

MANILA-BAGUIO AIR LINE



SIGHT-SEEING
and CHARTER
TRIPS ~ ~ ~
OVER THE
ISLANDS

"The
Mile-High
Line"

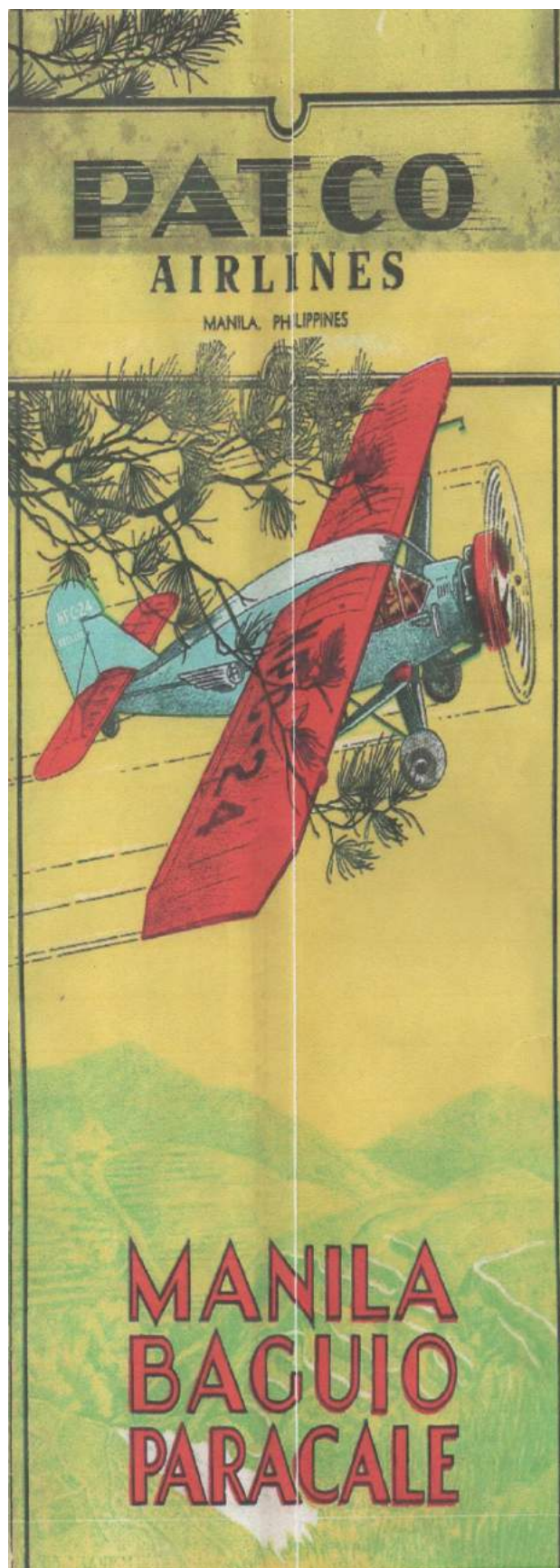
Philippine Aerial Taxi Co.

**PHILIPPINE
AERIAL TAXI
COMPANY**



1 HOUR
BY AIR
TO OR FROM
BAGUIO

"THE MILE-HIGH LINE"



RESERVATIONS

Manila Grace Park Airport—Tel. 2-43-30 or 2-43-39
 Mackay Radio, Escolta— " 2-43-43 or 2-43-45
 Bay View Hotel " 2-43-84
 Manila Hotel " 2-20-22
 Baguio Royal Garage (C. Weinzheimer, Agent) Tel. 228
 Paracale Marsman & Company (H. Maclean, Agent)

SCHEDULES

Manila—Baguio

NORTH BOUND READ DOWN	TABLE 1	SOUTH BOUND READ UP
FLIGHT 1 SECTION A DAILY		FLIGHT 1 SECTION A DAILY
6:30 A. M. LV MANILA		AR 8:40 A. M.
7:30 A. M. AR BAGUIO*		LV 7:40 A. M.

