THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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VOLUME CVIII NOVEMBER 24, 1915 NUMBER 2083

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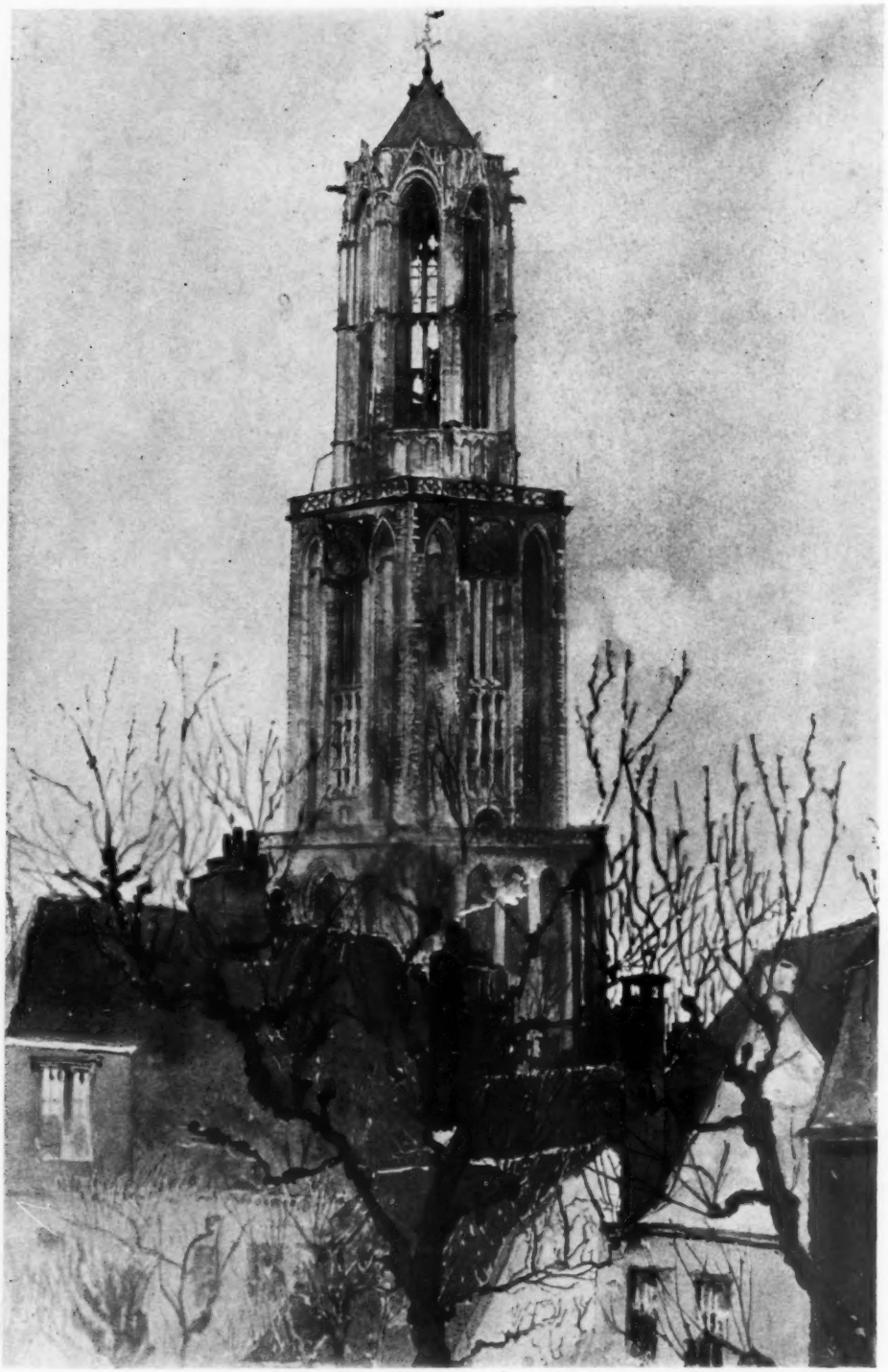
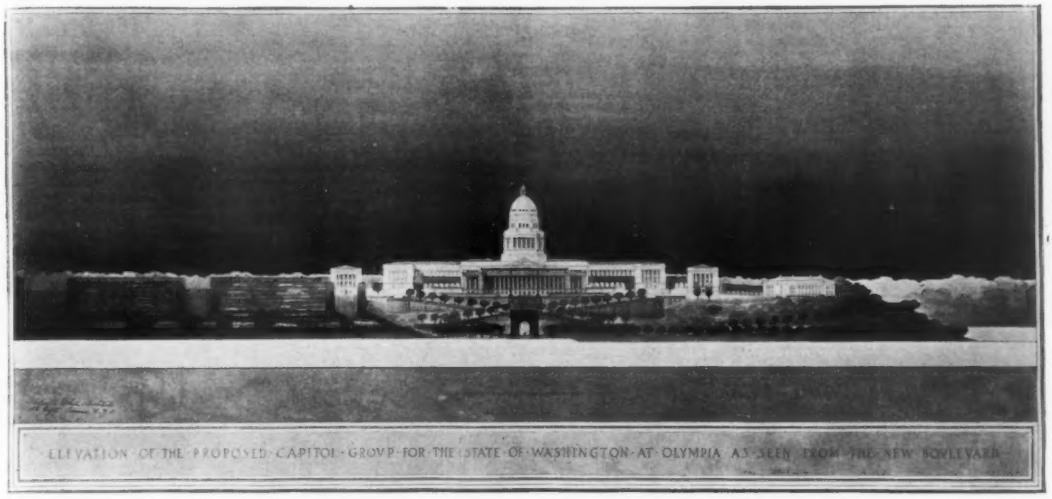


