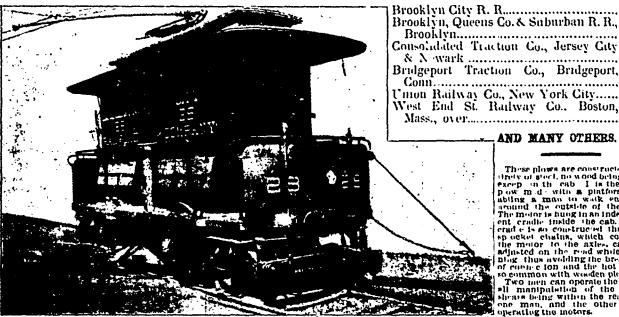
## The White Manufacturing Co.

556 West 34th St., New York City.

## STEEL SNOW PLOWS,

## NOW USED AS FOLLOWS:



AND MANY OTHERS.

These plaws are constructed entrew or seed, no wood belog ned excep on the cab. I is the only pow in devite a platform enabling a man to walk entirely around the outside of the cab. The meter is hung in an independent cradle inside the cab. This procket chains, which come the monor to the axies, can be adjusted on the read while runing thus avoiding the breaking of coming to an and the hot boxes so common with weaden plaws. Two men can operate the plaw, all manipulation of the snow shears being within the reach of one man, and the other man operating the motors.

## COLD FACTS The Largest Refrigerating Machine Ever Built."

In the December issue of a journal devoted to the inter- ply the square of the diameter of the compressor by length ests of the refrigerating business there appeared an article of stroke, by number of discharges per revolution and by

Everyone interested, either directly or indirectly, in ice and refrigerating machines knows that the "LARGEST! 300 ton machines were built by us as far back as 1890, REFRIGERATING MACHINE EVER BUILT" was the so there is nothing so very startling at this late date in 500 ton machine built and elected 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)

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 REPRI-GERATING MACHINE EVER BUILT" is a 300 ton machine, whereas the one built 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-1 TONS OF ICE overy twenty-four; bours.

describing a cold storage plant. The frontspiece to this number of compressors on machine. A double-acting article was an elaborate picture, under which was printed compressor has two discharges per revolution, while a the words: THE LARGEST REFRIGERATING MA single-acting compressor has but one discharge for each CHINE EVER BUILT," and this assertion is repeated in revolution. Do this with all the machines you want to various forms in the article proper. proportions to each other as the capacities of the machines.

That we are not only builders of **THE ONLY** "LARG EST REFRIGERATING MACHINE EVER BUILT," but that the demand for OUR MACHINES, in spite of the only reason we can assign for it is an interior to according to that the demand for OUR MECHANISM, in prospective customers and the public at large.

The bogus "LARGEST REFRIGERATING MACHINE cheap and poorly constructed ones in the market, is constructed BUILT," as a matter of fact, according to dimensional the richness mobilished, is, at the very best, ber of machines sold by us since July 1st, 1895:—

				•			• •	
3	Machines	of	220	tons	capacity	each	660	tons
1	do.	44	150	••	41	**	150	• •
7	do.	• 6	100	14	44	"	700	46
1 7 2	do.	**	75	• •	4.	44	150	••
17	do.	••	50	44	**	**	S50	"
	do.	**	35		44	46	140	"
4 5	do.	•	25	**	46	46	125	44
			18	**	44	"		44
$\bar{3}$	do.	4.	10	"	44	44	30	•6
ğ	do.	"	2	**	41	44	4	14
1 3 2 2	do.	44	3	41	"	**	1	44
			•				. —	
47							2828	**

The De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company,

FOOT OF EAST 13816 STREET, NEW YORK.

December 20, 1896