vate parties or by benevolent societies and missions.

The revival generally is full of significance to believers in the Bible; to those who look for the literal fulfillment of prophecy, it is in the highest degree interesting.

TREE LEAVES AS FODDER.

The publication, every now and then, of reports from our consuls abroad on the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial and other methods and interests of the countries to which they are accredited, forms an interesting and valuable relief to the great mass of tedious and unpopular matter that goes forth from the U. S. printing office in Washington in the form of "public documents." These representatives of the American republic are usually men of keen discernment; and since the practice came into vogue of giving newspaper men positions of this kind, the results of their observation have come to the state department, and thence been given to the country in print, in terse and popular phrase and with a clever selection of subjects and manner of treatment, altogether very pleasing to and much appreciated by the seeker after information.

The last pamphlet of the kind contained a number of reports of more than usual interest. Among them is one from the consul at Chemnitz, Saxony, describing the novel experiments made last year by farmers on the continent of Europe with the leaves of trees for feed for their cattle. It will be remembered that last summer was a disastrous one for the fodder crops of Germany and France and that shipments of hay from this side of the Atlantic were actually made to the former country. This proved costly and in other ways unsatisfactory; and as necessity is proverbially the mother of invention, it is not surprising that the Europeans should have begun casting about for a more acceptable way of relief from the impending famine. The result of their experiments may be valuable to American farmers, and even western farmers, at a future day; especially when the latter have learned that it is more humane and more profitable to do a little scheming in times of threatened scarcity than to turn their cattle loose on the ranges and in the hills to "rustle" for themselves.

The French, says Consul Monaghan, have taken the lead in the movement. They recommend exclusively the leaves of the hazel, aspen, ash, elm and willow. The leaves, after being gathered, are spread on the barn floor to the depth of four inches, and are turned once a day. They dry in from three to five days, according to the weather. When dry they are piled up ready for use. It is profitable to prepare each day's supply twenty-four hours beforehand. There is mixed with the leaves to be served each day a small amount of chopped-up turnips, leaving the whole to ferment. Just before feeding, clover, hay or lucern is sometimes added. This food has been found especially good for milch cows. Young shoots and branches of trees, with their new leaves, are picked off every five years and fed to sheep. These animals are very fond of aspen, because of its resinous and sweet buds. Willow leaves and bark mixed with oats are regarded as a very pleasant, nutritious and strengthening food for horses. It is not good to feed the leaves green; in fact, the cattle prefer them dried. Again, they should be served only with other fodder. When the leaves are young they contain a large quantity of nitrogen. As the season advances this grows less, as do also their nourishing properties. It is said that July and August, when the leaves are full grown, is the best time for harvesting them. Experiments were made with potato leaves, but the results were unsatisfactory. They should be used only in times of greatest scarcity, and only then to save the lives of stock. The potatoes deprived of their leaves suffer much more than is made up by their value for fodder.

Consul Monaghan would not be a true American if in this incident he did not see something from which his own country could draw profit. He concludes with a query and an assertion that everybody will agree in considering timely and incontrovertible:

All this trouble is taken in Europe to find substitutes and to save cattle, and yet 2,000,000,000 bushels of the best food for man and beast burden the granaries and barns of the United States. Why do not the European farmers take our maize? It is infinitely better than their best substitute, is one-third as dear as rye or wheat, and, in the testimony of their own chemists, almost as nutritious; though twice as dear as potatoes, it is more than four times as nutritious.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

Judging from the predictions of evil made by Henri Rochefort, the violent removal of President Carnot is to be made the signal of renewed attacks against the French republican institutions. The famous agitator says civil war will surely follow the election of Casimir-Perier, a prophecy which derives some importance only from the fact that Rochefort is undoubtedly still in touch with the turbulent elements of the country so successfully subdued by the vigorous policy of the assassinated president.

When Carnot assumed the leadership of the affairs of France, the country was at the verge of ruin. For seventeen years the public accounts had showed a steadily increasing deficit. German spies inundated the country on account of the irritation caused by the Boulanger agitation. Royalists were aggressive and communists and socialists stirred up strife; a mob, not content with walking on the grass, invaded the Chamber of Deputies, and President Grevy, finding himself unable to cope with the situation, resigned, humiliated and disgraced. Under these conditions Carnot was placed at the helm of state, and his inaugural was characteristic of the man. He exhorted France to sustain a policy of progress, reconciliation and concord. Steps were at once taken to strengthen the republic by bringing the government in close contact with the people and to crush out the schemes of pretenders and royalist plotters. Boulanger was tried on charges of theft, conspiracy and sedition and was sentenced to deportation for life, although he had already fled the country. Rochefort, too, found the atmosphere of France anything but congenial and fled.

To these vigorous measures against the disturbers of the peace were added many for the development of the country. Strict economy was inaugurated. The military burdens were lightened and the interest on the enormous public debt was reduced by the conversion of 4½ per cent bonds into 3 per cents. To protect bank institutions a law was passed making it a crime to incite to withdrawal of deposits, and attention was given to educational matters. Under this wise regime France became once more prosperous. The army and navy increased both in numbers and efficiency, the commerce was augmented, the public debt reduced and the industries flourished.

The newly elected president may not be equal in statesmanship and firmness of character to his predecessor, but he has the advantage of having a line of policy laid out, which has already been tried and found good. By strictly adhering to it the majority of the people will sustain the government, and agitators will find but little material to work with. There will certainly be no cause for civil war as long as the administration is pure and the country prosperous. The greatest danger to France, as to any country, is corruption in high places, for that is the atmosphere in which revolutionary bacteria mostly develop.

EFFECT OF "HARD TIMES."

Now comes the announcement that the small fruit crop in northern and central Utah is at least one-fourth larger this season than any previous year. The cause given for this is that there has been more care in cultivation than heretofore, because the people have been impressed by business dulness and discussions relative thereto to pay greater attention to local resources. Truly it may be said of this that "it's an ill wind that blows no good." With such results we can stand a modicum of "hard times;" for thereby is developed the very means by which immunity may be secured from the embarrassing condition.

Another feature may be noted in the same connection, i. e., that there is readier sale for the home grown fruits than heretofore. The growers report that they have many more direct customers among the people, who express a strong preference for the home crop because of its superior quality and condition. An effect of this sentiment is not only that immediate consumption of the larger local fruit crop is increased, but it is being used almost exclusively for putting up for winter use, in which line more work than ever is being done. All this means that the importations of inferior canned fruits will fall off considerably the coming season, while the people will have the advantage not only of better and cleaner preserved fruits, but will have more cash in circulation and