TOWER AT UTRECHT, HOLLAND

From the Water-color sketch by Cass Gilbert

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. CVIII WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1915 NUMBER 2083



ELEVATION, STATE CAPITOL BUILDING, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

CAPITOL GROUP AT OLYMPIA FOR STATE OF WASHINGTON

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *Architects*

MORE fortunate than her sister states in the East, Washington has been independent of direct taxation in providing funds for the suitable accommodation of her administrative officers. Under her original charter, certain government lands lying within the state were set aside for specific purposes and among them were those to be devoted to the purpose of erecting public buildings at the state capital. These lands, most of which are covered with fine timber, have each year through the development of roads and railways become more accessible, while the exhaustion of private timber tracts has constantly enhanced the value of the timber belonging to the state. This had proceeded so far that in 1913 a conservative survey fixed the value of the lands and timber at nearly six million dollars, sufficient without the certain yearly increment, to provide not only for the erection of her capitol buildings and the proper development of the grounds, but also for their maintenance.

Husbanding these resources, the state authorities contented themselves with quarters in a temporary capitol building formed by additions to the county court house at Olympia, but by 1909 these quarters became so congested that relief in some form was imperative. The Legislature in that year accordingly appointed a State Capitol Commission, whose function was to be the care of the Capitol Building Lands. They were empowered to sell these lands at their discretion and to use the funds so ac-

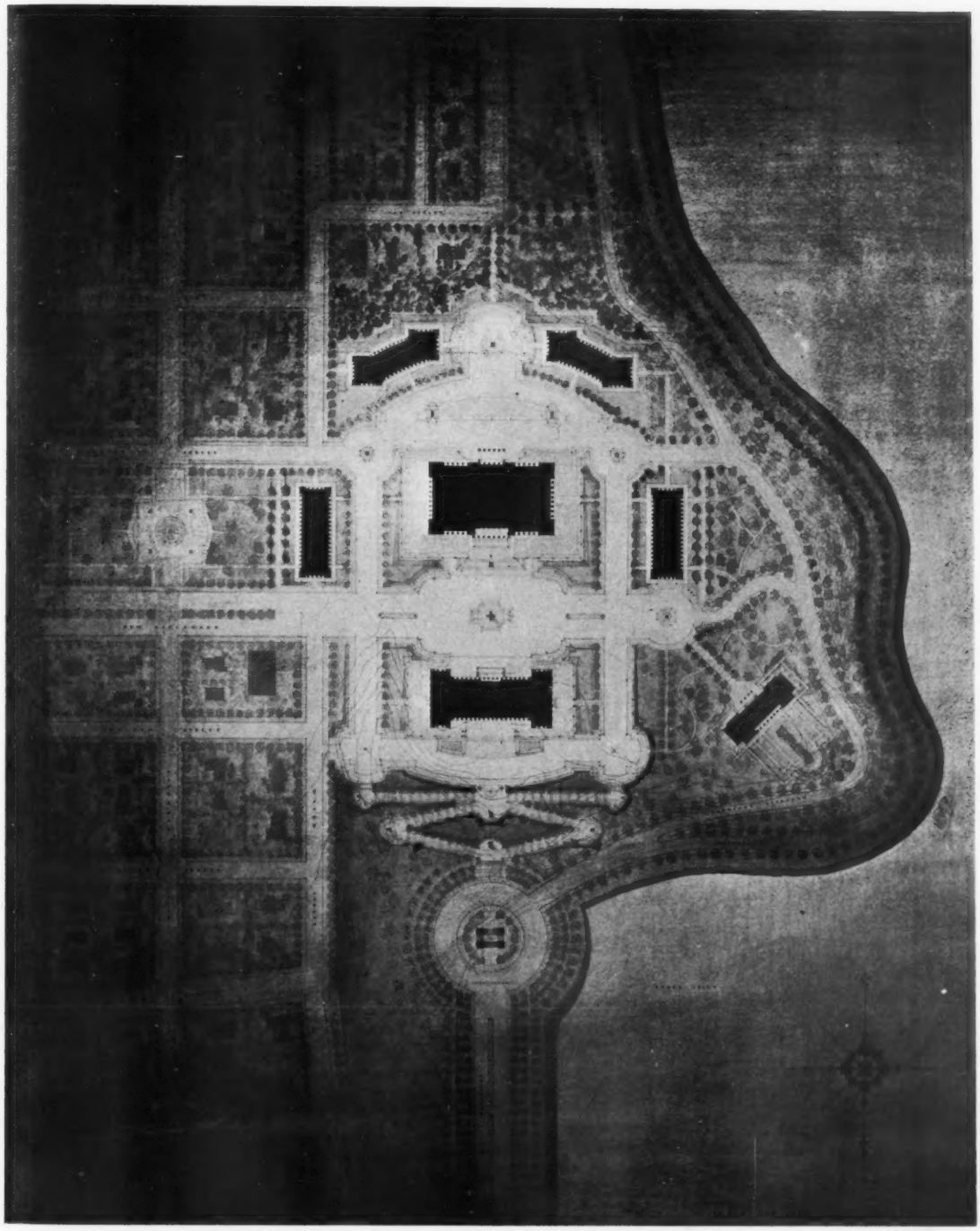
TEMPLE OF JUSTICE, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