*LOAKAN AIRPORT

NOTE: Extra Flights and Extra Sections will be flown when traffic warrants.

Manila—Paracale

EAST BOUND READ DOWN	TABLE 2	WEST BOUND READ UP
FLIGHT 1 SECTION A DAILY except Sat. and Sun.		FLIGHT 1 SECTION A DAILY except Sat. and Sun.
9:00 A. M. LV MANILA		AR 11:30 A. M.
10:15 A. M. AR PARACALE		LV 10:25 A. M.

NOTE: Extra Flights and Extra Sections will be flown when traffic warrants.

These schedules are subject to change without notice. The exact time of departure is subject to change by the Company or pilot, who will be the final authority on weather conditions. If trip is cancelled passengers may claim refund.

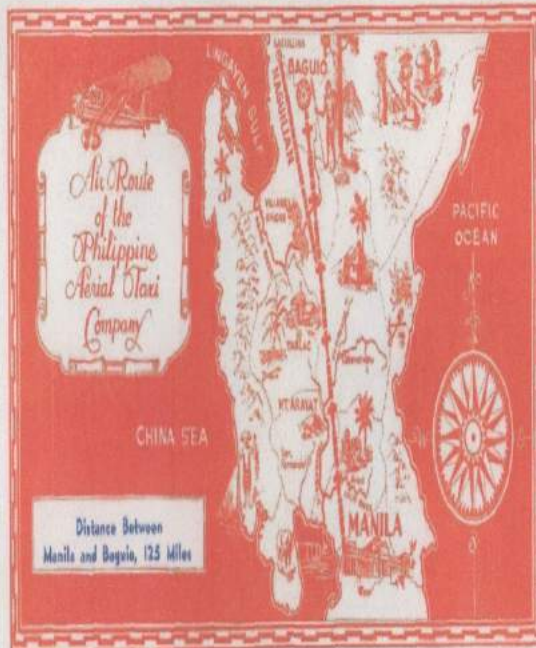
Reserve passage at: Grace Park Airport, (Tel. 2-43-30); Mackay Radio, Escolta, (Tel. 2-43-43); Bay View Hotel, (Tel. 2-43-84); Manila Hotel, (Tel. 2-20-22)

Baguio Office: Royal Garage, (Tel. 228)

SCHEDULE*

NORTHBOUND	SOUTHBOUND
AM 12:00 to MANILA	AM 10:00
AM 1:00 to BAGUIO	AM 11:00

*Daily and Sunday
*From Grace Park Airport
*From Losbanes City Airport
EXTRA SCHEDULES WILL BE RUN
DURING HOLIDAY AND MAY
AND WHEN TRAFFIC WARRANTS.



FARES

P25.00 ONE WAY
P45.00 ROUND TRIP

Round trip good for 30 days
Charter trip for 90 days

BAGGAGE ALLOWANCE

15 lbs

EXCESS BAGGAGE

10% per kilo

Rail EXPRESS RATES

P4.00 per kilo

RAIL-FAST CLASS

Full for full fare

TRANSPORTATION in Manila to and from the Grace Park Airport must be arranged by the passenger, while the transportation in Baguio, from Losbanes Airport to the city and vice-versa, is free.

The Philippine Aerial Taxi Company's (PATCO) Manila-Baguio-Manila service is equipped with two Bellanca Boy Rocket planes. They are modern, roomy, comfortable, fast and safe. Pilots and mechanics are all licensed under the same restrictions and supervision as required by law in the United States.

THE PATCO service is equipped with an auxiliary landing field in Naguilan, La Union. It is located at the foot of Naguilan Trail only a few miles from Baguio and is used as the Baguio terminal when weather conditions do not permit a landing in Baguio. Automobile transportation to and from Baguio to Naguilan is furnished free of charge.

