# THE MISSOURI, KANSAS \& TEXAS RY. CO. OF TEXAS 

## TIME TABLE No. 44

## IN EFFECT

SUNDAY, JANUARY1st, 1911 ,

AT 12:OI $0^{\circ}$ CLOCK A. M.

ALL PREVIOUS TIME TABLES ARE VOID AND MUST BE DESTROYED

This Time Table is for the GOVERNMENT AND INFORMATION OF EMPLOYES of this Railway Only.
The Management reserves the right to vary from it at pleasure.
A. A. ALLEN,

President

A. D. BETHARD,<br>Vice President and General Manager

South

Trains Nos. 206 and 210 have absolute right over all trains except each other. Trains Nos. 205 and 209 have absolute right over all trains except trains Nos. 206 and 210 and each other. Other first-class trains must take siding at meeting and passing points and clear the time of trains Nos. 205, 206, 209 and 210 at least 5 minutes. All other trains and yard engines must clear the time of trains Nos. 205, 206, 209 and 210 at least 10 minutes.

A strict observance of rule 98 c is required of second-class trains, and responsibility for safety rests with the approaching trains at points named.

Switch at end of double track at Sherman Junction must be set for northbound track. All trains and engines must approach end of double track under full control, expecting to find cross-over being used by other trains.
All northbound second and third-class and extra trains will approach telegraph office at Ray under full control, expecting to find southbound freight trains and yard engines using main line between north wye switch and the cross-over north of telegraph office at Ray.

Conductors of Fort Worth Division trains will check Dallas Division registers at South Yard and Hillsboro and see that all Dallas Division trains having right over them have arrived.
Double track switch at south end Hillsboro Yard must be set for southbound track.
Lovelace, mile 806.4, is a flag station for Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 703 and 704.
Dolard mile 760.7, is a regular stop for Nos. 703 and 704.
Transfer track, New Yard, between H. \& T. C. crossing and first cross-over north of yard office will be used as passing track for passenger trains.
Northbound first-class trains must run ler absolute control between Sherman netion and Denison.

FORT WORTH DIVISION

| Third-Class |  |  |  | Second-Class |  | First-Class |  |  |  |  |  | Time Table <br> No. 44 <br> In Effect Jany. 1, 1911 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $681$ <br> Through Freight | $\begin{aligned} & 703 \\ & \text { Wray } \\ & \text { Preight } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 701 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Way } \end{array} \\ \text { Hreight } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 403 \\ & \text { Through } \\ & \text { Freight } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 401 } \\ & \text { Freight } \end{aligned}$ |  | $209$ <br> Limited | $\begin{gathered} 205 \\ \text { Fiyer } \end{gathered}$ | 3 <br> Passenger | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { Passenger } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Daily | $\begin{gathered} \text { Daily } \\ \text { Ex.Sunday } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Daily } \\ \text { Ex.Sunday } \end{gathered}$ | Daily | Daily | Daily | Daily | Daily | Daily | Daily | Daily |  |  | STATIONS |
| A. M. ${ }_{\text {d }}$. 45 |  | A. ${ }_{7} \mathrm{M}$. 10 | A. ${ }^{\text {M. }}$. 4 O | ${ }^{\text {A. }{ }^{\text {M. }} \text { 2.0 }}$ | ${ }^{\text {P. }{ }^{\text {¢ }} \text {. } 10}$ |  | A. M .25 | P. ${ }_{5} 5.05$ | A. ${ }_{4.30}$ | P. ${ }_{1}{ }^{\text {M }}$. 25 | 660.9 |  | are DENISON dn |
| 2.55 |  | 7.20 | 8.50 | 2.10 | 9.20 | 7.10 | 6.35 | 5.15 | 4.40 | 1.35 | 662.5 |  | SHERMAN JUNCTION |
| 3.10 |  | s 7.30 | 9.00 | 2.20 | 9.30 | 7.13 | 6.38 | 5.18 | 4.43 | 1.38 | 664.1 | n | RAY $\quad$ ra |
| 3.35 |  | 8.7 .55 | 9.27 | 2.45 | 10.13 | s 7.24 | 8.48 | 5 5.29 | s 4.54 | s 1.48 | 669.6 | , | POTTSEORO ps |
| 3.58 |  | f 8.15 | 9.50 | 3.05 | 10.40 | s 7.34 | 6.55 | 5.39 | 15.04 | s 1.59 | 674.7 |  | HAGERMAN |
| 4.04 |  | \% 8.21 | 9.58 | 3.15 | 10.53 | $7 \quad 7.37$ | 6.57 | 5.42 | 5.07 | 2.02 | 676.6 |  | DEAVER |
| 4.30 |  | 8.45 | 10.20 | 3.30 | 11.13 | s $\quad 7.47$ | 7.04 | 5.52 f | P 5.17 | s 2.12 | 681.8 |  | SADLER sd |
| A. ${ }^{\text {5. }}$ M. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 9.00 } \\ & \text { A. M. } 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.45 \\ & 10.55 \\ & \text { A. M. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.45 \\ \text { A. } 4.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.35 \\ & { }^{1} 1.45 \\ & \text { P. M. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6.00 \\ \hline \text { S. } 05 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.25 \\ \text { A. M. } \\ \text { A. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2.20}{2.30} \\ & \text { P. M. } \end{aligned}$ | 685.7 |  | Whitesboro wo |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | $\square$ |  |  |  | 692.0 |  | COLLINSVILLE Ci |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 698.6 |  | TİGA ga |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 704.0 |  | PILOT ${ }^{\text {POPINT pn }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 710.9 | n | AUBREY a |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 716.7 |  | MINGO |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 721.6 | n | DENTON do |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 728.7 | n | ARGYLE ay |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 737.8 | n | ROANOKE |
|  |  |  |  | t |  |  |  |  |  |  | 742.7 |  | KELiLer |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 747.9 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Daily |  |  |  |  | 753.0 |  | HODidg |
|  |  | P. ${ }_{5}{ }^{\text {M }}$. 00 | ${ }^{\text {P. M. }}$ 4. 15 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A. } \mathrm{M} .95 \\ & 8.45 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | A. ${ }_{4}^{\text {M. }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { P. M. } \\ & 8.00 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { A. } \mathrm{M} .{ }_{3} \\ 9.45 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} .2 \mathrm{O} \\ 8.2 \mathrm{O} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { A. M. } \\ 8.15 \\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { P. } 5.2 \mathrm{O} \\ 5.45 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 757.0 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { A. } \mathrm{M} . \\ 8.05 \end{array}$ | P. ${ }^{5} .15 .15$ | 4.30 8.10 | 11:05 | 4.10 | 8.10 | 9.55 | 8.55 | 8.50 | 5.55 | 759.0 |  |  |
|  | P 8.35 |  | 8.32 | 11.30 | 6.02 | 8.20 | 10.08 | 9.05 | $19.05{ }^{1}$ | 16.11 | 764.6 |  | BETHEL |
|  | s 9.22 |  | 9.00 | 11.53 | 8.18 | 18.34 | 10.18 | 9.16 s | $\mathrm{s} \quad 9.22 \mathrm{~s}$ | s 6.30 | 771.1 |  | BURLESON bu |
|  | s 10.30 |  | 9.28 | ${ }_{12.15}^{\text {P. }{ }^{\text {M }} \text { ( }}$ | 6.43 | s 8.47 | 10.30 | 9.28 s | s 9.38 s | s 6.43 | 777.6 |  | EGAN |
|  | s 11.15 |  | 10.00 | 12.37 | 7.11 | $8 \quad 9.00$ | 10.43 | 9.38 s | s 9.54 s | 7.00 | 784.0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GC\&SF Crossing } \\ & \text { ALVARADO } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | ${ }^{\text {f }}{ }^{\text {P12.0 }} 12$ |  | 10.15 | 12.51 | 7.25 | 9.08 | 10.50 | 9.45 | $\mathrm{f}^{10.03}$ | f 7.12 | 788.0 |  | CONLEY |
|  | 1.10 |  | 10.40 | 1.10 | 7.40 | s 0.18 | 11.02 | 9.54 | s 10.15 | 7.27 | 793.2 |  | GRANDVIEW En |
|  | 3.00 |  | 11.05 | 1.40 | 8.05 | $8 \quad 9.35$ | 11.20 | 10.08 s | s 10.35 s | 7.50 | 801.3 |  | ITASCA sk |
|  | 3.35 |  | 11.23 | 1.55 | 8.20 | 9.45 | $1 \overline{1.29}$ | 10.17 | 10.45 | 8.04 | 805.8 |  | SCHOETELD |
|  | 4.20 |  | 11.45 | 2.20 | 8.40 | P. ${ }^{10.00 .00}$ |  | 10. ${ }^{\text {P. } 30}$ | $\text { s } 11.00$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.20 \\ & 8.45 \end{aligned}$ | 811.9 |  | LSW and Ti\& BV Crossings HILLSBORO |
|  | P. ${ }_{\text {4. }{ }^{4.30}}$ |  | $\frac{1.4 .55}{\text { P. M. }}$ | P. ${ }^{2.30}{ }^{\text {M }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | A. 8.50 |  |  |  | A. M. ${ }^{11.30}$ | P. 8.50 | 813.0 | Arrive | SOUTH YARD |
| 681 | 70.3 | 701 | 405 | 403 | 401 | 207 | 209 | 205 | 3 | 1 |  |  | 2. |



