



TREASURE
LANDS
of the Pacific Northwest

Treasure Lands
of the
Pacific Northwest



Other publications in this series, now ready, are listed below. They may be obtained free on application.

THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY NOW

A brief survey of resources, developments and opportunities in the Pacific Northwest.

THROUGH THE AMERICAN WONDERLAND

A description of the scenic and industrial attractions of the Pacific Northwest.

A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN IN POULTRYLAND

The story of the great poultry industry of the Pacific Northwest and the opportunities it offers.

TIMBER BILLIONS OF THE PACIFIC NORTH-
WEST

The mighty lumber industry and forest resources and what they mean to the industrial future of the Pacific Northwest.

THERE IS A HAPPY LAND

A story that tells why the Pacific Northwest is a wonderful place to live.

THE LAND OF BETTER FARMS

The great agricultural industry of the Pacific Northwest—dairying, stock raising, fruit growing, general farming—and its rich opportunities.

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THE WESTERN GATEWAY TO WORLD TRADE

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Treasure Lands
of the
Pacific Northwest



1924

Published by

CHICAGO BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ON THE basic wealth of immeasurable billions in mineral treasure a mighty industrial edifice is rising in the Pacific Northwest.

To picture this vast wealth, to measure its power and to explain what it means to the man, in whatever line of business, who builds his future in this Land of Opportunity is the purpose of this book.

This is the ninth in a series of publications issued jointly by the Burlington-Great Northern-Northern Pacific as part of a national campaign to inform the people of the United States about the Pacific Northwest—Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon and Washington—and to aid in its sound development.

Other publications in this series, listed in the front of this book, describe industrial, farming and living conditions and opportunities, and the incomparable scenic glory of the Pacific Northwest. Copies of these publications and information on any subject related to the Pacific Northwest may be obtained from one of the Officials below:

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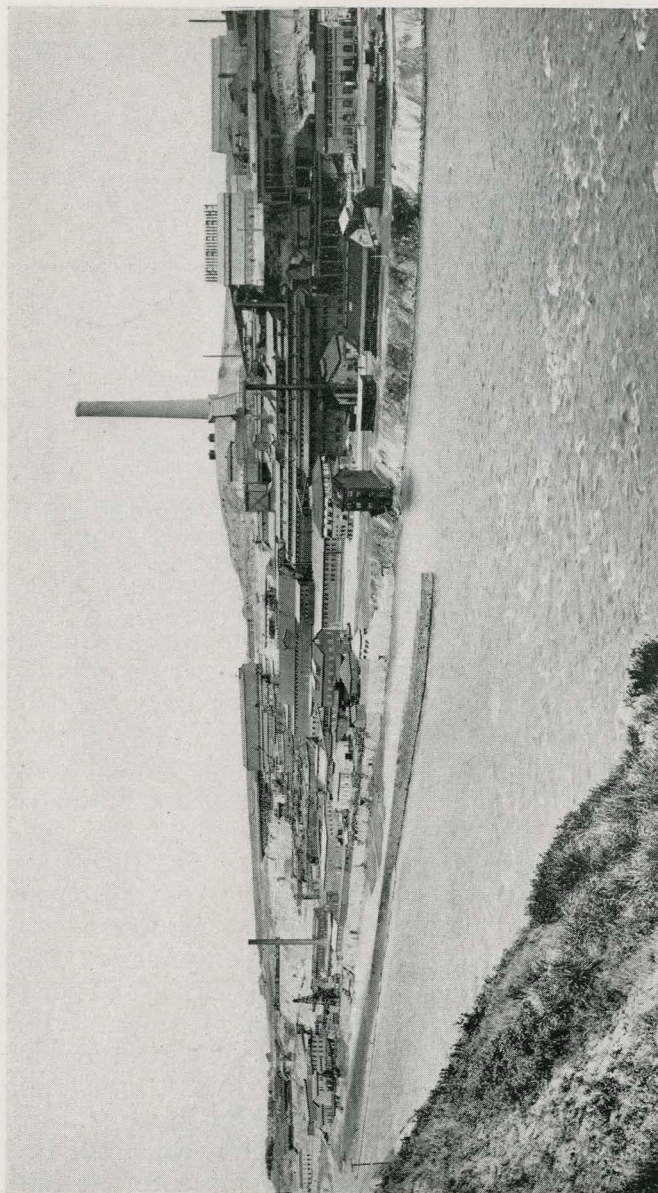


TREASURE

OF MORE than the treasure of buccaneers do we write, more than the mere golden loot of Pizarro, more than the nuggets and dust of the Forty-niners, more than the lure that won the Klondike.

Of riches more vast and no less romantic is this the story. Of a land of greater treasure in which gold and silver and even precious stones play a part, to be sure, but where the wealth of larger billions in copper, in iron, in coal, in zinc, in lead, in oil lie embedded as the solid foundation of a gigantic, enduring industrial structure.

This is the treasure of the Pacific Northwest—of Montana, of Wyoming, of Idaho and Washington and Oregon. Popular opinion always has associated gold and silver with “treasure,” and has emphasized them among a country’s mineral resources. Other and vaster stores of underground riches are likely to go almost unheralded. Millions in gold and millions in silver have been taken from the Pacific Northwest, and more millions are to come, but the yield of copper and lead and coal and oil and zinc and other minerals have been far more valuable and they now constitute the basic



*Eighteen Hundred Men in This Giant Reduction Plant at Great Falls, Montana, Produce
800,000 Pounds of Metallic Copper in Twenty-Four Hours.*

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

mineral wealth of this great country. It has been so of other countries. Spain and all Europe crowned Pizarro with laurels for the golden millions which he took from Peru, but the humble potato which he there dug from earth and gave to the world—now worth billions every year—was the unsung treasure find of the Spanish conqueror.

With a mineral wealth that runs into staggering billions, the Pacific Northwest has barely begun its development. Five billion dollars probably would cover the value of the treasure already taken. So vast are the remaining stores that experts can only estimate their value.

Here is Montana, the Treasure State, tremendously rich in copper, in silver, zinc, lead and gold. It is the first state in silver production and second in copper. Enormous coal beds containing three hundred billion tons, underlie one-fifth of this big state's surface. With fields of precious stones it leads all other states in the production of gems. And now great oil fields are discovered.

