

THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

*A Workshop and a Playground
For All America*



SECRETARY OF STATE

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The State of Washington has grown from a pioneer frontier to a self-contained potential empire in less than two generations—development made possible by unrivaled diversity and vastness of natural resources and stimulating climatic advantages.

During the short span since 1889 (when admitted to statehood) nearly three centuries after the eastern part of North America had been occupied by the white man, Washington has become one of the most agriculturally and industrially important states in the Union, because of a multiplying population with a building up of assets, and in consequence of geographic and climatic features, which meet the proven requirement for mental and physical effort in industry, and the factors which insure the rich fruiting of a fertile soil.

Now, as a fruition of steady and wise development, Washington's fair acres stand out as a promised land to many thousands—our own people and those of less blessed states. Here, they find the soil, sunshine and wonders of rain essential to prosperous farms, large and small.

Mildness is the general characteristic of Washington climate. Summers record no heat prostrations, winters are devoid of blizzards; cyclones and hurricanes are unknown.

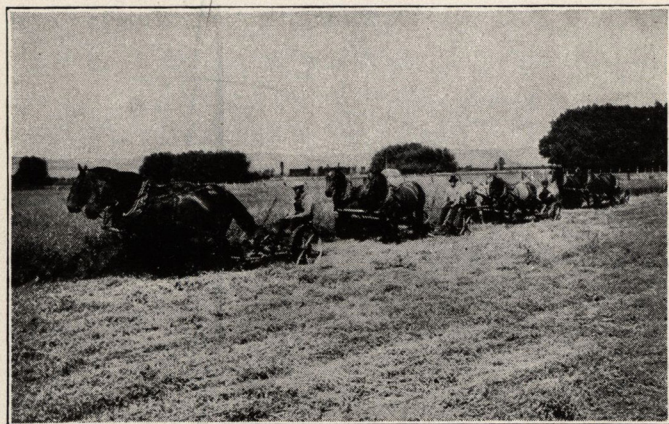


Moderating Influences Mountain ranges enclose great bays and sounds of ocean waters superwarmed by the drift of tropical currents. Water loses heat much more slowly than the land. This stored-up southern warmth exercises its balmy influence all winter long over Washington's entire western and mid-state regions.

Western Waters. Literally under these benign influences Western Washington becomes a land of "Green Pastures" beside "Still Waters."

The Cascade Range sweeping down from north to south separates the rich valleys facing the bays and sounds of the Pacific with their more humid climate from the rest of the state.

Central Just across this range down its eastern slope, where high glacial peaks and timbered canyons hold the winter's snows long into July and August, begins the great central expanse of fertility—a highly mineralized volcanic ash soil—a region of little rainfall (eight to fifteen inches) which bespeaks few cloudy days. A land of sunshine where nature's system of balance or reciprocity compensates for lack of rain with the growth impulse of the sunlight, fortified by the flow of stored-up water through irrigated



orchards and vineyards, over thousands of acres of alfalfa and timothy and between the rows of vast fields of corn, berries, asparagus and garden truck. All commercial crops are attractive to wholesale markets because they can be supplied in train-loads.

Eastern Washington's eastern third, nestling up to the mountains of Idaho and Montana, gets twenty to twenty-five inches of rainfall, bounteous for the prodigious production of cereal crops, leading the nation in production per acre and per county.

Climatic Results Scientists and historians are only now beginning to emphasize the importance of climate's effect on daily life. Washington's climate, approaching perfection, will continue an increasingly appreciated factor in the state's development.

Dr. J. Russell Smith of Columbia University tells the story that forecasts Washington's glory:

"Basing my assertion on past history and economic and industrial conditions of today, it is in the Northwest where I expect American civilization, in many ways, to reach its maximum. Yes! I expect that it will outstrip New York, overcoming the advantage which the metropolis has had of an early start! In this Northwest of which I speak, I anticipate that, man for man, Americans will eventually realize their greatest achievement, almost certainly their greatest physical achievement, perhaps also their highest mental achievement—in science, literature, and the arts!"

