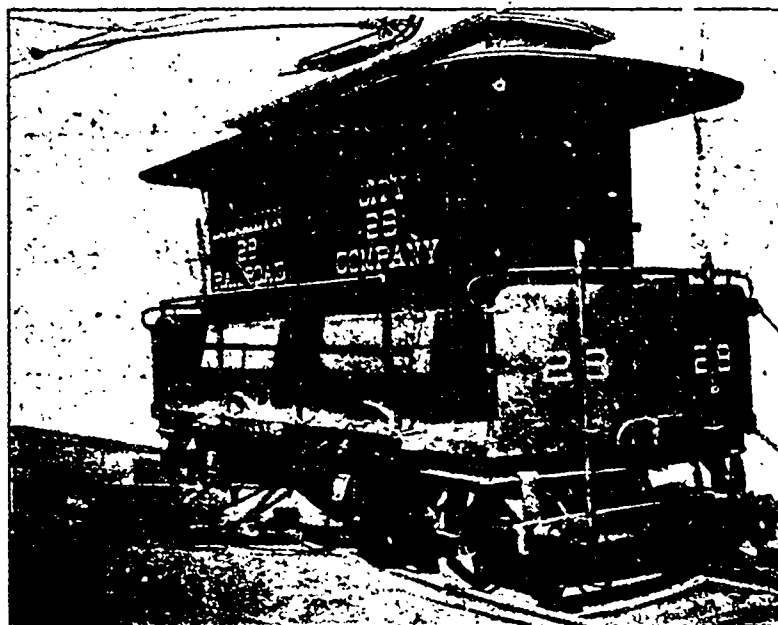


The White Manufacturing Co.

556 West 34th St., New York City.

STEEL SNOW PLOWS,

NOW USED AS FOLLOWS:



Brooklyn City R. R.....	30
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban R. R., Brooklyn.....	6
Consolidated Traction Co., Jersey City & Newark.....	30
Bridgeport Traction Co., Bridgeport, Conn.....	
Union Railway Co., New York City.....	
West End St. Railway Co., Boston, Mass., over.....	100

AND MANY OTHERS.

These plows are constructed entirely of steel, no wood being used except in the cab. It is the only plow made with a platform enabling a man to walk entirely around the outside of the cab. The motor is hung in an independent cradle inside the cab. This cradle is so constructed that the socket chains, which connect the motor to the axle, can be adjusted on the road while running, thus avoiding the breaking of connection and the hot boxes so common with wooden plows.

Two men can operate the plow, all manipulation of the snow being within the reach of one man, and the other man operating the motors.

COLD FACTS about

"The Largest Refrigerating Machine Ever Built."

In the December issue of a journal devoted to the interests of the refrigerating business there appeared an article describing a cold storage plant. The frontispiece to this article was an elaborate picture, under which was printed the words, "THE LARGEST REFRIGERATING MACHINE EVER BUILT," and this assertion is repeated in various forms in the article proper.

Everyone interested, either directly or indirectly, in ice and refrigerating machines knows that the "LARGEST REFRIGERATING MACHINE EVER BUILT" was the 500 ton machine built and erected by us three years ago. We are, therefore, surprised to find that there is another "LARGEST REFRIGERATING MACHINE," and the only reason we can assign for it is an intention to deceive prospective customers and the public at large.

The bogus "LARGEST REFRIGERATING MACHINE EVER BUILT," as a matter of fact, according to dimensions given with the picture published, is, at the very best, at 40 revolutions per minute, a 300 ton machine, and was actually sold as a 300 ton machine by the builders. Accepting their own statement, therefore, there can be no question that what they call "THE LARGEST REFRIGERATING MACHINE EVER BUILT" is a 300 ton machine, whereas the one built by us three years ago is almost twice as large.

For the benefit of those interested in this subject, and particularly prospective customers who might be misled by statements such as have appeared in the article referred to, we wish to say that the only correct way in which an honest comparison can be made between two machines, provided they are run at the same speed, is to compare their gas pumping capacity. To do this, multi-

ply the square of the diameter of the compressor by length of stroke, by number of discharges per revolution and by number of compressors on machine. A double-acting compressor has two discharges per revolution, while a single-acting compressor has but one discharge for each revolution. Do this with all the machines you want to compare, and the resultant figures will be in the same proportions to each other as the capacities of the machines.

300 ton machines were built by us as far back as 1890, so there is nothing so very startling at this late date in the building of a 300 ton machine.

That we are not only builders of **THE ONLY "LARGEST REFRIGERATING MACHINE EVER BUILT,"** but that the demand for OUR MACHINES, in spite of the cheap and poorly constructed ones in the market, is constantly increasing, is demonstrated by the following number of machines sold by us since July 1st, 1895:—

3 Machines of 220 tons capacity each.....	660 tons
1 do. " 150 " " "	150 "
7 do. " 100 " " "	700 "
2 do. " 75 " " "	150 "
17 do. " 50 " " "	850 "
4 do. " 35 " " "	140 "
5 do. " 25 " " "	125 "
1 do. " 18 " " "	18 "
3 do. " 10 " " "	30 "
2 do. " 2 " " "	4 "
2 do. " 1 " " "	1 "

47

2828 "

47 Refrigerating Machines, equal to the melting of 2828 TONS OF ICE every twenty-four hours.

The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company,

December 30, 1895

FOOT OF EAST 138th STREET, NEW YORK.