Here is Wyoming with immense oil stores, with coal deposits estimated at hundreds of billions of tons, with an untouched reserve of billions of barrels of oil in its oil shale beds, with iron and copper and other minerals in large deposits.

The World's Largest Lead Mines

And Idaho with the largest lead mines in the world; with vast deposits of silver and copper and gold and zinc; with hundreds of millions of tons of phosphate.

Washington with coal in immense stores, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, and other valuable metals as well as rich non-metallic resources.

Oregon with a wide variety of metals and non-metals in its huge vaults, including gold, silver, copper, lead,

TREASURE LANDS

platinum and quicksilver and newly discovered bodies of iron ore.

And the wealthy neighbor Alaska, with untold riches of copper, gold, tin, oil and other minerals.

In these treasure lands of the Pacific Northwest armies of men are working at the harvest. But they are only the vanguard of the industrial host that will follow as this rapidly growing country hits the full stride of its mining development. Already the yield of treasure is enormous—from \$200,000,000 to \$350,000,000 a year.

From the vast coal fields of Montana, Wyoming and Washington an annual production of fuel valued at \$50,000,000.

From the oil fields of Wyoming and Montana a petroleum production of twenty-five million barrels a year.

From the metal mines of Montana, \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year; from Idaho \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000; from Wyoming, Oregon and Washington another \$25,000,000, including non-metallic products.

Another Million Every Day

A million dollars a day! Steadily the prehistoric cellars of the Pacific Northwest give up their riches. And steadily will this daily outpouring of new wealth be increased as the unlocking combination of more men and more capital is applied to these treasure safes.

The opportunities in mining in the Pacific Northwest are alluring and substantial. Capital and technical skill are responding. And these mountains of ore, barely touched as yet, will yield their fruits to the shaft, to the tunnel, to the drift and the dredge for hundreds of years to come, so vast are the mineral resources of this great, rich country.

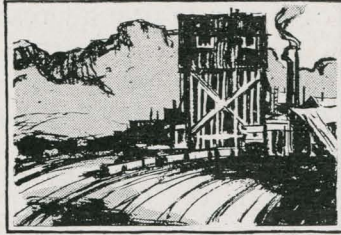
THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Men with vision see a tremendous future for mining development in the Pacific Northwest. They see in the natural wealth of its underground reserves the strong foundation of a permanent industrial prosperity. A prosperity that will be reflected in every line of business; that will reach every man who has a part in building this great country.

And yet mining and mineral riches are only a part of the greatness of the Pacific Northwest. To its million dollars a day another million and more is added by a giant lumber industry, rapidly growing. From the farms, with each setting sun, come two millions more. The great ports handle another million in daily exports and imports. Humming factories turn out nearly five millions a day in manufactured goods. The world's largest fisheries contribute their third of a million. And half of all the water power of the United States is here to help in the task of building this rich new empire of industry.

Is it any wonder men call it the American Wonderland?





THE LAND OF BILLIONS

LET us count this treasure of the Pacific Northwest. Let us stand close to the mountains of it and get an impression of its vastness. With that picture in mind we can more readily form another of the mining future of this treasure land.

Hidden away in secret chambers, much of this wealth is measureless, of course, in any degree of accuracy, but geologists have made estimates that are illuminating. From their knowledge of inner earth formations and structures they have compiled data that show for some of the mineral resources their approximate extent and amount. So enormous are their figures that the human mind is almost paralyzed to comprehend but they help to impress the utter vastness of an overwhelming wealth.

Montana's principal mineral resources center in copper, silver, zinc, lead, manganese, gold, precious stones, coal, oil and gas. There are many others which are found in large and workable amounts, for the Treasure State has the widest variety of mineral possibilities, but commercial development on a considerable scale is now confined to those named.

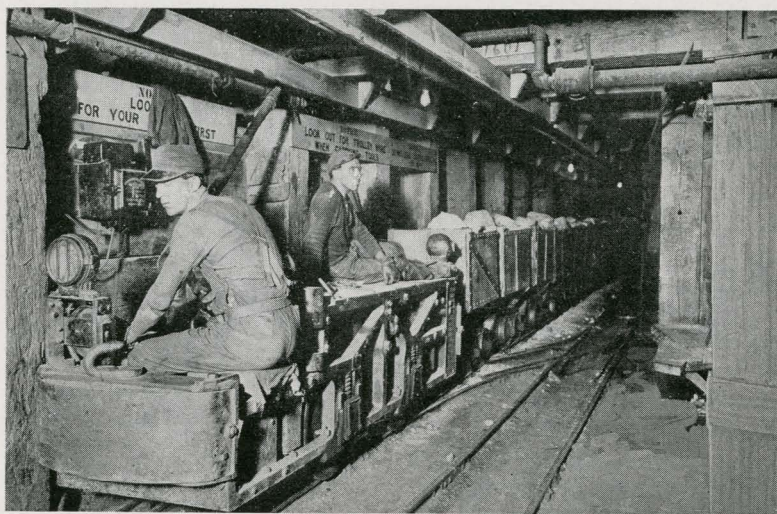
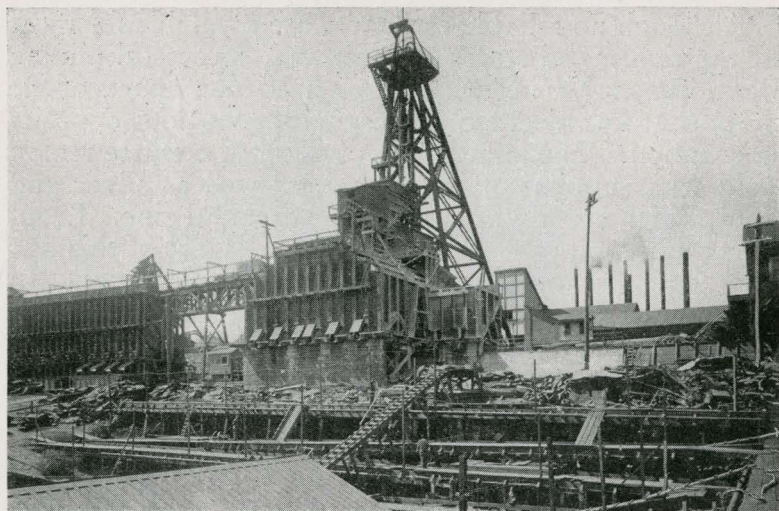
Although no reliable estimates are available for most of the rich metal stores of Montana, successful mining development has been carried on in so many parts of the state that knowledge of widespread, enormous deposits is common. The great copper hills of the Butte region hold vast supplies of this metal, as well as silver and gold, which are found in the same ore, and zinc. Lead, in combination with zinc, is another rich ore of this district and also of Jefferson and Lincoln counties. In addition to their occurrence with copper and other ores in the Butte region, silver and gold are found in many parts of the state, especially Jefferson, Cascade, Granite, Lincoln, Beaverhead, Phillips, Madison, Lewis and Clark, Mineral, Sanders and Missoula counties.