GEOGRAPHY

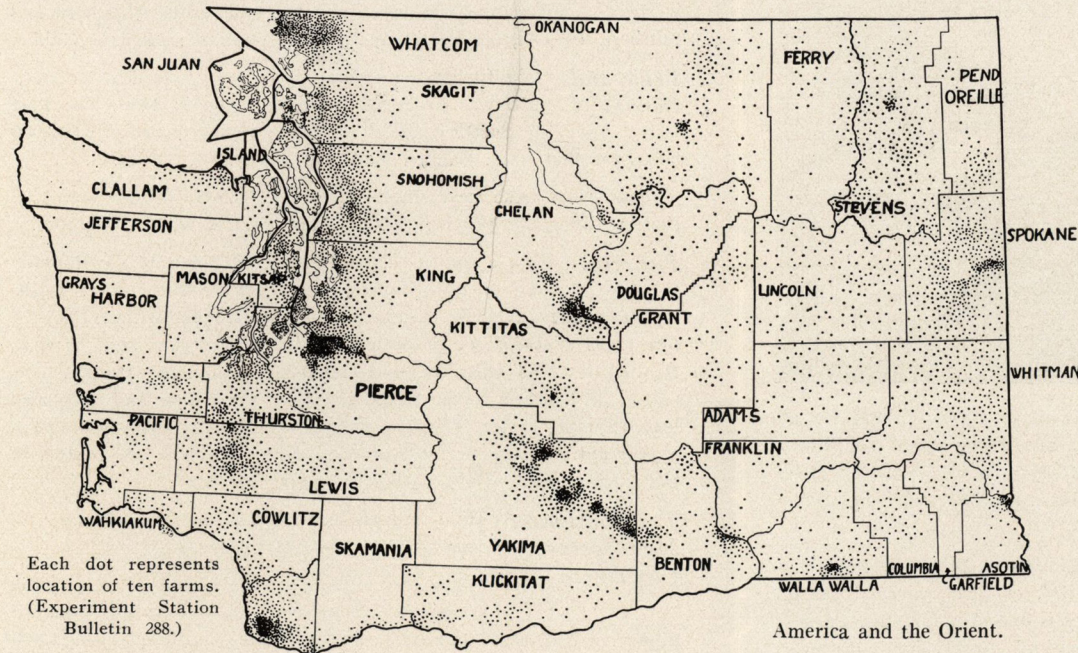
Area and Topography Situated in the northwest corner of the United States, her harbors 1,000 miles closer to the Orient, Washington is also the commercial doorway to Alaska and holds a place on the map for strategic ports. To the north lies British Columbia; east, the state of Idaho; south the state of Oregon, and on the west the Pacific, the most important of oceans,

whose waters by way of the Straits of Juan de Fuca connect with Puget Sound and the Gulf of Georgia where lies Washington's Island Empire, the San Juan group, as well as that famous, fertile island of Whidby, ranking second largest in the United States.

The Cascade Range, with an average height of 6,000 feet, extends from Canada to the southern boundary of Washington. Like great guide posts to the scenic splendor of Washington, the rugged heights of Mt. Adams (12,307 feet) and the symmetrical white cone of Mt. St. Helens (9,671 feet) loom to the south, and Mt. Baker (10,750 feet), whose drifting summer snows create an illusion which gave rise to the rumors that "the old peak is smoking again," guards the portals at the north. These mountain peaks are magnificent in themselves but not comparable to that snow monarch, Mt. Rainier, standing at the central western edge of the Cascades, wearing three crystal crowns of eternal whiteness that top the clouds at a height of 14,408 feet and trailing its fir-fringed, lake-jeweled slopes to the very waters of the Sound.

The Olympic mountains, another group with elevation above the snow line, form the Olympic Peninsula and a barrier between Puget Sound and the Pacific. Blue-white, mysterious,—small wonder that the early explorers named them the "Stairways of the Angels" and their topmost peak, Mt. Olympus (8,183 feet) for the mythological home of the gods. Below timber line this group is surrounded with the most valuable stand of timber in America and the last great wilderness of the United States.

Naturally, a state of such varied topography holds forth many inducements to the settler, readily proven by the population increase from 357,232 in 1890 to 1,563,396 in 1930. A forty year gain of such proportion has seldom been equaled by any other state in the Union.



