

m.a., yet we know the value of its divisions in terms of *m.a.*

The voltameter is another form of instrument for measuring Cs, and depends upon the electrolytic action of the current (see Lesson IV.), the amount of gas set free in a certain time being a measure of the Cs employed. These instruments, however, are not of practical use in medical work.

Galvanometers of very high resistance may be used to measure the E.M.F., or rather the potential difference between any two parts of an electric circuit. Such galvanometers are generally graduated in volts, and are called voltmeters.

In Medical work the voltmeter is very little used, and is only necessary to test the condition of the battery. A milliampère-meter, however, should always be in circuit with the patient during electrical applications, as *by this means only is it possible to properly measure the dose given.*

(To be continued.)

NURSING ECHOES.

. SPECIAL NOTICE.—*To those of our friends—in districts not already arranged for, whether at home or abroad—who will agree to send us regularly (reaching the office not later than Monday morning, first post) original notes or items of Nursing news, or matters of importance occurring in their districts, we shall be pleased to send in exchange free copies of the Nursing Record every Thursday, and also the binding case for each volume as it appears.*

. All communications must be duly authenticated with name and address, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Two Meetings of great interest to Nurses, and both highly illustrating how much interest the public now takes in Nursing matters, were held last week. Curiously enough, also, both were held at the official residences of members of the Government, though the audiences were not confined to any particular party in the State. On the 14th inst. a meeting was held



at 11, Downing Street, at the invitation of Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, to "consider the position and objects of the Rural Nursing Association, which has been established to promote the employment of Trained Midwives and Nurses in country districts in co-operation with existing Nursing organisations." The meeting was called for 3.15 p.m., but did not commence until half-an-hour later, when Princess Mary of Teck arrived, and Sir

Henry Longley, K.C.B., took the chair, and after briefly opening the proceedings, called upon Mrs. Malleson, the founder of the Association, to explain its objects.

MRS. MALLESON read a short account of the work, showing how the need of such assistance to country villages had been impressed upon her mind, and how the present movement had, after consultation with her friends, gradually been evolved. In the words of the prospectus of the scheme:—"The need of Trained Midwifery Nursing has been long and generally felt, and is partially supplied in towns, but in most country places the poor women are still wholly dependent on the services of untrained Midwives, who, guided by their personal experience alone, are unable to discriminate between normal and abnormal cases, and are equally unfitted to restore their patients to health and to take the initiative care of the infants. In these country places Doctors' fees are beyond the means of cottagers, and application for parish medical help is often forced upon them at the expense of habits of self-reliance and rectitude.

"MUCH suffering, and many risks to health and life, exist under this state of things; the poor mothers, without proper attendance, strive to resume their home duties while they are feeble and exhausted from their recent confinement, and the children too often begin life under conditions incompatible with health and proper development. In ordinary sickness, and in cases of accident, there is not even elementary knowledge in village homes of what should be done, and a Trained Nurse is urgently needed both to advise and assist in the mitigation of suffering and the restoration to health. A kindly Nurse living amongst cottagers is also a valuable influence in the diffusion of sanitary knowledge."

DR. LOWE proposed the first resolution, which was—"That this meeting is of opinion that some definite organisation should be established for the purpose of bringing the benefits of good trained nursing at their homes within reach of the sick poor in rural districts." He spoke from personal experience of an agricultural district round Lincoln of the difficulty Doctors experienced in giving attention to a large number of widely-scattered cases, and to the great benefits which had been found to follow the presence of a Trained Nurse in the district. He suggested that many farmers' daughters had little to do, and would gladly give their services in carrying out a regular scheme of visitation of the sick in their neighbourhood if properly instructed what

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