Sady Newell, principal accountant, retired June, 1987. Her years of driving each day from Fertile Minnesota would have circled the globe several times. She was involved with the first computerization of Station accounts.

Brad Heppner was hired as her replacement. He attended Mayville State College and graduated with a B.S. degree in business administration and accounting.

The Minnesota Crop Improvement Association in 1985-86, funded a corn stalk rot survey conducted by University of Minnesota plant pathologists, Dr. Carol E. Windels, Northwest Experiment Station, Crookston, and Drs. Thor Kommedahl and Ward C. Stienstra, St. Paul. In early October of 1985 and 1986, they examined 40 randomly selected cornfields in twelve counties in northwest Minnesota for symptoms of stalk rot. Small pieces of stalk tissue also were collected and assayed in the laboratory for Fusarium.

They concluded that corn refuse on the soil surface provides inoculum for both corn and small grain diseases. The presence of Fusarium in corn refuse may be potentially more damaging to small grain than to corn.

Roger Odegaard chaired the fund drive for the Northwest Experiment Station’s new dairy facility. High bids found the original University budget short of completing the basic facility. Area farmers pitched in to help. Odegaard has been a faithful friend of the University since he graduated many years ago from the Northwest School of Agriculture.

**Dairy facility dedicated**

The Dairy Research and Teaching Center was dedicated July 15, 1987, at the Northwest Experiment Station. The new Center was designed to continue the applied research in nutrition, breeding, and management. It would further test and demonstrate high technology in the environmental area, record management, data collection, milking procedures, and labor saving systems.

**1988 Research**

Dr. Harvey Windels researched how large frame calves should be fed to best advantage in 1988. He reported that steers fed a continuous high grain diet gained faster and the carcass grade was higher.

Dr. John Wiersma reported that his tests showed high grain yields and grain protein concentrations of soybeans require large amounts of nitrogen, often much larger than those of other crops commonly grown in northwest Minnesota.