

# Washington Washington

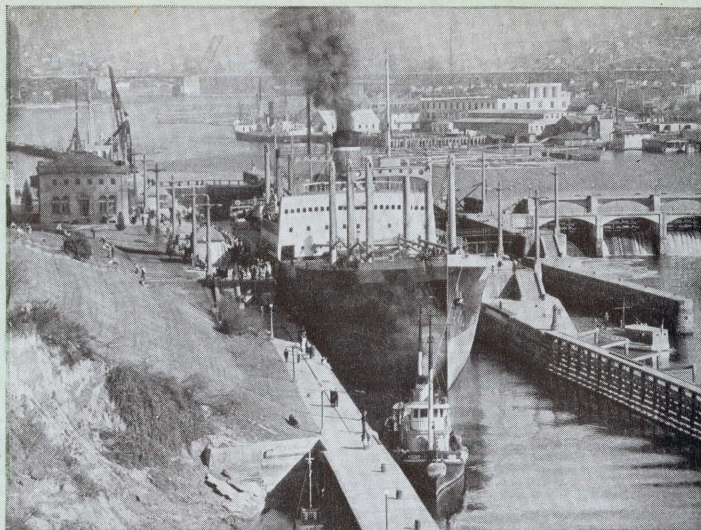


*The  
Evergreen  
State*

Oregon

*The  
Evergreen  
State*





LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, SEATTLE



**S**HIPS of seventy different lines call at Puget Sound ports, carrying Washington cargoes to all parts of the world. Customs records for last year showed the State ninth in the nation for value and volume of products handled. Washington manufacturers find a widespread market in Pacific islands and the Orient.

A network of high-speed, hard-surfaced highways links all parts of the State. Scheduled air services serve travelers to the South, East, and North. Four trans-continental railroads, the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific, and Union Pacific tie the State closely to the nation.

Within four years Washington has stepped from an obscure position in the production of oysters to a leading place in the nation. Large, fast growing oysters, native of Japan, are now being produced commercially in bays and inlets along the entire State coastline. These oysters are ready for harvesting three years after germination. Washington also is known throughout the land for its Olympia oyster, native and grown only within this State, the annual production of which is 45,000 gallons.

Salmon and halibut fishing form the state's third largest industry. Thousands of boats are required in bringing to the harbors loads of fish, which in 1929 totaled 150,000,000 pounds. Deep-sea crabs, large



RAINIER NATIONAL PARK



and flaky meated, are a food in great demand from the Washington coast, and the razor clam abundant on the ocean beaches is a commercial crop requiring the labor of many men and several canneries each spring.

**W**ASHINGTON is the leading lumber-producing state in the nation, taking this position in government reports of 1909, and increasing its stride until today the cut is almost twice that of any other state. The annual cut reached a high peak of 7,326,000,000 board feet in 1927, and even in the slack year of 1930, reached 5,502,000,000 board feet. The average is about 6,000,000,000 board feet.

Many have the false opinion that the timber resources are being rapidly depleted but under the present rate of cut it will be a century before the present 250,000,000,000 board foot stand of old growth timber is consumed. Because of the ideal growing conditions, second growth Western Hemlock timber is ready for cutting in 30 years, a record unequaled in any other part of the United States.

Commercial species most common to the state are Douglas Fir, Western Hemlock, Ponderosa Pine, Sitka Spruce and Red Cedar. There are 5,679 known uses for these woods today. Lumber, pulp and paper, doors, millwork, crossarms, columns, veneer and plywood, furniture, buckets and barrels, pipe, toys, boxes and matches are among the most common forest





DAIRYING

products. Many of these industries dependent on wood have reached a high state of efficiency and production volume for in Washington can be seen the world's largest lumber, plywood and door factories.



**A**GRICULTURE in Washington includes nearly every crop grown in the temperate zone. It ranges from non-irrigated wheat farming to intensive truck gardening and highly productive fruit culture, nursery stock and seeds. Total crop production in 1929 was valued at \$218,100,000. Of the State's 13,533,788 farm acres nearly 500,000 acres are irrigated.

Washington leads the nation in apples—the crop was 25,782,252 bushels in 1929. Dairy products brought \$96,215,508 in that year, poultry was worth \$11,063,096, and the hens laid 71,429,018 eggs. More than 250,000 turkeys went to market, and 1,651,000 pounds of cranberries.

The potato crop was over 7,000,000 bushels; hay 1,474,000 tons; strawberries, raspberries and blackberries more than 36,000,000 quarts; pears 2,682,295 bushels, peaches 1,163,754 and plums 1,777,651.

