

GRASS YIELDS A DEGREE

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16; Lewis, 18, and Charles Schnabel, jr., 21.

"We have been eating grass for eleven years," Schnabel related, "and not a one ever has had a decayed tooth, although 90 per cent of the school children do. David is our grass baby. We started putting it in his milk. They've had only a few childhood diseases and almost no colds. Why, I haven't had one for three years."

ADDED GRASS TO FOOD.

Jobless from 1930 to 1935, Schnabel fed his family of eight on \$1 a day, or 12 cents each, by adding powdered grass to their food. They still take it regularly in concentrated form.

With a bachelor's degree in education from the University of Missouri, Schnabel served in France in the World war, and on his discharge began teaching vocational education in the high schools. Two years was spent at Excelsior Springs, Mo. He quit in disgust when he found "the stuff in the textbooks wasn't true."

Specifically, a student challenged his assertion that yellow and white corn were of equal nutritive value. The student showed him two pens of pigs, one fed on white corn and one on yellow. The yellow corn-fed pigs were far ahead of the others. Later, Schnabel said, laboratory chemists learned yellow corn contained vitamin A.

He began working at the Southwestern Milling company in 1928, and formed a partnership to operate a large poultry farm near Little Blue, Mo. In the fall, half the flock of 4,500 died and the others were sold.

"I determined to find out what was wrong," Schnabel related. "I knew that chlorophyl, the green element in leaves, and haemin, the red element in blood, were almost the same chemically.

TRIES DIET ON HENS.

"I had a hunch the hens died because there wasn't enough blood-building material in their feed. We owned two acres near City park in Kansas City, Kansas, so I started experimenting with small groups of hens. I fed them up to twenty vegetables, cabbage, spinach, turnips, and everything you could think of, including alfalfa. Nearly every one of the vegetables and forage crops fed in excess caused trouble.

"I was about ready to quit. In the spring of 1930 I planted some oats for our cow. I ran short of feed for the chickens so I began feeding them oats grass. Then things started to happen. Egg production from 106 hens went up from 40 per cent in March to 70 per cent in April, and in July and August it reached 98 per cent. One day I got 126 eggs from 106 hens. It was unheard of.

"I'd get up at 4 o'clock," he continued, "to cut the grass, and that was part of the secret. I fed the chickens twenty-five pounds of oats