The Significance of Professor Thomson's Work in the Development of Electrical Engineering

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Any one with the misapprehension that engineering practise consists in following a set of fixed formulas, rules and specifications will do well to consider that electrical engineering and the art of useful application of electricity has developed almost entirely during the lifetime of Professor Elihu Thomson. The basic scientific discoveries of electromagnetic induction by Faraday and Henry had been made during the decade just preceding his birth, as had the first crude form of telegraph. But generators, motors, transformers, transmission lines, electric meters and regulators, electric lights, telephones, x-rays, electric discharges through high or partial vacuum, lightning protectors, converters, rectifiers, electrical insulators, wireless, radio and all the theory and practise of electrical networks are the product of science and invention since Thomson's birth on March 29, 1853. These things, and the economic problems associated with them, constitute the field of electrical engineering. Some of them Professor Thomson has himself invented, a majority of them owe much of their development to him, and there is scarcely a one on which he has not left his imprint in one way or another. Yet I suspect that he himself would be the first to maintain that we are as yet only at the threshold of the possibilities which are inherent in electricity for the services of man, and that no one would more stoutly advocate the continued endeavor to discover these possibilities and make them effective.

Granted this, it must nevertheless have been a particularly thrilling experience to be connected with the early engineering and industrial developments of electricity, in the early 1880's, when it first became evident that in electricity lay a mighty force whose