

Southern Pacific R. R. of Mexico

GENERAL INFORMATION

NOT RESPONSIBLE: The Southern Pacific Company is not responsible for errors in time tables, inconvenience or damage resulting from delayed trains or failure to make connections; schedules herein are subject to change without notice.

TIME: Except as otherwise shown, Central Time is used throughout this folder.

The letter "f" shown in train schedules, is used to designate "flag stations" where trains stop only to discharge or entrain passengers. Where no time is shown trains will not stop.

TICKETS

PURCHASE OF TICKETS: Passengers must purchase their tickets before departure of trains, as otherwise Conductors will collect fares with an extra charge of 25%.

CHILDREN: Children under five years of age will be carried free of charge when accompanied by an adult holding proper transportation; five years and under twelve years of age, half fare; twelve years of age or over at full fare.

LIMIT OF TICKETS: Local tickets are good only for continuous passage starting on date stamped on back and without stop-overs, except lay over made necessary for trains that make intermediate station stops, or for branch connections or if trains miss their connections with branch or other lines.

STOP-OVERS: Stop-overs at Empalme (for Guaymas), San Blas and Mazatlan of not to exceed ten days at either point will be allowed on all one way through tickets from or to the United States upon application to train conductor and deposit of ticket with agent at stop-over point during period of stop-over.

Stop-overs at any intermediate station within limit of ticket are allowed on all round trip tickets from or to the United States of North America, upon application to train conductor.

PULLMAN CARS: Only passengers holding first class railroad and Pullman transportation are allowed to ride in Pullman cars.

BAGGAGE REGULATIONS

CHECKING: No baggage will be checked unless passenger presents proper railroad transportation.

FREE ALLOWANCE: One hundred and fifty pounds of baggage will be checked free on each whole ticket and seventy-five pounds on each half ticket reading via the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Mexico from or to points on other lines in the United States of North America. Local tickets reading between points in Mexico carry one hundred and ten pounds free allowance and fifty-five pounds for each half ticket.

Each passenger is permitted to carry in coaches a maximum of fifty-five pounds of hand baggage not exceeding 26 inches in length and 16 inches in width and which will not serve to incommode other passengers nor occupy too much space.

Hand baggage in Pullman cars is restricted to what can be conveniently placed in the berth, seat, or other accommodations occupied.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT OF SINGLE PIECES: No single piece of baggage weighing over two hundred and fifty pounds will be accepted for transportation in baggage service. Under governmental regulations, animals and packages with objectionable odors will not be allowed.

CHECKING OF BAGGAGE: Baggage which is not securely fastened or locked will not be checked.

LOST ARTICLES: In case articles are left on trains or at stations, communicate at once with Traffic Manager, Guadalajara, giving full particulars. No responsibility is assumed for unchecked articles left in stations or cars.

BAGGAGE FROM AND TO THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA: All baggage originating in the United States of North America and vice versa, shall be checked in Nogales or Naco, Sonora, or Arizona, as the case may be, where owner should see that it is presented for inspection by Customs Authorities of Mexico or the United States of North America, and transferred to opposite side of the international line, where it will be rechecked upon presentation of corresponding tickets.

Hand baggage of Pullman passengers will be inspected in the Pullman car.

For rates, reservations and all information concerning travel, see your local Southern Pacific ticket agent. He is prepared to handle your travel problems.

AIR-CONDITIONED TRAINS

Air-conditioned cars have been assigned to regular sections of trains as shown in this folder, and every effort will be made to provide such cars, as specified. However, the right is reserved to operate non-air-conditioned cars in such trains as required by volume of traffic or operating contingency.

WEST COAST OF MEXICO

TIME TABLES

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



This folder contains train schedules, a description of our West Coast of Mexico Route, and helpful information on travel in Mexico.

L. G. HOFF, General Traffic Manager, Guadalajara, Jal., Mexico
F. S. McGINNIS, Vice-President, San Francisco

Form 5

June 13, 1937

West Coast of Mexico Route

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MEXICO

Low Fares

Low round-trip fares are in effect to Mexico City; also attractive "side-trip" fares so you can include a visit to Mexico in your trip to or from California. All tickets give you a choice of routes.

Hotel Playa de Cortes

Southern Pacific's new resort near Guaymas on the Gulf of California. Finest fishing (boats for rent at hotel). Every room outside—also bungalows. Outdoor swimming pool.

BOTTLED SPRING WATER

Fresh, pure bottled spring water is provided free in Pullman and dining cars on our West Coast Route trains.

CELAYA AND URUAPAN

* 5 52	Lv Celaya (Nat. Ry.)	Ar	10 18
10 21	Lv Morelia	Ar	5 19
10 31	Lv Morelia	Ar	5 09
11 53	Lv Patzeuaro	Ar	3 49
12 00	Lv Patzeuaro	Ar	3 42
2 20	Lv Uruapan	Ar	* 1 25

Lv Celaya *3.23. Ar Patzeuaro *8.30.
Lv Patzeuaro *7.40. Ar Celaya *11.43.

