Conservator of Forests there. He was promoted to Conservator, Hokitika, in 1938; to Working Plans and Silvicultural Officer, Head Office, in 1940; and was appointed Inspector-in-Charge, Management Division, in 1946.

Foster retired from the Forest Service on September 6, 1950, but was by no means finished with forestry. His retiring leave had barely started when he accepted a position as forestry liaison officer with the Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Council, a position which he retained until his retirement from it in 1962.

The author of papers on "The Taxation of Land and Standing Timber in New Zealand" for the 1923 British Empire Forestry Conference, and on "Exotic Forests of New Zealand" for the 1947 British Empire Forestry Conference, he was also editor of the early Forest Service newsletter *Te Karere O Tane* and from 1926 to 1935 an examiner for the New Zealand University Senate in certain subjects for the Bachelor of Forestry Science degree. He was an authority on the administration of the Forests Act, the Land Act, and the Mining Act in respect of land and timber. His long service covered the period of large-scale afforestation, the commencement of the utilization of these forests, and the change to intensive forestry on a basis of planned management.

Frank Foster will be remembered not only for his qualities as a forester, but also for his quiet but colourful personal attributes. Many a head office calculation has been upset by Frank's informed knowledge of his rights, and if the occasional bit of unessential red tape was temporarily overlooked, well, he made apologies and explanations later. Is there one of us who can think of Frank Foster without recalling an impression rich in gentleness, courtesy, uprightness and old-world charm?

CHARLES ETHELBERT FOWERAKER (1886-1964)

Charles Foweraker was born in Waimate, South Canterbury, and thus came naturally to Christchurch for his higher education.

Choosing education as his vocation, he went through the training college to become a fully certificated teacher, at the same time taking his university studies to an M.A. degree in botany.

He was therefore exceptionally well qualified to accept appointment as Lecturer in Botany at Canterbury College in 1921.

Going overseas with the N.Z.E.F. in World War I, he saw service in the Near East and in France, and, on conclusion of hostilities, took a course in forestry at Cambridge University before returning to New Zealand.

On the establishment of the School of Forestry at Canterbury College in 1925, he was appointed Lecturer in Silviculture and Lecturer in Charge of the School. In this capacity he administered the School over its ten-year lifetime to produce a generation of forestry graduates whose sound grounding and professional skill are now evident in all branches of forestry activity in this country.

He took an active part in the formation of our Institute, serving on the constitutional drafting committee, was a Charter Member and several times an officeholder, including the Presidential chair.

Other interests included membership on the controlling authorities of Riccarton Bush, Peel Forest and Arthurs Pass National Park, besides his very close and active participation in the Canterbury Philosophical Institute, now the Royal Society.
He had an encyclopaedic knowledge of New Zealand flora and a sound ecological sense. As an honorary research officer for the Forest Service, he worked out an identification key for *Dacrydium* species at all stages of their juvenile development and, by careful descriptive work, laid the foundations for studies looking toward placing the Westland rimu forests under management.

On the closure of the School of Forestry in 1934, he continued as head of the Botany Department at Canterbury College until his retirement in 1951.

His latter years were marred by ill health, but it was a great pleasure to him to attend the Christchurch session of the 1957 British Commonwealth Forestry Conference — he had been a delegate to the 1928 conference of that body — and the 1962 Annual Meeting of our Institute.

He had the affectionate respect of all who studied under him and worked with him. His passing snaps another link with the earliest days of forestry in New Zealand and leaves a sense of personal loss with all of us who knew him.

Our sympathy goes to his wife and family.

*E moe e Koro i tou moenga roa.*