

TRIES IT ON CHICKENS.

Seeking a proper poultry food, after what he termed "a colossal failure" in the chicken business, Schnabel hit upon his grass discovery after hundreds of other experiments had failed. When he found young grass benefited his chickens, he began feeding it to his family, with astonishing results.

Schnabel's discovery is that young grass, any kind of grass—wheat, oats, rye, barley, bluegrass or corn—reaches its maximum vitamin content just before the grass joints, or usually after eighteen to twenty-one days of growth. His tedious trial and error experiments have been confirmed by scientific analyses. After the first joint appears on the grass stem, the assorted vitamins in the stem plummet downward. That is why, he insists, that grazing animals seek the tender grass shoots in preference to taller grasses.

Don't jump at the conclusion that you can eat the grass that flies from the lawnmower, Schnabel advises. It isn't palatable, and besides, it may not be cut at the right time or grown on the right soil. Schnabel has worked out a method for capturing the rich vitamins by "flash drying" grasses at high temperatures.

CREDIT TO MRS. SCHNABEL.

"It's Mrs. Schnabel who ought to have the honors," the 47-year-old Schnabel modestly related yesterday. "She stood for my experiments when it made our home life pretty difficult."

"Yes," Mrs. Schnabel added, "he littered up our house with grass. He broke the teeth out of the sausage grinder and got grass stains on the walls. We've had the coal furnace going in the spring and summer to dry grass over the hot air registers, and it wasn't very comfortable.

"I've had cakes fall in the oven, and find them filled with grass. That all comes of being married to an inventor," she said, smiling proudly at her husband.

The Schnabels are proud of their six sturdy children—David, 9 years old; Julia, 13; Emily, 14; Edward,

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