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DANIEL OWEN MORGAN, 1893-1959

D. O. Morgan, M.A. (Cantab.), M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., who died rather suddenly on 17th November 1959, at Cambridge in his sixty-seventh year, was a frequent contributor to this *Journal* from its second volume, his name appearing on twenty-seven papers.

Born in 1893 at the village of Bronant, some 12 miles south of Aberystwyth, his early education was at the nearby Tregaron County School. His twenty-first birthday coincided closely with the outbreak of the First World War, during which he served as a signaller. In 1919 he resumed his education at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, where he read zoology and agriculture. Shortly after qualifying he joined Leiper's staff at the new Institute of Agricultural Parasitology (London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine) first as itinerant field officer, and later as research assistant at Winches Farm, St. Albans.

After an early survey of domestic animal parasites in his home area in Cardigan, he went in 1924 to investigate the outbreak of potato root eelworm recently found in Lincolnshire. Although only three of his papers relate to this nematode, he made several shrewd observations on the pathogenesis of the disease ("potato sickness"), discovered the protective effect of growing mustard with potatoes, perfected the fundamental technique of cyst flotation and counting, and carried out some of the earliest pot tests with nematicides.

After 1926 his interests centred mainly on nematodes of domestic animals, especially sheep and goats, leading to his study at Winches Farm of the fluctuations in the worm burden under "rotational" (i.e., strip) grazing.

In 1933 he became a senior lecturer at Edinburgh, teaching helminthology for both the zoology department and the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College. Here his researches extended to helminth populations in hill sheep and the seasonal variation in the worm egg output, culminating in his demonstration of the "Spring Rise" in egg numbers.

In 1952 he became University lecturer in animal pathology at the Cambridge veterinary school, and a member of St. Catherine's. Here he continued to deploy his considerable gifts as a teacher almost to the last.

As a research worker he was thorough, patient, and ingenious. As a colleague he was delightful company; he had a robust sense of humour, a fund of anecdote, and a knowledge of the Welsh language which seemed (to an Englishman) astonishingly fluent. And behind all this was a solid core of deep understanding and warm friendship. The present writer owes him for first lessons in applied biology, stalking *Heterodera rostochiensis* over the flat plain of Boston in 1925.

He leaves a widow and two daughters. Many colleagues and students in Wales, Scotland and England will sadly miss a good friend. B.G.P.

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