



## An Introduction

**A**SSUMING that anyone who devotes sufficient time to this "folder" to read it is either interested in the State of Chihuahua in particular or the Republic of Mexico in general, permit us to introduce the Republic of Mexico's youngest and third largest railway system, which is at present located entirely within the State of Chihuahua, **The Mexico North-Western Railway System**, which is at present composed of the railroads formerly known as the *Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific, Sierra Madre & Pacific, Chihuahua & Pacific and El Paso Southern*, with a mileage of 590 kilometers, which will soon be increased to approximately 800 kilometers (500 miles) by the building of a connecting line between the old Rio Grande, Sierra Madre y Pacifico at Terrazas and the present terminus of the old Sierra Madre & Pacific at Madera, which mileage will be further increased later on by a line westward to the Pacific and various other branches now under consideration, for which federal concessions have been granted.

Its present termini are: Chihuahua, where connection is made with National Railways of Mexico, Kansas City, Mexico & Orient and Mineral Railway; El Paso, Tex., where connection is made with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, El Paso & South-Western, Southern Pacific, Texas & Pacific and National Railways of Mexico; Terrazas and Madera, where connection is made with various stage lines, etc., and Miñaca, where it connects with the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway.



## SCHEDULE OF PASSENGER TRAINS

### EL PASO DIVISION

### CHIHUAHUA DIVISION

No. 1	Kilos.	November 14, 1909.	Mls.	Elevation in Feet	No. 2
		<b>El Paso</b>	477.9	3762	<b>6.00 PM</b>
a 1.00 PM	0	Lv Ciudad Juarez	Ar	476.9	3905
f 1.16 "	10.0	" Arena	"	470.7	3905
f 1.28 "	17.4	" Bauche	"	466.0	4095
f 1.36 "	22.5	" Mesa	"	462.9	4202
f 1.58 "	39.0	" Sapello	"	452.7	4052
f 2.13 "	50.1	" Mesquite	"	446.5	4044
f 2.37 "	68.6	" Medanos	"	434.2	4048
f 2.45 "	75.0	" Lena	"	431.0	3926
	90.5	" Conejos	"	421.3	3915
8.12 "	95.0	" Barreal	"	417.9	3920
8.30 "	107.9	" San Blas	"	409.8	4330
4.00 "	125.0	" Guzman	"	399.2	3988
f 4.15 "	136.0	" Chaparral	"	392.8	3990
f 4.25 "	143.0	" Urrutia	"	385.6	3946
f 4.44 "	155.5	" Sabinas	"	380.2	4182
	158.5	" Ochoa	"	378.8	4180
f 5.13 "	174.1	" Santa Sofia	"	371.3	4562
f 5.28 "	183.0	" San Pedro Junction	"	363.2	5007
f 5.40 "	188.0	" San Pedro	"	360.0	5080
f 5.50 "	193.4	" Summit	"	357.0	5310
f 6.00 "	198.5	" Coyote	"	352.2	5054
f 6.25 "	218.0	" Corralitos	"	341.5	4716
f 6.45 "	233.0	" Embarcadero	"	332.1	4785
f 6.55 "	237.0	" Colonia Dublan	"	329.7	4818
a 7.00 PM	240.0	" Nueva Casas Grandes	"	327.8	4845
	250.0	" Terrazas	"	321.6	4950
		" Colonia Juarez	"		5100
		" San Diego	"		5133
		" El Rucfo	"		5220
		" Continental Divide	"		8350
		" Dedrick	"		7180
	434.0	Ar Madera	Lv	205.6	6860

