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tives employs over fifteen thousand workmen in Germany alone; the commercial value of the products reaches tens of millions of dollars. . . . *Nearly all of this tremendous activity is due to a single idea, advanced in a masterly treatise by Auguste Kekulé in the year 1865.' "*

It is a commonplace that the developments of steam-power, electric Telegraphy, Telephony, and Dynamo-electrical machinery, which have changed human life so markedly, have come about in association with new *theoretical* developments in the sciences of heat and electricity. To substantiate this precisely is not difficult, but an analogous case will, we think, suffice for demonstration. When Prof. William Thomson published, in 1858, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, a stiff bit of mathematical analysis, which laid the foundation of the theory of electric oscillations, there can have been few who saw in it *the basis of wireless telegraphy*.

In this connection, it is very interesting to hear Lord Kelvin's own opinion, for he excelled alike in theoretical insight and in practical application. After speaking of "the vast resources which we derive from direct applications of modern science," "of the immense practical importance of the principles of Natural Philosophy," he says: "We must not, however, by considerations of this kind, be led to regard applications to the