowest standard of Education in West Africa, and we

the Educated Africans should do something to improve the present status of education as we are responsible for its improvement.

There should have been a Training College for Teachers and aspiring Students; a properly constituted Board and competent masters at both the Elementary and the Secondary Schools. What are the qualifications of the masters of King's College? We shall return to this question again.

The Guy.

## Thanks for Sympathy.

On behalf of myself and the family, hereby return our sincerest thanks to all who by frequent calls, letters, &c., show their sympathy and love during the week when our dear old father was transferred from this world's dwellings to the buildings of God eternal in the heavens.

Emi ati gboglo Eli dape gidigidi lo xo gbogbo olufé ati orú (melo!) e e wa ledé! fuji ibadaro, jibewo, ifé ati iyauju wó ni omiruru oja, nighati Olorun mu baba wa lo sodo ara ró lóṣé ti o koju. Ki Ohuwa Alánu jekí igbéhin gbogbo wa ko dara o, ki ale wa ki o sunwón o! Amin.

A. B. Akinyéle.

The "Gloria" House,

Alafia Ibadan,

March 10th 1924.

## BAD COMPANY.

In making selection of company we shall cope with in our days, we should select good company as by their goodness we can be drawn away from our bad habits and do all things that are good. If we act rightly and we follow those that act wrongly, we shall bye and bye be like them; which confirms the old saying that "The sheep that follows dogs will eat dung." Let us remember that "Evil communications corrupt good manners."

## Yorubanising Christianity.

BY D. A. OBASA.

MANY and varied are the suggestions put forward by men experienced in Church work for the advancement of Christianity in the Yoruba country, and as such men cannot for ever remain with us in the flesh without joining the great majority : it is incumbent upon every thoughtful youngman to make a special study of this burning question and as far as possible to contribute towards its solution.

It is a well-known fact that to make the religion of one race of mankind acceptable to any other race than that from which it originates, it is above all necessary to clothe it with the common every-day garb of the prospective proselytes, as a first and sure step in nationalising that religion. This is one of the causes of the spread of Islam in Africa.

As no nation can easily dispense with its form of dress and way of thinking for those of another nation, so also is it hard and difficult to entirely do away with the musical instruments of the one for the other. You can never separate the Scotchman from his Bag-Pipe, the Hausa from his Molo, Guje, and Kafo, (horn), the Yoruba from his Gangan, Bata, Iyé &c.

And as music is known to be the handmaid of religion, it readily appeals to and captivates the imagination of the masses and helps largely to spread religious ideas more quickly than all

other agencies combined ; it is perfectly natural to sing and under the same instinct to dance to a rhymic measure accompanying the song whether the time is marked with the clapping of the hands, the striking of gongs, timbrels and the beating of drums.

Take Gangan for instance, upon a close examination it will be found to be one of the most artistic and scientifically constructed musical instrument in the world ; its one hundred and one strings respond to the slightest pressure of the master-drummer, so much as to produce pleasing and harmonious notes and to give expression to all grades of human feelings.

It is time all native Christians requisition the use of this important Yoruba Musical Instrument to the best advantage. With an intelligent company of well-trained youngmen, there is no reason why a Gangan Band and Choir should not replace our expensive Pipe Organs—now costing anything from £200 to £800, and the amount thus saved could be spent profitably in opening new church stations in the interior. Apart from pecuniary considerations, it will reflect creditably upon us as a race, improving and adapting our own musical instrument to a noble cause.

As a proof of the possibility of the use of Gangan Band to lead the singing during Divine Services, it is only necessary for any one to call a master