No. 2	Kilos.	November 14, 1909.	Mls.	Elevation in Feet	No. 1
6.30 AM	434.0	Lv Madera	Ar	205.6	6860
7.10 "	452.0	" Las Varas	"	194.4	6990
7.45 "	468.0	" Rincon	"	184.4	6390
7.55 "	472.0	" Yepomera	"	181.9	6280
8.30 "	486.0	" Temosachic	"	173.1	6148
9.00 "	502.0	" Matachic	"	163.1	6245
9.30 "	515.0	" Tejolocachic	"	155.0	6316
10.15 "	537.0	" Santo Tomas	"	141.2	6453
10.30 "	543.0	" Casa Blanca	"	137.5	6486
10.35 "	545.0	" San Pablo	"	136.2	6496
10.45 "	550.0	" San Isidro	"	133.1	6542
11.05 "	555.0	" Calera	"	130.0	6596
11.25 "	563.0	" Basuchil	"	125.0	6687
11.45 "	566.0	" Saenz	"	123.1	6536
11.59 AM	573.0	Ar La Junta	Lv	118.7	6770
1.30 PM	583.0	Lv Minaca	Ar	125.0	6918
1.40 PM	576.0	" El Carpio	"	120.6	6533
1.50 PM	573.0	" La Junta	"	118.7	6770
2.0 "	584.0	" Rosario	"	111.7	6924
2.14 "	590.0	" Paramo	"	108.1	7054
2.20 "	598.0	" Pedernales	"	103.2	7406
2.37 "	602.0	" Continental Divide	"	100.6	8350
2.40 "	607.0	" Mal Paso	"	97.5	7242
2.48 "	609.0	" Casa Colorado	"	96.2	7192
3.00 "	615.0	" Pampas	"	92.5	6932
3.15 "	623.0	" San Antonio	"	87.5	6714
3.20 "	637.0	" Liano	"	78.8	6640
3.30 "	641.0	" Laguna	"	76.2	6518
3.37 "	649.0	" Bustillos	"	71.2	6517
3.59 "	658.0	" Mesa	"	65.9	6709
4.05 "	663.0	" Aidana	"	62.5	8427
4.15 "	669.0	" Sandoval	"	58.8	6045
4.30 "	674.0	" San Andres	"	55.6	5798
4.47 "	685.0	" Chavarrilla	"	48.8	5605
4.55 "	698.0	" La Baza	"	40.6	5366
5.00 "	703.0	" Santa Isabel	"	37.5	5303
5.22 "	706.0	" Santa Sabina	"	35.6	5321
5.35 "	721.0	" Palomas	"	27.5	5739
5.52 "	730.0	" Salas	"	20.6	5681
6.15 PM	742.0	" Fresno	"	13.2	5191
7.30.0	758.0	Ar Chihuahua	Lv	4.4	4778
	763.0	" Tabalopa	"	0	4599

#### CONNECTIONS

At El Paso—With El Paso & Southwestern System; Rock Island; Texas & Pacific; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Southern Pacific; Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio.

At Ciudad Juarez—With National Railways of Mexico.

At Chihuahua—With National Railways of Mexico; Kansas City, Mexico & Orient.

At Minaca—With Kansas City, Mexico & Orient.

At Temosachic—With stage lines for Navidad, Concheno, Pinos Altos and Ocampo.

#### EL PASO SOUTHERN RAILWAY

(Officers same as Mexico North-Western Railway.)

This line owns the bridge across the Rio Grande River at El Paso and the terminals in El Paso, and is owned and operated independently in connection with the Mexico North-Western Railway Company. Mileage, one-half mile.

Where no schedule is shown there is no passenger service, but line is under construction.

† Daily, except Sunday. a Monday, Wednesday and Friday. b Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. f Flag stop. | Meals. † Telegraph stations.

STANDARD—All trains run on Mexico City Time, which is 24 minutes faster than El Paso (Mountain) time.

### LIST OF OFFICERS

F. S. PEARSON, Dr. Sc., Chairman of Board and President,  
20 Exchange Place, New York  
E. D. KENNA, Vice-President, - 20 Exchange Place, New York  
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CLARENCE WELLS, Secretary, - 20 Exchange Place, New York  
G. C. BENFIELD, Treasurer, - 20 Exchange Place, New York