| South - DiLLMS DIVISION | Third-Class |  |  |  |  |  | First-Class |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Time Table <br> No. 44 <br> In Effect Jan. 1, 1911 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $723$ Niked | $\begin{gathered} 719 \\ \text { Wayt } \\ \text { proiget } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 717 \\ & \text { 7way } \\ & \text { proight } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 625 \\ \text { Through } \\ \mathrm{P}_{\text {reipht }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 623 \\ & \text { Triveugh } \\ & \text { Freight } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 621 \\ \substack{\text { Thirest } \\ \text { Presht }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 213 \\ -13 . \\ \text { Patery. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | TBII | $257$ <br> Pasengar | $9$ <br> Limited | $203$ <br> Patienger | $201$ <br> Pascenger | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & \text { Plyer } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Trains Nos. 6 and 10 have abso- <br> lute right over all trains except | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Duily } \\ & \text { ex } 8 \text { nday } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{\text { Dnily }}{+x . \text { Sunday }}$ | ex. Duily | Deiliy | Daily | Daily | Daily | Daily | Dally | Daily | Daily | Daily | Daly |  |  |
| have absolate right over all trains |  |  | ${ }^{\text {A. }} 7.30$ |  | A. M 1.00 | P. 3.00 |  |  | 1.3. 5.10 | $\frac{\text { A. }{ }^{\text {81. }} \text { e. } 10}{}$ | A. ${ }_{4.25}$ | ${ }_{1.28}^{\text {M }}$ | $\text { P. } 5.00$ | 660.9 |  |
| except trains Nos, 6 and 10 and | 7.85 |  | 7.55 |  | 1.25 | 9.25 |  |  | 5.35 | 6.19 | 4.35 | 1.37 | 5.09 | 666.0 | ONHAM JUNCTION |
| trains must talse siding at meeting |  |  | f 8,10 |  | 1.36 | 0.35 |  |  |  | 6. 23 | 4.40 ? | 1.1 .42 | 5.13 | 665.7 | TRMRACE |
| and passing points and clear the time of trains Nos, 5, 6, 9 and 10 at |  |  | 19.00 |  | 2.00 | 10.13 |  |  | 257 | 6.33. | 4.58 \% | , 1.53 s | 5.22 | 084.5 |  |
| least 5 minutes. All other trains and jard eagines must clear the | 723 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0.48 \\ -9.112 \end{array}$ |  | 2.25 | 10.50 |  |  |  | 0.45 | 5.065 | 2.08, | 5.38 | 681.3 | STSWHITEWRIGRT 6 \% |
| time of trains Nos, 5, 6,9 and 10 at least 10 minutes, |  |  | - 12.15 |  | 2.45 | 11.10 |  |  |  | a.65. | 6.91. | + 2.23 | 5.43 | 688.1 |  |
| T, \& B, V, trains will not occupy |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.50 \\ \frac{1}{2}, 35 \end{array}$ |  | 3.05 | 11.35 |  |  |  | 7.06 | 5.36. | . 2.35 | 5.53 | 694.6 | ¢ LHONARD |
| main line at Waxabachie or T. | T |  | 3.15 |  | 3.28 | 12.05 |  |  |  | 7.14 | 5.49 | 1 2.49 , | 6.02 | 761.1 |  |
| B. V. Junction until it has been |  |  | 1 3.35 |  | 3.36 | 12.15 |  |  |  | 7.181 | 15.55 | \% 2.57 | 6.06 | 704.3 | KINGSTON Crasing |
| affecting them have passed. |  |  | \% 3.50 |  | 3.46 | 12.30 |  |  |  | 7.22 | 6.02 t | + 3.05 | 0.10 | 707.6 | $\bar{K} \equiv 1.2000$ |
| All trains will register at Waxa- |  |  | 4,20 |  | 4.10 | 12.68 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.30 \\ & 7.35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.15 \\ & 8.26 \end{aligned}$ | 3.25 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.20 \\ & 8.25 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 713.0 | GRERNVILLE is |
| regisler at T. \& B. V. Junction. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { P, M } \\ & 1.38 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | P. ${ }^{4.30}{ }^{\text {M. }}$ |  | 4.20 6.10 | 1.00 |  |  |  | 7.42 | 6.31 | 3.42 | 6.32 | 716.0 | WEST YABD <br> SULSW Croaina |
| Trains affected by T, \& B, V |  | 1.40 |  |  | 6.17 | 1.68 |  |  |  | 7.47 | 6. 3.4 | 3.48 | 6.35 | 316.0 | Acritisos |
| dill |  | 2.05 |  |  | 5.33 | 3.17 |  |  |  | 7.58 | 6.45 : | , 4.00 | 6.43 | 721.6 | 4 CADDO MILLS im |
| regular frain-order that mucb |  | $t 2.20$ |  |  | 6.80 | 9.30 |  |  |  | 8.10 ? | $t 6.55$ | t 4.18 | 6. 6.5 | 723.2 | BuRROW |
| trains have arrived or departed. |  | - 2.35 |  |  | 6.01 | 2.50 |  |  |  | 8.163 | 7 7.03 | -4.19 | 0.55 | 730.3 | ¢ ROYSile ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| wil report for orders and regiater |  | 2.50 |  |  | 6.15 | 3.00 |  |  |  | $8.22 \%$ | \% $7.18=$ | . 4.26 | 7.00 | 734.1 | - FATh |
| ai T. \& B. V. Junction. |  | 5 3.05 |  |  | 6.30 | 3.95 |  |  |  | 8.32 : | +7.20) | , 4.36 | 7.00 | 238.7 | d HOCKWALL * |
| All trains will come to full stop | 721 | - 3.35 |  |  | 7.00 | 3.56 |  |  |  | 8.45: | +7.36 | 1 4.54 | 7.23 | 746.5 | deasy rowilkt craine |
| way at Dallas and Waxahnchie; | Fright | 1 3.50 |  |  | 7.15 | 4.12 |  |  | 7 | 8.53 | 5 7.45 | . 5.03 | 7.32 | 150.9 |  |
| wwitches will be left set for Dallan |  | 4.02 |  |  | 7.25 | 4.20 |  |  | Presity | 0.02 | 7.52 | 5.10 | 7.37 | 734.1 | BHTIAND |
| Division. <br>  | ex. Sanday | + 4.20 |  |  | 7.40 | 4.47 |  |  | Dely | 9.121 | 18.02 : | 15.20 | 7.47 | 760.6 | FISitiven |
| Penlet, millo 711. 2, for alation for No. 201. Chelss, mile 743.8, ls bet gration |  | 4.25 |  |  | 7.60 | 4.62 |  |  |  | D. 15 | 8.05 | 5. 24 | 7.50 | r14 | A |
| for Nor 201 and 203 . Hsemel Brach mile 822, is flak station for Noes 201, 203 and 721 . | ${ }_{\text {A. } \mathrm{M}_{\text {a }} \text { (5 }}$ | $\text { r. }{ }^{4.50}$ |  | P. M.30 | A..$^{8.20}$ | \% 7.18 | P, M. | A. M. | $\stackrel{\text { P. }}{8.00}$ | 9.35 | ¢ 8.209 | $\begin{aligned} & 5.40 \\ & 8.05 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.05 \\ & 8.30 \end{aligned}$ | 767.0 |  |
| Whes frelcte tralns meet at Bella porth- bousd frimi wilt take sifing. Nort3: | 8.20 |  |  | 11.36 |  | 7.40 | 11.05 | 10.05 | 8.05 | 9.40 | 8.50 | 6. 10 | 8.35 | 767.9 |  |
| bousd fralebt tralot wa, unien autbritid to hold miln track, take wling it Eecis. | 0.30 |  |  | 11.47 |  | 7.61 | 11.10 | 10.10 | 8.10 | 0.46 | 8. 86 | 0.17 | 8.40 | 770.8 | Randrent |
| where they will remala unsil it hes been ancertnined that to trisin ls to be met there. | 1 |  |  | 5.5 |  | 8.00 | 11.13 | 10.14 | 8.13 | 9.49 | \% 8.69 | 16.23 | 8.44 | 772.7 | HONEY SPRINGE |
| All tralea spresach fanctioss and cose- | - 0.48 |  |  | 12.01 |  | 8.10 | 11.16 | 10.17 | 8.15 | 9.52 | 0.02 | 6.20 | 0.47 | 774.2 |  |
| overs, Greanvilis, ueder complete esatrol, and come to 5 full step where required by | $\begin{array}{r}99.17 \\ \hline 10.08 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | 12.27 |  | 8.40 | 11.31 | 10.27 | 1 8.30 | 10.05 | 8 9.17 | : 6.49 | 9.00 | 781.7 | L.ANCASTER 促 |
| stop-loirds | 10.40 |  |  | 12.46 |  | 9.00 | 11.40 | 10.40 | 8.40 | 10.14 | 0.28 | 7.01 | 0.10 | 287.0 | MO, HLVANEY |
| All tralos will come to a full steg at Junction of the Dallas and Dastan Dici- | . 10.45 |  |  | 12.49 |  | 9.03 | 11.42 | 10.42 | 8.42 | 10.16 | - 0.30 | + 7.08 | 9.12 | 788.0 | 4 RED ${ }^{1}$ OAK |
| Soesal aritch will be ent for Dailar Dribea. <br> Doelte-trark switch at wath end of | - 11.20 |  |  | 1.05 |  | 0.05 | 11.48 | 10.50 | 0.47 | 10.91 | 10.37 | 1 7.10 | 0.17 | Tข1 2 | 82EMkut\% |
| Bilitoro yard must be set for southbound trincic. | - 1.1 .40 |  |  | 1.15 |  | 9.20 | 1. 1.55 | 10.55 | 8.54 | 10.27 | 9.44 | 7.17 | 9.23 | 794.6 |  |
| Spethbound pasenger troler will reduce | 12.08 1.00 |  |  | 1.30 |  | 0.35 | A. ${ }^{1} 0.1$ | A. 1.06 | 0.00 | 1 10.33 | 19.55 | 17.96 | \% 9.30 | 708. 1 | " WAXAHAOHIE |
| spesd to 35 milite per hase betwetaprason | 1.35 |  |  | 1.50 |  | 10.06 |  |  | 9. 11 | 10.48 | 10.06 | -7.33 | 9.39 | 203.0 | kipitmg |
| triat io Deaton Junction. | $5 \quad 2.00$ |  |  | 2.00 |  | 10.50 |  |  | 0.20 | 10.50 | 10.16 | 7.43 | 9.47 | 807.3 | FOREEBEON |
| Whes penpeger trains meet at Dilles, | - 2.08 |  |  | 2.20 |  | 11.15 |  |  | - 0.30 | 11.00 | . 10.36 | 7.65 | 0.57 | 813.1 | TTALY |
| they whit met ot pastionger depot unlew | $\bigcirc 3.30$ |  |  | 2.37 |  | 11.34 |  |  | $t \quad 0.40$ | 11.10 | , 10.36 | +8.05 | 10,00 | 818.3 | 4 Mriford |
|  | t 4.26 |  |  | 3.00 |  | 11.69 |  |  | 0.65 | 11.25 | t 10.50 | 18.17 | 10.20 | 325.8 | AKENON |
| locher twer. <br> Coadectors of Dithes. Division tralin will | 4.45 |  |  | 3.25 |  |  |  |  | 10.19 10.26 | + $\begin{aligned} & 11.40 \\ & 11.65\end{aligned}$ | $\text { A. }{ }^{11} 0.08$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}10.85 \\ \hline 10.56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 838.2 | Sutsw The HILLSBOBO |
| eleck Fort Woth Driston regleters it Fort Warth Divetion frails beving rialt | P. 4.85 |  |  | A. ${ }^{3.35}$ |  | P. ${ }^{1} \mathbf{M}^{40}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{P}^{1} . \mathrm{M}^{30}$ | A. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. ${ }^{8}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {P, }}^{\text {P, }} \mathbf{N}$, 00 | 836.3 | Amin $800 \mathrm{TH}^{1} \mathrm{YARD}$ |
|  | 721 | 719 | 717 | 625 | 623 | 621 | 213 | 211 | 7 | 9 | 203 | 201 | 5 |  | 178.4 |






