

The Evansville Mfg. Co. lately shipped one of their Hustler gasoline engines to a firm in Brisbane, Australia, as a sample American product.

January 11, 1912, Evansville Review, p. 5, col. 3

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of state at Madison for the organization of the Frost Engine Co., of this city, the incorporators being, Frank L. Frost, W. H. H. Johnson, C. J. Pearsall, William B. Meggott, A. E. Durner, T. C. Richardson and Geo. L. Pullen. The capital stock will be \$20,000.

January 18, 1912, Evansville Review, p. 5, col. 2

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Frost Engine Co., held in the city hall Monday afternoon, the following directors were elected: For three years, Frank A. Frost, C. J. Pearsall and A. E. Durner; for two years, W. H. H. Johnson and Geo. L. Pullen; for one year, T. C. Richardson and W. B. Meggott. At a meeting of the directors, immediately following, Geo. L. Pullen was elected president, C. J. Pearsall, vice-president and Frank S. frost, secretary, treasurer and manager. The company have made a lease for another year for the occupancy of the building in which they are now located, just back of the railroad station.

January 25, 1912, Evansville Review, p. 5, col. 3, Evansville, Wisconsin

The Frost Manufacturing Company made an electric lighting system for farms. It consisted of a Hustler gasoline engine, on-hours powers, a 300-watt generator that charged 4 120 amp batteries. There was a switchboard with a volt and ampere meter. An automatic cut-off kept the batteries from overcharging. Engine could also be used to run a separator in the milk house and barn. The entire package was \$240. It would run a 40 watt bulb for 200 hours at a cost of about 5 cents or 15 bulbs for 10 hours.

April 11, 1912, Evansville Review, Evansville, Wisconsin

Frank Frost, manager of the Frost Engine Company leaves next week for Milwaukee to be present at the exhibition of gasoline engines to be held in that city. Mr. Frost will exhibit the "Hustler" engine.

June 13, 1912, Evansville Review, Evansville, Wisconsin

Mr. Frank Frost has completed the required work and been awarded the degree of Master of Mechanical Engineering by the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Frost already held the degree of Bachelor of Science from the University.

June 20, 1912, Evansville Review, Evansville, Wisconsin

Walter Chapin is near Fond du Lac putting in a seventy-five light plant for the Frost Engine Company. Frank Frost is spending most of this week in the vicinity of Montello in the interests of the Frost Engine Company.

January 29, 1914, p. 5, col. 3, Evansville Review,

Lyle Patterson is at Arena putting in an electric light plant.

January 29, 1914, p. 5, col. 2, Evansville Review
[note this does not mention the Frost Engine Company]

Frost Engine Company erected an addition to their plant this week.

January 29, 1914, p. 5, col. 2, Evansville Review

One of the largest lighting plants yet installed by the Frost Engine Company was recently sold and put into operation at Afton. The water power mill there was capable of furnishing more power than was needed for grinding purposes and this surplus power is used at no increasing cost to operate the dynamo. The dynamo is driving during the day while the mill is running, until 7:30 p.m., after that the current being furnished with batteries. Every house in the town, with the exception of two, are using the lights. It is a 500-light plant. A complete plant consists of motor power, either water wheel or engine, the dynamo which furnishes the electricity, the switch board and the batteries where the surplus electricity is stored during the day. [Note: the Frost Engine Company was in operation in Evansville from 1912 – and were best known for the “Hustler” engine.]

February 5, 1914 Evansville Review,

GRANGE WAREHOUSE IS BADLY BURNED

From some unknown cause, the Grange Store Warehouse, in the old Frost Engine Co. building, just south of the freight depot, caught fire and was badly wrecked Monday night, the building being filled with egg cases, many of which contained excelsior, which was protected from water by the sides of the cases.

The fire started about 11:00 o'clock, and the fire boys worked on it all night before they could get it entirely out. The fact that the building had an iron roof which kept the fire from breaking through, and flying over the adjoining buildings, which in this locality are close together, probably saved several other buildings from catching fire. Once again is the wisdom of our city in having adequate fire apparatus vindicated and the local fire company proved itself worth

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August 27, 1931, Evansville Review, p. 8, col. 2, Evansville, Wisconsin