H. C. FERRIS, General Manager, - - - Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico  
T. R. RYAN, Traffic Manager, - - - Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico  
C. T. CARSON, Auditor, - - - - Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico  
W. P. PLUMMER, Purchasing Agent, - 25 Broad Street, New York  
B. H. BRYANT, Chief Engineer, - - Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico  
E. DIMICK, Supt. Chihuahua Division, - Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico  
GEO. RUTLEDGE, Supt. El Paso Division, Ciudad Juarez, Chih., Mexico

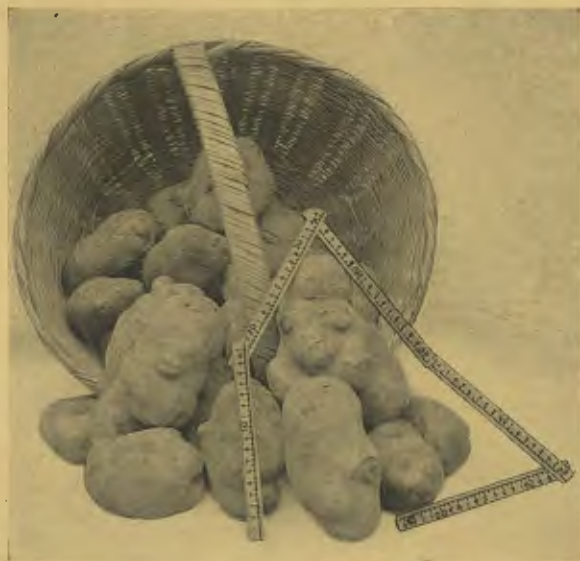


## THE REASON FOR IT



It is doubtful if any railway in the world has started out with brighter prospects than this, when it is realized that starting from Chihuahua, a city of 50,000 inhabitants, it traverses a district which is unquestionably the granary of Northern Mexico, 150 miles in length, at an elevation of from, approximately, 4,500 to 7,500 feet above sea-level (the continental divide).

Here we find fruit growing in abundance, potatoes such as were never grown in Mexico before, and which compare more than favorably with any grown in the United States—over 300 carloads having been shipped to Central and Southern Mexico this past season—haciendas (ranches) where there are at present grazed 85,000 head of cattle and 100,000 head of sheep on a single hacienda, and probably 275,000 head of cattle and 250,000 head of sheep in the country immediately tributary to the Chihuahua division.



Potatoes—the Way They Grow in Mexico



Pine Forests on Lands Owned by and Adjacent to Mexico North-Western Railway

Descending the continental divide to the west we come to Miñaca, where connection is made with the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, and which is an important outfitting, forwarding and receiving point for a rich mining district.

From La Junta, ten kilometers back, where there is located a tie-treating plant with a capacity of 2,000 ties per day (and which output will be doubled in the near future), we follow the fertile valley of the Guerrero River to Temósachic.

# MEXICO NORTH-WESTERN



# RAILWAY COMPANY

There is no valley in Mexico with greater agricultural possibilities than this, if, indeed, it can be referred to as a possibility, for already potatoes, corn, beans and alfalfa are grown in large quantities and the acreage is being increased with each succeeding year.

At San Isidro we have large lead and zinc mines, and gradually ascending again we come to Madera, the present terminus of the Chihuahua division, where we have the Madera Company, which owns and operates one of the largest—if not the largest—and most complete sawmill plants on the continent.

Tributary to this plant are pine forests which have to be seen to be appreciated. Here we have a solid forest of pine trees which, if it were placed alongside one of the present transcontinental lines, would make a forest two miles wide, extending from New York to San Francisco.

From El Paso, Tex., and Ciudad Juarez the line runs southwest to Terrazas, through a country which is destined to be the feeding ground for all the cattle in Northern Mexico. Here, too, we have a second Salt Lake City, founded by the Mormons, where one feels that he has been suddenly transported to an Illinois, Iowa or Kansas village in the heart of an agricultural district. At San Pedro we also have silver and lead mines, with the richest kinds of deposits, which are at present sending large quantities of ore to El Paso and other smelters in the United States.