Few states have such a wide distribution of natural fuel as Montana. To her great underground coal bins, which experts declare underlie twenty per cent of the state's surface, the prehistoric coal man delivered three-hundred billion tons. Most of the counties of the state have coal or lignite. In the eastern part of Montana ranchers and townspeople burn only lignite. Anyone desiring a load of fuel can drive out to his favorite seam and help himself.

New Riches in Oil

And Montana has now added oil to her riches. Or, rather, she has discovered within the last three years, that it was one of the gifts nature gave her long ago. In four fields this new found wealth is now flowing—Devil's Basin, in Musselshell County; Cat Creek, in Fergus County; Soap Creek, in Big Horn County, and Kevin-Sunburst in Toole County. The Sweet Grass arch, which extends from the Canadian boundary to Great Falls and includes the Kevin-Sunburst field, is believed to be the largest oil region in the world. Natural gas

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Fifty Producing Mines, Centering in the Butte, Montana, Region, Employ 25,000 Men When Operating on Full Time. Electric Tram Trains Carry Out the Ore.

also has proved to be abundant with eight fields now producing commercial quantities.

Jewels, too, are in Montana's crown—sapphires, moss agate and mocha stone, black tourmaline, garnets, yellow and smoky topaz, rhodonite and several varieties of jasper. They are found in various parts of the state but the Yogo sapphire field, in Fergus County, is the only one of commercial importance now.

Wyoming has a wealth of minerals both as to variety and quantity. And although the larger development of its great resources has been in the fields of coal and oil, many of its other great resources are equally abundant and attractive for commercial exploitation. Coal probably ranks first among this state's mineral treasure. An estimate places the total amount at one-thousand seventy-eight billion short tons. It is found in three forms—bituminous, semi-bituminous and sub-bituminous—and the supply is well distributed throughout the state.

A Vast Oil Reserve

Oil and gas are resources of tremendous importance to Wyoming. One or the other has been discovered in nearly every county in the state. Forty-nine producing oil and gas fields have been developed. And when these immense areas have become exhausted, Wyoming will have a tremendous reserve in its beds of shale. It is estimated that ten billion barrels of crude oil, more than eighteen times the total annual production of petroleum in the United States, can be recovered from these oil shale beds.

One of the largest and most promising undeveloped resources is natural gas. The oil fields of the state are capable of producing one billion cubic feet of gas daily, according to the state geologist. Only about three per cent of this is now being utilized. The average market

price for natural gas at the wells has been about four cents per thousand cubic feet. Gasoline can be produced from this gas and with increasing costs of this all-important fuel, it is believed that the conversion of these vast supplies of gas shortly will become an important development in Wyoming.

Iron and copper ores are found in many parts of the state. Gold and silver, associated with other minerals, occur in various places. Other minerals for which an economic future is seen are: Platinum and allied minerals, uranium, lead, zinc, tin, cobalt, asbestos, asphalt, bentonite, clay (brick and fire), cement materials, epsomite, Fuller's earth, glass sand, granite, graphite, gypsum, manganese, mica, mineral waters, phosphate rock, potash, salt, soda, and sulphur.

Idaho, perhaps chiefly known for its immense deposits of lead which are believed to be the largest lead mines in the world, also is richly endowed with silver, copper, gold, zinc, and phosphates. Almost a billion dollars—\$950,000,000 in 62 years, an average of \$15,300,000—is Idaho's production record for the five principal metals. So vast are the mineral deposits in Idaho that even many of those which have been most extensively worked are reported as still containing as much ore as already has been taken out.