| Wese |  |  |  | WGEINNEY BRANCH |  |  | East |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Third-Class | First-Class |  | Time Table <br> No. 44 <br> In Effect Jan. 1, 1911 <br> STATIONS |  | First-Class | Third-Class |  | All trains approach junctions and cross-overs Greenville under complete control and come to full stop where required by stop-boards. <br> Nos. 261 and 262 will not register or report for orders at |
|  |  | 735 | 261 |  |  |  | 262 | 736 |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Way } \\ \text { Freight } \end{gathered}$ | Passenger |  |  |  | Passenger | $\underset{\text { Freight }}{\substack{\text { Way }}}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Daily |  |  |  | Daily | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Daily } \\ & \text { ex. Sunday } \end{aligned}$ |  | West Yard. All trains will register and report for orders at Greenville. |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {A. }} \mathrm{M}_{1 . \mathrm{i}}$ | $\frac{\text { A. M. }}{10.25}$ | 713.0 | $\overline{{ }^{\text {Leave }} \text { GREENVILLE }}{ }^{\text {Arrive }}$ | D 52 | P. ${ }_{4.15}$ | $\frac{A . M .05}{10.05}$ |  | Dallas Division trains Nos. 6 and 10 have absolute right over all trains except each other. Trains Nos. 5 and 9 have |
|  |  | ${ }^{1} 1.25$ | 10.28 | 714.0 | n WEST ${ }^{1}$ Y ${ }^{\text {Y }}$ ARD ge | D 53 | 4.05 | 9.55 |  | absolute right over all trains, except trains Nos. 6,10 and each |
|  |  | s 12.05 | s 10.48 | 720.9 | d FLOYD fd | W 8 | s 3.46 | 9.10 |  | passing points and clear the time of trains Nos. 5, 6, 9 and 10 |
|  |  | s 1.00 s | s 11.10 | 728.2 | G. C. \& S. F. Ry. Crossing d FARMERSVILLE | W 15 | s 3.26 | s 8.30 |  | at least 5 minutes; all other trains and yard engines must clear their time at least 10 minutes. |
|  |  | s 1.45 | s 11.33 | 736.8 | d PRINOETTON pn | W 24 | s 3.02 | s 7.40 |  | Nos. 735 and 736 will carry passengers. Passenger trains |
|  |  | $\text { P. } 2.40$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 .55 \\ & \text { A. M. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 744.6 | d McKiNNEY $\begin{array}{r}\text { ny } \\ \text { Leave }\end{array}$ | W 32 | P. ${ }^{2.40}$ | A. ${ }^{7.00}$ |  | will not exceed schedule time and freight trains fiifteen miles per hour. |
|  |  | 735 | 261 |  | 31.6 |  | 262 | 736 |  |  |
| No. 261 has right over No. 262 Greenville to McKinney. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Third-Class | First-Class |  |  | Time Table <br> No. 44 <br> In Effect Jan. 1, 1911 |  | First-Class |  | Third-Class | Nos. 737 and 738 will carry passengers. Trains cannot pass at Hoyt. <br> Dallas Division trains Nos. 6 and 10 have absolute right over all trains, except each other. Trains Nos. 5 and 9 have absolute right over all trains, except Trains Nos. 6, 10 and each other. Other first-class trains must take siding at meeting and passing points and clear the time of trains Nos. 5, 6, 9 and 10 at least 5 minutes; all other trains and yard engines must clear their time at least 10 minutes. |
|  | 737 |  | 267 |  |  |  | 268 |  | 738 |  |
|  | $\underset{\text { Wreight }}{\substack{\text { Way }}}$ |  | Passenger |  |  |  | Passenger |  | $\underbrace{\text { Way }}_{\text {Wreight }}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Daily |  | STATIONS |  | Daily |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Daily } \\ \text { ex. Sunday } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | A. M. |  | P. M. | 714.0 | $0 \text { Weave WEST YARD Arrive ge }$ |  | A. M. |  | P. M. |  |
|  | 7.00 |  | 4.30 | 713.0 | Texas Midland Crossing is | D 52 | 9.20 |  | 5.15 |  |
|  | s 7.25 |  | $\mathrm{s} \quad 4.50$ | 720.2 | DIX ${ }_{7}$ | H 7 | s 8.55 |  | s 4.50 |  |
|  | s 8.38 |  | s 5.08 | 727.5 | d LONE OAK nk | H 14 | s 8.38 |  | s 4.00 |  |
|  | s 9.00 |  | s 5.25 | 733.5 | POINT no | H 21 | s 8.22 |  | \$ 3.15 | All trains approach junctions and cross-overs at Greenville |
|  | s $\quad 9.30$ |  | \% 5.45 | 740.9 | d EMORY my | H 28 | s 8.03 |  | \$ 2.35 | under complete control and come to full stop where required by |
|  | s 10.15 |  | s 6.10 | 750.4 | d $\quad \mathrm{AL,BA}$ | H 37 | s 7.38 |  | s 1.40 | stop-boards. <br> All trains will register and report for orders at Greenville. |
|  | 10.16 |  | 6.11 | 750.8 | TEX. SHORT LINE JCT. <br> T. S. L. Crossing |  | 7.34 |  | 1.21 | Ginger, mile 743.9 is regular stop; Whitmore, mile 716.2 , and Clearing, mile 747.3 are flag stations for Nos. 267, 268, 737 and |
|  | s 10.17 |  | s 6.12 | 751.0 | HOYT | H 38 | s 7.33 |  | s 1.20 | 738. Passenger trains will not exceed schedule time and freight |
|  | s 10.35 |  | $\mathrm{s} \quad 6.26$ | 756.5 | d GOLDEN di | H 44 | s 7.19 |  | s 1.00 | trains a speed of 18 miles per hour |
|  | ${ }_{A}^{1} \cdot \frac{1}{M} \cdot .^{15}$ |  | $\text { P. }{ }_{\mathbf{M} .45}$ | 763.5 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{i}}^{\&} \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{CrOssing}_{\text {LIN }}^{\text {Leave }} \\ & \text { Arrive } \end{aligned}$ | H 50 | $7.00$ A. M. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12.30 \\ & \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{M} . \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 737 |  | 267 |  | 50.5 |  | 268 |  | 738 |  |

No. 737 has right over No. 738 Greenville to Mineola.





## GENERAL RULES.

## GENERAL NOTICE.

To enter or remain in the service is an assurance of willing ness to obey the rules.
Obedience to the rules is essential to the safety of passengers and employes, and to the protection of property.
discharge of duty. To obtain promotion capacity must be shown for greater
responsibility,
Employes, in accepting employment, assume its risks.

## GENERAL RULES.

A. Employes whose duties are prescribed by these rules must provide themselves with a copy.
B. Employes must be conversant with and obey the rules and special instructions; if in doubt as to their meaning they must apply to proper authority for an explanation.
C. Employes must pass the required examinations. to the rules and special instructions.
E. Employes must render every assistance in their powe in carrying out the rules and special instructions.
F . Any violation of the rules or special instructions must be reported.
G. The
G. The use of intoxicants by employes is prohibited; the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal.
. The use of tobacco by employes when on duty in or about passenger stations, or on passenger cars, is prohibited. uniform and be neat in appearance.
K. Persons authorized to transact business at stations or on trains must be orderly and avoid annoyance to passengers. must unite to protect it.

## DEFINITIONS

Train.-An engine, or more than one engine coupled, with or without cars, displaying markers.

Regular Train.-A train represented on the time-table;
Section. - One of two or more trains running on the same schedule displaying signals or for which signals are displayed. Extra Train.-A train not represented on the time-table. It may be designated as-

Extra-for any extra train, except work extra
uperior Train.-A train train extra.
Superior Train.-A train having precedence over other A train may be made superior to another train by right, class or direction.
Right is conferred by train order; class and direction by time-table.
Right is superior to class or direction. Direction is superior as between trains of the same class.
rain of Superior Right.-A train given precedence by Train of Superior Class.-A train given precedence by time-table.

Train of Superior Direction.-A train given precedence in the direction specified in the time-table as between trains
of the same class.

Time-table.-The authority for the movement of the regular trains subject to the rules. It contains the classified schedules of trains with special instructions relating thereto.
Schedule.-That part of a time-table which prescribes the class, direction, number and movement of it regular train.
Single Track.-A track upon which trains are operated in both directions by time-table or by train orders.
Siding.-An auxiliary track for meeting or passing trains.
Yard.-A system of tracks within defined limits provided for the making up of trains, storing of cars and other purposes, over which movements not authorized by time-table or by train order may be made, subject to prescribed signals an regulations.
Yard Engine.-An engine assigned to yard service or working within yard limits.
Pilot.-A person assigned to a train when the engineman or conductor or both, are not fully acquainted with the physthe road over which the train is to be moved

## TRAIN RULES FOR SINGLE TRACK.

## STANDARD TIME.

1. Central Standard Time obtained from St. Louis, Mo. observatory will be telegraphed to all points from designated offices at 11 a. m. daily.
2. Watches that have been examined and certified to by a designated inspector must be used by trainmen, enginemen and yardmen. The certificate in prescribed form must be every six months.

Form of Certificate.
Certificate of Watch Inspector.
This is to certify that on.

## the watch of

## on the

was examined by me. It is correct and reliable, and in my judgment will, with proper care, run within a variation of thirty seconds per week.
Name of maker..
Brand.....
Number
Number of movement
Open or hunting case
Metal of case.
Stem or key wind
Signed,
signed,
Address ..................................... Inspector.
3. Watches of conductors and enginemen must be com pared, before starting on each trip, with a clock designated as a standard clock. The time when watches are compared must be registered on a prescribed form.
3. (a). Conductors and enginemen whose duties prevent them from having access to a standard clock, must compare daily with, and regulate their watches by, those of conductor and enginemen who have standard time, and have registered
their names as above provided.

## TIME-TABLES.

4. Each time-table, from the moment it takes effect, supersedes the preceding time-table. A train of the preceding time-table shall retain its train orders, and take the schedule of the train of the same number on the new time-table. A train of the new time-table, which has not the same
number on the preceding time-table, shall not run on any number on the preceding time-table, shall not run on any
division until it is due to start from its initial point on that division until it is due to start from its in
division, after the time-table takes effect.
4 (a). Dispatchers on their respective divisions will require the acknowledgment, by all conductors and enginemen, of the receipt of a new time-table after it has taken effect before they are permitted to start on their run with any train or engine.
5. Not more than two times are given for a train at any point; where one is given, it is, unless otherwise indicated, the eaving time; where two, they are the arriving and the leaving times.
in FULL FACED TYPE. Both the arriving and the leaving time of a train are in fullfaced type when both are meeting or passing times, or when one or more trains are to meet or pass it between those times. the schedule indicate: "s"-regular stop.
" f "- flag stop to receive or discharge passengers or freight. "I ",-stop for meals.
"lv",-leave.
6 (a). ", On the time-table the words "daily," "daily except Sunday," etc., printed at the head in connection with a train, indicate when it shall be run. The figures given at intermediate
stations shall not be taken as indicating that a train will stop stations shall not be taken as indicating that a train will stop
unless the rules require it.

## SIGNAL RULES.

7. Employes whose duties may require them to give signals, must provide themselves with the proper appliances keep them in good order and ready for immediate use.
8 . Flags of the prescribed color must be used by day, and 8. Flags of the prescribed color must be used by day, and lamps of the prescribed color by night.
8. Night signals are to be displayed from sunset to sunrise. When weather or other conditions obscure day signals, night signals must be used in addition.

## VISIBLE SIGNALS.

10. 

Color Signals.

| Color | Indication |
| :---: | :---: |
| (a) Red. |  |
|  | Proceed, and for other uses pre the Rules. |
| (c) Gree | Proceed with caution, and for other uses prescribed by the Rules . |
| (d) Green and Whit <br> (e) Blue | Flag stop. See Rule 28. See Rule 26. |

11. A fusee is an extra signal, to be lighted and placed on the track at night in case of accident or emergency. A fusee on or near the track, burning red, must not be passed until
burned out; when burning green it is a caution signal.
12. 

(a) Swung across the track.
(c) Swung vertically in a circle across the track
(d) when the train is standing. ......; $\ldots$..........
(e)
(f)

## Stop. Proceed. P.

Back.
Train has parted.
Apply air brakes.
(g) The, hand or lamp elevated above the head at $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { arm's length and moved slowly at right angles } \\ \text { with the track when the train is standing....... }\end{array}\right\}$ Release air brakes.
13. Any object waved violently by anyone on or near the track is a signal to stop.

## AUDIBLE SIGNALS.

14. Engine Steam Whistle Signals.
"- Nort.-The signals prescribed are illustrated by "o" for short sounds; "- Nors.- for ionger sounds. The sound of the whistle should be distinct, with;
intensity and duration proportionate to the distance signal is to be conveyed.