The entire line from Terrazas almost to Ciudad Juarez runs through haciendas (ranches) which are susceptible to agricultural development, and which are at present grazing herds of cattle so large that in most instances their owners only have an approximate idea



Cattle Raised by "Hacendados" Located on the Mexico North-Western Railway



Residence at Colonia Dublin

as to their exact number. A fair idea of the magnitude of these haciendas can be estimated from the fact that they marketed from different points on the El Paso division of the Mexico North-Western Railway over 1,400 cars of cattle last season.

### IN THE FUTURE

The Mexico North-Western Company's new line from Terrazas to Madera will open up a region never before reached by railroads and one that is rich in minerals and timbers, in addition to which it will afford to the thriving Mormon colonies immediately west and south of Casas Grandes transportation facilities which will enable them to market their products as well as facilitate their bringing in new and more modern implements with which to further develop and stimulate their already healthy growth.

These colonies have just completed a six-mile irrigation canal, thus insuring them

an abundance of water with which to irrigate their entire valley, and the next few years will see a wonderful improvement and expansion of this agricultural district.

When the new line has been put into service and this district has been opened up to colonization—which it is confidently expected will be the case in a few years—there will have come into Mexico a new granary, so to speak, and one which will be second to none in the production of all farm products, including grains, vegetables and fruits.

The display of such products recently made by the Mormon colonies at the El Paso (Tex.) fair, where they took first or



One of the Mormon Irrigation Canals

# MEXICO NORTH-WESTERN



# RAILWAY COMPANY



"Hacienda" or Ranch House on Line of Mexico North-Western Railway

second prize in nearly every exhibit, was a practical demonstration of what this land along the Mexico North-Western Railway can produce when properly handled—and the possibilities of this district have scarcely been given their preliminary test as yet.

### OF INTEREST TO HOMESEEKERS

The climatic conditions of the State of Chihuahua are such as will make the homeseeker feel at home at once and he will not have to expend his life experimenting in order to find out what can be raised to advantage. On the contrary, he will find the climate, the soil and his surroundings so nearly similar to those to which he has become accustomed that success is bound to follow effort immediately.

Why go into the tropics for land, the cultivation and proper handling of which is entirely strange to you, when there are millions of acres of land immediately tributary to the lines of the Mexico North-

Western Railway System that are available and that can be worked with profit by the average farmer who has become accustomed to the handling of farms in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and other places in the temperate zones?

These lands are specially adapted to the cultivation of potatoes, onions, corn, barley and fruit, a market for all of which is to be found in any of the larger cities of Mexico or El Paso, Tex.



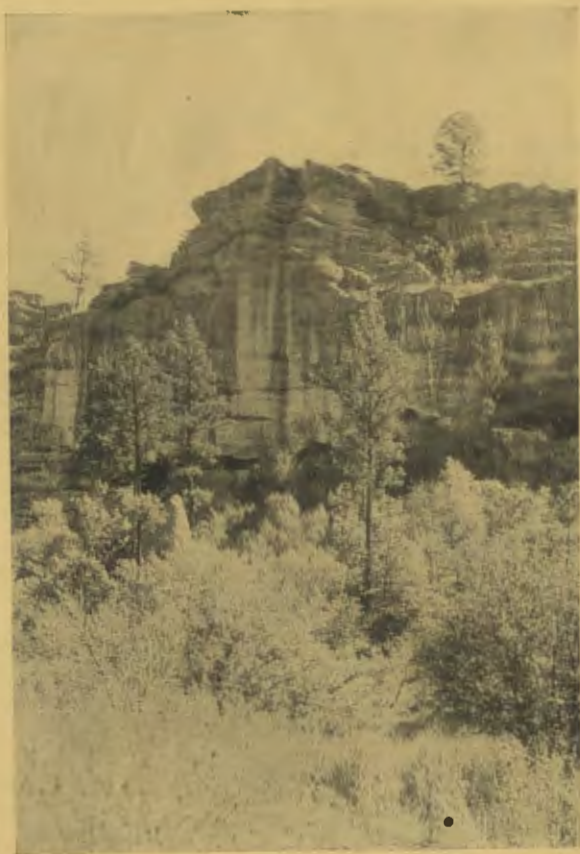
Canal and Lock at Nueva Casas Grandes



## TOURISTS

Why should you spend fortunes and years of your life searching Europe and the Orient for scenes "different," "new" or "interesting," when you have at your very door a country which offers scenes that are so different, so new (to you) and yet so old and bound to be so interesting that to compare it with either Europe or the Orient is like comparing St. Peter's Cathedral with a country chapel?