No one, regardless of how short his stay in the Philippines, should miss the opportunity of going by aeroplane to Baguio, the city among the pine-topped hills of Benguet.

BAGUIO is the gateway to the enchanting wonderland of the Mountain Province. This province covers an area of 5,669 square miles, containing hundreds of forest covered mountain peaks and deep, rice-terraced valleys. The highest peak is Mt. Pulag (9,643 feet elevation) while the ordinary mountain range runs from 3,000 to 7,000 feet in height. High up in the mountains, this summer capital of the Philippine Islands is a perfect gem of beauty. The rugged, pine-covered mountain scenery, the beautiful gardens, the primitive people of the hills, all combine to make a visit to Baguio a thing of joy to the traveler.

THE lure of the mountains themselves is felt to some degree in nearly every human mind. The comparatively low humidity tempers the heat of the sun and permits a quick adjustment to the night coolness that invites such sound sleep. Altitude seems just high enough to be stimulating. The native market in Baguio is one of the most typical and colorful spectacles in Baguio, and should not be missed by the visitor. It is of particular interest on Sunday mornings, when the picturesque and colorful Igorot from outlying districts flock to the market from a radius of as great as fifty miles. They bring with them various wares to sell.

Handicrafts, unique wood carvings, handwoven cloths and handkerchiefs, aprons and other odd native curios. This market is under municipal supervision, and is spotlessly clean, and free from the odors usually prevalent in native markets of the Orient.

FROM its early days Baguio has been a city with many descriptive names, some of them quite apt, all of them true. It is known as the "Summer Capital". Poets writers have referred to Baguio as the "Bon View Capital". Now, with the development of air transportation Baguio will be the actual "Year-round Capital". It is called "Fairy City" and the "Mountain City".

Flower lovers call it the "Orchid City"—in account of the exceptional collections which may be viewed by interested visitors.

FOR the name "Honeycomb City" there is substantial foundation. It is a charming retreat for newbyards. It is the "Vacation City" of the Philippines. It is the "Beverly Hills" because it possesses some fruit and berries are brought into baguio.

LATELY, because of the astounding discoveries of gold in the hillsides around Baguio, it has become the "Golden City".

With all its names, Baguio is Baguio. There is only one Baguio.

A PATCO Bellanca on its way to Baguio



An view of Manila from



The high peaks of Pulag



Manila Bay



An view of Mt. Baguio



The Bellanca sitting at Losbanes Airport, Baguio



Discharging passengers



Bayview Park, Baguio

Manila Hotel, Baguio

Scoring high above the clouds

Baguio's view over the hills

Along the mountain trail



Modern Manila From the Air.

VISITORS to the Philippines are agreeably surprised to learn that within 55 minutes of Manila, by air, they can find a mountain resort unsurpassed for beautiful, interesting, and intriguing scenery in the Far East—Baguio. Here, in the City of Pines, the jaded traveller is immediately refreshed by the invigorating climate, the pine-flavored breezes, and the greenness and beauty of the surrounding country.

The Philippine Aerial Taxi Company was organized in 1930 to meet the growing demand for rapid transportation between Manila and Baguio. The growth of PATCO has been rapid; its success has been brought about by efficient and comfortable service at all times.

While aerial transportation is invaluable to the tourist it is of even greater convenience to the business man. PATCO serves the pleasure seeker and the commercial traveller alike. Baguio, the northern terminus of the PATCO lines, and Paracale, the southern end of the regular runs, have both become famous during the past few years as mining centers. Mining activities in the vicinity of both are carried on 24 hours a day, by modern methods and on a large scale—they are an interesting sight for the visitor.

Besides its two regular services to Baguio (daily), and to Paracale (daily excepting Saturday and Sunday), PATCO operates a charter service to many points in the Philippines where there are recognized landing fields. Sight-seeing trips can be arranged. Full information is available at the PATCO offices.

