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Table V, shows troops and porters invalided,
no police or levies were invalided.

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Diseases.	Troops.	Porters.
Abscess	1	-
Bronchitis	1	3
Bubo, N. V.	1	-
Contusion	2	-
Dysentery	1	3
Fracture	-	1
Gonorrhoea	3	1
Infant	1	1
Hydrocele	-	2
Physical unfitness	-	3
Pneumonia	1	1
Scrophulis I. & II.	5	3
Subsule, lungs	1	-
Throatitis	3	1
Ulcers	-	3
Wounds, arrow	1	-
" " " shot	3	-
" " " spear	1	1
Totals	32	34

The most frequent cause of sickness in the force was Malarial Fevers; all the cases were of a mild type and reacted readily to Quinine. Next in order of frequency comes chest complaint Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy, caused by the cold and dampness of the Hindi country, but these ailments do not appear to have been of great severity. Dysentery and Diarrhoea account for a large number of admissions, and were attributed to the nature of the food which was largely composed of maize flour, but it should be stated

stated that in the Sotik expedition earlier in the year, dysentery and diarrhoea were frequent complaints and were certainly incident to the duration of a heat diet. It is therefore probable that most of these cases were caused by an excess of heat; the African never misses an opportunity of warming himself with heat and as a consequence suffers alternately from diarrhoea and constipation. Rheumatism was also a frequent cause of admission and was no doubt due to the climatic conditions of the country.

The wounds inflicted by the enemy were of four kinds, arrow, spear, gunshot, and sword, the first mentioned being the commonest. The Nandi tactics consisted of lying concealed in the bush near a path likely to be used by the troops or porters and when opportunity presented firing a shower of arrows, or if they found the men in only ones or twos they would rush out and spear them. Their arrows are fired with very considerable velocity and are usually aimed at the neck or chest. It is remarkable that in this campaign none of the arrows used appear to have been poisoned, it may be that the tribe has lost the secret of the poison. This however is extremely unlikely as the shrub (*Accoanthera shimperi*) used by all the tribes in this part of Africa for poisoning their arrows with grows plentifully in the Nandi, Sotik, and Lambwa countries. It is used by the Sotik and when fresh is very readily fatal.

The arrows used were of 5 kinds,

1. with plain wooden points.
2. with plain steel points on a wooden shaft.
3. tipped steel heads
4. plain steel points with short steel shafts.
5. steel point about 6 inches long with a detachable wooden shaft, the steel part

Only one arrow wound was fatal and was the case
of a Masai shot through the neck. 127

Another Masai who was wounded in the neck with
an arrow has paralysis of the whole of one side
of the body, the arrow having evidently injured
the spinal cord.

Most of the spear wounds were fatal.

The gunshot wounds were fortunately mostly grazes
and very inflicted by snipers and old Martinis.
There was a large number of wounds, cuts, and
sores on the feet the result of marching barefooted.
The troops are supplied with boots or sandals
but like to dispense with them on the march.
No doubt they should be compelled to wear some
sort of foot gear and probably the most suitable
would be sandals with a protecting toe-piece.

The number of these wounds, all as to be adequate to the
requirements of the force.

The main hospital was adapted to the purpose
of the expedition. I inspected it on
three occasions during the expedition and found
it clean and the patients well cared for.

The Column hospital tent were found to be most
useful, as few of the ailments from which the
force suffered were of a serious nature, a day or
two in the Column tent was in most cases enough
to restore them sufficiently to return to duty.

Hammocks were supplied to three out of the four
Columns; in the Sotik expedition stretchers
were issued but after a few days trial had to
be given up on account of the narrowness of the
paths and the inability of two porters to carry
a patient in one for more than a few yards at
a time. The porters were found to be able to
carry a man in a hammock for a considerable distance
by placing the ends of the hammock
alternately on the head and shoulders.



hammocks were made locally and consisted of a long pole with a sufficient length of canvas slung underneath.

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The whole of the Medical equipment supplied to each Column required only five porters for its transport, and was found to be sufficient for the needs of the Column.

The tribe is of Nilotic origin and is closely allied in both origin and customs to the Lumbwa, Sotik, and Masai. Their relation to the Lumbwa is more apparent than to the other two tribes, the Wandj and Lumbwa being similar in all their leading characteristics. As a rule they are not so tall as the Masai but are possessed of very fair physique. They are a pastoral people but do cultivate to a small extent.

This is a plateau situated just to the north of the equator and bounded on the east by the Elgeyo escarpment and Kamasia, on the north is continuous with the Khasingishu plateau, slopes down to north Kavirondo on the west, and has for its southern boundary the Wandj escarpment and south Kavirondo. This plateau is 6,000 feet above sea-level and is intersected by numerous valleys each of which contains a small water-course with luxuriant vegetation. These watercourses are the headsprings of the Kerio river in the north, the Nzoia and Yala rivers in the west, the Nyando in the south, the Molo river to the east of Kamillie.

Climate- Although almost on the equator it is distinctly cool, even cold at times, the mean temperature for the year 1905 was 77° F, and the mean minimum 62° F. It has a very liberal rainfall and the atmosphere is rather damp. In 1905 the total rainfall was 50 inches and it rained 150 days. Natives accustomed to a lower and drier climate were surprised to find

however appears to agree well with Europeans.

Water-

As already indicated there is a plentiful supply of water everywhere in the country and the quality appears to be good except in one or two localities towards north Kavirondo where there are small swamps.

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Food supply-As a grazing and stock rearing country it is doubtful if Nandi has its equal in any part of Africa. Large areas are covered with short grass mixed with red and white clover and the Nandi breed of cattle is said to be the best in the Protectorate.

The people cultivate to a small extent the native grains usually grown in this part of Africa, but oats have been grown with success and there does not appear to be any reason why other cereals should not be successfully cultivated.

Game- Compared with other parts of East Africa there is very little game in the Nandi country, this is probably due to the fact that the tribe was possessed of large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats. On the outskirts of Nandi proper game is represented by Hartbeest, Waterbuck, and Topi, while in the country itself there are only a few of the smaller antelope. One rare antelope found in Nandi is the "Fongo" a sort of exaggerated Bushbuck, and another rare animal found in Nandi is a coast pig. Leopards, wild cats, and Hyenas are plentiful, so are Jackal, the Cape jumping hare, at least one species of hare, two species of Hyrax, Porcupine, ground rats &c.

Bird life is well represented by Starlings, Finches, the "widow" bird Finch, herberts, a very peculiar looking corvine called the "Nandi Crow" honey-guides, Cuckoos, parrots, hites, Vulturines, &c.

In the Nandi forests, beetles, moths, and 101
myriads of smaller insects abound.

~~Flora~~
Flora

Nandi may be considered to be a veritable paradise for the Botanist. There are forests of Juniper and bamboo. The vegetation along the water-courses is very dense and among it are found fibre and rubber plants.

Besides the plants usually found in tropical and temperate climates numerous alpine orders are represented.

The following are a few of the plants most commonly met with,

Juniper, few, witch-hazels, bamboos, lobelias, groundsel, tree-ferns, dracaenas, violets, clovers, buttercups, forget-me-nots, geraniums, hypericums, brambles, erythrina, scantius, solanums, lebelias, heliatrops, cuscuthas, veronias, eumorphias, rushes, claredendrons, polygonums, sansevierias, aloes, scillas, crotalarias, lythirums, helichrysums, ericas, oronias, ferns, &c.



Principle Medical Officer.