At practically every station along the line from Chihuahua to Madera and Ciudad Juarez to Terrazas, the surrounding country abounds in wonderful scenery, ancient ruins, prehistoric caves, which are rich in all sorts



Where the Caves Are Found



Interior View of "Olla" Cave

of curios, such as old pottery, flints and even mummified bodies of the prehistoric dwellers of these regions, while at Madera has sprung up a modern town on the edge of this vast pine forest, which is an ideal spot for anyone wishing to recuperate and at the same time enjoy a climate which is unsurpassed. Here we have a modern hotel which will accommodate a hundred people without inconvenience and as Madera is pre-eminently an all-year-round resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers, it is only a question of time until the tourist will stamp this place as his own and, eventually, the pleasure-seeker as well as the



invalid will have his choice of taking advantage of the hotel accommodations or renting a modest cottage, either furnished or unfurnished.

Of all the many interesting excursions to be made off the line of the railroad, probably the most interesting is that to the prehistoric cave and cliff dwellings in Cave Valley. The river for a distance of three miles or more is hemmed in and held to its winding course by high rock cliffs, in the faces of which are a multitude of caves, started by the hands of Nature and completed by the cliff dwellers. Who were these cliff dwellers? We cannot attempt to tell you.

This we do know: They were a race of dwarfs, proven by the many skeletons which have been exhumed and by the diminutive



Looking Out of "Olla" Cave

size of the rooms and their doorways. What has become of the cliff dwellers, and who were their descendants? It is probable they left their homes and mingled and were swallowed up by the various tribes of Indians. Of all the many caves and cliff dwellings in which the valley abounds there is no one more interesting than the great "Olla" cave. The huge "olla," or vase, twelve feet high, holds the spectator spell-bound in wonderment as to the works of these little prehistoric people. This was built to hold their grain and is now as hard as flint, having resisted the ravages of the elements and of the ruthless curio-seeker, and stands as a living monument to its builders. Behind this "olla" and extending far back into the dark recesses of the cave are many small rooms, whose outside walls are



Cliff Dwellers' Caves Along the Main Line of Mexico North-Western Railway





decorated by hieroglyphics, some cut, others painted, on their surfaces, all meaningless to any but the student of archæology.

From the entrance of the cave to the winding river is a long terrace of solid, smooth rock, on the face of which are many well-defined paths, worn by the constant tread of sandaled feet. These ruins fill the visitor with a feeling of helpless wonder. Study and excavation will some day undoubtedly enlighten and develop facts hitherto undreamed of, for this is a virgin field, as, to our knowledge, no scientific study has been made in this vicinity, and but few travelers have visited it. The ride back to the railroad will carry one through a gorgeous canyon and out upon a broad "mesa," affording an expansive view of the surrounding country, unsurpassed



A Hunting Party After Silver-tip Bear

in grandeur, then down a mountain road through San Diego Pass, with huge mountains towering to stupendous heights on either side, and so narrow is the pass that, with ease, a stone may be thrown across it. Suddenly a broad expanse of plain literally bursts into view, and the traveler instinctively turns and looks behind him as though certain that he is being followed by the long-departed inhabitants of that rugged country. The ride across the plain will be in silence, broken only by the chatter of the prairie dogs.

### FOR SPORTSMEN

While Madera is the natural starting point for sportsmen, and an ideal place to let the family sojourn while you are out in the mountains, you will eventually have the choice of any one of fifteen to twenty different places from which to choose.

