

fall of potential from *A* to *B* is 90 volts. This fall of potential is evenly distributed along *A, B*. If there are ninety coils of wire in the resistance, the difference in potential between any two adjacent coils will be 1 volt. If nine adjacent coils are included, the fall of potential will be 10 volts, and so on. By connecting the two ends of the circuit in which the patient is placed to different parts of *A, B* (in the diagram to *C* and *D*), any desired voltage can be obtained. The amperage, or current passing through the patient's circuit, will, of course, vary inversely with the ratio which the resistance of the patient's circuit presents to the resistance *C, D*.