Phosphates—Seven Hundred Million Tons

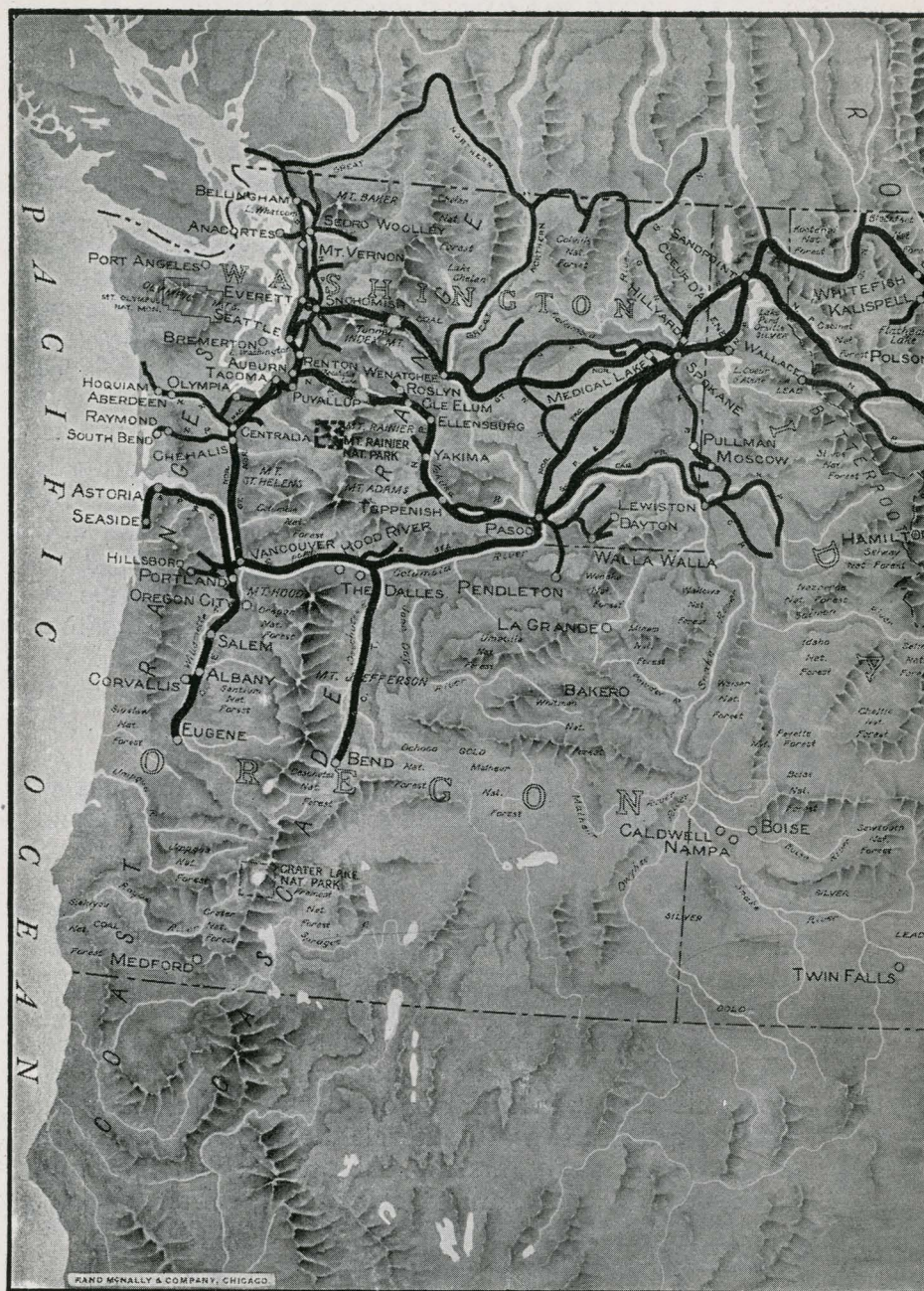
One of Idaho's greatest mineral resources, perhaps ultimately the greatest of all, is its immense phosphate beds. Four counties—Franklin, Bear Lake, Bannock and Caribou—are estimated to contain seven hundred million tons of phosphates, and it is probable that there is as much more in undiscovered deposits. In few places of the world are there as large supplies of this mineral. With an increasing demand for phosphate

fertilizers and for other purposes, the development of Idaho's great phosphate beds may be only a matter of a few years.

In Washington the non-metallic resources, such as coal, clay products, cement, building stone, sand and gravel, exceed the metals in importance. Coal is the principal resource and is found in large beds in various parts of the state, especially King, Kittitas, Pierce, Lewis, Thurston and Whatcom counties. The coal runs from lignite through the various grades of bituminous. Clays of different grade are widespread and limestone is found in various places. Of metals Washington has a liberal supply of its own and the state is adjacent to territory—including Alaska—where there are other rich mines. Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc are other metals of commercial importance. Iron ores also are found. Some of the minor metals of Washington are arsenic, antimony, mercury, tungsten, tin and molybdenite.

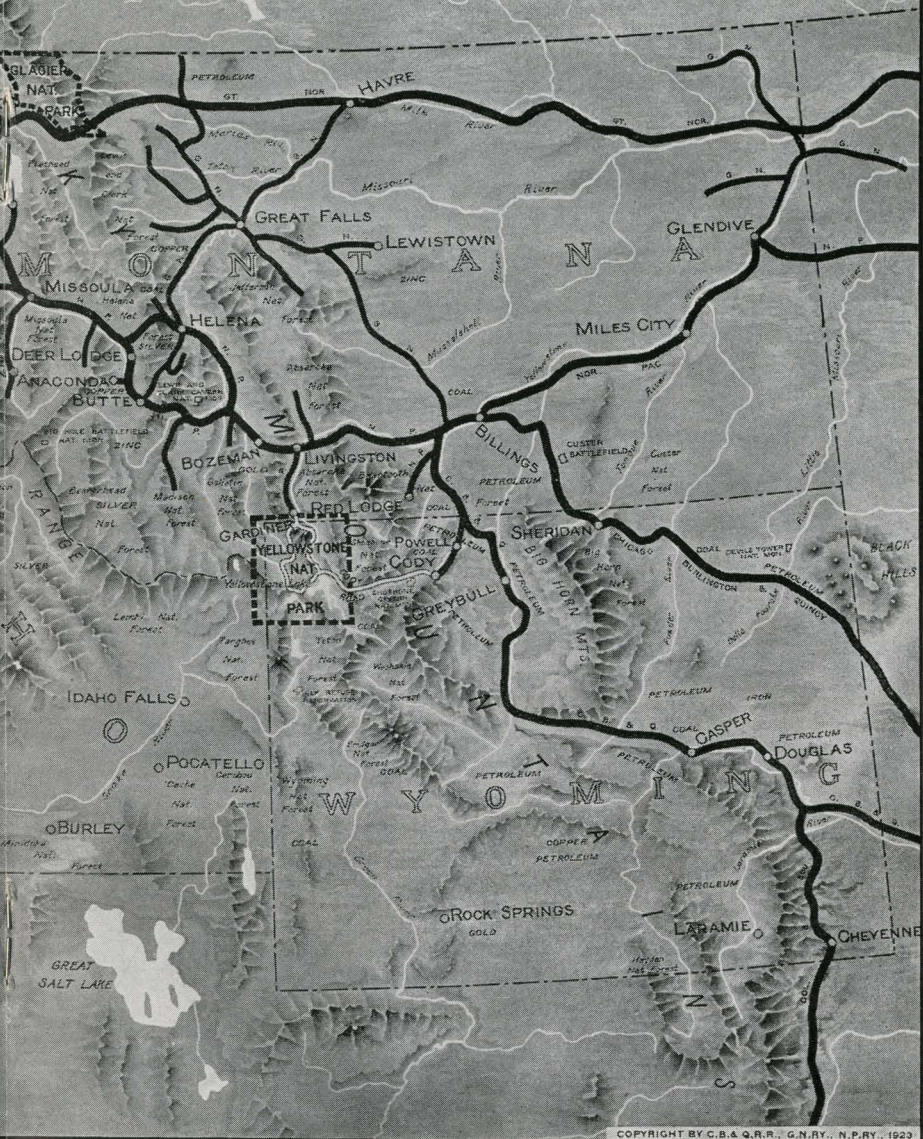
More Billions in Metals

Oregon's mineral resources are of a wide variety. Chief among those that have reached a commercial importance are gold, silver, copper, lead, platinum and quicksilver. Of the total output of precious metals in Oregon about seventy-five per cent has been taken from placers. Billions of dollars of metals in vein and lode deposits still remain, according to the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology. Systematic prospecting during the last two years shows that there exists within twenty-five miles of Portland bodies of iron ore of workable size in a number of places. The following economic metals and minerals have been found in Oregon: Antimony, arsenic, asbestos, asphalt, barium, bismuth, borax, chromium, clays, coal, cobalt, copper,