Nowhere on the American continent today is there a region that offers such temptations to the huntsman as this locality. The pine



A Specimen for Huntsmen



MAP OF  
**Mexico North-Western Railway**  
*Ferrocarril Nor-Oeste de Mexico*

REFERENCE:

- Mexico North-Western Railway** - Shown thus: ———
- Do proposed extensions** " " - - - - -
- Other Railways** " " ———
- Timber Lands Owned by Mexico North-Western Railway Co.** " " ■



*Corbitt Railway Printing Co., Chicago.*

# MEXICO NORTH-WESTERN



# RAILWAY COMPANY



A Mountain Stream

forests, before mentioned, extending for over a hundred miles along the top and down each side of the continental divide, abound in bear, both black and grizzly, deer and antelope, so tame that one hates to shoot them, wild hogs, mountain lions, wildcats, jaguars, wolves, wild turkeys, quail and wild pigeons.

Good guides at from \$10, Mexican currency, per day for one man to \$21 per day for four, who furnish outfit, consisting of beds, tents, camp outfit, saddles and pack animals; in fact, everything except fire-arms, ammunition and provisions, can be had and will be arranged for in advance by applying to traffic department, Mexico North-Western Railway, Chihuahua, Mexico.

The game is in season nearly the whole year, with exception of bear, although from October 1st to April 1st is the best season. The best months for bear are October, November, December, May and June.

The many streams which run down at frequent intervals in both directions from the continental divide are simply teeming with a

brilliant, hard-fighting species of mountain trout. It has often been said by nimrods that there was no good brook fishing in Mexico, but a few days in these streams will convince the most skeptical that there is no place that excels these little brooks that are found hurrying down the mountains along which the Mexico North-Western runs. The picture shown is a one-day catch by two fishermen. The several lakes are absolutely swarming with all kinds of ducks, as well as geese, in season, while the entire country adjacent to the Mexico North-Western Railway is simply alive with quail and prairie chickens. In short, in no

other part of the entire American continent can the most exacting sportsman find such a haven.



What Two Fishermen Had to Show for One Day's Sport in Brooks Adjacent to the Mexico North-Western Railway



## CLIMATIC CONDITIONS



IT WOULD indeed be difficult to find places more favored of the gods as to climate than Chihuahua (the capital of the state of the same name), Madera and the other principal points along the Mexico North-Western Railway. The former, which will be remembered historically as the place where Hidalgo, the first president of the Mexican Republic, was shot by the Spaniards on July 30, 1811, has an average temperature of 68 degrees, and even during its hottest months it is always delightfully cool in the shade, while during the winter months a fire is necessary only a portion of the day.

The late Mr. Reau Campbell, of Chicago, who devoted practically his entire life to traveling over nearly every country on the globe, and who at his death was president of the American Tourist Association, and in that capacity made trips to Mexico during all seasons of the year, wrote of the climate of the entire Mexican highlands on which Chihuahua is located as follows:

“Not on earth is there a more equable, more delightful climate than is found in Mexico. Winter and summer alike are made up of delightful days, in winter of cloudless skies; in summer of cooling showers. It is an erroneous idea that it is not safe or pleasant to travel in Mexico in summer; in the interior the summertime is most delightful. The only difference between summer and winter is that it rains in the summer and does not in the winter. The rainy season commences in May or June and lasts until October and sometimes into November. The altitude, the showers, the cooling breezes from the snow-capped mountains, make a perfect summer climate and a healthful one.

“Fevers peculiar to the tropics are known only in the hot lands of the immediate coast and never experienced on the elevated tablelands or even on the slopes sixty miles from the coasts.”



Basaseachic Falls

MEXICO NORTH-WESTERN



RAILWAY COMPANY

## MADERA AS A RESORT

To attempt to properly describe the beauties of the climate of Madera is as futile as the average "Gringo's" attempt to handle the Spanish language or of a man desperately in love to describe the beauties and allurements of the ever-changeful and perplexing succession of moods of his lady love.

Combine the delightful climatic conditions of North Carolina and the White Mountains at their most propitious seasons and you have at least a slight idea of the out-of-door conditions which make this region an ideal spot for the tourist and investor.