A succession of short sounds of the whistle is an alarm for persons or live stock on the track, and calls the attention of trainmen to danger ahead.
15. The explosion of one torpedo is a signal to stop; the explosion of two, not more than 100 feet apart, is a signal to reduce speed, and look out for a stop signal.
15 (a). Torpedoes must not be placed near stations or road crossings where persons are liable to be injured by them.
16. Air-Whistle or Bell-Cord Signals.

| Sound | Indication |
| :---: | :---: |
| (a) One | Look out for hand or lamp signals. |
| (c) Thre | When train is running, stop at once. |
| (d) Three. | When train is running, stop at next station. |
| (e) Four | When train is standing, apply or release air brakes |
|  | When train is running, reduce speed. |
| (b) Fi | When train is running, increase speed. |

## TRAIN SIGNALS

17. The head-light will be displayed to the front of every train by night, but must be concealed when a train turns out to meet another and has stopped clear of the main track, or is standing to meet trains at the end of double track or at juncion points
17 (a). When there is more than one train to take the head-light until all the trains are on the siding, and the switches set for the main track. The conductor of the train last taking the siding must see that the engineman of the head engine is duly notified in such a manner as not to be misunderstood, when his train is all in, and the track clear, that the head-light may be covered without delay. The main track will be considered obstructed while the head-light is shown, but this will not relieve conductors from protecting their trains as per rules 99 (a) to 99 (d) inclusive.
17 (b). When an engine heads in
clear the mars in a siding to the head-light, or when using a defective or impaired headlight, a flagman must be sent ahead for a safe distance to stop the opposing train until the main track is clear.
17 (c). Every engine running between sunset and sunrise will have a red light burning in signal box on rear of tender, the light showing to the rear only, but must be concealed when it turns out to be passed by trains.
18. Yard engines will display the head-light to the front the rear, two white lights must be displayed. Yard engines will not display markers
19. The following signals will be displayed, one on each side of the rear of every train, as markers, to indicate the rear of the train: By day, a green flag; by night, a green light to the front and side and a red light to the rear, except when the train turns out to be passed by another and is clear of the main track, when a green light must be displayed to the rear. light in the center of the platform of the rear car, and freight trains a third red light in cupola, which must be concealed when the train has turned out to be passed by another train, and the main track is clear and switches closed.
20. All sections of a train, except the last, will display two green flags and, in addition, two green lights by night, in the places provided for that purpose on the front of the engine. tion, two white lights by night, in the places provided for that purpose on the front of the engine.
21. When two or more engines are coupled to a train, the leading engine only shall display the signals as provided in rules 20 and 21 , and will give and answer signals.
22. One flag or light displayed where in rules 19, 20 and 21 two are prescribed, will indicate the same as two; but the proper display of all train signals is required.
23. When cars are pushed by an engine, (except when shifting or making up trains in yards), a white light must be displayed on the front of the leading car by night.
24. Each car on a passenger train must be connected with the engine by a communicating signal appliance
25. A blue flag by day and a blue light by night, displayed at one or both ends of an engine, car or train, indicates that workmen are under or about it. When thus protected it must not be coupled to or moved. Workmen will display the remove them. Other cars must not be placed on the same track so as to intercept the view of the blue signals, without first notifying the workmen.

## USE OF SIGNALS

27. A signal imperfectly displayed, or the absence of a signal at a place where a signal is usually shown, must be regarded as a stop signal, and the fact reported to the Superintendent or Train Master
28. The combined green and white signal is to be used to stop a train only at the flag stations indicated on the schedule of that train. When it is necessary to stop a train at a point that is not a flag station for that train, a red signal must
29. When a signal (except a fixed signal) is given to stop a train, it must be acknowledged as provided in rule $14(\mathrm{~g})$.
30. The engine-bell must be rung on approaching every public road crossing at grade and until it is passed; and the whistle must be sounded at all whistling-posts.
31. The unnecessary use of either the whistle or the bell is prohibited. They will be used only as prescribed by rule or law, or to prevent accident.
32 (a). The whistle must not be sounded while passing or being passed, by a passenger train, except in
32. Watchmen stationed at public road and street crossings must use red signals only when necessary to stop trains.

## CLASSIFICATION OF TRAINS

81. Trains of the first class are superior to those of the second; trains of the second class are superior to those of the third; and so on. Extra trains are inferior to regular trains of whatever class.
ar morth and eastbound trains have the absolute right 82. Regular trains twelve hours behind their schedule time lose both right and class, and can thereafter proceed only by train order.

## MOVEMENT OF TRAINS

83. A train must not leave its initial station on any division, r a junction, or other stations where train registers are kept, or all trains due, which are superior, or of the same class, have arrived or left.
84. A train leaving its initial station on each division, or leaving a junction, when a train of the same class in the same direction is overdue, will proceed on its schedte, and the over due train will run as provided in rule 91.
84 (a). In case a third class train is being delayed, any train of the same or inferior class may pass and run ahead without orders, but where an extra train passes a section of a train.
85. A train must not start until the proper signal is given, 85 (a). Enginemen of freight trains must get a "proceed" signal from rear end of train before passing any station or sidetrack that is designated on time-table. Brakemen must not give "proceed" signal without instructions from conductor. 85 (b). When a passenger train approaches a station at which it is to stop for an opposing train, the conductor must give one short blast of the air signal whistle immediately arter
passing the station whistling-post, which the engineman must acknowledge by two short blasts of the steam-whistle. Passenger conductors must personally give "proceed" signal from station platform, at all points where stops are made. 86. An inferior train must keep out of the way of a superior train.
86. A train failing to clear the main track by the time required by rule, must be protected as provided in rules 99 (a) to 99 (d) inclusive.
At meeting points between trains of the same class the time of the superior clear the main track before the leaving practicable. If necessary to back in, the train must first be protected, as per rules 99 (a) to 99 (d) inclusive, unless otherwise provided.
87. At meeting points between trains of dirferent classes the inferior train must take the siding and clear the superior train at least five minutes, and must pull into the siding when
practicable. If necessary to back in, the train must first be protected as per rules 99 (a) to 99 (d) inclusive, unless other-
An inferior train must keep at least five minutes off the time of a superior train in the same direction.
88. Trains must stop at schedule meeting or passing points, switches are right and the track clear. Trains should stop clear of the switch used by the train to be met or passed in going on the siding.
When the expected train of the same class is not found at the schedule meeting or passing point, the superior train must approach all sidings prepared to stop, until the expected train is met or passed.
89. Trains in the same direction must keep at least five minutes apart, except in closing up at stations or at meeting and passing points.
91 (a). Operators will set train order signal red immediately after the departure of a train, and keep it set the equired time, in order to preserve the time between trains, Should a 9 .
before the time has expired, the a train of any kind, arrive that time is up, and then give them clearance cards, if there are no orders for them.
92 . A train must not arrive at a station in advance of its schedule arriving time, except as per rule 89.
A train must not leave a station in advance of its schedule eaving time
A A regular train which is delayed, and falls back on the own schedule.
90. A train which overtakes a superior train or a train of the same class so disabled that it cannot proceed, will pass it, if practicable, and if necessary will assume the schedule and pen train orders of the disabled train, proceed to the next or Train Master. The disabled train will assume the schedule and take the train orders of the last train with which it has exchanged, and proceed to and report from the next open elegraph office
91. A train must not display signals for a following section, nor an extra train be run, without orders from the Superinendent or Train Master
96 (a). Conductors of trains or engines displaying signals to points where there are no train registers, will stop and and place where next register is kept, and will there register and place where next register is kept, and will
signals displayed to
92. Work Extras will be assigned working limits.
93. Trains must approach the end of double track, junctions, railroad crossings at grade, and drawbridges, prepared is clear. Where required by law, trains must stop.

98 (a). Enginemen must test their brakes by applying the air lightly a sufficient distance from railroad crossings, draworder. Should it be found that the brakes are not in good order, enginemen will signal trainmen to apply hand-brakes in ample time to admit of the stop being made at the proper place. No excuse will be accepted for engines or trains running by STOP boards.
98 (b). When more than one section of a passenger train, all but the first section must approach and pass all water tanks and coal chutes, and all stations that are regular or flag stops for such trains, completely under control, so that under no circumstances whatever shall it be possible for it to strike the preceding section. Responsibility for safety at such points rests with the approaching section. A passenger train stopsuch train, must protect against following section.

98 (c). Second-class trains will approach and pass all coa chutes and water tanks, and pass through yard limits of Den ison, Ray, Whitesboro, Fort Worth, New Yard, Hillsboro, South Yard, Waco, Temple, Granger, Taylor, Smithville, LaGrange, Sealy, Houston, San Marcos and New Braunfels under complete control, and in the absence of information in trains moving in the same direction, rule No. 98 (d) will apply trains moving in the same direction, rule No. 88 (d) wind apply trains reducing speed or stopping at stations or yards othe than those named above, must protect against other second class trains moving in the same direction.
98 (d). Third-class and extra trains are required to ap proach and pass all water tanks, coal chutes, yards and stations, completely under control. Speed must be reduced, and the engineman "in train whatever, shall it be possible for it to strike any train, car or engine which may be occupying the track. Responsibility for safety rests with the approaching third-class or extra train.
This rule must not be construed as relieving enginemen and trainmen of responsibility for accidents resulting from failure to comply with rules 87,88 and 89.
98 (e). Passing tracks, or tracks used for the passing of trains, must not be blocked when possible to avoid it, but cars train and enginemen will be required to use the ncessary precaution to avoid striking them.
98 (f). Yard-limit boards define yard-limits. Outer switches at stations where there are no yard-limit boards define yard-limits. Trains within yard and station-limits wil sible for failure to comp with rules 86 to 89 inclusive.

98 (g). Requirements of rule 98 (d), and latter clause of 98 (f), will be fulfilled when the engine has passed the furthermost switch of station in direction train is moving. Respon sibility for safety rests with approaching train from the first yard-limit board until engine passes last or furthermos switch of that station. Beyond latter point trains must be
governed by rules 99 (a) to 99 (e) inclusive.
> 99.

99 (a). When a train is detained by an accident or ob struction, or stops at any unusual point, the flagman must immediately go back with danger signals, to stop any train moving in the same direction. At a point fifteen teletorpedo on the rail on the engineman's side; he must then continue to go back at least twenty telegraph poles from the rear of his train, and place TWO torpedoes on the rail on the engineman's side, ninety feet (three rail lengths) apart when he may return to a point fifteen telegraph poles from the rear of his train, where he must remain until an approaching train has been stopped, or he is recalled by the whistle of his engine When he comes in he will remove the torpedo nearest to the train, but the TWO torpedoes must be left on the rail as a caution signal to any following train. At night, or when the view is obscured by fog or other cause, in addition to of track as an additional caution signal to following train

If, from any cause, the speed of the train is reduced, the conductor will be held responsible for fully protecting the rear of the train by the use of proper signals.
If the accident or obstruction occurs upon single track and it becomes necessary to protect the front of the train or if any other track is obstructed, the head brakeman mus go forward and use the same precautions. If the head brakeman is unable to go, the fireman must be sent in hi place.

99 (b). When on a curve or down grade, the flagman must go back a distance of at least twenty telegraph poles farther than as above provided, and as many more as may be necessary, before placing torpedoes, to give approaching trains ample time to stop.
as per rules Nos, 99 flagman goes back to protect his train, as per rules Nos. 99 (a) and 99 (b), and is recalled before he on the rail ninety feet apart, and then return to his train provided the track is straight for at least three-quarters of a mile in the rear of the train, the view unobstructed by fog or otherwise, no passenger train due within ten minutes, and no following train in sight. If the conditions are otherwise he must be governed by rules 99 (a) and 99 (b).
99 (d). When it is necessary for a train to stop between stations for any cause, it will, if practicable, be stopped at a place where the view in the rear of the train is clear for at least half a mile, but not at the foot of a grade, and the train 9 (a) and 99 (b)
99 (e). When, by the rules, protection is required, enggineer will call attention of trainmen by sounding regulation whistle; such signal to be given in ample time to permit Failure of engineman to sound such signal will in no way relieve trainmen of responsibility.
101. If a train should part while in motion, trainmen must, if possible, prevent damage to the detached portions. The signals prescribed by rules 12 (d) and 14 (f) must be the detached portion is stopped.