CORRAL, NAVOJOA

Wed.	Mixed Service	Fri.
Lv Corral	Ar	Lv Corral
Lv Esperanza	Ar	Lv Esperanza
Lv Cd. Obregon	Ar	Lv Cd. Obregon
Lv Navojoa	Ar	Lv Navojoa

MAZATLAN AND ACAPONETA

Daily Ex Sat.	Motor Car Service	Daily Ex Sat.
10 00	Lv Mazatlan	Ar 7 25
10 35	Lv Presidio	Ar 6 45
11 39	Lv Rosario	Ar 5 31
12 13	Lv Esquinapa	Ar 4 53
2 10	Lv Acaponeta	Ar 3 05

READ DOWN				6-378				(A)				READ UP			
76				98				Mls.				Elev			
*9 00				*8 15				471				No. 9-379-5			
9 00				6 00				Ar Los Angeles <th colspan="4">*8 15</th>				*8 15			
Fr	We	Mo	8 05	Th	Tu	Su	8 05	Ar Los Angeles	Ar	293	7 10	We	Fr	Su	7 10
Sa	Th	Tu	2 50	Fr	We	Mo	2 50	Ar Yuma (P. T.)	Ar	142	11 45	Tu	Th	Sa	11 45
Fr	We	Mo	6 45	Th	Tu	Su	6 45	Ar San Diego	Ar	13	8 45	We	Fr	Su	8 45
Sa	Th	Tu	2 25	Fr	We	Mo	2 25	Ar Yuma (P. T.)	Ar	142	1 00	We	Fr	Su	1 00
Sa	Th	Tu	4 05	Fr	We	Mo	4 05	Ar Yuma (M.T.)	Ar	142	12 25	We	Fr	Su	12 25
Sa	Th	Tu	10 30	Fr	We	Mo	10 30	Ar Tucson	Ar	2386	5 30	Tu	Th	Sa	5 30
Sa	Th	Tu	11 10	Fr	We	Mo	11 10	Ar Tucson	Ar	2386	14 20	Th	Th	Sa	14 20
Sa	Th	Tu	11 20	Fr	We	Mo	11 20	Ar Nogales, Ariz. (M.T.)	Ar	3869	12 10	Th	Th	Sa	12 10
Sa	Th	Tu	12 20	Fr	We	Mo	12 20	Ar Nogales, Ariz. (C.T.)	Ar	3869	13 10	Th	Th	Sa	13 10
Mixed No. 12-10								Central Time							
Sa	Th	Tu	6 00	Fr	We	Mo	4 00	Lv Nogales, Mex. (C.T.)	Ar	3869	11 00	Tu	Th	Sa	10 30
Sa	Th	Tu	6 43	Fr	We	Mo	4 35	Lv Agua Zarca	Ar	3816	10 12	Tu	Th	Sa	9 38
Sa	Th	Tu	7 58	Fr	We	Mo	5 40	Lv Imuris	Ar	2708	8 57	Tu	Th	Sa	8 10
Sa	Th	Tu	8 36	Fr	We	Mo	6 15	Lv Magdalena	Ar	2460	8 27	Tu	Th	Sa	7 25
Sa	Th	Tu	9 06	Fr	We	Mo	6 45	Lv Santa Ana	Ar	2252	7 58	Tu	Th	Sa	6 45
Sa	Th	Tu	9 45	Fr	We	Mo	7 18	Lv Llano	Ar	2307	7 23	Tu	Th	Sa	6 02
Sa	Th	Tu	10 03	Fr	We	Mo	7 36	Lv Noria	Ar	2350	6 06	Tu	Th	Sa	5 40
Sa	Th	Tu	11 07	Fr	We	Mo	8 37	Lv Poza	Ar	53	6 17	Tu	Th	Sa	4 38
Sa	Th	Tu	11 40	Fr	We	Mo	9 10	Lv Carbo	Ar	1520	5 55	Tu	Th	Sa	4 15
Sa	Th	Tu	12 28	Fr	We	Mo	9 55	Lv Pesqueira	Ar	1075	5 04	Tu	Th	Sa	3 00
Sa	Th	Tu	1 25	Fr	We	Mo	10 50	Ar Hermosillo	Ar	693	4 05	Tu	Th	Sa	1 50
Sa	Th	Tu	1 55	Fr	We	Mo	11 05	Lv Hermosillo	Ar	693	3 55	Tu	Th	Sa	1 30
Sa	Th	Tu	4 30	Fr	We	Mo	11 22	Lv Ortiz	Ar	347	2 01	Tu	Th	Sa	10 57
Sa	Th	Tu	5 30	Fr	We	Mo	2 15	Ar Empalme	Ar	5 1 10	Tu	Th	Sa	10 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	6 20	Fr	We	Mo	2 40	Ar Guaymas	Ar	2 12 15	Tu	Th	Sa	8 30	
Sa	Th	Tu	5 00	Fr	We	Mo	1 40	Lv Guaymas	Ar	2 1 10	Tu	Th	Sa	9 45	
Sa	Th	Tu	6 30	Fr	We	Mo	2 45	Lv Empalme	Ar	5 12 40	Tu	Th	Sa	9 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	9 25	Fr	We	Mo	5 08	Lv Corral	Ar	122 10 37	Tu	Th	Sa	5 55	
Sa	Th	Tu	9 43	Fr	We	Mo	5 20	Lv Esperanza	Ar	116 10 13	Tu	Th	Sa	5 30	
Sa	Th	Tu	10 20	Fr	We	Mo	5 45	Lv Ciudad Obregon	Ar	130 10 24	Tu	Th	Sa	5 10	
Sa	Th	Tu	12 00	Fr	We	Mo	7 15	Ar Navojoa	Ar	125 8 55	Tu	Th	Sa	3 30	
Sa	Th	Tu	12 30	Fr	We	Mo	7 35	Lv Navojoa	Ar	125 8 30	Tu	Th	Sa	3 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	4 15	Fr	We	Mo	10 20	Ar San Blas	Ar	115 6 30	Tu	Th	Sa	11 30	
Sa	Th	Tu	5 30	Fr	We	Mo	10 50	Lv San Blas	Ar	115 5 00	Tu	Th	Sa	10 30	
Sa	Th	Tu	6 38	Fr	We	Mo	11 50	Lv Naranja	Ar	152 4 29	Tu	Th	Sa	9 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	8 28	Fr	We	Mo	1 20	Lv Guamuchil	Ar	139 3 15	Tu	Th	Sa	7 15	
Sa	Th	Tu	9 55	Fr	We	Mo	2 43	Lv Retes	Ar	114 1 44	Tu	Th	Sa	5 19	
Sa	Th	Tu	11 30	Fr	We	Mo	4 00	Ar Culiacan	Ar	119 12 30	Tu	Th	Sa	4 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	12 15	Fr	We	Mo	4 25	Lv Culiacan	Ar	119 12 00	Tu	Th	Sa	3 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	1 30	Fr	We	Mo	5 30	Lv Quila	Ar	172 10 45	Tu	Th	Sa	1 45	
Sa	Th	Tu	3 30	Fr	We	Mo	7 13	Lv La Cruz	Ar	63 9 17	Tu	Th	Sa	11 50	
Sa	Th	Tu	4 20	Fr	We	Mo	8 00	Lv Dimas	Ar	40 8 30	Tu	Th	Sa	11 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	6 30	Fr	We	Mo	9 45	Ar Mazatlan	Ar	4 6 40	Tu	Th	Sa	9 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	7 30	Fr	We	Mo	10 30	Lv Mazatlan	Ar	4 6 00	Tu	Th	Sa	8 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	8 14	Fr	We	Mo	11 10	Lv Presidio	Ar	26 5 12	Tu	Th	Sa	7 05	
Sa	Th	Tu	9 23	Fr	We	Mo	12 19	Ar Rosario	Ar	55 4 08	Tu	Th	Sa	5 45	
Sa	Th	Tu	10 05	Fr	We	Mo	1 01	Lv Esquinapa	Ar	46 3 33	Tu	Th	Sa	5 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	12 00	Fr	We	Mo	3 00	Lv Acaponeta	Ar	81 2 08	Tu	Th	Sa	3 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	1 28	Fr	We	Mo	4 05	Lv Morada	Ar	43 12 24	Tu	Th	Sa	1 38	
Sa	Th	Tu	2 45	Fr	We	Mo	4 25	Ar Ruiz	Ar	77 11 55	Tu	Th	Sa	1 10	
Sa	Th	Tu	4 23	Fr	We	Mo	5 00	Lv Ruiz	Ar	77 11 15	Tu	Th	Sa	12 20	
Sa	Th	Tu	5 45	Fr	We	Mo	6 15	Lv Roseta	Ar	187 9 57	Tu	Th	Sa	11 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	6 50	Fr	We	Mo	7 25	Lv Aguirre	Ar	2249 9 10	Tu	Th	Sa	10 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	7 25	Fr	We	Mo	8 30	Ar Tepic	Ar	3001 8 30	Tu	Th	Sa	9 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	10 05	Fr	We	Mo	9 00	Lv Tepic	Ar	3001 8 00	Tu	Th	Sa	8 30	
Sa	Th	Tu	11 20	Fr	We	Mo	10 45	Ar Teitlan	Ar	2466 5 10	Tu	Th	Sa	6 05	
Sa	Th	Tu	11 45	Fr	We	Mo	11 00	Lv Teitlan	Ar	2466 5 10	Tu	Th	Sa	5 45	
Sa	Th	Tu	12 45	Fr	We	Mo	11 55	Lv Ahuacatlan	Ar	3484 4 42	Tu	Th	Sa	5 17	
Sa	Th	Tu	1 45	Fr	We	Mo	12 40	Lv Ixtlan	Ar	3394 4 23	Tu	Th	Sa	4 58	
Sa	Th	Tu	2 01	Fr	We	Mo	1 30	Lv Barrancas	Ar	4265 3 55	Tu	Th	Sa	4 30	
Sa	Th	Tu	2 55	Fr	We	Mo	1 40	Lv La Quemada	Ar	4250 3 06	Tu	Th	Sa	3 35	
Sa	Th	Tu	4 30	Fr	We	Mo	2 20	Lv Magdalena	Ar	4461 2 56	Tu	Th	Sa	3 18	
Sa	Th	Tu	6 00	Fr	We	Mo	2 20	Lv Tequila	Ar	3997 2 20	Tu	Th	Sa	2 20	
Sa	Th	Tu	7 05	Fr	We	Mo	3 25	Lv Empalme de Orendain	Ar	4730 2 20	Tu	Th	Sa	1 20	
Sa	Th	Tu	10 45	Fr	We	Mo	4 45	Ar Guadaluajara (Rys. Mex.)	Ar	5036 12 00	Tu	Th	Sa	12 00	
Sa	Th	Tu	9 15	Fr	We	Mo	6 12	Ar Mexico City	Ar	7349 6 50	Tu	Th	Sa	6 50	

