During his last year at Goldsmiths', he enjoyed the opportunity of a visit to America. When he relinquished the wardenship in 1927, he continued for a further eight years to act as educational adviser to the National Froebel Union and was chairman until 1937; he had been a governor of the Union for thirty years.

Raymont took a leading part in the emancipation of training colleges from the dead hand of nineteenth-century traditions, and was influential in the counsels of his colleagues. He was president of the Training College Association in 1928. He continued to the end to take an active interest in the Old Students' Association of Goldsmiths' College and was, as always, held in high esteem and affectionate remembrance by some thousands of his old students, both in London and in Cardiff.

His writings extended his influence, notably his "Principles of Education" (1904) and "The Use of the Bible in Education" (1911), both of which were widely used in their time. His later book, "Education" (1931), was a broad and mature survey of the field at large, steadily and as a whole, the wood rather than the trees.

Failing eyesight eventually led him to withdraw from London life to relative seclusion at St. Ives, but he continued to write book reviews in educational periodicals and until a few years ago he was a frequent contributor to *Nature*.

At the end of his long and fruitful life, it is fitting that Thomas Raymont's place should be recognized among the pioneers in educational expansion after the Act of 1902, and in particular in the liberalization of teacher training.

A. E. DEAN

Prof. S. Parker Smith, C.B.E.

THE genius of Stanley Parker Smith, who died suddenly at Perth on August 21, in his seventieth year, had two distinctly contrasting aspects: that of the practical electrical engineer and latterly that of the teacher and educationist.

During the earlier years of his career, his activities as designer of dynamo-electric machinery, particularly of large turbo-alternators and machines for special applications, earned for him a wide reputation. That he was invariably successful in his designs, particularly at a time of rapid expansion in the size of the units and in the complication of electric generating plant and motive power, can be attributed to a combination of knowledge, scientific and practical. This combination gave him almost complete self-confidence in technical matters. It was not unjustified. He once told me that, when his final revision of the design schedule for one of the largest turbo-alternators that had hitherto been made was finished, he was no longer particularly interested in it but turned his thoughts to another problem. When figures came through from the test-house, they showed a performance which was more often than otherwise an improvement upon the predictions upon which his firm's guarantee had been based.

Tenacity of purpose and singleness of aim were among Prof. Parker Smith's outstanding characteristics. His only hobby was his work. These attributes, in combination with exceptional academic ability, won for him a scholarship which took him from Grantham Grammar School to Armstrong College, Newcastle upon Tyne. He graduated B.Sc. in the University of Durham, with special distinction in

electrical engineering. He was awarded in 1905 an 1851 Royal Exhibition research fellowship. This enabled him to complete his technical education at the Technische Hochschule in Karlsruhe, where he specialized in the study of dynamo-electric machine design under Dr. Arnold, who was possibly the outstanding authority on this subject. He was later awarded, by the University of Durham, the degree of M.Sc., which was followed by that of D.Sc. His most important contribution to this branch of science was his paper on the "Theory of Armature Windings" before the Institution of Electrical Engineers. This piece of work reflected the results of these years of intensive application. He is also represented by other papers, either wholly or in part authorship, on electric generators. He was also interested in electric traction, and a paper concerned with the calculation of the starting resistances for traction series motors was awarded a premium by the Institution of Electrical Engineers. About this time, a journey of investigation into Swiss and German practice was made and the results published.

After filling the positions of assistant designer with Siemens of Stafford (1907) and chief designer with the General Electric Co. (1909), in 1912 he accepted the post of lecturer in electrical design at the City and Guilds (Engineering) College of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, and afterwards became an assistant professor. He was appointed in 1923 professor of electrical engineering in the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, in succession to Prof. Magnus Maclean, who was the first holder of that title there. He resigned the chair in 1948 to become the organizer of the Staff College of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board at Pitlochry in Perthshire.

During the time he occupied the chair in Glasgow, the Institution of Electrical Engineers accepted papers from him dealing with the cathode-ray oscillograph and with the domestic applications of electricity, and there were published the following text-books, which have continued into several editions: "Problems in Electrical Engineering", "The Electrical Equipment of Automobiles", electrical laboratory manuals on measurements and on machines, and an electrical engineering design-class manual.

As regards his record as teacher and educationist it may be recalled that four of his former students are now professors of electrical engineering, and the modernized teaching laboratories of the Electrical Engineering Department of the Royal Technical College at Glasgow also are witness to his work.

Prof. Parker Smith was always keenly interested in the activities and the well-being of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. He gave much time in helping to co-ordinate the functions of the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department, and the Institution in bringing about the efficient and smooth working of the schemes for national certificates and diplomas. He had served as a member of council of the Institution and, in 1941, as vice-president. He was chairman of the Scottish Centre during 1939-41.

At the end of the Second World War, he received the award of C.B.E., in recognition of his services in connexion with the technical training of recruits to the Army, Navy and the Air Force at the Royal Technical College.

Prof. Parker Smith is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

F. E. MEADE