Madera is unquestionably destined to

become one of the resorts of the continent. To inhale the air here is to realize anew what purity means. From mountain peaks breezes gently drop down and softly insinuate themselves among the aspens and sing among the pines, or briskly blow for a few moments, as if heralding a quick-coming gale, then suddenly die away into whisperings and silence.

And the solitude of these mountains and their vast pine forests, which rise up like giant sentinels at the back of the town, seems to wrap a mantle of forgetfulness around one. The busy world, its cares and its worries, seem but a dream, never to have been.



Hotel at Madera

# MEXICO NORTH-WESTERN



# RAILWAY COMPANY

## MADERA FROM A BUSINESS STANDPOINT

The Madera Lumber Company, Limited, whose headquarters are located here, has recently completed the construction of a plant, including two sawmills, dry kilns, planing mills, box factory, and all other modern equipment, second to none on the continent. Its present production amounts to 400,000 feet per day, which will later on be increased to from 800,000 to 1,000,000 feet.

This plant employs at present 1,000 men, and the rapid development of the interests will necessitate a considerable increase in the pay-rolls in the near future.

The location of the city of Madera will make it the natural outfitting point for the

rich mining regions to the west, and it is confidently believed that it is only a question of a very few years until this city will be looked upon as one of the most important cities, from a business point of view, in Northwestern Mexico.

It is predicted that it will have a population of 5,000 inhabitants before January 1, 1911, and that within a few years thereafter, on account of its advantageous location, both as regards the large industry already located there and the others that are now arranging to locate, combined with its delightful climatic conditions, it will have a population of double or treble this number.



Sawmill at Madera



Cottages at Madera

## FACTS WORTH KNOWING

Mexico leads all other nations, with possibly one exception, in universal progress in the past twenty years.

Mexico has one small mining district which has produced over \$1,000,000,000.

Mexico's production of silver is in excess of any one other country in the world.

Mexico's importations from the United States have increased at the approximate rate of 15 per cent each year over the preceding year for the past fifteen years.

Mexico is increasing her gold production by leaps and bounds.

Mexico has over 1,700 government schools, with an average attendance of over 1,000,000 pupils. There are also many private schools and colleges. Foreigners residing in Mexico have exactly the same rights, privileges and obligations as citizens of the republic, except they cannot vote or acquire real estate within twenty leagues of the frontier.

No trip to Mexico is complete unless you make a side trip over the Mexico North-Western Railway.

All weights and measures in Mexico are computed in the metric system.

One meter is equal to	-	39.37	English inches
One centimeter is equal to	-	.3937	English inches
One liter is equal to	-	1.0567	quarts
One gallon is equal to	-	3.7853	liters
One kilogram is equal to	-	2.2046	pounds
One pound is equal to	-	.4536	kilograms
One kilometer is equal to	-	.62138	miles
One mile is equal to	-	1.60935	kilometers

Mexico imported from the United States, during the six months ending December 31, 1908, merchandise valued at \$45,596,426 (pesos), or approximately 63 per cent of her total importations.

There are \$900,000,000, United States currency, or 1,800,000,000 pesos, of American capital invested in Mexico.

The mineral production per annum of the State of Chihuahua has increased from \$765,000 (pesos), in 1879, to \$2,309,000 (pesos), in 1908, with a total production of \$195,000,000 for the thirty years.



## DON'TS WORTH REMEMBERING



Street Merchants — San Andres

**Don't** criticise adversely everything you see.

**Don't** think your life is in danger in Mexico. It isn't.

**Don't** think you need only light summer clothes in Mexico. Medium weight is worn.

**Don't** believe the scurrilous articles you read in "yellow" magazines by "alleged" writers of "Tez."

**Don't** imagine all Mexico is on exhibition for your special benefit--on the contrary, you are.

**Don't** go to Africa for good hunting. There is good hunting in Mexico.

**Don't** come to Mexico without making a trip over the Mexico North-Western System.

**Don't** think things are all wrong because they are not like things "back home."

**Don't** imagine yourself and your companions are the only people in your immediate vicinity who talk or understand English.