THROUGH CAR SERVICE

Regularly assigned cars are air-conditioned

S. P. of Mexico—Trains 9 and 10 El Costeno
Standard Sleeper: ★Los Angeles and Mexico City. (Sections, Drawing-Room, Compartment). Leave Los Angeles, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, arriving Mexico City Thursdays, Saturdays and Mondays; Returning, leave Mexico City, Saturdays, Mondays and Wednesdays, arriving Los Angeles Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays.
Standard Sleeper: Tucson and Guaymas (Sections, Drawing-Room-Compartments) Leave Tucson, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Returning leave Guaymas, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays (Sleeper placed for occupancy until 8.00 AM, ready for occupancy 9.00 PM).
Pullman Observation Sleeper: ★Nogales and Guadaluajara (Sections).
Pullman Cafe Cars: ★Nogales and Guadaluajara; all meals enroute, served by The Pullman Company.
Coaches: ★Los Angeles and Tucson. Tucson, Nogales and Guadaluajara.

S. P. of Mexico—Trains 11 and 12
Standard Sleeper Buffet-Car: Nogales and Guadaluajara (Sections, Drawing-Room) Leave Nogales Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving Guadaluajara Fridays, Sundays and Tuesdays; Returning leave Guadaluajara, Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, arriving Nogales Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays. All meals enroute served by The Pullman Company.
Coaches: Nogales and Guadaluajara.

