

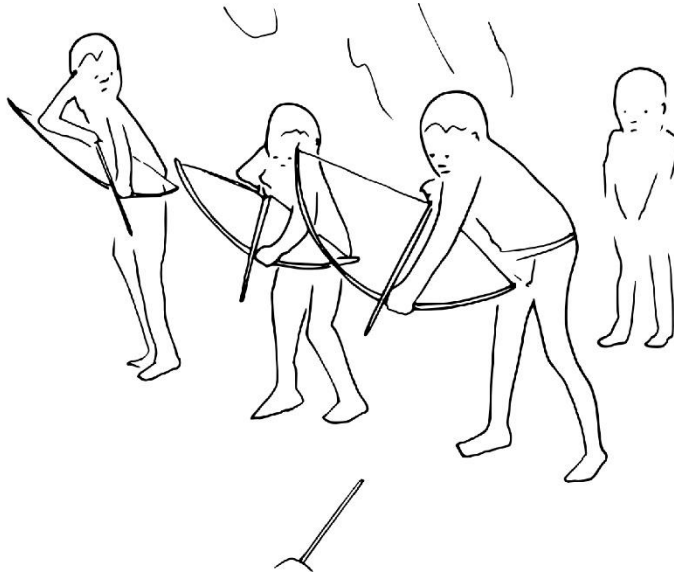


Fig.003 Illustration showing a group of children training their archery skills on a round fruit. Children are given miniature bows and arrows to learn how to shoot. Soon enough they venture outside the camp to shoot the smaller animals like snakes and turtles. Upon returning to the camp the adults take their expedition seriously and cook the game they have hunted.

Knowledge Among the Natives of Higher Africa

Natives are extremely knowledgeable of their surroundings. Unlike the villagers "some Bantu and some Sudanic" who "keep to their plantations and seldom go into the forest" finding it an evil place, natives "know how to hunt the game" and "They know how to distinguish an "innocent-looking" vine hiding "sweet-tasting roots". Moreover, they recognize "the tiny sounds that tell where the bees have hidden their honey" and they also recognize "the kind of weather that brings" mushrooms. They also know "The exact moment when termites swarm" and can be caught and ate (Turnbull 1961). On top of this natives are excellent botanists with " the ability to cure nearly all diseases" administering "surgical treatment and drugs that cured" an "otherwise fatal wound and fever" (Hallet 1973). Beside they can easily recover from injuries smearing "the acid juice of the apoka-liana on the sores" and the extracts of other plants for other diseases like "decoction of gorogoro bark" for colics or an infusion of "adamba-plan" for aching teeth or a salve of "tondo-fruit extract" for the eye and "piripiri water" for the cough or "an injection of tebvo-liana" to cure diarrhea. "Rheumatism they treat by making an incision in the skin with an arrow and rubbing in powder made of dried leaves of the gutse tree" (Schebesta 1933).