quired in the erection of a Capitol Building upon the foundations constructed some twenty years earlier, when the first steps toward providing a Capitol Building were taken.

The Capitol Commission, upon mature consideration, reached the conclusion that the erection of a single capitol building was not an economical proceeding. Judging from the experience of other States it was impossible to foresee either the extent or character of the accommodations that in the future might be required for the proper and convenient transaction of the affairs of state. In practically all of the older States, additions to the original buildings, necessarily, more or less incongruous, were being made and the only alternative was the erection or use of other buildings which it was manifestly impossible to group as a dignified or convenient whole. This development was in some cases so rapid that in at least one of the newer States the requirements of administration outgrew the accommodations provided almost before the new capitol building was completed and to endeavor to anticipate such growth would involve the immediate erection of a structure out of all proportion to present requirements. The erection of such a building for the State of Washington would have been peculiarly unfortunate, for the temporary capitol building afforded adequate quarters, provided the Judicial Department could be housed elsewhere, and the forced sale of the state lands in sufficient quantity to provide the necessary funds for a building large enough for all time would have involved a great sacrifice with no commensurate return.

The Capitol Commission reported their conclusions to the succeeding Legislature of 1911 and in consequence on Act was passed authorizing the Capitol Commission to take the necessary steps toward securing a comprehensive Group Plan, providing for the erection upon the capitol site at Olympia of not less than four separate buildings. These were to consist, first, of a central or Legislative Building, which should be of a suitable monumental character and provide adequate accommodations for the two Legislative Chambers and for the Governor and the chief executive officers; second, a building of similar character for the Supreme Court, containing suitable court rooms, the state law library and proper offices for the judges, the attorney general, the librarian, the court clerk and other officials connected with judicial department; and third, at least two buildings of a more simple character to house the various Commissions and other departments whose functions are of an administrative character. In addition there was to be an executive mansion, but this was not an integral part of the group. By providing for a Capitol Group in contrast to a Capitol Building, the Legislature avoided the difficulties of expansion to meet future growth, as the functions of the legislative, executive and judicial departments remain practically



GENERAL GROUP PLAN, AS ADOPTED

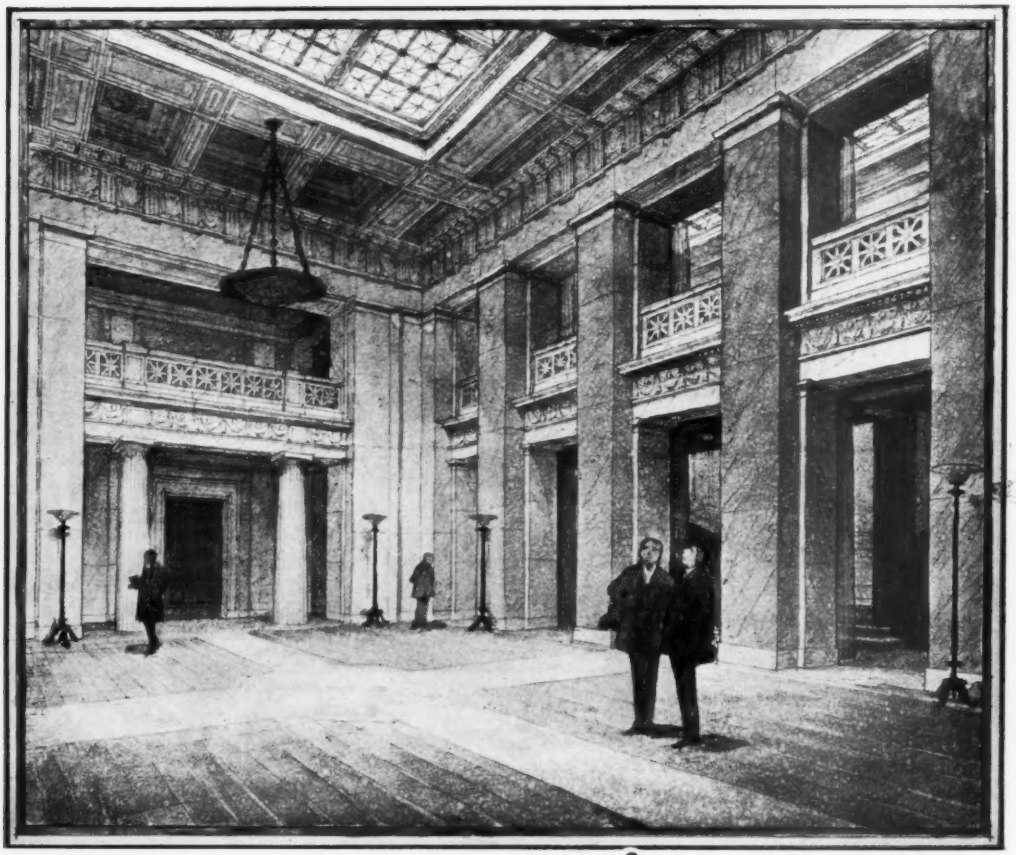
STATE CAPITOL BUILDINGS, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