(B) EMPALME AND GUAYMAS

Lv Empalme for Guaymas (9 Kilos, 20 min.) 46.00, 49.25, 12.50, p2.20.
Lv Guaymas for Empalme—45.00, 48.30, p12.15, p1.40.

(C) NOGALES—CANANEA—NACO

Wed. Sat.	Kilo	Lv	Ar	Tue. Fri.
11 30	0	Lv Nogales (C.T.)	Ar	3 00
3 40	125	Lv Del Rio	Ar	10 40
4 05	140	Ar Cananea	Lv	10 10
5 15	0	Lv Cananea	Ar	9 10
5 40	14	Lv Del Rio	Ar	8 40
7 15	62	Ar Naco	Lv	7 00

(F) QUILA—EL DORADO

Lv Quila for El Dorado (23 Kilo, 1 hour), \$2.00, p5.50.
Lv El Dorado for Quila—12.35, e4.15.

(G) NAVOJOA—YAVAROS

Kilo	Rio Mayo Ry.	Lv	Ar	Tue. Sat.	Mon. Wed.
510	0	Lv Navojoa	Ar	6 00	
12 10	42	Lv Huatabampo	Ar	4 00	
1 00	62	Ar Yavaros	Lv	b 2 30	

(H) SAN BLAS—TOPOLOBAMPO

Kil	K. C. M. & O.	Tue. Sat.	Mon. Wed.
0	Lv Topolobampo		12 30
25	Ar Los Mochis		1 18
25	Lv Los Mochis	8 20	11 00
62	Ar San Blas	9 40	12 20
62	Lv San Blas		12 30
100	Ar El Fuerte		1 50
125	Lv San Pedro		2 40

Lv Los Mochis 2.40, Fri. and Sun., Ar San Blas 4.00.

K. C. M. & O.

Tue. Sat.	Fri. Sun.	Wed. Mon
Lv San Pedro		3 00
Ar El Fuerte		3 48
Ar San Blas		5 00
Lv San Blas	10 35	5 45
Ar Los Mochis	11 55	6 25
Lv Los Mochis		7 20
Ar Topolobampo		10 50

(J) CULIACAN—ALTATA

Kilo	Occidental Ry.	Lv
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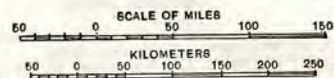


PACIFIC OCEAN

Southern Pacific Railroad Company of Mexico

Ferrocarril Sud-Pacífico de México

“THE WEST COAST ROUTE”





Down the West Coast of Mexico

THROUGH PULLMAN CARS BETWEEN LOS ANGELES AND MEXICO CITY

Southern Pacific's West Coast Route extends from Tucson, on Southern Pacific's Golden State and Sunset transcontinental routes, south through Nogales, port of entry to Mexico, 1095 miles to Guadalajara, where connection is made with the National Railways of Mexico for Mexico City and other points.

Trains in Mexico are modern in every respect. Through Pullmans are operated from Los Angeles via Tucson down the West Coast clear to Mexico City. Passengers from the East make connection with the through Pullmans at Tucson. Good dining car service is provided. Railroad and Pullman fares have been greatly reduced and the favorable rate of exchange, together with the most reasonable level of prices in Mexico, combine to give you a foreign tour at low cost.

EASY TO VISIT

It is easy to visit Mexico. A passport is not required for a pleasure trip. Only a tourist card is needed and this can be obtained at any Mexican Consulate in the United States or from the immigration office at the border. Any Southern Pacific representative will gladly assist in making all arrangements for your trip.

So close is Mexico, so easy to visit, that it is strange so few Americans have seen it. A trip to Mexico is no more trouble than a trip between East and West in the United States. Mexico City is only three days and a half away from New York, only three from Los Angeles. To get the most out of a trip to Mexico you should travel over the picturesque West Coast Route at least one way.

OFF THE BEATEN PATH

The West Coast of Mexico has been off the beaten track for tourists and yet you may cross oceans and see less fascinating and "foreign" lands than just lie a step over the border. Through your Pullman windows going down the tropical West Coast with its ancient civilization, you see a pageant that you will never forget. Mazatlan, where the movies find their "South Seas" atmosphere . . . the wild *barrancas*, region of impenetrable gorges and moun-

tains . . . Guadalajara, where the famous Tonalá pottery is sold and "bubble glass" is made. Then Mexico City (7400 feet above the sea), home of over a million people, famous for its continental atmosphere and its climate. Here you will find modern hotels and restaurants. And this will be the center of your Mexico adventuring . . . to Oaxaca with its Mitla ruins, Xochimilco's floating gardens, Puebla, Taxco, Cuernavaca, Orizaba (where orchids grow wild), Patzcuaro, Tzintzuntzan.

THE TRIP DOWN THE WEST COAST

Travel down the West Coast is filled with interest. Every scene is a picture.

Your train, perhaps, has stopped at Hermosillo (intone it softly "air-mo-see-yoh," as the Mexicans do), or maybe, at some quaint village. You peep out to see a group of peons, wrapped to the eyes in brilliant sarapes (blankets), huge sombreros on their heads, gaurachis (sandals) on their feet; Mexican women, heads swathed in colorful rebosos (shawls), selling fruit, sweet-cakes, tortillas, flowers, bright pottery to your fellow passengers. It is a fascinating scene of color and animation, to be repeated with variation at every railroad station.

Leaving Nogales (22,000 pop.) commercial center, and port of entry on the international line, the train pauses at Magdalena, where you view for the first time a typical Mexican plaza, and the ancient San Francisco Xavier Mission, built in 1690.

Your next noteworthy stop is Hermosillo (Little Beauty) capital of the state of Sonora, a lovely city of 25,000 population, famous for its rose gardens, orange groves, beautiful cathedral and intriguing Spanish-Moorish architecture.

