

DRAIN, OREGON.

WE present on another page a view of the thriving town of Drain. Of this place "The History of Southern Oregon" (published in 1884) says:

One of the most important business centres of Douglas County is Drain, a station on the Oregon & California Railroad, thirty-six miles northerly of Roseburg and twenty miles north from Oakland. It is also the point from which stages run to Scottsburg, Gardiner and other coast points. The town lies on Pass Creek, near its junction with Elk Creek. It is some twelve miles south of the boundary line of Lane County, and is the shipping point for an extensive region. The greater portion of the land in the immediate vicinity is used for grazing purposes. The town lies in a canyon, and the surrounding hills furnish good grass and plenty of timber. On the east is the fertile Scott's Valley, on the north Pass Creek Canyon, on the west Putnam Valley and other agricultural districts, and on the south a portion of Yoncalla Valley, all tributary to Drain. Northeast, northwest and southwest is a considerable area of Government and railroad land, valuable for grazing, timber and farming purposes, as yet unsurveyed and unsettled.

The site of the town was first settled upon in 1847, by Warren N. Goodell, who took up a donation claim of 320 acres. This was purchased in 1858 by Jesse Applegate, who sold it in 1860 to Charles Drain for farming and agricultural purposes. When the Oregon & California Railroad reached this point in 1872, in its progress southward, it was surveyed and platted for a town, and was named in honor of Charles and John C. Drain, who donated to the company the sixty acres upon which the town was laid out. Two stores were at once built by J. W. Krewson and C. E. Tracy, also a hall, which was used for a church, school room and other purposes until 1882. Drain has grown steadily in size, population and business since its founding—until the past two years, since when its progress has been more rapid. Since 1881 the population has doubled, and the town is in a highly prosperous condition. Fully 500 people are living within the limits of the school district.

The business interests of Drain are quite numerous. J. C. & C. D. Drain are proprietors of a general store, and have just completed a large brick building. Joseph Cellers has a large store, which was founded by a Grange association in 1877, was sold to Krewson & Co. in 1878, and in 1883 was purchased by the present owner. Kuykendall & Estes have a variety and drug store, founded in 1882, also the post office and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office. Jesse Gross established a hardware store in 1883. M. M. McCulland keeps a hotel. R. L. Shelly has a store and harness shop in Dr. Stryker's brick building. This structure was erected in 1881 by the Doctor and his sons, burning and laying the brick themselves. There are also a blacksmith shop, cabinet shop, butcher shop and livery stable. On Pass Creek Johnson & Ellenberg own and operate a grist mill, built in 1877 by Krewson & Drain. The mill consumes 18,000 bushels of grain annually, or all that is raised in its neighborhood. Palmer

& Bros. have a steam saw mill on Pass Creek, in Drain. The yearly product is 1,500,000 feet, though the mill has a capacity of 10,000 feet per day. The timber, principally fir, with some ash, oak, alder and maple, is cut on Pass and Sandy creeks and rafted down to the mill. Another mill is situated on Ritchey Creek, a tributary of Pass Creek, and is owned by B. R. Fitch. The annual output is about 1,500,000 feet.

MOVING LARGE TREES.

THE span of human life in the present era of the world's existence, even in the case of those who live to be old, is of short duration compared with that of trees, the progress of which to a state of maturity is proportionately so much slower than that of man, that those who plant small trees do not live long enough to see much of the effect they produce. In the case of that favorite fruit the pear, it used to be said that those who plant them plant for their heirs, and with the ordinary kind of trees planted to give effect or shelter there is still longer to wait. To shorten time in waiting is the manifest object of those who go to the trouble of planting large trees instead of little ones in the grounds about their dwellings or other conspicuous places, where the presence of such are required. Where work of this kind has to be done, it often happens that enough forethought is not brought to bear on the proceedings. In place of taking the precaution to previously prepare the trees by trenching round them, and severing the roots to within a movable compass, so as to admit of a season's growth before they are taken up, they are at once transferred from where they have been growing for perhaps a score of years or more with their roots unchecked in any way; the result of which is that the progress made for a year or two afterward is not near so much as it would be if the roots had been previously shortened back in the way named. The omission of this timely preparation of trees that are to be transplanted, when much above the ordinary planting size, is the less excusable when it is remembered how little labor cutting in the roots as described involves. To the too frequent absence of judgment and reasonable care in moving trees that have attained considerable size is attributable the failures that occur, and that have led many to the conclusion that it is better to plant small trees and wait for them to grow up, even in positions where it is desirable to have such as would give effect at once. In the case of deciduous kinds of a size such as are under notice, and that are intended for removal next fall or winter, the sooner the root shortening preparation is now completed the better, before there is any appreciable movement in the buds. With evergreens it is better to defer this work until the time that the drying March winds are over, especially in cases where the trees are large and in vigorous condition, as with such the root severance necessary is proportionately more felt than with smaller examples.

CATTLE shipments from Oregon and Washington will amount to 40,000 head this year, valued at \$750,000.