constant, and the increase in the requirements of the administrative departments could be met by the erection of additional buildings as the need developed. The question of initial expense was solved at the same time by authorizing the Capitol Commission to proceed with the immediate erection of one of the units of the group, namely, the building for the Supreme Court, or, as it is called, the Temple of Justice. Thus, for an expenditure not involving any possible sacrifice of the Capitol Lands, the congestion at the temporary Capitol would be relieved and the first step taken toward the final Capitol Group, to be carried further as funds permitted or needs required.

Following the passage of this Act, the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects urged the Capitol Commission that, in view of the importance of the work to the citizens of Washington for all time, the selection of the architect be determined by competition, and further, that such competition be not limited to the architects of Washington alone, but that it be open to the architects throughout the country. This suggestion and its subsequent adoption by the Capitol Commission is noteworthy as having inaugurated the first competition ever held for a State Capitol under the auspices of the American Institute of Architects, a precedent still more firmly established by the similar action of the authorities of the State of Missouri a year later.

In accordance with the above, the Capitol Commission appointed Mr. Charles H. Bebb, F. A. I. A., of Seattle, as its professional advisor and with his assistance a program for the competition was duly drawn up and issued. In reality there were to be two separate competitions, one for the selection of a Group Plan to govern in the design and location of future buildings and the other for the selection of a design for the Temple of



MAIN ENTRANCE HALL

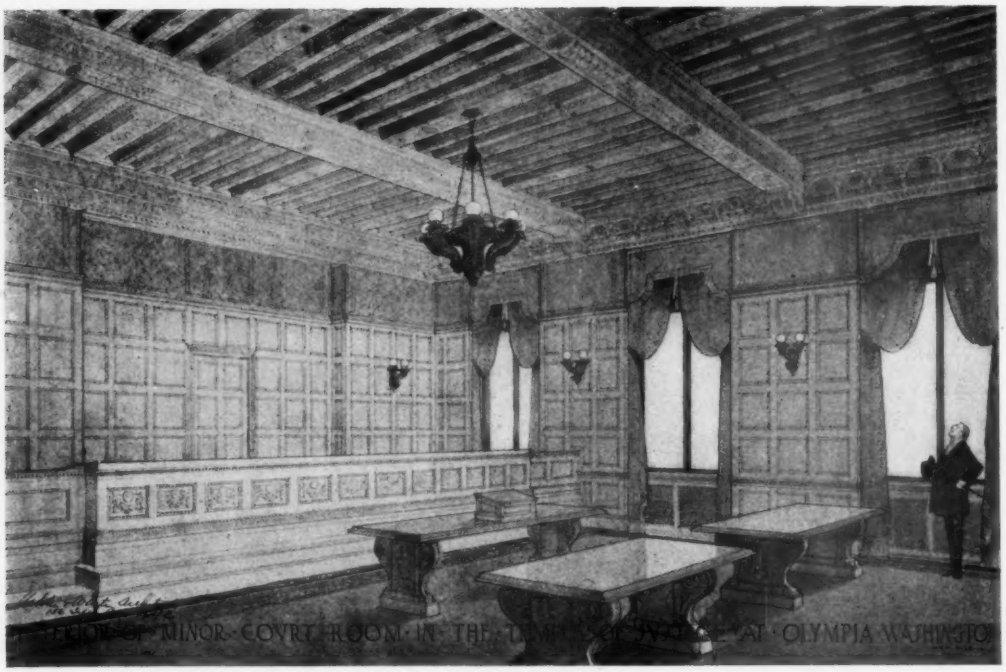
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

STATE CAPITOL BUILDINGS, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

Justice. In both of these competitions the designs of Messrs. Wilder & White were placed first and they were accordingly appointed the architects for the Temple of Justice, while their Group Plan, with such modifications as a detailed study of the site suggested, was formally approved and adopted by the Capitol Commission.