The front portion will then go back to recover the detached portion, running with caution and following a flagman. The detached portion must not be moved or passed until the front portion comes back. At night, or when view is ob scured by fog or other cause, trains doubling, running for water, etc., must be protected by placing two torpedoes, one rail length apart, one thousand feet ahead must be placed on forward car
102. When cars are pushed by an engine (except when shifting and making up trains in yards) a flagman must thake a conspicuous position on the front of the leading car and signal the engineman in case of need.
103. Messages or orders respecting the movement of 103. Messages or orders respecting the movement of trains or the condition of track or bridges must be in writing
104 . Switches must be left in proper position after having been used. Conductors are responsible for the position of the switches used by them and their trainmen, except where switch-tenders are stationed.
A switch must not be left open for a following train unless in charge of a trainman of such train.
104 (a). While conductors are held responsible for the proper adjustment of switches used by them, or their trainmen, this does not relieve the person handling switches, from sharing the responsibility
The person throwing switches must look at the shifting rails to see that they are in proper position.
Switches provided with locks, must be locked when set for be grasped and pulled to see that lock is secuaily must be
When a train backs in on a siding, the engineman, when his engine is clear of the main track, will personally see that the switch is properly set for the main track
104 (b). When a main track switch is set for a train, the person attending such switch must go to a point on the opposite side of the track at least fifteen feet from the switch stand, and remain there until the train has passed over the switch.
the safe conductors and enginemen are responsible for the safety of their trains, and under conditions not provided
for by the rules, they must take every precaution for their protection.
105 (a). At stations where a yard force is employed, trains, or engines without trains, will be under control of yardmaster, and road crews of trains entering such stations will be responsible for their respective trains, or engines, until the same is taken charge of by the yardmaster or his representative.
105 (b).

105 (b). At stations where no yard force is employed, bringing train or is made in engine or train crews, the crew of same until delivered to the relieving crew. must be taken and no risks run.

## RULES FOR MOVEMENT BY TRAIN ORDERS

201. For movements not provided for by time-table, train orders will be issued by authority and over the signature of the Superintendent or Train Master. They must contain neither information nor instructions not essential to such movements.

They must be brief and clear, in the prescribed forms when applicable and without erasure, alteration or interlineation. all persons or trains addressed. day, beginning with No. 1 be midnbered
204. Train orders must be addressed to those who are to execute them, naming the place at which each is to receive his copy. Those for a train must be addressed to the conpilot. A copy for each person addressed must be supplied pilot. A copy for each person addressed must be supplied 205. Each train order must be written in full in a book provided for the purpose at the office of the Superintendent or have signed for the with it recorded the names of those who show when and from wher; the time and the signals which the responses transmitted and the train dispatcher's initials or memorand must be made at once and never from memory 206. Regul
their numbers, as "No. 10," or " 2 d Ned in train orders by numbers if desired; extra trains by engine numbers, as "Engine 798," with the direction as "East" or "North," "West" or "South" when desired. Other numbers and time will be stated in figures only
207. "To transmit a train order, the signal " 31 " or the signal " 19 " must be given to each office addressed, the numcopy 5 ," or " 19 copy 2 ," adding direction three-thus " 31 copy 5, A train order to be sent to two or
be transmitted simultaneously to as many more offices must ticable. The several addresses must be in their as pracsuperiority of trains, each office taking its proper address. When not sent simultaneously to all, the order must be sent first to the superior train.
209. Operators receiving train orders must write them in manifold during transmission and if they cannot at one writing make the requisite number of copies, must trace others from one of the copies first made
erators must, (unless otherwise directed), repeat it at opfrom the manifold copy in the succession in which the several offices have been addressed, and then write the time of reperal tion on the order. Each operator receiving the order should observe whether the others repeat correctly.
Those to whom the order is addressed, except enginemen, must then sign it, and the operator will send their signatures preceded by the number of the order to the Superintendent or Train Master. The response "complete," and the time, then be given by the train dispatcher. or Train Master, will
ing this response will then write on each copy the word "com plete," the time, and his last name in full, and then deliver a copy to each person addressed, except enginemen. The copy for each engineman must be delivered to him personally by the conductor.
210 (a). Each person to whom an operator is required to deliver a 31 order, must read it aloud to the operator, and understand it before acting upon it. Enginemen must rea acting upon them Conductors must read their orders to rear brakemen and enginemen to their firemen, and when practicable, to the head, brakemen.
211. When a " 19 " train order has been transmitted operators must, (unless otherwise directed), repeat it at once from the manifold copy, in the succession in which the several offices have been addressed. Each operator receiving th order should observe whether the others repeat correctly When the order has been repeated correctly by an operator, the Superintendent or Train Master will be given by tbe train dispatcher. The operator receiving this response will then write on each copy the word "complete," the time, and his last name in full, and personally deliver a copy to each person addressed without taking his signature.
211 (a). 19 and 31 train orders must not be put out at same point for same train, nor for different trains in same direction. When possible to avoid it, orders restricting rights of trains must not be put out at point where such restriction becomes effective, especially in case of second-class trains at stations where they are exempt from compliance with rule not scheduled to stop: if done dispans where they are ator flag ruling train with hand signals in addition to displaying train order signal, and must state in order "Number (ruling train) gets this order at -.." Clearance card must be fiilled out by operator before signatures to train orders are transmitted to dispatcher and immediately following signature to last order will transmit to dispatcher all order numbers shown on clearance which dispatcher must record in order book and note whether all orders for trains orders must not be annulled to opaters except by regula form of train order
212. A train order may, when so directed by the train dispatcher, be acknowledged when so repeating, by the operator responding: " X , (number of train order) to (train number)," with the operator's initials and office signal The operator must then write on the order his initials and the time.
213. "Complete" must not be given to a train order for delivery to an inferior train until the order has been repeated or the " $X$ " response sent by the operator who receives the order for the superior train
214. When a train order has been repeated or " X " response sent, and before "complete" has been given, the dressed, but must not be otherwise acted on until "complete' has been given.
If the line fails before an office has repeated an order or has sent the " $X$ " response, the order at that office is of no effect and must then be treated as if it had not been sent.
215. The operator who receives and delivers a train order must preserve the lowest copy
215 (a). Enginemen will place their orders in the clip before them, until executed.
216. For train orders delivered by the train dispatcher the requirements as to the record and delivery are the same as at other points.
Such orders shall be first written in manifold so as to leave an impression in the record book, from which transmission shall be made.
217. A train order to be delivered to a train at a point
not a telegraph station, or at one at which the telegraph office is closed must be addressed to
C. and E. $\qquad$
at $\qquad$
$\qquad$
and forwarded and delivered by the conductor or other person in whose care it is addressed. When form 31 is used "complete "will be given upon the signature of the person by whom the order is to be delivered, who must be supplied with copies for the conductor and engineman addressed, and a copy upon which he shall take their signatures; this copy he must deliver to the first operator accessible, who must preserve it, and at once transmit the signatures of the conductor and engineman to the Superintendent or Train Master.
Orders so delivered must be acted on as if "complete" had been given in the usual way
For orders which are sent in the manner herein provided, "complete", the superiority of which is thereby restricted, signature of the conductor of the superior ior train until the to the Superintendent or Train Master.
218. When a train is named in a train order, all its sections are included unless particular sections are specified, and each section included must have copies addressed and delivered to it. 219.
219. An operator must not repeat or give the " $X$ " response to a train order for a train, the engine of which has passed his train-order signal, until he has ascertained that orders for the
219 (a). Meeting orders must not be sent for delivery to trains at the meeting point, if it can be avoided. When it cannot be avoided, special precautions must be taken by the train dispatchers and operators to insure safety.
Orders should not be sent an unnecessarily long time before delivery, or to points unnecessarily distant from where they are to be executed. No orders (except those affecting the station where it has much work, until after the work 220. Train orders once in effect continue so until fulfilled, superseded or annulled. Any part of an order specifying a particular movement may be either superseded or annulled. Orders held by or issued for a regular train become void when such train loses both right and class as provided by Rules 4 and 82 , or is annulled.
221. A fixed signal must be used at each train-order office, which shall indicate "stop" when trains are to be
stopped for train orders. When there are no orders the signal must indicate "proceed."
When an operator receives the signal " 31 ," or " 19 ," he must immediately display the "stop signal" and then reply "stop displayed," and until the orders have been delivered or annulled the signal must not be restored to "proceed. a clearance card (form 117.)
Operators must have the proper appliances for han signaling ready for immediate use if the fixed signal should fail to work properly. If a signal is not displayed at a nigh office, trains which have not been notified must stop an ascertain the cause, and report the facts to the Superintenden or Train Master from the next open telegraph office.
Where the semaphore is used, the arm indicates "stop" when horizontal and "proceed" when in an inclined position ing to the right of the post, as seen from an approaching train governs that train
222. Operators will promptly record and report to the Superintendent or Train Master the time of arrival and departure of all trains and the direction of extra trains.
223. The following signs and abbreviations may be used

Initials for signature of the Superintendent or Train Master.
Such office and other signals as are arranged by the C Superintendent of Telegraph.

X-Train will be held until order is made "complete."
O plete. Train Report
No-for Number.
Eng-for Engine.
Sec-for Section.
Psgr-for Passenger
Frt-for Freight.
Mins-for Minutes.
Jct-for Junction.
Dispr-for Train Dispatcher
31 or 19 -to to
 S D-for "Stop Displayed ,, orders
The usual abbreviations for the names of the months and stations.

## FORMS OF TRAIN ORDERS.

Form A. Fixing Meeting Points for Opposing Trains.
$\qquad$
Examples:
(1) No. 1 will meet No. 2 at Bombay.

No. 3 will meet 2d No. 4 at Siam.
No. 5 will meet Extra 95 at Hong Kong.
Extra 652 North will meet Extra 231 South at Yokohama.
(2) No. 1 will meet No.2 at Bombay 2d No. 4 at Siam and Extra 95 at Hong Kong.
Trains receiving these orders will run with respect to each other to the designated points and there meet in the manner provided by the rules. Form B. Directing a Train to Pass or Run Ahead of Another
(1.) -will pass-at-b.
(3.) -will run ahead of -to-
(4.) -will pass at and run ahead of - to-.

> Examples:
(1) No. 1 will pass No. 3 at Khartoum.
(3) Extra 594 will run ahead of No. 6 Bengal to Madras.
(4) No. 1 will pass No. 3 at Khartoum and run ahead of No. 7 Madras to Bengal.
When under (1) a train is to pass another, both trains will run according to rule to the designated point and there arrange for the rear train to pass promptly

Under (3), the second named train must not exceed the speed of the first named train between the points designated Form C. Giving a Train the Right Over an Opposing Train. $\longrightarrow$ has right over- Examples.
(1) No. 1 has right over No. 2 Mecca to Mirbat.
(2) Extra 37 has right over No. 3 Natal to Ratlam.

This order gives the train first named the right over the This order between the points named.
other train between trains meet at either of the designated points, the first named train must take the siding, unless the order otherwise prescribes.

Under (1), if the second named train reaches the point last named before the other arrives it may proceed, keeping clear of the opposing train as many minutes as such train was before required to clear it under the rules.

If the second named train, before meeting, reaches a point within or beyond the limits named in the order, the conductor must stop the other train where it is met and inform it of his arrival.
Under (2), the regular train must not go beyond the point ast named until the extra train has arrived
When the extra train has reached the point last named the order is fulfilled.
The following modification of this form of order will be plicable for giving a work extra the right over all trains in ase of emergency:
(3) Work extra has right over all trains between—and—from—m to $m$.

## Example:

Work extra 275 has right over all trains between Stockholm and Edinburg from 7 p.m. to 12 midnight.
This gives the work extra the exclusive right between the points designated between the times named.

## Form D.--

## Form E. Time Orders. <br> (1). Will run-late-to- to Ormers

(2.) ——will run-late-to-to-and - late -to
(3.) etc. will wait at-until_for-.

## Examples:

(1) No. 1 will run 20 min. late Joppa to Mainz.
(2) No. 1 will run 20 min. late Joppa to Mainz. and 15 mins. late Mainz to Muscat, etc.
(8) No. 1 will wait at Muscat until 10 a.m.for No 2.
(1) and (2) make the schedule time of the train named, between the points mentioned, as much later as stated in the run with respether train receiving the order is required to with respect to the regular schedule time. The time in the order should be such as can be easily added to the schedule time.
Under (3) the train first named must not pass the designateed point before the time given, unless the other train has arrived. The train last named is required to run with respect the time specified, as berore required to run with respect to
Form f. For Sections.
_- will display signals__to-_for-_

## Examples.

Eng. 20 will display signals and run as 1 st No. 1 London to Paris.

No. 1 will display signals London to Dover for Eng. 85.

