

conservation and allied topics. Mr. D. R. Cameron added new strength to what he had previously said as to the importance of forest fires. Dr. Harrison F. Lewis, of the National Parks Branch at Ottawa, told about the Canadian game sanctuaries. Dr. Anderson drew attention to the importance of museum collections as a factor in cooperative field studies upon wild animals. It is useless to make observations upon wild animals if the species that is studied is not properly identified. The conference as a whole was

strongly in favor of intelligent conservation. It was pointed out, however, that in some cases our conservation measures go so far that they defeat their own ends, as when deer ruin gardens or die for lack of food, or big fish eat the food that ought to be left for rapidly growing young fish, an eventuality unlikely to arise in the case of land animals. In other words, conservation, like almost everything else, has an optimum. Until the optimum is reached it is highly desirable, but beyond that it goes too far.

## OBITUARY

### CALVIN HENRY KAUFFMAN

CALVIN HENRY KAUFFMAN died at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on June 14, 1931, following a stroke of paralysis that occurred in February, 1930. He was born on March 10, 1869, near Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory training in a country school near Lebanon and at Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pennsylvania. In 1896 he graduated from Harvard University with the A.B. degree, specializing in Greek and Latin. From 1896 to 1898 he was principal of a preparatory school at Lebanon, Pennsylvania. He taught in a high school at Decatur, Indiana, from 1898 to 1900 and at Bushnell College, Bushnell, Illinois, from 1900 to 1901.

In 1901 he decided to take advanced training in science at the University of Wisconsin, specializing in chemistry and botany. Here he came under the influence of Professor R. A. Harper, who was responsible for definitely directing his interest in the field of mycology. The following two years (1902 to 1904) were spent as an assistant and graduate student with Professor G. F. Atkinson at Cornell University. Under Atkinson's influence his interest in the agarics was stimulated and developed. In 1904 he was appointed an instructor in the botany department at the University of Michigan, where he continued his graduate studies, stressing the physiological phases, receiving his Ph.D. degree in 1907, with a doctorate dissertation entitled "A Contribution to the Physiology of the Saprolegniaceae with Special Reference to the Variations of the Sexual Organs."<sup>1</sup>

The rest of his life was spent at the University of Michigan, where he developed courses and directed research in algae, mosses and ferns, mycology and forest pathology. He was advanced to the rank of assistant professor in 1912 and associate professor in 1920. In 1921 he was made director of the University Herbarium and in 1923 became professor of botany. From 1917 to 1919 he was on leave from the University of Michigan for the purpose of serv-

ing as pathological inspector with the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the American Botanical Society, Torrey Botanical Club, Société Linnéenne de Lyon, Washington Botanical Society, Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, Sigma Xi and the American Forestry Association.

Dr. Kauffman was outstanding both as an investigator and teacher. His interest in the agarics resulted in numerous papers concerning the taxonomy of various genera, especially Cortinarius, Inocybe, Lepiota, Clitocybe, Gomphidius and Armillaria. His "Agaricaceae of Michigan"<sup>2</sup> serves not only as an exhaustive and critical treatment of the agarics of Michigan but as a standard reference for the species described. In addition he published papers concerning various species of Phycomycetes, Gasteromycetes, Thelephoraceae and Polyporaceae as well as numerous mycological floras of Michigan and other states. He had a broad knowledge of the fungi of the United States gained from many summers spent in the field collecting in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. He also contributed publications in the field of plant pathology, especially concerning the rots and mycorrhizas of trees. His broad interests have been reflected in the choice of subjects for investigation by his students who have been guided by him in studies concerning algae, bryophytes, ferns and among fungi have studied problems in all the major groups. He never lost his early interest and enthusiasm in teaching. His students will always remember him for the example which he set by his untiring enthusiasm in research and for the inspiring criticism and encouragement which he always freely gave.

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<sup>1</sup> *Ann. Bot.* 22: 361-387, 1908.

<sup>2</sup> *Mich. Biol. Geol. Surv.* 26: Biol. Ser. 5, 1918.