AGRICULTURE

Soil and Crop Variation The determining factors in agricultural production—climate, soil and water—are all highly favorable in Washington, and the soil and climate variations permit many kinds of crop culture.

About one-third of the state's entire area is used for farming, crop record ranging from truck-gardening under natural climate to highly intensive fruit, berry and market garden production under irrigation, and to very extensive wheat farming under dry land conditions.

Highly cultivated acreage holds national records for fertility, crop

yields and crop quality. Irrigation is transforming thousands of additional acres into gardenland. Out of 13,533,766 farm acres, about 600,000 are irrigated.

Much cut-over land is also available and when cultivated gives most admirable results. These lands are usually quite low-priced and, in the last few years, science has reduced by about 75% the former costs of clearing.

Western Washington With the mild, moist atmospheric conditions prevalent in Western Washington, the rich lands absorb the moisture necessary for high production, Washington soils adapting themselves exceptionally well to dairying and poultry raising, truck gardening, seed and bulb culture and the growing of staple and specialty crops.

Dairying Dairying is a major farm activity, its success being due, in great part, to equable climate which is conducive to rapid, sturdy growth, early maturity, freedom from disease, and maximum production. Heavy forage crops and luxuriant pastures together with long grazing seasons, provide ideal conditions.

Small Fruits Western Washington is the berry-bowl of the state. Marketed locally, shipped fresh in refrigerator cars, or preserved in local canning plants, small fruits and berries provide a splendid commercial enterprise.

Vegetables Nearly every variety of vegetable grows to perfection, shipped out of the state by hundreds of carloads annually—lettuce, tenderly crisp; cabbages, big and solid; celery, cauliflower, beans, peas, potatoes and various root crops.

Bulbs and Seeds The bulb specialty-crop has grown so rapidly as to rival Holland as a competitor. The quality and germination percentages of flower and vegetable seeds, raised on Pacific slopes, have given such a profitable impetus to this industry that Washington now supplies seed to the farthest corners of the globe.

Honey Bee-keeping in Washington, at first a necessity for the proper pollenization of the fruit crops has grown to an industry producing 250 tons of honey annually.

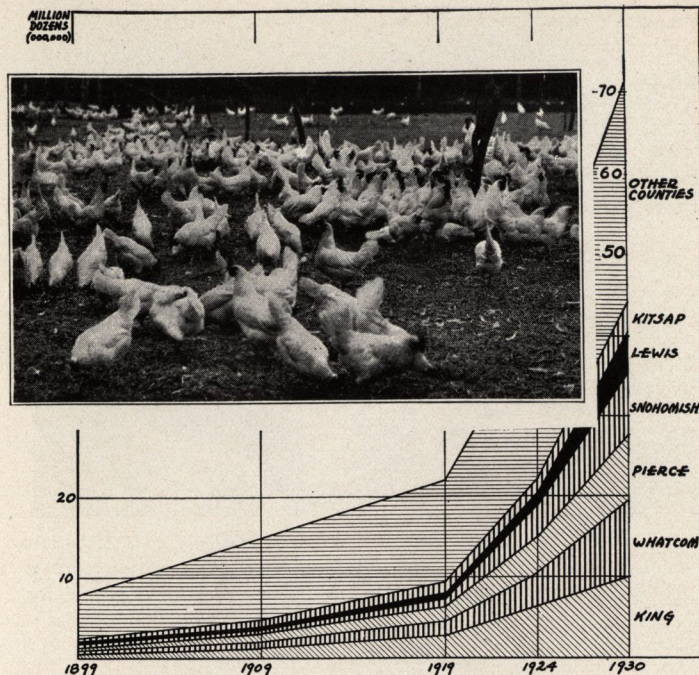
Poultry The development of the poultry industry has been phenomenal. Climatic conditions and efficiency in production and marketing have increased egg revenue from Washington farms to \$11,166,000 in 1933; and 10,866,000 chickens were raised on farms during this period.

High quality of Washington eggs commands a premium on the markets of eastern cities and permits shipping them to South

America and the Orient.

Central Washington The sunshiny climate of Central Washington combined with irrigation, insures superior quality and abundant production of more crop variety than can be produced any other place in the northern half of the United States.