From Hermosillo, the rugged Sierra Madre range sweeps southward, practically the length of Mexico, to mark the eastern boundary of the region served by Southern Pacific's "West Coast of Mexico Route."

Eighty-five miles south of Hermosillo is Empalme, where the Southern Pacific Company maintains its railroad shops, and a modern "icing plant" for refrigerating fruit and vegetable cars before shipment to eastern markets.



"Playa de Cortes," new Southern Pacific tourist hotel on the bay shore at Guaymas, has every modern convenience and luxury.

GUAYMAS

Fifteen minutes away is Guaymas, on the Gulf. Guaymas compellingly beckons the ardent fisherman, for just beyond its lovely landlocked harbor lie the azure-blue waters of the Gulf of California—perhaps the most famous fishing waters on the North American continent. There the fisherman will find the giant ray, often weighing a ton or more, rooster fish, yellow tail, tuna, red snapper, sea-bass, great green turtles. For those who prefer hunting, the mountainous terrain, immediately back of Guaymas, abounds in quail, deer, brown bear, wild boar and goat.

A modern tourist hotel, the "Playa de Cortes," is operated by the Southern Pacific Company at Guaymas. Ideally situated on the shore of Bocochoibampo Bay, with a magnificent view, it is a delightful place to rest or play, to use as a base for fishing, hunting or sightseeing trips, or in which to luxuriate in blissful idleness. Accommodations and service are of the highest class, and every facility is provided for the comfort and pleasure of the guests.

Just south of Corral, in the Rio Yaqui Valley, is Ciudad Obregon, where thousands of acres of fertile lands have been put under irrigation. South of Ciudad Obregon is Navojoa, and a short distance away the quaint old town of Alamos, with its Moorish facades, narrow stone streets, often only five or six feet wide.

Continuing on into the state of Sinaloa, you arrive at San Blas in the Rio Fuerte Valley. This country has an abundance of game, and every outdoor sport may be enjoyed the year round.

Crossing the Rio Sinaloa and Rio Mocorita you reach Culiacan, capital of the state Sinaloa, a quaint and charming city (16,500 pop.) situated on the banks of the Rio Culiacan.

YOU SHOULD STOP AT MAZATLAN

Mazatlan (Place of the Deer) is a city of 30,000 population, set picturesquely on a peninsula, capped by a rocky promontory, and destined to become one of the most famous winter resorts on the continent. It is just south of the Tropic of Cancer, and opposite the southern tip of Lower California.

On a mild January evening, you may look from your hotel window across the boulevard down upon the breakers of the Olas Altas (high waves) Bay, lighted with phosphorus, tumbling against the sea wall—a scene of indescribable beauty and romance. A drive through the streets, along the shore line, over the rocky promontories, reveals a hundred vistas of entrancing beauty, graceful palm, elephant-eared banana trees waving idly in the breeze, the pink stucco of the city in the background; picturesque glorietas, stone-built lookout places, perched high on the cliffs above the sea. Here is a place to enjoy life in the June-like winter months. One may dine in the open patio of a quaint Old World cafe, whiling away the hours over a cool drink; listening to music, in some palm embowered refreshment pavilion; or, you may swim, bask in the sun, ride horseback, go hunting or fishing.

Before Mazatlan is the azure blue Pacific, behind it the picturesque bay, and above are constant blue skies. Verily, a place never-to-be-forgotten!

As one goes south from Mazatlan, the coastal plain broadens, and successive crossings of the Rio Rosario, Rio Las Canas, Rio Acaponeta and Rio San Pedro are made, until the Rio Santiago, the largest river in Mexico, is reached, where the plain attains its maximum width. Through the valley of the Rio Santiago the railroad begins to climb to a high tableland (3,000 feet) where Tepic, the capital of the state of Nayarit, is located.

Tepic is a city of great charm, historic interest and natural beauty. Its climate is one of perpetual spring. The cathedral at Tepic dates back to 1750. The plateau is encompassed by high volcanic mountains.

After passing through Compostela and Tetitlan, the line ascends to Ixtlan Valley, brushing the shoulder of Cebo-ruco. At one place the railroad is but a few hundred yards from the lava flow of the eruption of 1873. From Ixtlan the line ascends to enter a wild broken country called the "Barrancas." Building the line through this ter-

ritory was the most difficult and costly railroad construction in North America, if not in the world.

GUADALAJARA

Guadalajara, the second city in the Republic of Mexico, in a health-giving land of sunny skies and evergreen productive fields on a plateau 5,036 feet high, is called "The Pearl of the Occident"—a city of magnificent homes and handsome old public buildings. In its cathedral built in the 16th century, is Murillo's "Assumption of the Virgin," one of the finest examples of that great artist's work. The city has more than a score of fine old churches, the medieval architecture of which is of great historic and artistic interest.