This is the Pacific Northwest—A Land of Immeasurable Billions of Dollars a Day in Metals, Coal and Oil. And Yet These Most Fertile Lands Have a Tremendous Future for Mining Development.

To the Pacific Northwest the Burlington-Northern Pacific-Great Northern Railroads are dedicated—to its service and development, present and future.



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Mountains in Mineral Wealth, Which Is Now Producing a Million
 tons of Ore Are Barely Touched. Men with Vision See a
 development in the Pacific Northwest.

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corundum, diatomaceous earth, feldspar, Fuller's earth, gold, silver, garnet, granite, graphite, gypsum, iridium, iron, lead, nickel, limestone, magnesite, manganese, mica, molybdenum, monazite, natural gas, osmium, phosphate rock, platinum, precious stones, quartz, quicksilver, salt, strontium, sulphur, talc and soapstone, tellurium, titanium, tungsten, zinc, zirconium.

Alaska is wealthy in minerals. Since its purchase by the United States in 1867 it has produced \$460,000,000 in mine products. Gold placers and lodes are found throughout Alaska where gold is probably more universally distributed than in any other country in the world. Placer gold deposits have been mined in 561 different creeks and rivers.

Alaska's copper deposits are among the world's largest. Tin placer deposits are being profitably mined. The only lode and placer tin mines on the continent are here. Lead, antimony, tungsten, graphite, cinnabar, palladium, platinum, molybdenum, gypsum and barytes have been discovered and are being developed.

Iron in large deposits and of good grade has been discovered in numerous localities. Marble from Alaska furnishes interior decoration for office buildings in many western cities. Coal, ranging in grade from lignite to anthracite, is found in many sections. Oil is being produced and refined in Alaska. Five oil fields are known.



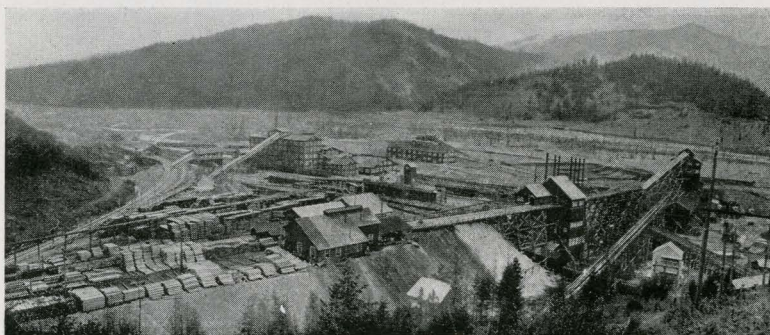
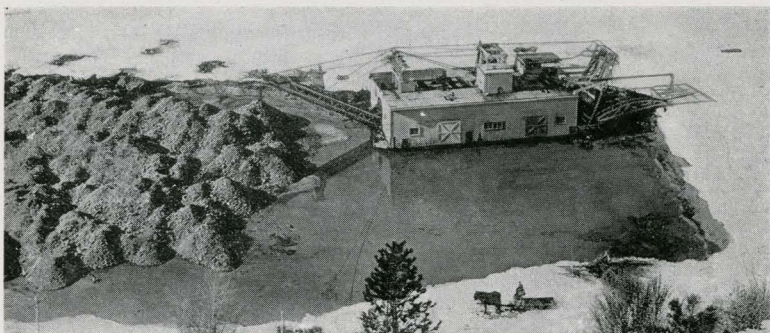
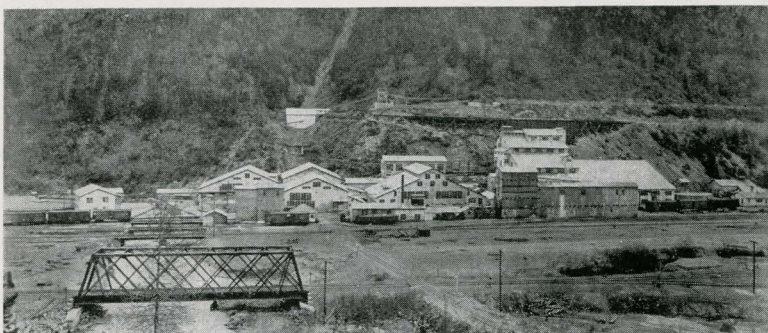


OPENING THE VAULTS

TWENTY-TWO thousand men burrowing into a copper mountain, 2,500 feet below daylight. And hoisting 20,000 tons of ore to the surface every 24 hours. A giant smelter, manned by 4,000 workers, treating 17,500 tons of this ore daily. And producing, besides crude copper, 1,200 ounces of silver and seven ounces of gold. Eighteen hundred men in reduction works turning copper anodes into 800,000 pounds of metallic copper every 24 hours. In the mills another force of men making, annually, forty-four million pounds of copper rods, wire, strand and cables. An electrified nation demands more copper. A single mining district of the Pacific Northwest is the second largest producer of it.

In boundless coal fields another army, digging out \$50,000,000 a year in fuel. In the world's largest lead mines still other workers bringing to the surface millions in rich silver-lead ores. A single mine has yielded \$100,000,000, but its vaults hold as much more and the men drive deeper. A new method of dredging for gold is devised and a worked-over placer ground gives up another \$10,000,000 in gold dust. The world needs more fuel, more metals. The Pacific Northwest can supply them.