Immense commercial orchards are on every side, from Canada south to the Columbia. The Pasco, Kennewick and Walla Walla districts are an area of early production for berries, lettuce, asparagus, that drive products grown elsewhere away from the cream of



Egg production in Washington by census years showing growth of six selected counties and balance of the state, 1899-1930 (Experiment Station Bulletin 300.)

the market in Washington's own cities, British Columbia, Alaska and northern cities of the East.

This Central section also has large government reclamation projects—the Sunnyside, Wapato, Tieton and Okanogan—and many private ones, with about 3,000,000 acres still to be reclaimed.

Apples One-fourth of the entire commercial apple crop of the United States is raised in Washington, bringing a revenue of \$17,544,000 in 1933.

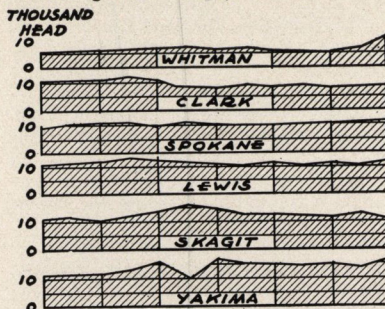


sales, increasing quantities being shipped to European, South American and Oriental countries.

Eastern Washington Agriculture on a large scale distinguishes the eastern part of the state.

Extensive grain producing areas in the Palouse, Big Bend and Walla Walla sections have wheat as the main crop. Balanced

farming is highly efficient, emphasizing orchard-fruit, berries and market garden crops, farmers also favoring dairying, poultry, hogs, beef-cattle and sheep raising.



Livestock Eastern and Central Washington are centers of a livestock industry, cattle, sheep and hogs.

Federal inspection shows that meat and meat products were certified for export in the amount of 1,644,255 pounds. Total dairy figures—\$24,116,922.

The absence of wet, sleety winters makes the problem of shelter less difficult and the high quality of the forage adds materially to milk production and annual fattening. The broad table-lands of Mt. Adams provide the greatest summer grazing grounds for sheep in the West and the flocks so pastured are credited with more wool per sheep than anywhere else in the range regions.

Grain \$50,000,000 in new wealth is created annually from Washington grain production. The finest of hard and soft wheat can be grown in Washington, and local flour competes in quality with that from any part of the globe.

Lumber Next to farm crops, the largest single source of wealth in the state is lumber, a primary industry in which Washington leads the Union.

The whine of saws and the scent of cedar, typical of the Sound and the miracle of a mighty tree converted into material to build two comfortable homes are an everyday fact. Great stands of timber in the Olympic Peninsula, southwestern Washington and on western

slopes of the Cascades still remain permanent resources of Washington.

Fisheries Ranking first in the United States for food fish products, this state has a canning record of \$21,940,748 for 1933 and employs over 30,000 men annually.

Washington fish travels the world over—fresh, canned, frozen, mild-cured, kippered, pickled and smoked. There are 100 edible varieties among the 183 salt water and 30 fresh water species. In addition, all the produce of Alaskan and Bering Sea waters flows through the ports of Puget Sound, Washington operating the largest fish canneries in the world.

This is also one of the foremost states in the oyster industry. Seeded like wheat, picked at low-tide like potatoes, hoisted on scows in huge baskets, large oysters, native to Japan, transplanted to Washington, grow so quickly to the choicest size that they are also an annual crop. In just a few years this expanding industry has reached a stage of shipping 1,000,000 gallons a year. Washington canned oysters achieved a position of real importance in 1933,—32,189 cases being shipped.

Minerals Mineral production totals over \$20,000,000 yearly and is in only the beginning of its development. Metals include gold, silver, copper manganese, antimony, arsenic chromium, iron, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, tungsten and zinc. Most of the mineral output is non-metallic, a list of which numbers more than thirty. These substances have actual or potential use in chemical, industrial, metallurgical and ceramic industries.

Oil and gas are prospective sources of mineral wealth in the Olympic Peninsula, Grays Harbor County and important on Whidby Island, near Bellingham and in Central Washington. Investigation indicates large and extremely valuable fields of coal deposits (estimated at 64,000,000,000 tons), which would last 5,000 years at the present rate of consumption.