The flying equipment of PATCO consists of three Government licensed Bellanca airplanes, powered by Wasp motors. This type of plane has been found through five years' experience, to be particularly well adapted to flying from sea level to mile-high Baguio. In addition, a cabin Waco and several other airplanes, owned by business men of Manila, are handled by the company and used for special trips.

The flying staff of PATCO consists of experienced American pilots, all with thousands of flying hours to their credit; all licensed pilots both in the United States and the Philippines; all reserve officers in the U. S. Army Air Corps.

The maintenance staff is composed of licensed American airplane and engine mechanics, all with years of experience in aviation.

The same flying rules and regulations are in force in the Philippines as in the United States.

FARES

Manila-Baguio:	
One way	P25.00
Round trip	P45.00
Manila-Paracale:	
One way	P35.00
Round trip	P70.00

Rates for sight-seeing and charter trips may be obtained from the main office at Grace Park, Manila, or from any agent.

CHILDREN

Under 3 years, free; 3 to 12 years, half fare; over 12 years, full fare. All half fare passengers must sit in accompanying adult's lap unless there are unsold seats on the plane.

BAGGAGE

30 pounds will be carried free on each full fare ticket. (1 kilo equals 2.2 pounds.)

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

Passengers must provide their own transportation to Grace Park in Manila. All chauffeurs know the location of the airport. Upon arrival in Baguio, the Royal Garage will transport passengers free of charge to any place within the city limits, and pick up passengers for Manila. Taxis meet all planes in Manila and Paracale; passengers pay their own fare for this service.

PHOTOGRAPHY

It is strictly prohibited to take photographs from the airplanes without special permission. American and Philippine citizens may obtain a permit to take pictures during their PATCO flights by applying to the Aeronautics Division, Post Office Building, Manila.

CLOTHING

Visitors to Baguio should provide themselves with warm clothing. Evenings in Baguio are as cool as in any temperate zone city; a coat or a sweater is always convenient. Tropical clothing will be worn in Paracale.

AIR EXPRESS

Express is carried on all schedules flights. Rates are P0.70 per kilo Manila-Baguio, and P1.00 per kilo Manila-Paracale. Packages should not be any larger than an average-sized suit case, preferably smaller. Special arrangement must be made for larger shipments. Mackay Radio, 20 Escolta, and Grace Park Airport are the receiving offices for air express shipments.

A Part of downtown modern Manila, with the Pasig River in the foreground.



PATCO service is of particular value to the tourist who has but a few days in the Philippines and who wishes to see as much of this glamorous country as possible. A trip to Baguio can be made in 24 hours, and the traveller has all but two scant hours of this time for his own entertainment—ample time to see the Pine City in all its glory, visit one or more of the mining camps (and the Baguio district is one of the world's richest gold producers), shop for Igorot curios in the City Market, and marvel at the sight of a modern American town, air-cooled by Nature, in the midst of the tropics.

Those who are interested in mining "booms" should not miss the trip to Paracale, which has mushroomed in the past few years from a sleeping area of no activity beyond the slight business of the native "tiendas" to a district humming with the noise of Diesel engines and the groaning of dredges in Paracale Bay. One of the largest and certainly one of the most unique gold-dredging operations in the world, is going on in the city of Paracale; the dredges are eating their way into the settlement itself, and are extracting gold which has been hidden 75 feet below the surface for thousands of years.

Or, perhaps, the tourist wishes to spend but a few hours looking over the Philippine scene. He can see more in less time and more comfort by ordering an aerial "taxi" from PATCO. Special rates are made to large parties; the itinerary can be laid out by the passengers themselves.



U.S. Army Air Corps Photo.

The Pine City from the air. Baguio is the summer resort of the Far East. Its fragrant cool breezes are a pleasant tonic for jaded travelers.