Their Group Plan, illustrated on another page, is somewhat reminiscent of the Acropolis at Athens, and indeed the natural conditions surrounding the capitol site at Olympia are in many ways quite similar to those of the Acropolis. The capitol grounds consist of a promontory projecting into the upper end of Puget Sound, and while accessible to the east at a level grade from the adjoining streets, on all other sides rises abruptly from the water as does the Acropolis from the surrounding plain. Just as at Athens the eye sweeps over distant views in all directions, but is most firmly held by the expanse of water and mountains to the west, so at Olympia a wide range of beauty, including Mt. Rainier to the east, fails to hold the attention long, from the panorama of Puget Sound and the magnificent Olympic mountains to the north. Even in the architecture there is a similarity in the combinations of small units, no one of which has either size or importance sufficient to completely dominate the others, while the City of Olympia, lying as it does on three parallel ridges, affords distant views of the Capitol Group from every direction just as does Athens of the Acropolis. One might even compare the purposes of the two, one a sacred place set apart from immediate contact with the city, yet a place of frequent resort by the city's inhabitants; the other a seat of government for the State, properly isolated to some degree from the city in which it is placed, yet easy of access therefrom.



MINOR COURT ROOM

In its mass it is apparent the Group Plan responds primarily to the necessity of so arranging a collection of small units that they may combine to give the effect of a single structure when viewed from a distance and from all directions. Hence, the Legislative Building, slightly larger than the others and surmounted by a lofty dome, occupies the center of the group. The Temple of Justice is directly north across the Court of Honor and the four Commis-

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

STATE CAPITOL BUILDINGS, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

sion Buildings are grouped on either side and to the south. The simple colonnaded treatment of these surrounding buildings will from a distance tend to make them appear as a single broad base to the central dome, while the location of the different units adequately expresses the relative importance of the departments they accommodate. Architectural terraces increase the apparent size of the two main buildings and emphasize their importance, while ample

SUPREME COURT ROOM

roadways connecting the Court of Honor with the smaller court at the south and the esplanade at the north afford easy means of communication between the separate units. In addition, underground passages will provide access to each building from the others and possibly from the plaza at the lower level.

In the development of the approaches to the site both the isolation as a part of the State and the necessity for direct access have evidently been considered by the architects. To the east lies one of the principal residence streets, and the level approach on this side has been treated with a formal parkway. By masking this approach somewhat in the planting the risk of making the Capitol appear a mere civic center has been obviated with no interference with convenience of access, while the greater natural interest of the north axis has been accepted as marking the direction on which to develop the main approach. The importance of the architectural units has been preserved by treating this approach with simple broad ramps leading to the esplanade north of the Temple of Justice from a plaza at the base of the slope. This plaza affords an appropriate setting for an arch or other monumental feature, and from it is planned a formal boulevard leading north to the new railroad station and the heart of the business section of the city.

HOUSE OF DR. FREDERIC J. HUGHES, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

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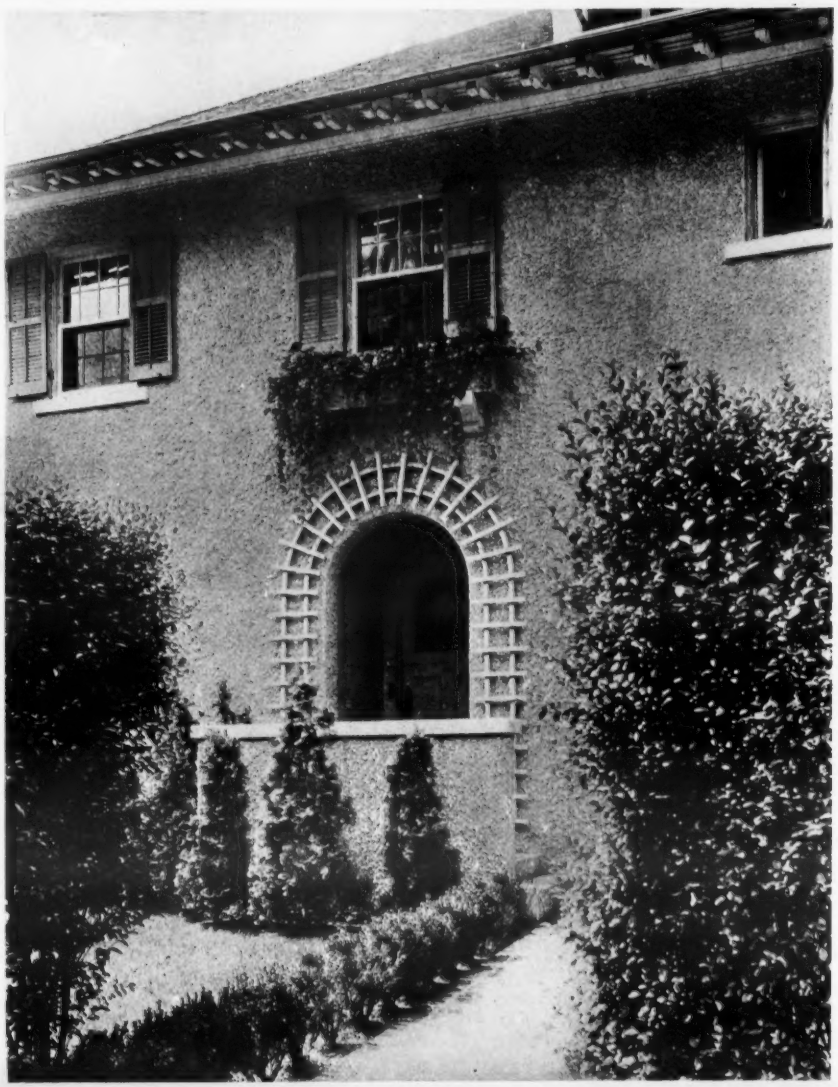