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Opportunities in Mining in the Pacific Northwest Are Alluring and Substantial. Capital and Technical Skill Are Responding, and Every Other Line of Business Shares in the Treasure of the Mines, the Quarries, the Oil Fields.

Hustle and bustle in the oil fields. Men and money and derricks and drills "fade in" to a picture of open, unoccupied country and transform it over night. Towns and cities spring up. The drills penetrate vast subterranean reservoirs of oil and gas in widely separated places and a great new arch—believed to be the largest oil region in the world—is proved. It is only the beginning, but five million barrels already are added to an annual production of twenty million barrels in other fields. The nation's vital petroleum supply is increased.

This is life in the treasure lands of the Pacific Northwest. These are the forces that are blasting, drilling, tunneling, driving at the treasure vaults and bringing up a million dollars in new wealth every day.

Capital of all the great mining regions is Butte, Montana, "the largest mining camp in the world." You see the magnitude of mining at Butte. Fifty producing mines center in this region and they employ 25,000 men when operating on full time.

The Sad Story of Copper

When, in 1880, the operators of the old Anaconda silver mine deepened it and found they had struck copper instead of silver, it was a bitter blow. But faith remained, as it has a way of doing in the Pacific Northwest, and gradually hills of rich copper were uncovered. And because the conviction and enthusiasm of these early settlers prevailed, Butte today is a copper made city, Montana is second only to Arizona in copper production, Anaconda has the largest smelter of its kind in the world and Great Falls is the site of a mammoth electrolytic copper and zinc refinery and of the only copper rod and wire mills west of the Mississippi.

Practically all of the copper ore mined in the state comes from the Butte district. The deepest shaft is

4,000 feet, but most of the ore now comes from between the 2,000 and 3,000 foot levels. Montana has produced in a single year as much as three-hundred and fifty-two million pounds of metallic copper with a value of \$96,000,000. The total production of copper to date has been worth \$1,250,000,000.

Since the passage of the Pittman Act in 1918, which guaranteed one dollar an ounce for silver, many of the old silver properties of the state have been reopened. Most of the silver produced in Montana, however, comes in the form of by-products from copper and zinc ores. The state's total yield of silver to date approximates \$350,000,000. At East Helena is a large custom smelter which handles silver-lead ores from the silver and lead districts of Montana and of the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho. Gold is still an important mineral. Montana holds sixth place among the states in its production. By devising a new form of dredge the bottoms of the abandoned Alder Gulch placers were recently worked over and \$10,000,000 more in gold dust recovered. But like silver, most of the gold is recovered in the process of smelting and refining copper and zinc. Montana's total gold output to date amounts to about \$200,000,000.

Millions in Metals

Montana's mineral production now returns from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000 a year. Copper is the leading product with silver, zinc, coal, oil, lead, and gold following. The value of metals, exclusive of manganese, produced in Montana in 1919, were as follows: copper \$33,900,000; silver \$14,700,000; zinc \$12,900,000; lead \$2,400,000; gold \$2,300,000. In the same year 3,300,000 tons of coal, valued at \$10,725,000, were produced.

Oil in Montana, a dream of early settlers, became a reality in November, 1919, and an industry in 1920. In 1922 its four oil fields—Cat Creek, Devil's Basin,

Soap Creek and Kevin-Sunburst—were centers of great activity. Production of oil in Montana doubled in 1922 when the total output was 2,370,000 barrels. The bulk of the production was in the older Cat Creek field.

Because of its sapphire field in Fergus County, Montana leads all other states as a producer of gems. The bulk of the sapphires used throughout the world come from this field. Moss agate and mocha stone of fine quality also are found in Montana and gems cut from these bring from \$1.00 to \$300 apiece.

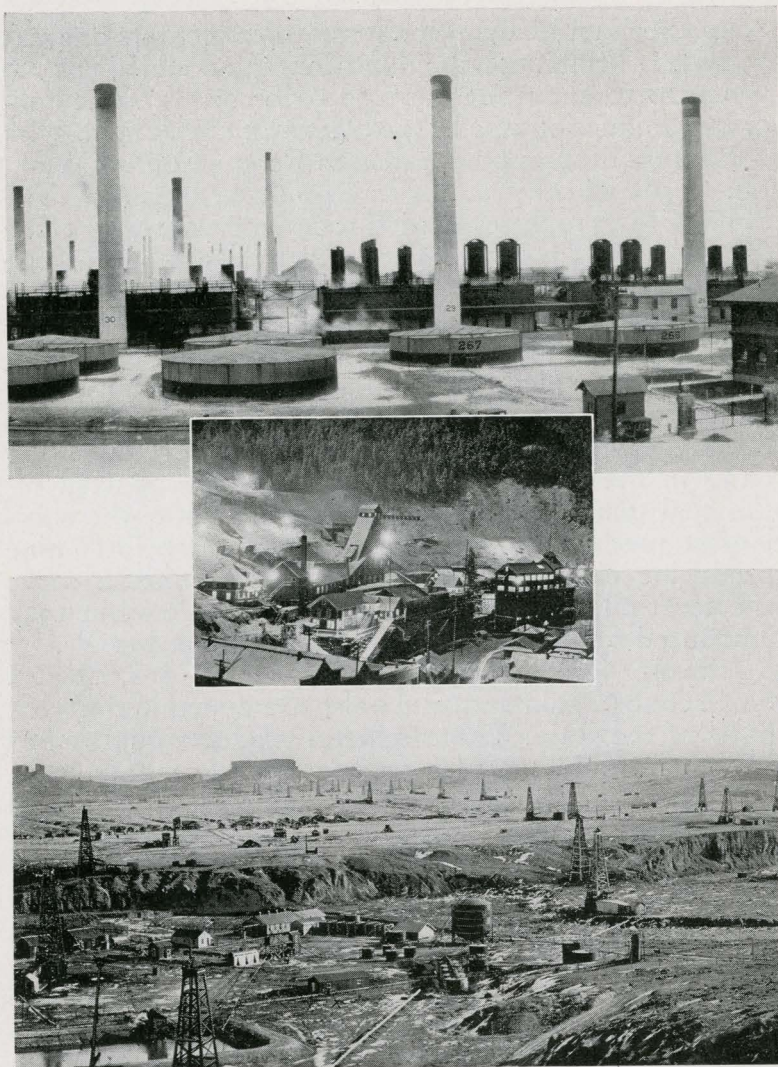
Wyoming's mining industry centers in its great coal regions from which comes an annual production of ten million tons. These large bituminous mines have produced heavily for many years. Many of the larger cities in the state are wholly or partly supported by the coal mining industry. Wyoming is now the sixth largest producer of petroleum. There are forty-nine producing oil and gas fields. Fifteen refineries serve the great oil industry. Production of crude oil in 1921 amounted to approximately twenty million barrels.