BAGUIO

BAGUIO, for many years the "Summer Capital of the Philippines" and today the leading summer resort in this part of the Orient, was first discovered by a Spaniard as early as 1623. It was not until 1829, however, that an expedition first explored the area, and then the real climatic value of the plateau was not appreciated.

In June, 1892, however, Dean C. Worcester, a visitor here heard of a region in the highlands of Northern Luzon blessed with a perpetual temperate climate, and even with occasional frosts. This region was called "Baguio." Mr. Worcester was not able, because of illness, to investigate Baguio until 1899, when he returned to the Islands as a member of the First Philippine Commission.

Largely as a result of Mr. Worcester's activities, the Philippine Commission appropriated, in 1900, P5,000 for the purpose of making a survey to ascertain the most advantageous route into

the mountains of Benguet. The Kennon Road, better known as Benguet Trail, was started from the lowlands at the south of the mountains to Baguio. By 1930, this road had cost, in construction and upkeep, more than \$3,000,000; its early history was attended by frequent slides and washouts, but today it is open practically 365 days out of each year.

Baguio abounds in spots of interest. The city itself was laid out by D. H. Burnham, famous Chicago landscape architect, after a visit to the city in 1904. So interested was he in the possibilities of Baguio that he offered his services free of charge. The well-laid out streets, beautiful parks, and cleanliness of the city bear witness to his farsightedness.

Camp John Hay is one of the largest posts of the U. S. Army, and it is certainly the most beautiful of all the spots where Uncle Sam houses his soldiers. It has an excellent golf course, tennis courts, a beautiful amphitheatre—the whole effect is that of a huge palatial estate, to which all visitors are welcome.

Mirador Observatory is the government weather bureau under the supervision of the Jesuit fathers. Here may be found intricate instruments which record the slightest tremors of all earthquakes. It is located atop a lofty height commanding an unobstructed view of Baguio, on one side and, on clear days, of the China Sea on the other.

On Dominican Hill is located the imposing building of the Dominican Fathers, completed in 1915. It, too, afford a magnificent view of the surrounding mountains.

Mansion House is the Baguio home of the American High Commissioner; it was formerly the summer residence of the Governor General.

Teachers Camp for many years has been a haven of rest for tired public school teachers. A large area was set aside for the use of the teachers, and here, in a setting of unrivalled beauty, hundreds of teachers from all over the Philippines go yearly. The camp has recently been designated as the home of the Philippine Military Academy, the West Point of the Commonwealth.

Camp Henry T. Allen, formerly the Constabulary Military Academy, is now used as an Army Service School by the recently organized Philippine Army. It is located at the northern end of Baguio, and overlooks the city market.

Catholic Church and St. Louis College. The outstanding landmark in Baguio is the Catholic Cathedral, in the center of the

The world-famous Zig Zag on the Kennon Road through the Benguet hills to Baguio.

U.S. Army Air Corps Photo.



PARACALE

WHILE Baguio was the centre of the mining industry for many years, Paracale is rapidly growing in that respect. The mining boom which started early in 1936 had much of its impetus from the many properties in the Paracale-Mambulao district.

Paracale is in the province of Camarines Norte, nearly a full day's journey by train, boat and automobile, but only one hour and five or ten minutes by PATCO planes. It is located on a bay off the Pacific Ocean, and, hundreds of years ago, was the scene of dredging operations by Chinese, Spaniards, Filipinos, and later by Americans.