Intensive prospecting for valuable minerals by private interests is now active. Exhaustive surveys are being directed by the Department of Conservation and Development to determine the mineral wealth of Washington. This survey will be the basis for accurate future data.

MANUFACTURING

The state's manufacturing output approximates \$1,000,000,000 a year, with 5,000 plants engaging more than 400,000 persons annually.

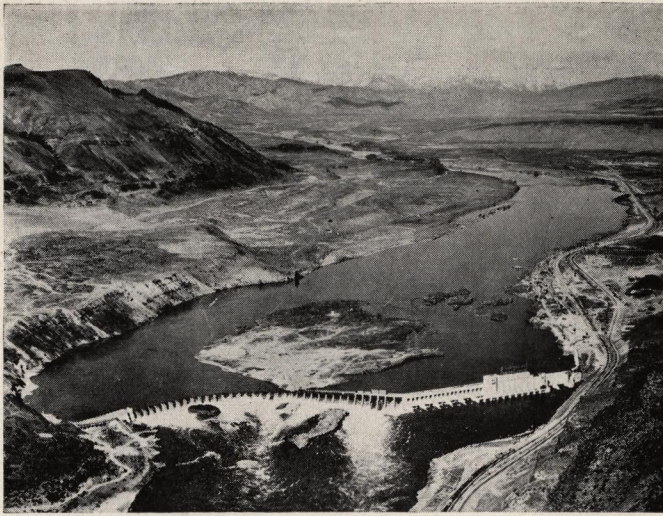
Arranged according to precedence, the leading industries include: Lumber and lumber products; mining and smelting; flour and grist mill products; canning and preserving; slaughtering and meat packing; creameries; poultry and poultry products; foundry and machine production; cars and general shop work.

POWER

Far outdistancing the potential water power resources of any other state, Washington's 19% of the nation's hydropower has already made it the best lighted state with the lowest power and light rates in the Union, while her far-sighted statesmen have planned future projects adequate to meet expanding future needs.

Coulee Dam The greatest power and irrigation project in America—the Grand Coulee Dam—is now under construction by the federal government, in the Columbia River basin, which will supply water, light and power for nearly 2,000,000 acres of new garden land and practically unlimited future industry. This project is the key development of the entire Columbia River, embracing river control, power, reclamation and navigation, enriching the state beyond computation, and providing even lower rates for power and light.

Bonneville Project The Bonneville project is another government project on the lower Columbia. The



already completed Rock Island Private Project near Wenatchee is now providing its quota of power for expansion of industry and for irrigation.

COLUMBIA RIVER

Southward from its source in British Columbia, this great Columbia River flows around a mighty half-circle of extended highland plateaus sown to wheat, towards well-watered bench lands set to orchards and through a myriad of lower valleys producing the choicest variety of food for man and beast. To the west lies a chain of ice-bound mountains above whose crests are seen the magnificent white peaks of Baker, Rainier, St. Helens and Adams. Twenty million horse power, or 20 per cent of the power possibilities of the entire country, lies in this great mass of waters, increasing in volume as it rolls southward, fed by the mighty glaciers on the west, and taking its tribute from the streams which drain the western slopes of the Rockies, turning abruptly west at Washington's southern boundary, forcing its way to the sea, reaching in all a length of 1,400 miles.

COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE



(Coast ports are two to four days nearer the Orient than any other American ports.)

Proximity to the Orient Accessibility to world markets; well-equipped wharves, extensive harbors, storage elevators, with rail, water, air and highway transportation tapping the population centers and every industrial section and farmland in the state; a foreign, national and local demand due to superior quality and great quantity of its raw products—these assets identify Washington and its ports as places of commercial advantage.

TRANSPORTATION

Washington's ships sail all the seas. Vessels of 80 different lines operate out of the harbors of Washington. Planes wing from the largest airplane factory in America. Railroads number four transcontinental ultra-modernized lines. Trucks with heavy cargoes, auto-stages and private pleasure cars speed over the network of hard-surfaced highways and fine roads which enmesh the state.