2d No, 1 will display signals London to Dover for Eng. 90 .

This formmay be modified as follows:
Engs. 70; 85 and 9() will run as 1st, 2nd and 9rd No. 1.

Engs. 70, 85 and 90 will run as $1 s t$, 2nd and Srd No. 1 London to Dover.

1st, 2nd and Srd No. 1 will display signals London to Dover, for 2nd, Srd and 4th No. 1.

Under these examples the engine or train last named will not display signals.
For annulling a section:
Eng 85 is annulled as 2nd No. 1 from Chatham.
If there are other sections following add:
"Following sections will change numbers accordingly."

The character of a train for which signals are displayed may be stated. Each section affected by the order must have copies, and must arrange signals accordingly.

Form G. Extra Trains.
(1.) Eng-_will run extra-to-_-

Examples: and return to-
(1) Eng. 99 will run extra Berber to Gaza.
(2) Eng. 99 will run extra Berber to Gaza and return to Cabul.
A train receiving this order is not required to protect itsel against opposing extras, unless directed by order to do so (3.) Eng-will run extra leaving-on-as follows with right over all trains.

Leave-
Leav
Example:
(3) Eng. 77 will run extra leaving Turin on Thursday, Feb. 17th, as follows with right over all trains:

Leave Turin 11:S0 p.m
Leave Pekin 12:25 a. m.
Leave Canton 1:47 a. m.
Arrive Rome 2:22 a. m.
This order may be varied by specifying the kind of extr and the particular trains over which the extra shall or shal the right must clear the time of the extra five minutes. given nutes.
Form H. Work Extra.
(1.) Work extra-will work -until-betweenExample:
(1) Work Extra 292 will work 7 a. m. until 6 p. $m$. between Berne and Turin

The working limits should be as short as practicable, to be may be combined thus:
(a) Work E

292 will run Berne to Turin and work 7 a. m. until 6 p. m. between Turin and Rome. When an order has been given to "work" between desig nated points, no other extra shall be authorized to run ove that part of the track without provision for passing the work extra.
When it is anticipated that a work extra may be where it annot be reached for orders, it may be directed to report for it shall a given time and place, or an order may be given that it shall clear the track for (or protect itself after a certain hour against) a designated extra by adding to (1) the following
words:
(b) And will keep clear of (or protect against) Extra 223 south between Antwerp and Brussels after 2:10 p.m.

In this case Extra 223 must not pass the northernmost station before $2: 10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$., at which time the work extra must be out of the way, or protected (as the order may require) be
tween those points.
When the movement of an extra over the working limits extra, an order must be given to such extra to protect itsel against the work extra, in the following form:
(c) Extra 76 will protect against work extra 95 between Lyons and Paris.

This may be added to the order to run extra
A work extra when met or overtaken by an extra must al low it to pass.

When it is desirable that a work extra shall at all time protect itself while on working limits, it may be done by e following wor
(d) "Protecting itself."

A train receiving this order must, whether standing or moving, protect itself within the working limits in both directions in the manner provided in rules 99 (a) to 99 (d) inclusive.
Whenever an extra is given orders to run over working limits it must at the same time be given a copy of the orde sent to the work extra
work upon the time of a regula may be used:
(e) Work Extra 292 will protect against No. 55 between Berne and Turin.

A train receiving this order will work upon the time of the train mentioned in the order, and protect itself against it as provided in rules 99 (a) to 99 (d) inclusive.
The regular train receiving this order must run, expecting to find the work extra protecting itself within the limits named.

Form J. Holding Order.
Hold
(1) Hold No. 2 at Berlin.
(2) Hold all eastbound trains at Berlin.

This order will be addressed to the operator and acknowledged in the usual manner. It must be respected by con as if addressed to them.

When a train has been so held it must not proceed until the order to hold is annulled, or an order given to the operator in the following form:
"-may go."
Form J will only be used when necessary to hold trains until orders can be given or in case of emergency.

Form K. Annulling a Regular Train.

(1) No. 1 of Feb 29 is annulled Alaska to Hal fax.
(2) No. 3 due toleave Naples Saturday, Feb 29th, is annulled Alaska to Halifax.

The train annulled loses both right and class between the points named and must not be restored under its origina number between those points.

## Form L. Annulling an Order

Order No-is annulled.
If an order which is to be annulled has not been delivered to a train, the annulling order will be addressed to the opera own, and write on that
"Annulled by Order No-.,
Order No. 10 is annulled.
An order that has been annulled must not be reissued under its original number.

In the address of an order annulling another order, the train first named must be that to which right was given by the simultanneously to all concerned, it must be first sent to the point at which that train is to receive it, and the required response made, before the order is sent for other trains.

## Form M. Annulling Part of an Order.

That part of Order No-reading-is annulled.

## Example.

That part of Order No, 10 reading No. 1 will meet No. 2 at Sparta is annulled.

In the address of an order annulling a part of an order, the train first named must be that to which right was given by the part annulled, and when the order is not transmitted point at which that train is to receive it, and the required response made. before the order is sent for other trains.

Form P. Superseding an Order or a Part of an Order,
This order will be given by adding to prescribed forms, the words "instead of-
(1.) —will meet -at instead of - instead of -


## Examples:

(1) No. 1 will meet No. 2 at Hong Kong instead of Bombay.
(2) No. 1 has right over No. 2 Mecca to Madina instead of Mirbat.
(3) No. 1 will display signals for Eng. 85 Astrakan to Teheran instead of Cabul.

An order that has been superseded must not be reissued under its original number.
In the address of a superseding order, the train first named must be that to which right was given by the order super-

seded, and when the order is not transmitted simultaneously to all concerned, it must be first sent to the point at which is to receive it, and the required response made, before the order is sent for other trains.

Train Order No. 10.
March 27 th, 1899.

Conductor and Engineman must each have a copy of this $\begin{array}{ccccc} & \text { Repeated at } 2: 20 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . & \\ \text { Condr. Time Made Opr. }\end{array}$ Standard Train Order Blank for 19 Order.
Form
Form
Standard Train Order Blank for 31 Order.

Conductor and Engineman must have a copy of this Made Complete Time 2:16 p. m. Black, Opr.

Form of Clearance Card.
Missouri, Kansas \& Texas Railway System.
Clearance Card.

To Conductor and Engineman Train.
have the following orders for your train:
Numbers
Signal is out for

## Operator.

This form will be filled out in duplicate by operator, an the numbers of the orders to be delivered entered thereon. With 31 orders, operators deliver both copies to the co ductor, who will deliver one copy to engineman with the orders.
With 19 orders, or when signal is out for other trains, operators will deliver one copy to engineman and one to onductor
Conductor and engineman must see that the number of their train is properly entered and that they receive the they receive clearance cards

## SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

301. Clocks regulated to standard time are located at Denison, Denison Round House, Greenville, Shreveport Mineola, Dallas, Hillsboro, South Yard, Bonham, Ray raines Antonio, Houston and Trinity. ille, San Antonio
302. "D" denotes day, "N O" night, and "N" day and night telegraph offices.

Just before the train arrives at the station, the announce ment will be repeated in the same manner.
Junction stations to be announced as follows:-Passengers will change for (names of connecting line or division-and the more important stations.)
They will also require brakemen and porters to assist pass
engers on and off the cars.
313 . Freight conductors and brakemen are required to be in attendance on their trains half an hour before leaving time. Freight conductors will be held responsible for the faithful performance of duty required on the pair proper brakemen, and posts at all times
must be in attendance on their engines 315. All trains will be run under the directions of conductors, except when they conflict with rules or involve risk, in which case the enginemen will be held equally responsible.
316. While it is the duty of brakemen to ride on top of freight trains, during cold or stormy weather and when all cars in the train are equipped with air in workng order brakeman on the engine, provided they take their position at the brakes when descending heavy grades, and when within a distance of not less than one mile from each station, railroad crossing, coal chute or water tank, where they will remain until the train comes to a full stop, or has passed the station crossing, coal chute or tank.

Brakemen will take positions on high cars dividing the distance between engine and caboose as nearly as possible When train is to take siding head brakeman may go to the position on high car as nearly the center of the train as pos-
sible. Great care must be exercised by trainmen and engine-
317. Great care must be exercised by trainmen and enginemen of a train where a train is receiving or discharging passengers.
Trains and yard engines must use great caution in passTrains and yard engines must use great caut a station, and ing a train receiving and dischatrain and the platform at which must not pass between such a tran and the platform sending a passengers are being received or discharged,
318. No person except employes in the discharge of their duties thereon, will be permitted to ride on engines, expres or baggage cars without proper authority. Passengers must not be permitted to ride on platforms of cars.
319. Except when otherwise specified freight trains will not carry passengers.
320. No public road or street crossing will be obstructed by trains or engines for more than five minutes at any one time.
321.
21. When cars are shoved over street or road crossings a man must be stationed on the leading car. Engines passing over street crossings must have a man on the leading end. Cars must not be kicked over public
ings, unless such crossings are flagged. Obscure street and road crossings must be flagged while switching over them.
Engines must not be left standing close to street crossings when practicable to avoid it.
322. All trains shall come to a full stop at a point not less than two hundred (200) feet, and not more than four hundred ( 400 ) feet from the crossings of other railroads, and in case of first-class trains, and two similar blasts in whistle in cond-class and inferior trains, beo similar blasts in case of conductors and enginemen will be required to take all other conductors and enginemen will be required to take all other
dents at railroad crossings. Where crossings are protected dents at railroad crossings. Where crossings are pro
by interlocking devices interlocking rules will govern.
323. Station agent, and operator when agent is not on duty, will be held responsible for the proper position of all is employed. They must also see that the brakes are properly set on cars on sidings, and when necessary see that the wheels are blocked.
324. Running-switches are prohibited except when absolutely necessary.
325. Enginemen will be particular to have ash pans closed while crossing all bridges and trestles. They will not use steam while passing cotton on platforms or on open cars, when possible to avoid it. They will not clean fire on main track, (except at designated points), near station buildings, nor on frogs or switches. fire is cleaned.
fir
326. Enginemen will guard against accidents likely to occur from stock being on the form, to the claim agent, Dallas.
327. All trains will run slow during and immediately atter heavy storms, keeping a close lookout for all places that are liable to wash out or slide.
Conductors will promptly advise Superintendent or Train Master by wire when they encounter storms or foggy weather, that all trains may be notified.
328. In cases of severe storms or violent winds, whether by day or by night, section foremen are required to make thorough examination of their sections and see that all is safe. Bridge foremen will also be on hand, ascertain as far as possible the condition of proper officers
329. Whenever the main track is obstructed, or rendered unsafe, from any cause, a flagman must be sent out in each in accordance with rules 99 (a) to 99 (d) inclusive.
Bridge and track gangs must not work within flag limits of each other when possible to avoid it. In cases where it is necessary to do so, a full understanding must be had by both foremen. When trains are flagged by flagmen, enginemen must ascertain positively before proceeding, for what purpose they were flagged, so there can be no possibility of a misunderstanding.
330. All persons are particularly cautioned against stand ng upright on tops of covered cars while passing through ing upridges and tunnels.