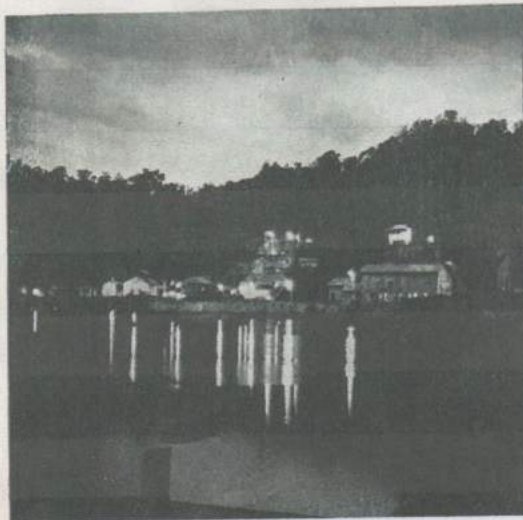
A few kilometers away, to the north, is Mambulao, likewise known to the ancients for its gold. An interesting legend told of Mambulao is that, several hundreds of years ago, the inhabitants were frequently harassed by Moro pirates. The heads of the town got together and submitted a petition to the queen of Spain, asking for protection; with their petition they sent a life-size golden hen and a setting of eggs. This souvenir so appealed to the queen that she sent a garrison of soldiers and ordered that a fort be built on a hill overlooking Mambulao Bay. The ruins of this fort still may be seen near Mambulao.

One of the largest dredging operations in the world is that at Coco Grove, adjoining Paracale, where the placer deposits are being worked down to 75 feet below sea level. In addition to the dredges, there are several lode properties in operation, and many claims are being developed.

Visitors are welcome at all of these operations—and the tourist will learn much of interest about the industry. Chinese and Spanish mine workings are constantly being encountered; the region is impregnated with historic tales and relics.

The natives of the Paracale district, the Negritos, are unique in many ways. Much smaller than the usual inhabitants of these Islands, they are shy and avoid sight-seers. However, with a little patience the camera-fan can visit them in their villages and secure many interesting poses.

United Paracale mill by night from Paracale Bay.



U.S. Army Air Corps Photo.

Mt. Arayat, half way between Manila and Baguio, with a checkerboard of rice fields spread out around it.

city, its twin spires overlooking the business center. Behind it is St. Louis School, where the gentle Belgian sisters educate the youngsters of the land. Here Igorot boys are taught to make intricate and beautiful handiwork out of silver, and Igorot girls learn to make Brussels lace. Samples of their work make fine mementos of a visit to Baguio.

Most picturesque of all Baguio sights is the Market Place situated at the end of Session Road, the main thoroughfare. Here the Igorots bring their strange carvings and colorful weaving, while the lowlanders come with fish, eggs, poultry and vegetables. The Igorots, in their gee-strings and odd hats, offer a striking contrast to the latest style motor cars and other symbols of today's civilization. It is hard to realize that not so many years ago these bare-footed, sturdy mountain people carried head-axes as a matter of necessity.

Baguio is situated 156 miles north of Manila (125 miles by air), on a plateau 5,000 feet above sea level. Its climate is always invigorating; the mean average temperature, based on readings over a long period of years, is 64.40 F. or 18°C with an annual variation of only 40 F. or 2.20 C. The beauties of both tropic and temperate zones delight the eye, while the climatic advantages of both are perfectly blended here.

Such a spot in the midst of the tropics is almost unbelievable. Those who once visit Baguio become its enthusiastic boosters. During the hot season in the lowlands, and during vacation season, the Pines City, as Baguio is commonly known, is packed with pleasure-seekers not only from the Philippines, but from all parts of the Orient and abroad.

Not the least of the attractions of Baguio are its gold mines. Benguet Consolidated, first successful mining operation in the Philippines, has been turning out gold since 1903. Today Benguet, and its sister mine Balatoc, are among the richest in the world. Balatoc itself produces around a million pesos a month, and ranks high in the list of world gold mines for its gold-per-ton content.

There are dozens of mining camps in the immediate vicinity of Baguio, and extending as far north as Suyoc (about 100 kilometers). A visit to any of the producing mines is always of great interest; mine officials welcome visitors, and are glad to show them through their plants.

The Philippines produced more than P32,000,000 in gold in 1935, and it was expected that this figure would be raised to nearly P44,000,000 in 1936. At least two-thirds of the total gold production of the Islands comes from the Baguio district.

