His career in India ended with his retirement in 1955, but for a further 14 years he continued to work as a consultant. During the period 1955–59 he paid visits to the Tennessee Valley Authority* and to Europe and India. In 1959 he was appointed one of the consulting engineers for British Thomson Houston, in designing the Peace River hydro-electric scheme in British Columbia: this continued until he returned to England four years later. He also made trips to Australia to inspect the Snowy Mountains project, and did some work for Italian and Danish engineering firms.

Foy was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India in 1947. He received a knighthood in 1956.

He was a member of the Indian Government (Retired) Association, and was elected direct to the senior grade of membership of the Institution in 1955.

He is survived by two daughters of separate marriages.

* An organization set up in the United States during the depression to build a series of dams and so relieve unemployment.

John Kenneth Hunter, BSc(Eng) who was born on 11 August, 1899, died on 24 August, 1971.

Educated at St Bees School, Cumberland, he went from the classroom to the army, serving in World War I in the Royal Engineers from 1917–19, for the last two years with a commission.

The war over, he studied engineering at the City & Guilds College, taking his BSc(Eng) degree in 1922. Later he was to receive the DIC.

After a year's post-graduate course in hydro-electric development—already his chief interest—he embarked on two years' practical training with Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Company Limited, continuing for a further five years in their hydro-electric department. At their Elswick Works he supervised the manufacture of a number of 15 000 h.p. water turbines and in 1924 represented the firm at the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley. During the same year he was in complete charge of the installation and testing of two 8000 h.p. Pelton wheels supplied by Armstrong Whitworth to the Aluminium Corporation for the Dolgarrog Power Station, North Wales. He gained some experience in Norway, and went to Ceylon as agent and engineer for the firm, where he was for 3½ years in control of the commercial and technical sides of their Ceylon branch. He was also in charge of all design work and responsible for a number of water turbine installations.

At the end of this period came the tide in his affairs which led him to join the staff of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners—the firm to which he devoted the

rest of his career. From 1929–32 he was engaged on the initial stages of the Galloway hydro-electric scheme, including preparation of surveys, hydraulic calculations and design of dams, tunnels, power-houses, etc., before becoming Resident Engineer on the Tongland hydroelectric works of the Galloway Power Company. From 1932–34 he was in charge of the construction of the complete project (cost, £2M).

In 1935 he undertook an investigation on behalf of his firm for the Government of the United Provinces on a scheme for rural electrification and irrigation pumping, and when his report was adopted took charge of the design and administrative work for two steam power stations (£240 000). Later he was in charge of assistance given to the Turkish Government on the construction and operation of the Karabuk Iron and Steel Works. In 1936 he reported on the Severn Bridge Scheme to the Road Improvement Association while also engaged on administrative work on the second stage of the Galloway Power Works. At this time he was one of the Senior Engineers at the head office of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners.

During World War II he was involved in construction of underground factories and other special wartime projects.

On the formation of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board he deputized until 1946 for the Partner responsible for planning the Board's schemes. From then on he was concerned with the development of overseas projects and travelled widely in the Middle and Far East, also visiting Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Austria, Italy and Yugoslavia. He specialized in engineering economics and the investigation, planning, design and supervision of construction of hydro-electric development and was closely associated with the initial stages of large hydro-electric schemes at Owen Falls, Uganda, Atiamuri, New Zealand and Kariba, Southern Rhodesia.

In 1954 he was appointed Consultant to Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, and so continued until his retirement in 1969. Two papers, written in collaboration, were presented to the Institution (see under).

A man of surprising stamina and public spirit, John Kenneth Hunter took part in many enterprises apart from his own job. He was a Fellow of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and of the Institution of Electrical Engineers: a member of the British section of the International Committee of Large Dams, a qualified member of Panel I Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Act and Chairman of the Drafting Sub-Committee for the revision of 'An Introduction to Engineering Economics'. After his retirement in 1969 he continued his activities at the Institution.

He was for 45 years on the Roll. Elected to corporate membership in 1926, he was transferred to the senior grade in 1936.

He is survived by his widow.

Papers:

With R. W. Mountain, 'Hydro-Electric Development: some economic aspects'. J. 19 (Jan. 1943), 135. Discussion: 161. Correspondence: J. 20 (Oct. 1943 Suppl.), 314.

With W. Hudson, 'The Galloway Hydro-Electric Development, with special reference to Construction Works'. J. 8 (Apr. 1938), 323. Discussion: 423. Correspondence: J. 9 (Oct. 1938), 505.