Iron ore yields an annual return of nearly \$10,000,000. Some copper, gold and silver also are mined in different parts of the state. Other mineral products quarried or mined are sulphur, plaster, cement, phosphate rock, building stone, gravel, talc, semi-precious stones, mineral waters, medicinal mud, asbestos and gypsum.

Idaho's Treasure Harvest

Mining is a big industry in Idaho. First came the placer gold mining epoch, from 1860 to 1875, which yielded approximately \$500,000,000 in gold to the intrepid forerunners of the industry. Then came silver-lead mining which already has poured out more than \$700,000,000. Silver, lead, copper, gold and zinc are now the principal mineral products of the state, the annual production of these metals running from

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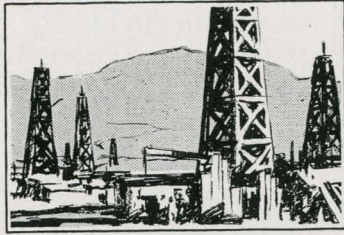
The Oil Fields of Wyoming and Montana Pour Out a Yearly Production of Approximately 25,000,000 Barrels. A New Field Recently Opened Up in Montana Is Believed to Be the Largest Oil Region in the World. A Night Mining Scene, the Coeur d'Alene District, Is Shown in the Center.

\$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. One of its giant mines, at Kellogg, is reported to have produced \$100,000,000 and to have paid \$26,000,000 in dividends. It is believed this mine has in it as much ore as has been taken out.

Coal is the big mineral product of Washington. Four million tons with a value of \$10,000,000 is the annual production. Clay products of many kinds—common, vitrified and front brick, sewer pipe, terra-cotta, fire-proofing materials, pottery and drain tile—are produced with an annual value of about \$2,000,000. Limestone and clay are used in making cement worth another \$2,000,000. Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc are mined in lesser amounts. The chief center of copper smelting for the north coast region and Alaska is Tacoma.

Oregon's mineral products had a value of \$5,500,000 in 1922. Gold, silver, copper, lead, platinum and quick-silver were the principal products of the mines. The total recorded mineral production of this state to date shows the value of all metals taken as \$145,000,000, and of non-metals \$41,000,000. About seventy-five per cent of the precious metals have been taken from placers.

The increasing needs of a rapidly growing nation for mineral products means that the wide variety of mineral resources in the states of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon and Washington will be more extensively developed in the years not far ahead. The supplies necessary for America's continued industrial growth are found in abundance in this rich territory and it is only a matter of a few years until these great reserves will be more fully enlisted to support and sustain our mineral using industries. On that day the mining industry of the Pacific Northwest will assume giant proportions, not only as a producer of raw materials, but also as the center of manufactured articles of infinite variety.



THE POWER OF WEALTH

WHAT does it mean to the people of the Pacific Northwest to live in a country as wealthy as all this? What does it mean now and what will it mean in the years just ahead? Does any of this treasure from Mother Earth's bulging pockets ever jingle in the jeans of John Smith, merchant, or Henry Jones, clerk, or William Brown, farmer?

Take copper. Of the \$1,250,000,000 that it has brought, \$900,000,000 has been spent locally for wages, supplies and materials. Take coal. About seventy per cent of the \$50,000,000 a year received for it goes for wages alone. And supplies and equipment of many kinds must be had. Take oil. Even before a gallon is produced, hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent in the operations of development. In one new district \$10,000,000 will be spent this year for drilling.

John Smith isn't digging gold but it gets to his store just the same. Henry Jones doesn't own an oil well but he discovers his services are worth more as the oil business grows. William Brown doesn't plow up treasures but he finds that the folks who do are seriously afflicted

with appetites and are willing to pay liberally for his hunger remedies.

And, of course, in this rapidly growing country, neither Smith nor Jones nor Brown can ever be sure that some good fortune won't come along and camp on the land he bought when prices were low. It may be only another merchant seeking part of Smith's corner, or another home builder bidding for Jones' town lot, or another farmer offering to buy Brown's extra eighty, but more than that can happen and does happen every once in a while in these mysterious treasure lands.

The power of the Pacific Northwest's great mineral wealth is seen today in the thriving industrial communities that rest upon its solid foundation. It supports cities of thousands, it has created industries that manufacture millions of dollars worth of products, it has built hotels, stores, office buildings, streets, parks and public utilities. Its new developments now are building new cities and enlarging older ones.

Every line of business, every profession in the mining regions shares, in some way, in the treasure of the mines, the quarries, the oil fields. Each new enterprise spreads the new wealth created through its community. And the merchant, the clerk, the farmer, the laborer, the professional man will participate in increasing measure as this rich mineral land grows to the full stature of its development.

The Great Future

Such development must come, experts believe, in the years not far ahead. Gradually the world will demand larger and larger quantities of raw materials from the well-stocked storehouses of the Pacific Northwest. Copper, lead, zinc, coal, oil and other materials already developed will be required in increasing quantities, and

eventually the sleeping giants of untouched billions in other minerals will be awakened.

In its rich mineral resources, however, the Pacific Northwest finds only a part of the tremendous strength that is fast making it a great new empire of industry.

It has the strong right arm of a mighty, inexhaustible water power—one-half the nation's water power resources. With huge developments of the cheapest hydro-electric energy in the United States it offers an important industrial advantage to mining, to manufacturing, to lumbering, and to every other power-using industry.

It has half the timber resources of all the United States and is now producing nearly one-third of our lumber. In fifteen years it must double and perhaps treble its cut of timber, government experts predict, and become the chief center of America's giant lumber industry.

Its wonderfully equipped ports and harbors are our principal western gateway of trade with the great countries of the Pacific. With the tremendous commercial advantage of being nearer, by several days' sailing, than any other American ports to Japan, China and other countries of the Orient, the ports of the Pacific Northwest are handling a rapidly increasing shipping business and look ahead to a future of almost boundless possibilities in foreign trade.