All employes are hereby notified that there are coal chutes platforms and other structures located on the main line and on sidings, also structures located on industrial sidings and corporations and persons a man riding on the side of car, and all employes must protect themselves from injury in passing all emplructures.
331. Great care must be used in coupling and uncoupling 35. Do not go between cars unless they are moving at a slow and safe speed, nor attempt to make any coupling unless the drawbars and other coupling appliances are known to be in good order. The greatest care must be observed in making couplings on inside of curves.
332. All persons are strictly forbidden to board engines or cars while they are in too rapid motion
333. Trainmen and enginemen are required to know the location of derailing switches, and must guard against derail ments at such switches
334. Locomotives, steam shovels, ditchers and similar
machinery and cars with top-heavy loads, should be moved only in slow trains, which must not exceed fifteen (15) mile per hour. When such machinery, etc., are in trains, trainmen must use extra precaution to avoid accident.
Trains handling pile drivers on main line between Denison and Houston and on the San Antonio and Austin Divisions must not exceed 25 miles, Henrietta Division 20 miles and all 335 The handling of 15 miles per hour
335. The handling of dynamite, gasoline, or other high
explosives, Flat cars loaded with logs, piling, poles, or lumber, must be staked and secured in the following manner: stakes to be of good material, large enough to fill the stake pockets, driven down the full width of the sills, and secured at the tops with heavy wire or cleats (one on each side of the stakes) across top of load, and securely nailed with wire nails.
The above will also apply to coal cars, when the load extends above the sides so as to permit a portion of the load to fall off.
When the load extends over two cars, cars must be securely chained together.
337. Open cars loaded with cotton, hay, straw, oil in tank, corn in shuck or other inflammable material, must be placed straw or hay bedding in racks or on top, will be placed at least eight cars from engine when practicable.
338. Cars in passenger trains must not be coupled with pins and links. No cars will be handled in such trains unless equipped with steam heating appliances (between October 1st and June 1st), air brakes, passenger trucks, and the straight port type of steam hose coupling.
339. Conductors and enginemen, when they see the telegraph line down, must report the fact to the Superintenden location as nearly as possible ocation as nearly as possible.
are expected to have wire and wires are down, the section men are expected the fact at nearest telegrapet them temporarily, and report the faet at nearest telegraph station to the Superintendent or Train Master, giving locality and other particulars. 341. Bridge and track foremen must exercise great watch fulness in the use of hand and push cars. Where, by reason of fog, sharp curves, etc., risk is involved, they must be protected by flagmen against extra trains and engines that may be run at any time of day or night without notice to them, by signals or otherwise.
342 . Hand cars must be used only in company service; none but employes in
Foremen must accompany hand cars or designate a responsible member of the gang, who is familiar with the flagging rules, to take charge.
Hand cars shall not be overcrowded or overloaded; man in charge will be held responsible for accidents resulting therefrom.
Men must not be allowed to sit down on hand cars in motion. It must be arranged to have one man looking to the front and one to the rear when cars are in motion or occupying the main track.
Hand cars occupying main track in foggy weather or at tion, one white light must be carried on the car
Hand cars must not be attached to trains, and must be kept at least 500 feet in the rear of preceding trains or hand cars, except where necessary to operate a hand and push car or two push cars together.

Reckless running or racing is prohibited.
Care must be used in passing over road and street crossings to prevent frightening teams and injury to persons.
Hand cars must not be left on private or public road crossings, between tracks or at points where liable to cause injur to persons. Hand cars must be locked when not in use
Instructions governing the operation of hand cars will apply
lso to push cars. also to push cars.
343. Bridge and track foremen are required to have at al times a copy of current time-table of the division on which they are at work, and avoid obstructing the passage of trains as much as possible. They must provide themselves with reliable Brenth conductors and sections ond when protected by proper of trains. They must nice passing engines to see whether ${ }_{345}$ signals are carried
345. Fireman as well as engineman must watch signals and switches carefully, as frequently the first view can be had from the fireman's side.
346. Conductors will see that the words "Bad Order" are written with chaik on both sides of disabled cars left at sta tions, and the defect marked with a cross, and make wire report to Superintendent or Train Master, attaching copy to way-bills. If cars are not accompanied by way-bills, delive copy to agent or operator.
structions of agents in way freight trains will comply with inIn case the agent's orders are unreasonable, the fact must be reported to the Superintendent or Train Master. If necessary for any freight train to disturb cars that are being loaded or unloaded, they must be replaced in the same position as found. 348. The doors of covered cars must be kept closed while in transit.
349 . All loaded covered cars, except those loaded with
coal, coke, ties and coal, coke, ties and wood, must be sealed on both sides and end doors properly secured. The doors of all covered cars, excep Refrigerator cars must have ice box covers, as well as dans, sealed.
350. Car loads of freight received at junction points, to be forwarded without transfer, which bear illegible or indistinct foreign seals, will not be received by this company without notice to the delivering line. If there is no agent of the deliv ering line at the junction point, M. K. \& T. seals may be added over the foreign seals, leaving the latter intact, and the seal records of this company's agent, and of the conductor receiv ing and handling such car, will show both foreign and M. K. \& T. seals. In no case must a foreign seal be disturbed, unless carection agents are cautioned to use diligence and care in inspecting seals on transferred cars promptly on delivery of same. Conductors will refuse to receive cars with indistinct or illegible foreign seals, except as above
351. When work trains tie up, conductors must notify the Superintendent or Train Master by wire, and advise wher they intend working and their movements during the follow ing day
352. Accidents, detention of trains, failure in the supply of water or fuel, or defects in the tracks or bridges, must b promptly reported by telegraph to the Superintendent o
353. The u
. The use of switch keys other than those furnished by the company is prohibited. Employes must not make, cause or witch key found in the possession of an employe, other that the one issued to him by the company, will be considered sufficient evidence of his violation of this rule.
354. All trains will be governed by Galveston, Houston \& Henderson time-table and rules, between Houston and Galveston; by G. H. \& S. A. time-table and rules between Southern Pacific Junction and San Antonio; by H \& T. C time-table and rules between H. \& T. C. Junction and Austin; by I. \& G. N. time-table and rules between Austin and M. K. \& T. Junction, one mile north of San Marcos; by Joint Track time-table and rules between Whitesboro and and rules while panies at Shreveport
355. If an employe should be disabled by sickness or other
cause, the right to claim compensation will not be recognized. An allowance, if made, will be a gratuity, justified by the circumsta
356. No train must exceed a speed of six (6) miles per hour within the yard or city limits of Denison, Bonham, Bells, Greenville, Shreveport, Jefferson, Winnsboro, Sulphur Springs, Lone Oak, Emory, Royse, Rockwall, Dallas, Waxahachie, Italy Hillsboro, Itasca, Grandview, Alvarado, Cleburne, Fort Worth Gainesville, St. Jo, Nocona, Hent man, Wartlet, Granger, Georgetown, Taylor, Bastrop Smithville LaGrange, Fayetteville, Sealy, Houston, Lockhart and New Braunfels.
357. Enginemen will sound station whistle for all slow flags, and on approaching gangs working under the protection of slow flag will call for signal from foreman (see time-table rule No. $14(\mathrm{j})$, and the foreman will give either a stop signal, slow signal, or all right ("High-Ball") signal, as the circumstances may require.
358. In switching passenger equipment, air brakes must be used on all cars handled. When switching is completed and before engine is detached, the slack must be taken gently to test couplings.
359. Engines must not be detached from trains while in motion between stations
360. Engines that are to be used as pushers must be coupled to trains they are to push while such trains are not in motrain, When pusher engine is to be uncoupled from moving all the slack in train taken to allow the lead engine to pull out can be done by gradually pusher engine is uncoupled. Whis engine until lead engine pulls out the slack.
Engines acting as pushers must in all cases be detached from their own trains while assisting other trains.

## AIR BRAKES,

401. Employes whose duties are connected in any way with the operation of air brakes, will be examined from time to time by theinstructor of air-brakes, or other person appoint ed by the proper authority, as to their qualifications for such duties, and record of such examination preserved
402. Enginemen, when taking their engines, must see that the air-brake apparatus on engine and tender is in good working order; that the air pump and lubricator work properly
that the governor prevents train pipe pressure exceeding that the governor prevents train pipe pressure exceeding a maximum pressure of seventy ( pot less than twenty (20) pounds can be mainpressure of not less than twenty tained in the main reservoir when the handle of the engineer's brake valve is placed in running position; that the engineer's brake valve works properly in all the different positions of the handle.

When starting air pump it must be started slowly, to allow water of condensation to escape gradually, and not force it out by running pump with full steam pressure. Pump must
be started slowly and speed increased gradually.

If engine is equipped with cam driver brakes, the piston travel must not be less than two (2) nor more than three (3) inches, and for other type of driver-brakes, not less than ou travel must not be less than five (5) nor more than eight ( 8 ) tinches. Air-pipes under the tender must be thoroughly inches. Air-pipes the angle cock.

Main reservoir should be drained of all water, that may have accumulated in same, at the end of each trip.
403. When an engine has been coupled to a train on which the brakes have not been tested, and the train line charged to a maximum pressure, the engineman will notify the trainmen that he is ready to test the brakes. When they are ready, he will make a service application of twenty (20) or twenty-five (25) pounds, (carefully noting the length of time train line exhaust remains open) and leave brakes se until signal to release is given.

As soon as the brakes have applied, one trainman will start from the engine and another from the rear air car, examining carefully the brakes on each car, to see if there are any leaks or other defects, and noting whether piston travel is than five (5) inches, nor more than eight (8) inches.) When they meet, the man from the rear will notify the man from the head end of the train the number and condition of the air brakes examined by him, and the number of non-air cars in the train. They will then give signal to release brakes, and return to the place from which they started, again looking for defects, and will note whether all brakes are released. Head brakeman will then notify the engineman of the number of air brakes in working order, and the number of air brakes
cut out, also the number of non-air cars in the train cut out, also the numb
car inspectors, who will notify train and enginemen when test is completed. Piston travel for passenger cars must not be less than seven (7) nor more than nine (9) inches.
All test applications must be made from the engine
404. After the brakes have been tested as per rule 403, should there be any change in the make up of the train, or air hose be uncoupled for any purpose, the following test will a position opposite the rear air car. The one recoupling the a position opposite the rear air car. The one recoupling the man to apply brakes. When the air on the car back of where the coupling was made applies, he will give signal to release brakes.
When brake on rear air car has released, trainman stationed there will answer by giving release signal.

The man making the coupling will then go to the engine examining the brakes to see that they are released. When cars have been added to the train, he will, after giving engineadded to see that they apply before giving release signal. Should it be found necessary to make additional application of the brakes, by reason of their failure to apply, or defect discovered, the trainmen will signal the engineman to make another application of the brakes. To prevent the driver and tender brakes sticking, enginemen will have a low train line pressure when coupling engine to train.
405. Conductors and enginemen will not leave a station and they have been notified of their number and condition as per rule 403.
406. Enginemen on passenger trains will make a running test of brakes on leaving terminals, (or wherever safety may demand it) by making a ten pound service application of the brakes, (without closing the throttle), noting the length of time train line exhaust remains open, and release them after speed has been