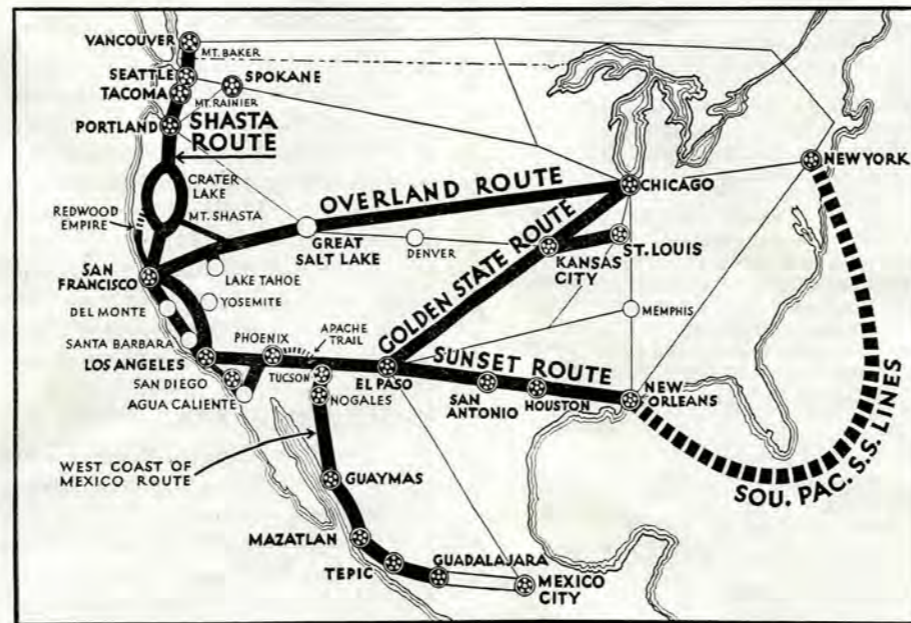
But a short distance away is Lake Chapala, 47 miles long and 10 miles wide, its waters covered with strange craft, its shores dotted with palatial homes and quaint Indian villages. A few miles further is La Barranca de los Oblatos, a sheer canyon 2000 feet deep, a great natural show of Mexico. At El Salto de Juanacatlan one views the Niagara Falls of Mexico, and at nearby San Pedro Tlaquepaque and Tonalá, ingenious Indian craftsmen make brilliant pottery and delicate statuary which has become world famous.

From Guadalajara it is but a delightful night's ride to Mexico City.

MEXICO CITY

Mexico City may be numbered among the world's most distinctive and cosmopolitan cities. The noble architecture of many of its buildings reaches back into the vague history of many lands. One views with rapture noble Chapultepec Castle, the President's residence, on the heights, where once Emperor Maximilian and Empress Carlotta ruled in extravagant splendor, and centuries before them, the Montezumas, emperors of the Aztecs. The National

Museum; the beautiful government buildings face the impressive plaza; and nearby is the sacred shrine of Guadalupe, scene of a great feast each December 12th; also the National Conservatory of Music, the National Picture Gallery, the National University attended by hundreds of American students each summer-session, the incomparable National Theatre, built at a cost of 20,000,000 pesos, the finest playhouse in the



Mazatlan is a favorite stopover point on the West Coast Route. There is a very good hotel here, located on the boulevard facing the sea.

world, with its internationally famous glass curtain, represent attractions of immense interest to the most seasoned traveler. Truly Mexico City is intriguing! A great hand-carved door, a refreshing patio may hold you for an hour; her churches of great antiquity, brilliant public buildings, with their massive and artistic masonry, for an indefinite time.

The Paseo de la Reforma, a broad boulevard sweeping from the business district toward Chapultepec Forest, is studded with monuments to the heroes of Mexico, including Father Hidalgo, Benito Juarez, and the once glorious Aztec Emperor Cuauhtemoc.

There is enough in Mexico City to exhaust the most tireless amusement seekers. Those with steady nerves will not overlook the bull fights, where, more than elsewhere, is seen the Mexican love for color, spectacular ceremony—and action!

FLOATING GARDENS OF XOCHIMILCO

Near the city is the Indian village of Xochimilco with its floating gardens, where, in a gondola, you may ride for hours in the canals among the flowers. Vendors in canoes paddle beside your craft and sell blossoms and dainties, while dining pavilions with orchestras invite you to stop at points along the way.

THE PYRAMIDS

An hour and a half drive over what was once the old Spanish colonial road, now an excellent highway, carries you to San Juan Teotihuacan, where you may view the tremendous spectacle of the pyramids, suggestive of those in Egypt. Here you may inspect recently uncovered evidences of great and ancient civilization; climb the Pyramid of the Sun, if you are hardy, to the apex; and follow the "Path of the Dead" to the Pyramid of the Moon. Or

at Cholula, near Puebla, 60 miles from Mexico City, you may see another great pyramid where human sacrifices were once made as part of vast and gorgeous religious ceremonials ages ago. At Cuernavaca, 40 miles from the Capital, are gorgeous gardens and the palace where Cortez once lived.

In Mexico City, as at Guadalajara and Tepic, the climate is delightful all the year round. The altitude of 7400 feet is a tonic and the balmy air is relaxing. It is easy to find one's way about.

The Capital of the Republic is distinctively Mexican, yet it is a thoroughly cosmopolitan city. It is intellectual, sophisticated, standing high among the cities of the world as an artistic and musical center.

Mexico, as well as its capital, has a personality, so poignant, so colorful and so beguiling that it sinks deep, deep into your consciousness. You can never forget the trip to Mexico.

VISIT MEXICO THIS YEAR

Go while the West Coast is still unspoiled. Go before the sightseeing bus crowds out the ancient carriage (even now the tractor crawls past the oxen and wooden plough). Plan to stop at some of the picturesque villages and cities along the West Coast. There are good hotels at the principal points. Spend a little time in the fine old churches; wander through the big market places with their scores of colorful bazaars; spend a Sunday or holiday at a little village and enjoy the typical fiesta, horse racing, dancing and music; relax in this atmosphere where rest and relaxation come easy.

Travel Terms As They Look in Spanish

All Aboard	Vámonos
Railroad	Ferrocarril
Train	Tren
Kilometer	About $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile—Kilometro
Locomotive	Máquina or locomotora
Express car	Carro de express
Mail car	Carro de correos
Dining car	Coche comedor
Sleeping car	Coche dormitorio
Station	Estación
Depot	(See station)
Baggage	Equipaje
Tickets	Boletos
Ticket agent	Agente de boletos
Passengers	Pasajeros
Passenger fares	Cuotas de pasajes
Conductor	Conductor
Baggageman	Guarda-equipajes
Transfer Agency	Express local
Arrive	Llega
From	De
Leave	Salida
To or for	Para
Between	Entre
And	y
Hour	Hora
Daily	Diario
Hotel	Hotel
Let us go to the hotel	Vamos al hotel

HELPFUL SPANISH WORDS

You don't have to know Spanish to travel in Mexico, but you will find it helpful to know a few words. The following are selected at random. You will pick up many more as you travel. Remember that you pronounce every syllable in Spanish, and that the accent is usually on the next to the last syllable. The phonetic English pronunciation follows each Spanish word, in parentheses. Syllables in CAPITAL LETTERS are accented.

