

DESERET NEWS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1850.

FIFTEEN or twenty Laborers can find immediate employment at making a road

Enquire of Us, or A. L. Lamoreaux, at North Cottonwood Canyon. Oct. 31.

WHEAT SOWING.—The time for sowing fall wheat is rapidly passing for this season, and it is a duty of the first magnitude for every one, to put all the seed in the earth they possibly can. Suppose there are thirty thousand in the valley's of the mountains;—a very reasonable calculation; and every individual wants ten bushels of wheat, annually; (which probably might be a little more than would be consumed, provided other grains, vegetables, meat, and groceries, were plenty; yet, the calculation is safe for a little wastage, by the outbreaking of cattle, and other causes of destruction,) and it will require three hundred thousand bushels of wheat, to supply the people now in the mountains, during the current year. Add to this a double population by next harvest, and six hundred thousand bushels must be gathered, or the people come to want; then add to this a few thousand bushels to feed to the Indians, and certainly it would be cheaper feeding the Indians than fighting them, if it shall prove to be policy; and a few thousand bushels more for the mountaineers; and many thousand bushels more, to satisfy the calls of the traveller, and we easily find a bill of one million of wheat which will be wanted at our next harvest, to supply the immediate demands of the people, up to the following harvest, making no calculation for the future, should the succeeding crop fail. Let every man in Deseret raise two hundred bushels of wheat, and as much other grain as possible, against the next harvest, and the prices will still remain good, and the market be open for more; and in order that mechanics may attend to their several callings where they are and will be needed during the year, every man engaged at farming should raise at least three hundred bushels of wheat, and a proportionate quantity of other grains; therefore, put in the wheat! PUT IN THE WHEAT!! Don't be afraid that you cannot harvest it; somebody will come to help you, as they did at the last harvest. Don't be afraid you cannot thresh it; there is one threshing machine in operation, doing good business, and more building; and there will be more still in operation next year, which will save an immense amount of hard labor at threshing, and give the farmer more time to sow; and thousands of grain must be had to feed the horses and mules, that drive the threshing machines; therefore, put in the wheat and spare not.—Soon we shall again see the people flocking

to Deseret by thousands and tens of thousands; passing the canyons without a morsel of bread, as many have done this year, and the farmers of Deseret must feed them;—therefore, put in the wheat.

What is wanting to build up the kingdom of God in the mountains? WHEAT. What is wanting to enable the elders to go forth by hundreds to proclaim the Gospel to the Nations? Wheat! What is wanting, that all Israel may not come home at once? Wheat!! What is wanting that we cannot have ten thousand men engaged in building a Temple to the most High God, where the ordinances of life and salvation can be administered to the Saints when they arrive here? Wheat!!! What can be done by the Saints in the mountains, when they shall have wheat in abundance? Every thing that needs to be done. Bread and water, sure, is what the Lord has promised to his people through their faithfulness. Water is plenty now, and wheat will be when the brethren shall have used the means to obtain it in abundance, then they will have nothing to do but labor, and by their labor they can produce, sermons, temples, and feasts, and every thing God wants of them. Brethren, will you lay the foundation of the great work of God committed to your charge by putting the wheat in the earth? Will you relax your exertions while a bushel can be sown?

KINDS OF WHEAT.—We hear much complaint about the States' winter wheat, on account of its shelling so easy, that it cannot be gathered without great loss; and about the California wheat because it threshes so hard. May not all these complaints be avoided by sowing the California or Taos (Tous) wheat, and letting the machines do the threshing? So far as we are informed, the California yields the greater amount per acre; the flour is of a whiter, sweeter, choicer texture, and does not waste in gathering if it is not harvested immediately when it is ripe; and the club head California, and long white Taos, have proved, in general, the most prolific, so far as we are informed, in this valley; except the seven headed wheat, which, we believe, has, as yet been sown in small quantities, on account of the scarcity of seed, and there has been little or no chance to test the quality of the flour. We gathered 34 pounds of clear wheat, of the seven headed species, from half a gill of seed, last year. We would be obliged to our friends for further statistics on the quality, quantity, and advantages of the various kinds of wheat in our midst.

SAN PETE.—Late news from San Pete confirms the report of good crops, except on some of the low lands, the grain was more or less injured by early frost. Health and peace prevail.

MR. EDITOR:—In the last News you stated that "School rooms should be built high, with ventilations, both at the top and sides," will you please to give the philosophy of this declaration? Why are not top ventilators sufficient, &c? An answer is solicited by
A SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWER.—Dropping all philosophic, and chemic technics, we will presume it understood by all, that when we draw a portion of the air in our lungs, the lungs retain the life giving principle of that portion of the air so drawn, to quicken the blood and fluids of our bodies; and that portion which is not retained, but thrown out of the lungs, is dead in its nature, and being lighter than the common air, rises to the top of the room. In public buildings, such as lecture rooms, school houses, &c., where a great number of lungs are assembled, nearly all the good properties of the atmosphere are soon received and retained by the lungs, and where there are no ventilators, the room is soon filled with dead air, and the inmates of the room begin to grow dull, drowsy, and inactive, and fainting frequently follows, till the individual is removed to the fresh air, from which the life giving principle is again imparted to the lungs, and the fainting ceases; whereas if fresh air was not admitted in such cases, fainting would continue and death follow.—A high room is a safety against such accidents, as there is more space to contain air, and the bad air can rise the higher from the occupants of the room. During the heat of summer, and at all times when the surrounding atmosphere is warm enough for the comfort of the people, without artificial heat, a top ventilator is the best; and if the room be arched, in the top of the arch; then the dead air can entirely leave the room as fast as it leaves the lungs, and a pure healthy atmosphere alone is present: but when the weather is so cold as to require a fire, either in a chimney or stove, side ventilators are the best, so that a gentle current of pure air may pass into the room on one side, and a mixture of pure and impure air may pass out on the other side, the ventilators being located between the top of the windows and ceiling, or between the stratas of the living and dead air; thus keeping the air sufficiently pure to make the room tolerably healthy, and preserving in the room a good portion of the heat arising from the fire, so that the whole body may be comfortably warm.

If the ventilator be on the top, when the room is heated by a fire, the heat of the fire rises rapidly from the lower portions of the atmosphere of the room, and with the natural heat of the body, unites with the dead and