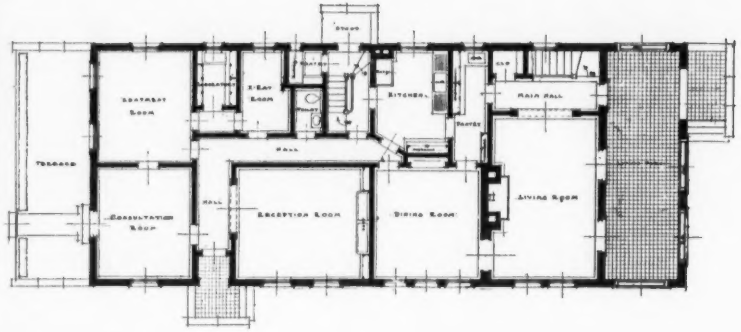

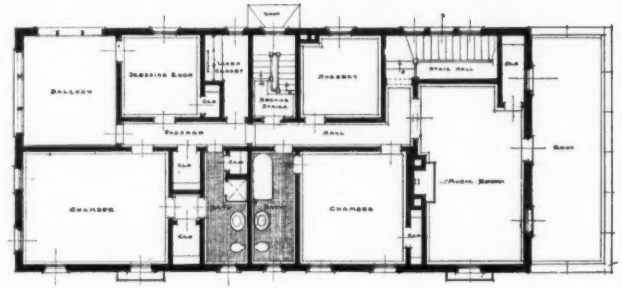

HOUSE OF DR. FREDERIC J. HUGHES, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

HOUSE OF DR. WILLIAM P. WALKER, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

HOUSE OF DR. WILLIAM P. WALKER, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

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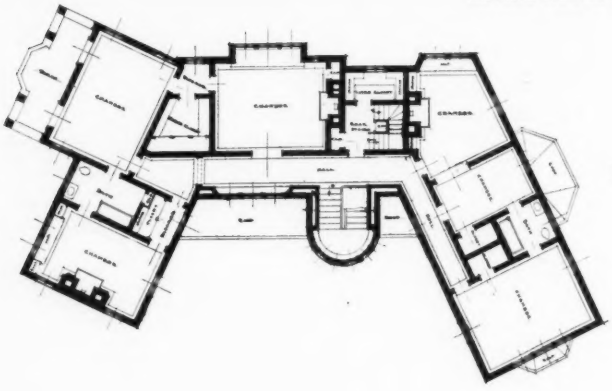
LIVING ROOMS



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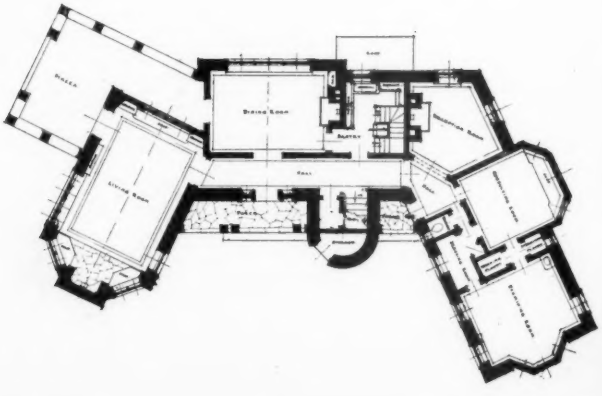