NUMERALS

One— <i>uno</i> (OO-noh)
Two— <i>dos</i> (dose)
Three— <i>tres</i> (trace)
Four— <i>cuatro</i> (KWAT-roh)
Five— <i>cinco</i> (SEEN-koh)
Six— <i>seis</i> (sace)
Seven— <i>siete</i> (see-EH-tay)
Eight— <i>ocho</i> (OH-cho)
Nine— <i>nueve</i> (noo-EH-vay)
Ten— <i>diez</i> (DEE-ess)
Eleven— <i>once</i> (OWN-say)
Twelve— <i>doce</i> (DOE-say)
Thirteen— <i>trece</i> (TRAY-say)
Fourteen— <i>catorce</i> (ca-TOHR-say)
Fifteen— <i>quince</i> (KEEN-say)
Sixteen— <i>diez y seis</i> (y is pronounced as ee in see)
Seventeen— <i>diez y siete</i>
Eighteen— <i>diez y ocho</i>
Nineteen— <i>diez y nueve</i>
Twenty— <i>veinte</i> (VAIN-tee)
Twenty-one— <i>veinte y uno</i> , etc.
Thirty— <i>treinta</i> (TRAIN-tah)
Forty— <i>cuarenta</i> (kwa-REN-tah)
Fifty— <i> cincuenta</i> (sin-KWEN-tah)
Sixty— <i>sesenta</i> (say-SEN-tah)
Seventy— <i>setenta</i> (say-TEN-tah)
Eighty— <i>ochenta</i> (oh-CHEN-tah)
Ninety— <i>noventa</i> (no-VEN-tah)
Hundred— <i>ciento</i> (see-EN-toh) or <i>cien</i> (see-EN)

FOOD AND DRINK

Beans— <i>frijoles</i> (free-HOLE-es)
Beer— <i>cerveza</i> (sir-VAY-sah)
Bread— <i>pan</i> (pahn)
Toasted— <i>tostado</i> (tohs-TAH-doh)
Butter— <i>mantequilla</i> (mahn-tay-KEY-yah)
Bacon— <i>tocino</i> (toh-SEE-noh)
Coffee— <i>cafe</i> (cah-FAY)
Chocolate— <i>chocolate</i> (cho-co-LAH-tay)
Chicken— <i>pollo</i> (POH-yoh)
Eggs— <i>huevos</i> (WAY-vohs)
Scrambled— <i>revueltos</i> (ray-VWEL-tose)
Fried— <i>fritos</i> (FREE-tose)
Boiled— <i>cocidos</i> (coh-SEE-dose)
Hard— <i>duros</i> (DOO-rohs)
Soft— <i>tibios</i> (TEE-bee-ose)
Cheese— <i>queso</i> (KAY-soh)
Fish— <i>pescado</i> (pes-CAH-doh)
(Before it is caught, a fish is <i>pez</i> —pronounced <i>pace</i>)
Ham— <i>jamón</i> (hah-MOAN)
Milk— <i>leche</i> (LAY-chay)
Potatoes— <i>papas</i> (PAH-pahs)
<i>Pulque</i> (POOL-keh)
(Mexican wine made from the <i>maguey</i> (mah-GAY) plant.)
Sugar— <i>azúcar</i> (ah-SOO-car)
Tea— <i>te</i> (tay)
Hot— <i>caliente</i> (cah-lee-EN-tay)
Cold— <i>frio</i> (FREE-oh)
<i>Tequila</i> (tay-KEE-lah)
(Mexican brandy)
<i>Tortilla</i> (tor-TEE-yah)
(pancake made of cornmeal)
Sandwich—as in English
Water— <i>agua</i> (AH-gwah)
Wine— <i>vino</i> (VEE-noh)

WORDS AND PHRASES

How much? <i>cuanto</i> (KWAN-toh)
I want— <i>quiero</i> (kee-AIR-oh)
I don't want— <i>no quiero</i>
More— <i>mas</i> (mahs)
Good— <i>bueno</i> (boo-AY-noh)
Please— <i>por favor</i> (poor fah-VORE)
Thank you— <i>gracias</i> (GRAH-see-us)
(The Mexican people are very courteous. It is a good idea to learn the word <i>gracias</i> first and thank everyone who does you a favor or a service, no matter how small.)
Another— <i>otro</i> (OH-troh)
<i>Peso</i> (unit of money) PAY-soh
<i>Centavo</i> (unit of money) sen-TAH-voh
Good morning— <i>buenos dias</i> (BWAY-nohs DEE-ahs)
Good bye— <i>adios</i> (ah-dec-OSE)
Have you? <i>tiene usted</i> (tee-AY-nay oos-TED)
Where is? <i>donde esta</i> (DOHN-day es-TAH)
Monday— <i>lunes</i> (LOO-nace)
Tuesday— <i>martes</i> (MAR-tace)
Wednesday— <i>miercoles</i> (mee-AIR-cok-lace)
Thursday— <i>jueves</i> (WAY-vace)
Friday— <i>viernes</i> (vee-AIR-nace)
Saturday— <i>sabado</i> (SAH-ba-doh)
Sunday— <i>domingo</i> (doh-MEEN-go)

