Professor A.M. Pilkey traced the source of blackhead disease in turkeys. His research lead to an explosion in turkey production.

A.M. Pilkey, poultry husbandman, retired in 1961 after 39 years of service. His most outstanding research had been the tracing of blackhead disease in turkeys caused by organisms in old turkey lots. Systems of lots, which were moved frequently, along with some new medications, were proven to thwart the spread of "blackhead" long plaguing turkey growers.

The blackhead research allowed an explosion of turkey production during the 1940's and 50's in Minnesota.

Pilkey's major assistant was Richard W. "Winston" Johnson who completed more than 30 years with the Station.

Dr. Edward Frederick was appointed in 1957 to strengthen the Station's dairy research. His herdsman was Martin VonRuden. Frederick, directed the project involving testing of bulls and their semen. Four pairs of twin bulls were acquired for the project. Assistant farm animal technician, Marvin Chandler, monitored these bulls around the clock and collected semen at the proper intervals.

Frederick was involved with early forage projects which were very important for farmers changing over from baled hay to ensiled forages. One year was so droughty, wild oats were harvested in a field near Beltrami, Minnesota, and ensiled for feed.

Frederick left in December, 1963, to convert the Southern School of Agriculture at Waseca to a two-year college.

Dr. George Marx was appointed to the Northwest Experiment Station staff on January 1, 1964. Marx earned his B.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin, River Falls, a M.S. from South Dakota State University, Brookings, and his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota.

He completed the bull stud project started by Frederick. The information from this project changed the way bull stud...