It has, in the waters of Washington, Oregon and Alaska, the largest fisheries in the world. They support great fishing and canning industries that turn out \$85,000,000 annually in products.

Manufacturing Grows Swiftly

It has humming centers of manufacturing that, in the short space of two generations, have transformed

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

frontier trading posts to modern, industrial cities making products worth \$1,500,000,000 a year.

And finally, it has, as its strong foundation, a sturdy agriculture, widely famed for its wonderful climate, soil and high-producing acres which support great industries of grain farming, stock raising, dairying and fruit growing.

This is the surpassing wealth, the powerful strength of the Pacific Northwest. And it is the power and strength of its people, for it is their heritage; they have it all for their use.

With the man who farms, with the man who sells goods or services, with the man who works for others, with the man who works for himself—with every man who lives there, the Pacific Northwest shares its rich bounties, its opportunities and the fruits of its growth. It is swiftly developing. It is growing at a rate five times as fast as the nation. But to other millions it offers the same chances to come and help build today, to enjoy its prosperity, and to reap the richer rewards of an inevitably greater tomorrow.





SEE THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

COME to the Pacific Northwest and see this rich young country in the full swing of its development. A trip of investigation may reward you, as it has thousands of others, with a big new opportunity in your line of business.

For the young man and the man of middle age who start now, the possibilities in this swiftly-growing country are boundless. Here are opportunities that come to some men only once in a lifetime—the chance to start at the start of things and “grow up with the country,” to share in the full fruits of its development.

Thousands are now making such starts in the Pacific Northwest. From their beginnings many will build giant industries, great businesses, fortunes—in farming, in manufacturing, in mining, in oil, in lumbering, in engineering, in merchandising, in every line of business that belongs to a growing country. Nowhere is there a future fuller of hope and unlimited expansion for growing ambition than here awaits the man with a reasonable amount of capital and a willingness to work.

Come and see the big ports and harbors, the logging operations and lumber mills, the huge water power and irrigation enterprises, the mining and oil fields, the fa-

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mous farming sections, the great factories, the fishing fleets, the beautiful cities and highways and the scenic grandeur of an incomparable wonderland.

We will gladly help you plan a trip to the Pacific Northwest. Our travel representatives can make arrangements for you that will insure the best use of your time, whether you spend two weeks or four weeks or more time. Their service is free. Consult our local representative or write to one of the officials below.

Reduced round-trip fares are in effect the year round. All-year excursion tickets, carrying liberal stop-over privileges, good going by one route and returning by an entirely different route, and for return to starting point any time within nine months from date of sale, are on sale daily.

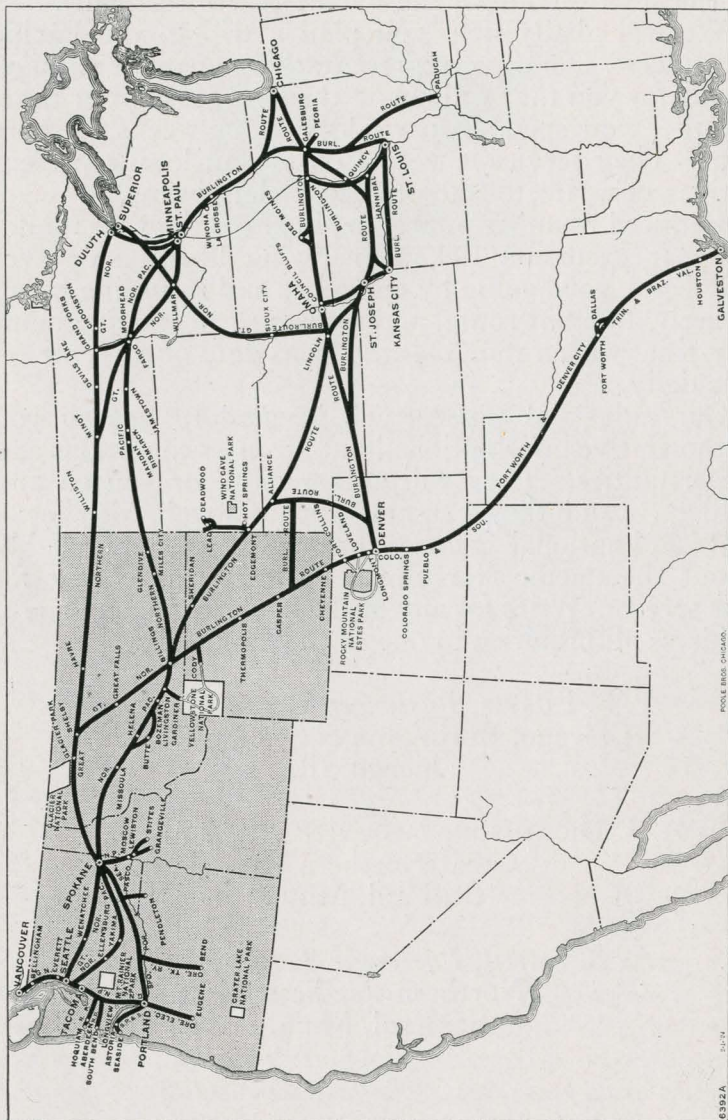
During the vacation tour season (usually from May to October) *pecially reduced* round-trip tickets are on sale daily. These tickets permit diverse routing, allow stop-overs at all points en route, going or returning, and are good for return until October 31. The low cost will surprise you.

Our industrial experts will be glad to furnish you authoritative information about business conditions and opportunities. They will gather data for you on any subject. And they can put you in touch with local, state and national agencies that will advise you reliably about the Pacific Northwest. There is no charge for this service. Write for any one of the books listed on page 2. Address all inquiries to one of these officials:

P. S. EUSTIS, *Passenger Traffic Manager*
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.
Chicago, Ill.

A. B. SMITH, *Passenger Traffic Manager*
Northern Pacific Ry.
St. Paul, Minn.

A. J. DICKINSON, *Passenger Traffic Manager*
Great Northern Ry.
St. Paul, Minn.



Main Lines of the Burlington-Great Northern-Northern Pacific to the Pacific Northwest.