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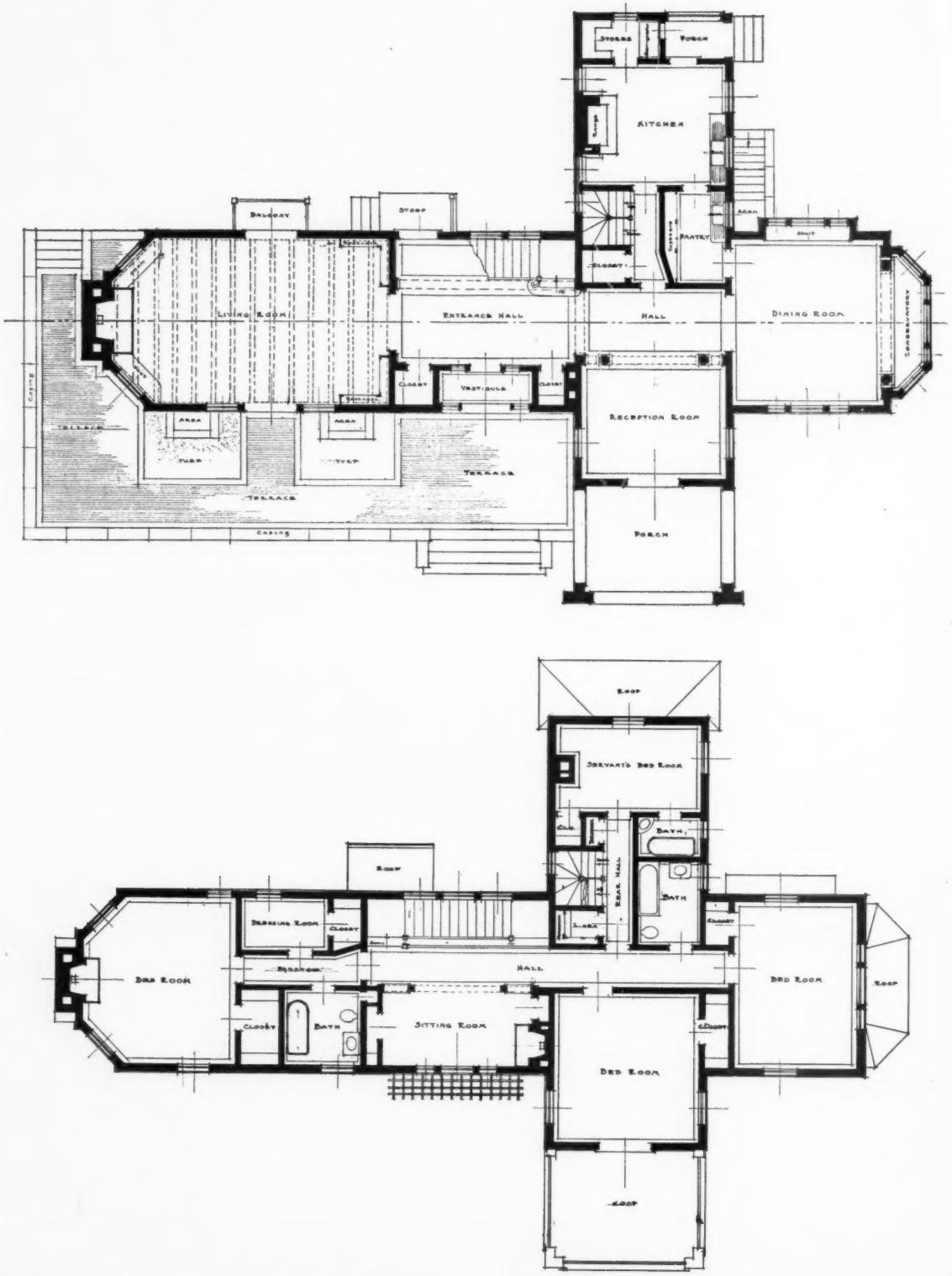

