

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1888.

THE WANT which has been long felt in cities for properly trained nurses has been fully met by the training-schools, which have sprung up in almost every city, and in connection with almost every hospital. But in the smaller towns and villages the need is as great as ever, and, so far as we know, no effort has been made to meet it. It has been claimed that the supply has not been furnished because there was no demand for such services. This may be true to some extent, but does not account for the almost total lack of properly educated nurses in the country. The explanation is, we think, rather that, the system being a comparatively modern one, it was but natural that it should at first be put into operation in the large centres of population; and, as these are now fairly well supplied, it will doubtless follow that when the supply exceeds the demand, as it bids fair soon to do, the trained nurse will naturally seek employment in the smaller towns and villages. In the mean time residents of these villages who desire to introduce such a system into the places of their residence will find the fullest instructions in a book recently written by Dr. Worcester of Waltham, entitled 'A New Way of training Nurses.'

THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

It may be well to review at the present time the progress of the Stanley expedition and the events on the upper Kongo, in order to understand the real value of the numerous rumors that have been reported as to the fate of the explorer and of his caravan. On March 18, 1887, Stanley arrived at Banana, and with some difficulty reached Leopoldville on Stanley Pool on April 20. On June 2 he left his camp at the mouth of the Aruvimi, ascending the latter river. At that time it was hoped by well-informed persons that he might be able to reach Wadelai towards the end of July, although a delay of many months did not seem at all improbable. On Aug. 4 it was announced that on the 18th of June, Stanley had reached the rapids of the Aruvimi, and that he was preparing to make a portage. On June 23 Stanley sent a letter from Yambuya on the Aruvimi, and on July 12 a despatch was sent that all was well. He was proceeding up the Aruvimi with a caravan of fifty Europeans and four hundred and sixty-five soldiers and carriers.

Near the mouth of the Aruvimi, Major Barttelot was left in command of a fortified camp with four European and one hundred and twenty-five Zanzibar soldiers, and ample provisions, with the instruction to follow on Stanley's route as soon as Tippo-Tip should have gathered a sufficient number of carriers. It will be remembered that at that time the Arabs were in possession of Stanley Falls Station, and that, by appointing Tippo-Tip chief, the Kongo Free State hoped to again get control of that place. On May 31 Stanley and Tippo-Tip separated, after having passed Bangala. The latter, accompanied by ninety-six persons, and Major Barttelot, who was in command of forty Sudanese soldiers, proceeded up the Kongo. On June 22 Barttelot reached Yambuya, where he met Stanley. Tippo-Tip, on his arrival at Stanley Falls, and on announcing his appointment as chief of the Falls Station, met with some resistance among the Arabs, particularly from one Said-ben-Habub, who refused to obey him. Tippo-Tip then demanded from the Kongo State two officers and thirty soldiers for enforcing his commands. When this news reached Europe, Captain Liévin Van de Velde was appointed commander of the garrison of Stanley Falls, and left Antwerp on Oct. 23. Unfortunately he died a few days after his arrival on the Kongo. For a long time no news from Barttelot reached the coast, until a despatch from St. Paul de Loanda, dated May 1, announced that Mr. Ward had arrived from

Yambuya at Boma, with the news that nothing had been heard from Stanley since July, 1887. Tippo-Tip had left for Kasongo, situated above the Falls, on Nov. 16, but in March he had procured only two hundred and fifty carriers. Jamieson had gone to the same place to urge the despatch of three hundred and fifty carriers more who were wanted. He was expected back at Yambuya on May 14, and Barttelot did not expect to leave until June 1. It was his intention to proceed *via* Stanley Falls, where he intended to leave an officer in charge of every thing he could spare. Later on, Jamieson reported their intention to start. The last news from this region was that the Falls Station was re-occupied by the Kongo Free State, under command of Captain van Gèle.

The numerous reports of Stanley's death or of his progress that were published at brief intervals were without any foundation. The only rumors from the west coast that had any elements of truth were contained in Barttelot's last letter, which was received in Brussels on the 15th of June. In December, 1887, several deserters from Stanley's expedition were met with several days' journey up the Aruvimi by Arabs. They told that they had left Stanley after five months' hard travelling in a mountainous region, covered with dense forest and very populous, the expedition having to fight frequently against the natives. In one of these struggles Stanley was said to be wounded. The situation at Yambuya was very difficult on account of scarcity of food. Tippo-Tip, although not unwilling to keep his promise of sending carriers, found it extremely difficult to induce the natives to take part in an expedition toward the unknown northern regions.

It is well known that deserters always describe the state of the caravans as hopeless, in order to exculpate themselves, and therefore their tale must be accepted *cum grano salis*. This report was repeated, somewhat amplified and exaggerated, by a despatch of Reuter's Bureau.

We turn to considering the news coming from East Africa. A despatch of May 28 shows how slowly trustworthy information travels this way. This telegram, which was published in the London *Times*, stated that letters were received from Barttelot, dated Stanley Falls, Oct. 25, which referred to some deserters having come down to that station.

While this meagre news is all we know about Stanley, letters from Emin Pacha come in comparatively regularly, showing that an open route exists from his province to Zanzibar. The last letter from the region occupied by Emin Pacha was written on Dec. 5, 1887, by Casati, at Guaia in Unyoro. He says, "I do not believe that Stanley will arrive very soon. No news, however vague, has come here from the West. I am convinced that he cannot be here before March. The size of his caravan, and consequent difficulty of obtaining provisions, sickness, etc.,—these are serious obstacles to his rapid progress."

Another report from this region was obtained at Cairo, July 5. A messenger who had left Khartum May 25 says that he has noticed the preparations made by the Mahdi since the middle of March for an expedition against Emin. The expedition consisted of four thousand men, who took passage in four old steamboats of Gordon.

The last exciting reports from this region are the Reuter despatches referring to the white pacha who was said to be encountered by Arabs in the Bahr-el-Gazal region. It is hardly possible to tell what may be the foundation of these repeated reports.

From all these facts we conclude that there is no foundation to the numerous reports of Stanley's death. The difficulties he must have encountered on his march must have been unexpected, or he may have had in view an object entirely different from the alleged 'relief' of Emin Pacha. So far, we are not justified in supposing that he has perished, else some news to this effect would have reached the Kongo.

A few days ago a despatch was sent from the Kongo reporting