Enginemen on freight trains will make a running test of the brakes as soon as practicable after leaving terminals, or an application of the air by closing the the time the train line exhaust remains open, and the holding power of the brakes. He will then release them without stopping the train. This test must be made where there is no danger of the train breaking in two.
407. When two or more engines are coupled to a train, the air must be connected through the leading engine. En gineman on leading engine will control and operate the brakes. Engineman on following engine, or engines, must keep pump running and main reservoir charged to maximum pressure, place brake-valve handle in running position in order that he may quickly operate the brakes if called upon to do so. When necessary to assist in releasing brakes, he will open cut-out cock until brakes are released and then immediately close it. If train line pipe is not provided with cut-out cock, place
brake-valve handle on lap position, when a discharge of air
occurs from train pipe exhaust, move brake-valve handle to ull release for a few seconds, then return to lap position. 408. When double heading on freight trains, engines will be stopped short of water tanks and coal chutes and cut off 409. With freight trains partially
409. With freight trains partially equipped with air-brakes, train to run in against engine, and then apply the brakes gradually by a five (5) pound reduction, allowing ample time for any slack that may not yet be taken up, to close in, before another reduction is made. This will avoid rough handling of that portion of the train not equipped with air-brakes. In all cases the brakes must be applied carefully, in order to prevent shocks and damage to cars and lading
410. In making service stop with a passenger train, en-
inemen must always release brakes a short distance before coming to a full stop, to prevent shocks at the instant of stop ping, but on freight trains, the brakes must not be released until the train has been brought to a full stop.
411. To prevent sliding of wheels, enginemen on passenger
trains will make two instead of one application of the brakes trains will make two instead of one application of the brakes in making stops. The first sufficiently heavy to reduce speed, and bring the train under full control, then release and immediately place brake-valvetion means one or more reductions application. (One applicatio
before brakes are released.)
412. If it is found that the brakes are sticking, the brakevalve handle should be moved to a full release for a few seconds, and then returned to running position. If from any cause the brakes are applied suddenly, the brake-valve should be placed on lap until signal to release is given.
413. In applying brakes to steady train upon descending grades, enginemen will use great care to keep the slack o will keep the train together, and apply brakes where the grade might allow slack to run out. No excuse will be accepted for rough handling of train.
414. When releasing brakes while train is in motion, they must be released through the entire train, releasin brakes on the head end of train and leaving those on the rea end applied, ("kicking off brakes") must not be practiced. On freight, and long passenger trains, enginemen will place independent driver brake on lap, before releasing brakes, and stops. When time must be given for air to release and slack to amplat before using steam.
415. When the number of air-braked cars are insufficient to handle train with safety, enginemen will notify insufficien and they will assist with hand-brakes immediately behind the air cars. Caboose hand-brake must be used when the train is backing, but at no other time.
Enginemen on freight trains must know positively that train is not parted, before attempting to make a stop.
416. When a passenger train backs into a station, the conductor will station himself on rear platform, with tail hose properly tested, to enable him to stop, or control speed of train at all times.
The engineman will keep handle of brake valve in running position, and when he feels brake apply, will then place handle of brake-valve on lap position, leaving it there until train
Enginemen will, however, as a matter of extra precaution,
when nearing a place where regular stop is to be made, make when nearing a place where regular stop is to slack, made, make a lace handle of brake-valve on lap. Conductor will then the stop, but both engineman and conductor will be held responsible for running past regular stopping place.
417. To assist enginemen in recharging auxiliary reservoirs on heavy descending grades, trainmen will turn the handles of the pressure retaining valves UP, and see that
they are turned DOWN after the bottom of the grade is
reached, in which latter position they must always remain while on level track, and when ascending grades. While the prossure retaining valves are in use, the wheels must be watched closely to prevent heating or sliding Special notices will
be issued from time to time as to the be issued from time to time as to the grades on which these
valve to be used. Trainmen will be held responsible valves are to be used.
for the sliding of wheels
418. When slowly approaching water tanks, coal chutes or short platforms, do not wait until you reach the place a light application in time to take up the slack bef, but mak the stop. This will prevent the liability of an emergency application and injury to passengers.
419. The independent driver brake must not be used in switching.
20. Brakes are fully applied when service reduction of twenty-five (25) pounds has been made. A further reduction is a waste of air.
stops. Noo frequent applications of the brakes in making avoided.
422. Eme except in actual em applications of the air must not be made must be actual emergencies, and when used, brake valve cause remeft in emergency position until train stops, or cause removed.
424. Trainmen must not stopersed with driver brakes set. the rear angle cock, except in case of danger. This practice causes much damage to cars and draft appliances. Enginemen will report all stops made in this way.
425. Passenger trains must not leave a terminal with any brakes cut out, without authority from proper officer. 426. When necessary to release brakes by bleeding, open the release valve on auxiliary reservoir until brakes begin the release valve must be held open until all the air has escaped.
427. Every air-brake car in train, which is, or can be put in good order, must be cut in and used. When it is necessary to cut out a car on account of defective brake apparatus, it
must be done with the cut-out cock under the car, and not must be done with the cut-out cock under the car, and not
with the angle cock. When brakes are cut out, cond with the angle cock.
428. When train parts between air cars, close throttle at once; after train stops, trainmen will will angle cock on that part of the train attached to trainmen will close then signal engineman to release brakes. When the cars and again properly coupled, see that the angle cocks are opened 429. After coupling air hose on cars charged with air, trainmen will carefully open angle cock on train line end next to engine, and then carefully open the other angle cock. 430. If it is discovered that brakes have been set by a hose bursting, after coming to a stop, place brake valve han the defective hose. 431. Brakes must be fully released on the entire train before detaching the engine.
432. When uncoupling cars or engine, both angle cocks must be closed, and the couplings parted by hand
433. Each engine must be provided with one extra brake hose, and if equipped with air signal, one extra signal hose.
434. Trainmen must know before coupling engines to trains, that all hose are coupled, all hand-brakes released retaining valve handles turned DOWN, and the handles of all angle and cut-out cocks placed in working position.
435 . All defects in air brakes must be noted by cond
on defect cards furnished for that purpose, and conductors on defect cards furnished for that purpose, and delivered to When there are no defects to report, note on card "Brakes O. K.
436. The air must be fully released upon cars set out from
trains on sidings, and hand brakes sed trains on sidings, and hand brakes securely set.
437. The conductor's valve must be used only in case of emergency. When used, the valve should be held open until the train comes to a full stop.

## TRAIN AIR SIGNALS

501. In making up passenger trains, all couplings and car discharge valves must be examined to see that they are tight. Should the car discharge valve on any car be found defective while on the road, it must be cut out and reported on air-brake defect card.
502 . In using the air-signal, open the valve for one full second for each intended blast of the signal whistle, and allow two seconds to elapse between pulls.

## STEAM HEATING.

511. Before coupling engine to train, all steam hose must be coupled, and the train pipe cocks opened throughout the train. Car inspectors must see that all steam hose are properly coupled, and suspended from chains, before trains leave terminals, so hose will not drag should couplings separate by accident. Trainmen will be held responsible to the end that steam hose remain chained up while cars are in their charge.

On uncoupling steam hose for any purpose, the couplings must be parted by hand, and hung up on second hook on chain provided for that purpose
513. Immediately after engine is attached to train, and steam hose have been coupled, trainmen will notify enginemen to turn on steam, (a pressure of thirty (30) pounds mast be maintain isues from pipar hose the rear foor cock must be when steand all drip valves and traps adjusted.
A pressure of fifteen (15) to twenty-five (25) pounds is be increased according to temperature. Forty-five (45) be increas is the maximum pressure allowed and must not be pounds is
514. At a distance of one mile from terminal, or other station where engine is to be detached, the rear steam train pipe cock must be opened, and the engineman so notifled by one blast of the air signal, after receiving which, the engineman will allow time enough for the water to be blown out of pipes before shutting off the steam. Trainmen wil
the rear cock open until engines have been changed.
515. Engines equipped with steam heating appliances, must be provide extra hose for use between engine and tender. tender, and one extra hose for
516. After rear floor cock has been closed, the direct steam radiators should be blown out, and the drip valve (being the smaller one) should be adjus escapes with
517. With Standard system, the drip under cars should be opened wide, and steam allowed litlow through for a few seconds, and then closed until very little steam escapes at the end of drip.
518. The temperature of cars using either system, is regulated by the steam inlet valve, which, with the Standard
system, is near the Baker heater, and is the top valve in baggage cars, and in coaches is the larger valve of the two under geats on each side of the car.
519. When approaching a station or terminal, where cars from be laid up, open the rear floor cock, and then starting
cars to be set out, and leave them open. After these instructions have been carried out, give the engineman signal to shut off steam.
520. On sleeping cars having the McElroy comingler ystem of steam heat, the dial cock and trap cock, located in Baker heater room, must first be closed, before floor cock is opened, this is to prevent syphoning out the coil, or expansion drum, should check valve be defective

## BAKER HEATERS.

531. Start a slow fire and keep the fire-pot half full of hard coal at all times. The coal must never be allowed to get below the top of the worm. This will give about fifteen (15) inches of fire. Ashes must be kept from under the grate stove and pipes must be kept clean and in good condition The inside safety lid should never be opened except to build the fire or to put in coal. Never for nside safety lid.
532. To increase the heat, open the inside lower damper ower damper upper damper. To reduce the heat, close the or according to the amount of heat required. With both dampers closed, the car will not be too warm at any timenever have both open at the same time.
533. In filling the heater pipes be sure that the water contains all the salt it will hold in solution, and that no undissolved salt enters the drum. Open the combination cock on end of drum and pour in water until it runs freely fromtione. The water should always standing the cock, but only when the fire is very low, and no pressure on. Pipes should be warm all around before passengers enter the cars.
534. Failure of the heater arises from neglect or mismanagement; generally from allowing fires to run too long without putting in coal, then filling them full and operating the drafts, producing a rapid fire which instead of warming the car, stops the circulation which may cause trouble
535. With the large amount of piping in the cars, the circulation (which is principally caused by the weight of the difference in the weight of a column of cold and hot water, ) must necessarily be slow, and a forced fire will do no good, and may cause trouble. A small fire should be kept up in the heater at all times.
536. Passenger cars having Baker heaters must be turned, when practicable, so that the heater will be in the forward end.

## PINTSCH GAS.

551. In lighting the lamps, turn the main cock (in the pipe leading from the floor of the car to the ceiling) so that the revolving pin comes into view at "A." To light each lamp, open each globe and turn lamp cock full open, then light the gas and close the globe. After all the lamps are lighted, turn the main cock full open, In lighting for a tunnel the main cock can be left at A until the all fames by partially 552. To extinguish the light, reduce all flames by partially closing the main cock, extinguish each lamp, and then close the main cock
552. The reflectors, glasses and mica chimneys must be kept clean. In cleaning the mica great care should be used o as not to damage it. Dus liable to be carried by the flow of gas to the of ther tips and clog them. This causes badly shaped and smoky flames, which may temporarily be corrected by brushing the tips with a small, stiff bristle brush, or by tapping them lightly. Such irregularities should be re-
ported to the proper person, and the trouble permanently corrected by taking off the burner cluster, removing the dirt and substituting new tips if necessary.
554 . Leaks will generally be discovered by the smell of escaping gas. The exact location may be ascertained by covering the suspected pipes or fittings with a little soap suds. and regulation of the flames must have prompt attention and be reported to proper officer.
553. In filling car receivers, clean all the bearing surfaces of the unions before applying hose couplings to valves, so as to prevent leakage through imperfect joints. If doubtful as to the dryness or cleanliness of the inside of the hose, allow the gas to blow through it for a second before attaching to car. After the hose is connected, open the valve on the car, read and record the indication of the guage, then open the valve on the guage indicates ten (10) atmospheres, shut both valves, closing the one on the car last. 557. The strictest economy
ercised by all employes concerned.

## TEXAS STATE LAWS GOVERNING RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Art. 4228. Every conductor, baggage master, engineer Brakeman or other servant of any such railroad corporation, shall wear upon his hat or cap a badge, which shall indicate his office, and the initial letters of the style of the corporation by which he is employed.
Art. 4229. No conductor or collector without such badge, shall demand or be entitled to receive from any passenger any fare, toll, ticket, or exercise any of the powers of his office, and no other of the said officers or servants, without such badge, shall have any authority to medir with the passengers, their baggage or property
Art. 4232 . A bell of at least thirty pounds weight and a the whistle shall be blown and the bell rung the engine, and at least eighty rods from the place where the railroad shol cross any public road or street; and that such bell shall be kept ringing until it shall have crossed such public road or stopped; and each locomotive engine approaching a place where two ines crossing be brought to a full stop And engineer having charge of such engine and neglecting to comply with any of the provisions of this Act, shall be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars for such neglect; and the corporation operating such railway shall be liable for all damages which shall be sustained by any person by reason of any such neglect. Provided, however, that the full stop at such crossings may be discontinued when the railroads crossing each other shall put into full operation and shall keep a flagman in attand and such crossing Art. 4233 .
Art. 4233 . In forming a passenger train, baggage or freigh passenger cars; and if ther cars shall not be placed in rear o and any accident happens to life or limb, the officer or agent who so directed, or knowingly suffered such arrangement and the conductor and engineer of the train shall each and all be held guilty of intentionally causing the injury and be punished accordingly.