PLACE NAMES

<i>Cuernavaca</i> (coo-eh-nah-VAH-cah)
<i>Culiacan</i> (coo-lee-ah-CAHN)
<i>Guadalajara</i> (wah-dah-la-HAH-ra)
<i>Guadalupe</i> (wah-dah-LOO-pay)
<i>Guaymas</i> (WHY-mas)
<i>Hermosillo</i> (air-moh-SEE-yoh)
<i>Ixtacihuatil</i> (iss-tah-SEE-wat'l)
<i>Mazatlan</i> (mah-zah-TAHN)
<i>Navajoa</i> (nah-voh-HOE-ah)
<i>Nogales</i> (no-GAH-les)
<i>Oaxaca</i> (wah-HAH-cah)
<i>Popocatepetl</i> (poh-poh-CAT-teh-pet'l)
<i>Puebla</i> (poo-EH-blah)
<i>San Angel</i> (sahn ahn-HELL)
<i>San Blas</i> (leave the <i>d</i> and <i>t</i> off "sand blast")
<i>Taxco</i> (TASS-coh)
<i>Tepic</i> (teh-PEEK)
<i>Xochimilco</i> (so-chee-MEEL-coh)

SOME USEFUL INFORMATION FOR TRAVEL IN MEXICO—CUSTOMS, MONEY, PRICES, ETC.

TIME—Central Time obtains in Mexico. Time is on a 24-hour day basis, that is, 2 a. m. is 2 o'clock, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon is 14 o'clock.

BAGGAGE—Baggage is checked at stations just as in the United States. Transfer of baggage from station to hotel is handled by transfer companies and by "cargadores," men who carry articles even heavier than trunks on their backs. Charges are about the same as in the United States.

MONEY—The rate of exchange is variable and of late has ranged from three to three and a half pesos to the dollar, a very favorable rate to the American traveler. The Mexican money comes in one, five and ten cent (centavo) copper pieces; silver, ten, twenty and fifty cent pieces, and the silver "peso" or dollar. Paper money is in 5-10-20-50 and 100 peso denominations.

American money may be exchanged at the border into Mexican money. One need exchange only enough to carry one to the first important destination. Travelers checks are accepted in Mexico at important points where they are understood, although they cannot always be cashed in the smaller towns. The banks in the larger cities honor drafts, letters-of-credit and travelers checks and, in fact, the traveler will find the Mexican banks everywhere most interested in being of assistance.

LANGUAGE—One should not be deterred from visiting Mexico because of inability to speak Spanish. English speaking persons are to be found in all the larger towns and cities. At the principal hotels, shops, stations, etc., Mexicans may be found who speak English so that the traveler has little if any difficulty.

CLOTHING—For the cities of the Mexican plateau warm clothing suitable for spring or fall wear in the United States is required while light clothing is more suitable for the coastal territory. On account of the elevation of Mexico City a light overcoat is needed at night or in the early morning even in the summer time, while a heavier coat is needed in the winter months.

CUSTOMS—In entering Mexico or returning to the United States there is an examination of baggage by customs officials, but this is a simple matter. At Nogales, for example, the American and Mexican customs houses are within fifty yards of each other, on opposite sides of the international boundary. Only Pullman cars are handled across the border, hand baggage is examined in the Pullmans by inspectors who pass through. The traveler should unlock his bags on reaching the border and throw them open as the inspector approaches his seat. Trunks are removed from the baggage car and porters or "cargadores" wearing numbered badges on their hats, will carry the trunks or other checked baggage across the boundary line for the customs inspection. The charge is 25 cents for each piece of hand baggage and 75 cents for trunks (U. S. currency). Passengers in day coaches (since day coaches are not moved across the border) alight from the cars and walk across the line, their baggage being inspected as in the case of checked baggage and trunks. Passengers having trunks, after having them carried to the point of inspection, should have their keys ready to open them when their turn comes.

Tourists must make a declaration of any purchases made in Mexico upon their return to the United States, and the statement must be made prior to or at the time the baggage is being examined. It is wise to get a bill for articles purchased in Mexico, provided there are several and their value is important, and such bills can be exhibited when outward bound luggage is being inspected and appraisal made.

U. S. Custom regulations permit returning Americans to bring into this country, free of duty, 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes. Also, articles purchased in Mexico for personal use up to the value of \$100 (U. S. money).



The floating gardens of Xochimilco, forty-five minutes from Mexico City. It is a beautiful experience to glide through these canals.

PRICES—Prices in Mexico are very moderate and with the favorable rate of exchange travel in Mexico is on a most reasonable basis as to cost. Exclusive of railway costs one can get about comfortably in Mexico for from five to six dollars a day, U. S. money, and in the smaller towns even less, and if one remains long in one place the costs are proportionately lower.

EXPRESS—The express service on the Southern Pacific of Mexico is provided by Wells Fargo and Company, S. A. In sending articles purchased in Mexico back to the United States you can arrange shipment through the express company, which may tell you whether duty will be charged and can arrange prepayment.

TOURIST CARD—Foreigners entering Mexico on pleasure trips of six months or less are considered as tourists. Tourists desiring to enter Mexico should apply to the nearest Mexican Consulate in the United States for a Tourist Card. Tourists are not required to present vaccination certificates. A fee of \$2.00 pesos Mexican money (\$1.00 U. S. currency), will be charged for the issuance of each Tourist Card by Mexican Consuls. Tourists are required to have their Tourist Card visaed by the Mexican Immigration authorities at Border points before departure south.

Citizens of Brazil, Cuba, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, United States and Uruguay entering Mexico direct, are not required to exhibit passports, but must present identification cards or tourist certificates issued by a Mexican Consul. All prospective passengers for Mexico should apply to the nearest Mexican Consul for the latest information concerning requirements for crossing the border.

Persons of other nationalities entering Mexico, except above, must be in possession of passports properly visaed by the Mexican Consul located nearest such passenger's residence. Passports must show the photograph of the holder and may be visaed also by the Consul at Nogales or Naco.

IMMIGRANTS—All persons who enter Mexico to transact business of any kind are considered Immigrants, and must make all arrangements for necessary identification card, etc., with nearest Mexican Consulate.