**Don't** do or say things that you would take offense at if the case were reversed. Mexicans are just human.

**Don't** think you must go north in summertime to find cool weather. We have "summer resort" weather on the Mexican highlands all the year.



Aldana Trestle — Chihuahua Division





## GENERAL INFORMATION FOR PASSENGERS

### CONNECTIONS WITH LINES AT EL PASO, TEX.

Our passenger station at Ciudad Juarez is on the corner of Calles Comercio and Ferrocarril.

Street cars to and from El Paso stop in front of the station. Passengers taking these cars can reach any part of El Paso, including the Union Station and all hotels, either by direct car or by transferring, for one car fare.

### STAGE CONNECTIONS

Information regarding stage connections from points on the El Paso division can be obtained from the ticket agent, Ciudad Juarez, and for stage connections from points on the Chihuahua division from ticket agent, Chihuahua, or by writing or applying, in both instances, to Traffic Department, Chihuahua, Mexico.

### TICKET REGULATIONS—LOCAL

Children under four years of age will be carried free when accompanied by parents or guardians; from four to eight years of age, inclusive, at half rates, and over eight years of age at full rates.

The railroad company is not responsible for tickets that are lost or stolen.

In case of any disagreement with the conductor, the passenger should submit to the decision of the conductor, taking conductor's receipt for money paid him, and refer the matter to the traffic department for settlement, as conductors have no authority to violate or change regulations established by the officers of the company.

### ALIEN TAX

The following regulations have been enacted by the United States Government governing the entrance of all foreigners into the United States of America:

"A tax of \$4.00 (United States currency) shall be levied and collected for every alien entering the United States of America with the exception noted."

"This tax shall not be levied upon aliens who shall enter the United States after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year, immediately preceding such entrance, in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba or Mexico."

This fact must be proven by documentary evidence (letters, papers, etc.) or by reliable witness on train.

### BAGGAGE REGULATIONS

On local first-class tickets between points on this line, 50 kilograms (110 pounds) of baggage will be carried free for each passenger, and 15 kilograms (33 pounds) on local second-class tickets. One-half these quantities will be transported free on half-rate tickets.

Baggage coming into Mexico for points on the El Paso division should be checked to El Paso, Tex., only, where arrangement can be made with local transfer agent, who meets all trains for transfer to Ciudad Juarez.

Baggage for points on the Chihuahua division should be checked to Ciudad Juarez.

Baggage going out of Mexico from points on El Paso division should be checked to Ciudad Juarez, where transfer agent will meet trains and arrange for the transfer to United States side of the river.

Baggage from points on the Chihuahua division will be checked to Chihuahua only.

All baggage coming into Mexico is examined by Mexican customs inspectors at Ciudad Juarez.

All baggage going from Mexico to the United States is examined both at Ciudad Juarez by the Mexican customs inspectors and at El Paso by the United States customs inspectors.

The inspection of baggage is quickly and courteously made, and passengers should have their keys ready to open baggage when requested by the customs officers.

All dutiable articles should be so declared on blanks which will be furnished by the inspectors.

A corpse will be carried in baggage car on one full first-class ticket (whether adult or child) provided it is accompanied on the train by a person holding one first-class ticket to same destination, via same route. And further, provided the corpse has been prepared in accordance with the regulations of this company and connecting lines, and the necessary documents have been procured, excepting that the remains of persons dead of infectious diseases will not be received for transportation. Person in charge will not, however, under any circumstances, be allowed to ride in the baggage car.

MEXICO NORTH-WESTERN



RAILWAY COMPANY



Cathedral - Chihuahua

## EXCHANGE OF MONEY AT THE BORDER

Passengers may exchange United States currency for Mexican money at the ticket office in Ciudad Juarez, and, returning, exchange Mexican for American money. The rate of exchange is usually two Mexican dollars for one United States dollar, and 49½ cents in United States currency for one Mexican dollar. One hundred dollars United States currency or \$200 Mexican currency is the maximum amount that will be exchanged at the ticket office.



H.C.FERRIS  
General Manager

T. R. RYAN  
Traffic Manager

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Railway Company

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