Hops for the breweries totaled 2,438 tons; the bees produced 250 tons of honey. Lettuce, onions, cantaloupes, melons are other important items in the total.

The State produced 624,737 head of cattle; its flocks yielded 5,484,641 pounds of wool.



GOLFING

Washington eggs command a premium in eastern markets for their quality; so do Washington apples.

Not only are Washington's acres productive, but Washington's producers sell their products successfully. The poultrymen's association is rated the largest in the country, with an annual volume of \$30,000,000. The dairymen are organized. The large fruit districts are cooperating for better marketing methods and conditions.



**W**ASHINGTON is the Evergreen State, because green things are growing every day of the year. A warm ocean current tempers its climate. Zero weather has never been recorded in Seattle. In the last 31 years the temperature has never gone below 11 degrees above zero and this temperature has occurred only once—1907. Last year there were only 11 days in which the temperature was 32 degrees or lower. The coldest day was 20 above. Summer mid-day maximum usually 75 to 80 degrees. The Cascade Mountains divide the mild coast from the drier middle state.

Ages ago Nature touched off half a dozen volcanoes in Washington. They poured molten rock over nearly the whole state. Now the volcanoes are cold. Snow falls twenty to fifty feet deep around them in winter; no matter where you go, you can see snow capped peaks.





FOREST ROAD

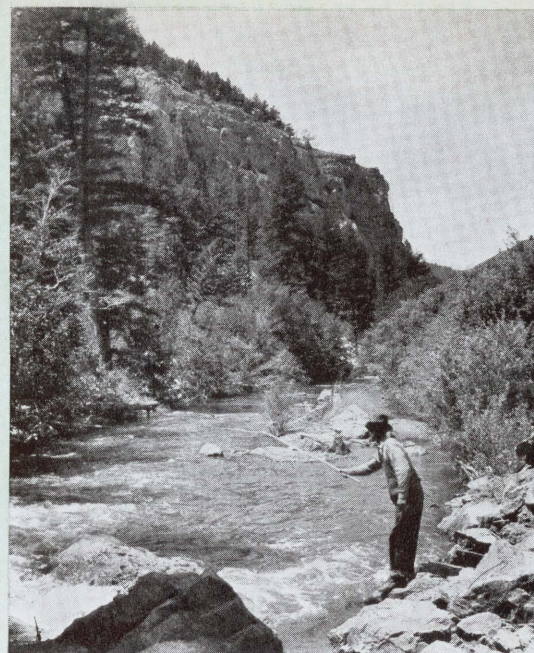


WASHINGTON is an industrial state, the output of its factories approaching one billion dollars a year. Flour and feed mills are found throughout the wheat-producing areas and in the coast seaports. Canning plants, condenseries, creameries, cheese factories

and meat-packing plants provide centers of processing for products of the farm. A smelter producing a twelfth of the nation's copper, cement plants, forest product industries, fish canneries, food, clothing, electrochemical factories and the largest airplane factory in the world, steel foundries and railroad car shops add to the industrial importance of the State.

This State has 11,225,000 h.p. or one sixth of the nation's total hydro-electric energy. Today the developed capacity is only one tenth of that available, which affords great opportunity for industrial expansion at low power rates.

Sixty-three million dollars of Federal money has recently been made available to build a 145-foot dam (above low water) in the Columbia River at the head of the Grand Coulee. This will develop 500,000 K.W., half being all year or primary power and half being very cheap secondary power for irrigation pumping. This dam will later be raised 225 feet to 370 feet total height and will ultimately develop 2,000,000 H.P., the cheapest electric power development on the continent.



FISHING



THE State has built 10,000 miles of modern and dustless highways which tap every scenic and recreational district. These highways, built at a cost of 300,000,000 dollars, are all paid for—not a dollar of state debt for highways.

In a few hours (once within the State) you can satisfy your special craving for the out-of-doors. Your hobby will meet you. Acres of flowers, mountains of fascinating rocks. Pages of history in monuments, pioneer buildings and Indian relics.

Camp like a cave man if you wish, or enjoy the luxury of modern cabins and hotels. Ask them about the best places to go. For you'll never be far from good fishing streams or lakes. They'll gladly tell you too, about scenic points, about mountain trails, about swimming, boating, whatever else may interest you. Bring your camera, your golf clubs, your tackle or guns—you'll find the places you're looking for. Nowhere else can you follow your desire for healthful pleasure as in Washington, the Evergreen.

Giant trees in Washington were growing when Columbus sailed for America. The rare combination of mild climate, rugged country, sunshine and moisture have made Washington an evergreen playground.

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