CULTURAL FACILITIES

Educational opportunities and standards of Washington rank among the highest in the United States. Its school system has no superior. The State University, State College, three normal schools and many private and religious institutions are outstanding and cultural advantages of all kinds are provided.

SCENERY



Washington's natural scenic resources make a play-ground for all America; talismans of happiness, they are strung upon the Silvery Ribbons of Washington's State Highways—3,550 miles of Hard Surface, Dustless, Oiled, Macadam, Trans-state, Inter-state and International Roads.

To emphasize the diversity of Washington's great wealth, there are scenic resources, so varied, beautiful, of such universal charm, such spectacular proportions, their story is one of mountains, glaciers, sounds, bays, the romantic Pacific, a nation's most voluminous river, the mighty Columbia's turbulent Dalles and cascades, up which spawn-urged salmon visually flash! More than a 1,500,000 acres of primitive wilderness! Virgin timber hundreds of feet high surrounding placid, locked-in lakes of unsounded depth! Sport and game for the hunter! Treasure for the prospector!

Washington authorities, reserving for recreation now and the future, have set aside 20,000 acres as State Parks, places that have great historical interest or special scenic beauty, great trees, pretty salt water beaches—twenty mile drives along the surf or little half mile nooks of sandy shores.

AGRICULTURE REVIEW

Foundation Dairy Stock Dairy farmers from every country on the globe seek to buy the sons and daughters of our famous cows. Washington is a great supply market of all the dairy breeds.

No spot in the world has yet been able to record that cows give so much milk!

Hundreds of young animals presenting ancestral records of a ton and a half every month—over 18 tons per year of milk and three-fourths of a ton of butter are in centers of dense cow population to choose from.

A Great Supply Market for Foundation Poultry Stock

Nineteen thirty-three egg production, valued at \$11,166,000; 10,866,000 chickens were raised; \$2,253,000 worth were sold. Other poultry products, \$3,000,000. Certified Poultry Association records show records of hens producing from 250 to 347 eggs annually, to attest quality of chicks and eggs.

Grain One-twelfth of the nation's wheat and the highest yield per acre for winter wheat and oats is the state's record. Cash grains, \$26,614,000, 1933; feed grains, \$4,868,000; hay, forage and hay seeds, \$15,575,000. Total field crops including vegetables, fruits and nuts, \$77,209,000.

Vegetables \$6,950,000 in 1933, represent shipments of Washington's green truck and vegetable crops to eastern and northern markets, besides nearly 1,000,000 cases of canned vegetables.

Fruit and Berries One-fourth the nation's apple crop valued at \$17,544,000 was produced by Washington in 1933. The Port of Seattle made an all-time shipping record of 5,000,000 boxes for that year. Canned fruit that year, 2,807,000 cases.

In addition fresh pear shipments of \$1,706,000; prunes \$158,000; cherries, \$816,000; peaches \$300,000 and \$90,000 worth of grapes.

Fisheries With a canned salmon pack of \$21,940,748, Washington markets lead United States Fish Products sales. Washington is fast advancing to the lead in oyster production. The last few years development in oyster farming with oyster seed or spat, resulted in 1933 sales of over 1,000,000 gallons of fresh Pacific oysters, in addition to the 45,000 gallons of the unique and unequalled little Olympia oyster. Canning of oysters which is hardly more than a year old industry assumed proportions to represent one-twelfth of the entire output of the nation last year.

Transportation Manufacture Commerce Total manufactured products (1933) amounted over \$1,000,000,000 of business.

The Port of Seattle, the largest of 25 ports in Washington, alone shows a foreign and domestic import of \$202,882,934. Foreign and domestic export of \$119,114,591.

There are 84 steamship lines; 4 transcontinental railroads; 9,000 miles of improved roads. Largest airplane factory in America, and numerous airports.

Lumber Lumber produced, 1933, 2,938,000,000 feet. Pulp and paper output, \$42,000,000. Veneer and plywood industry in Washington is greatest of all the lumber states, using in 1933 nearly 150,000,000 feet of lumber.

The Secretary of State, Ernest N. Hutchinson, will give sources from which special detailed information can be had if you will write to him at Olympia.