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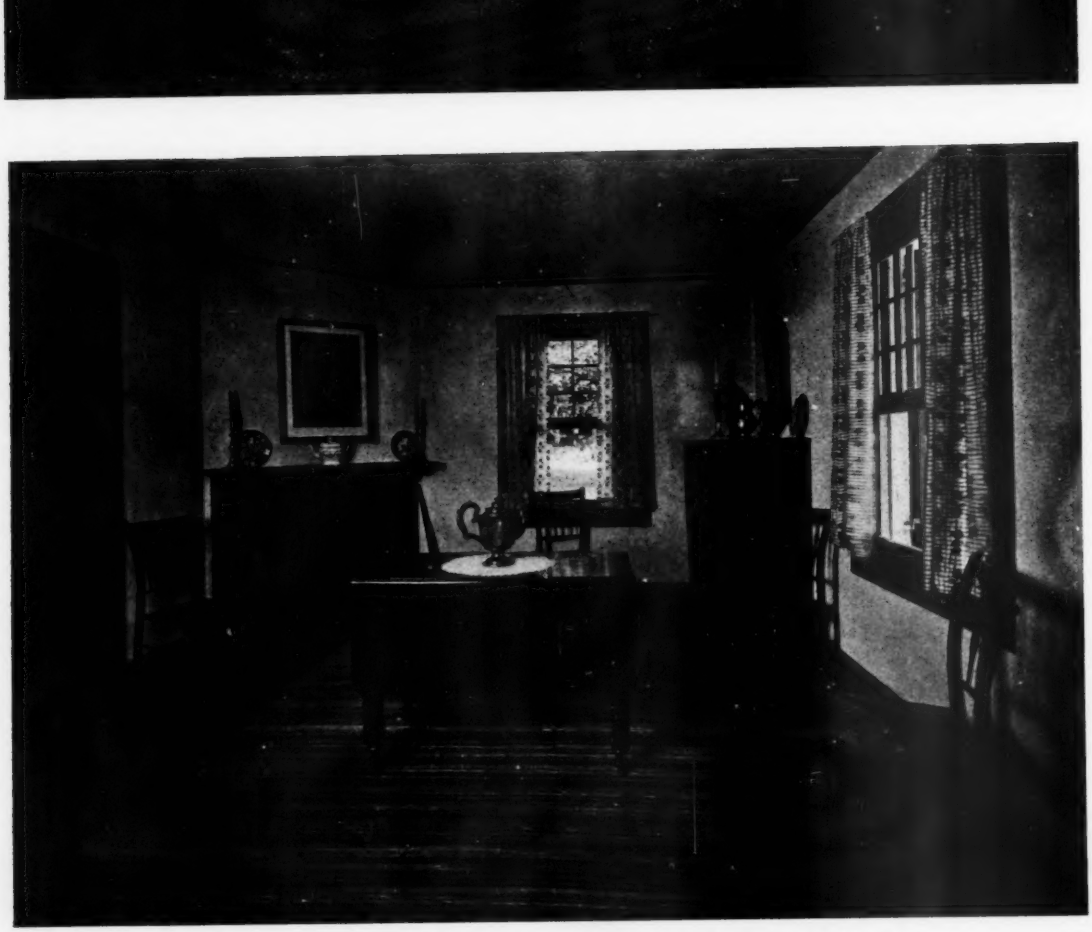
WASHINGTON ROCK LODGE, NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

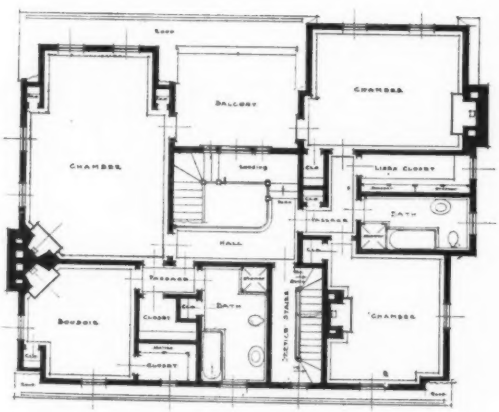


WASHINGTON ROCK LODGE, NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

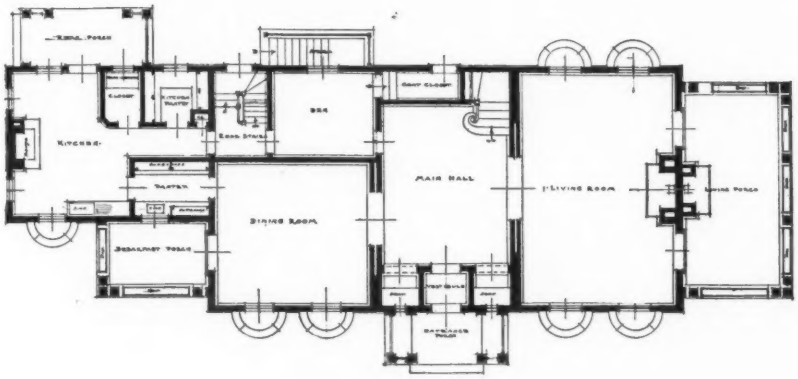
HOUSE OF BROWN ROLSTON, ESQ., NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

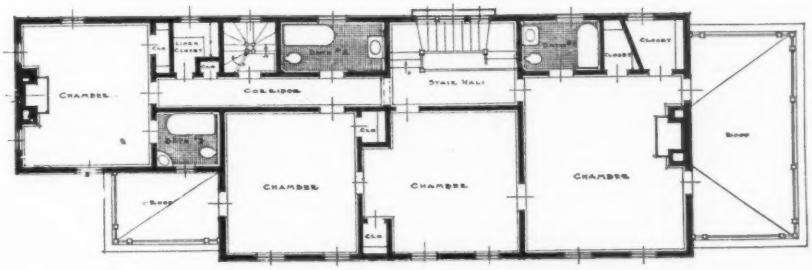
MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*



HOUSE OF BROWN ROLSTON, ESQ., NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*





HOUSE OF JOSEPH B. WHITE, ESQ., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

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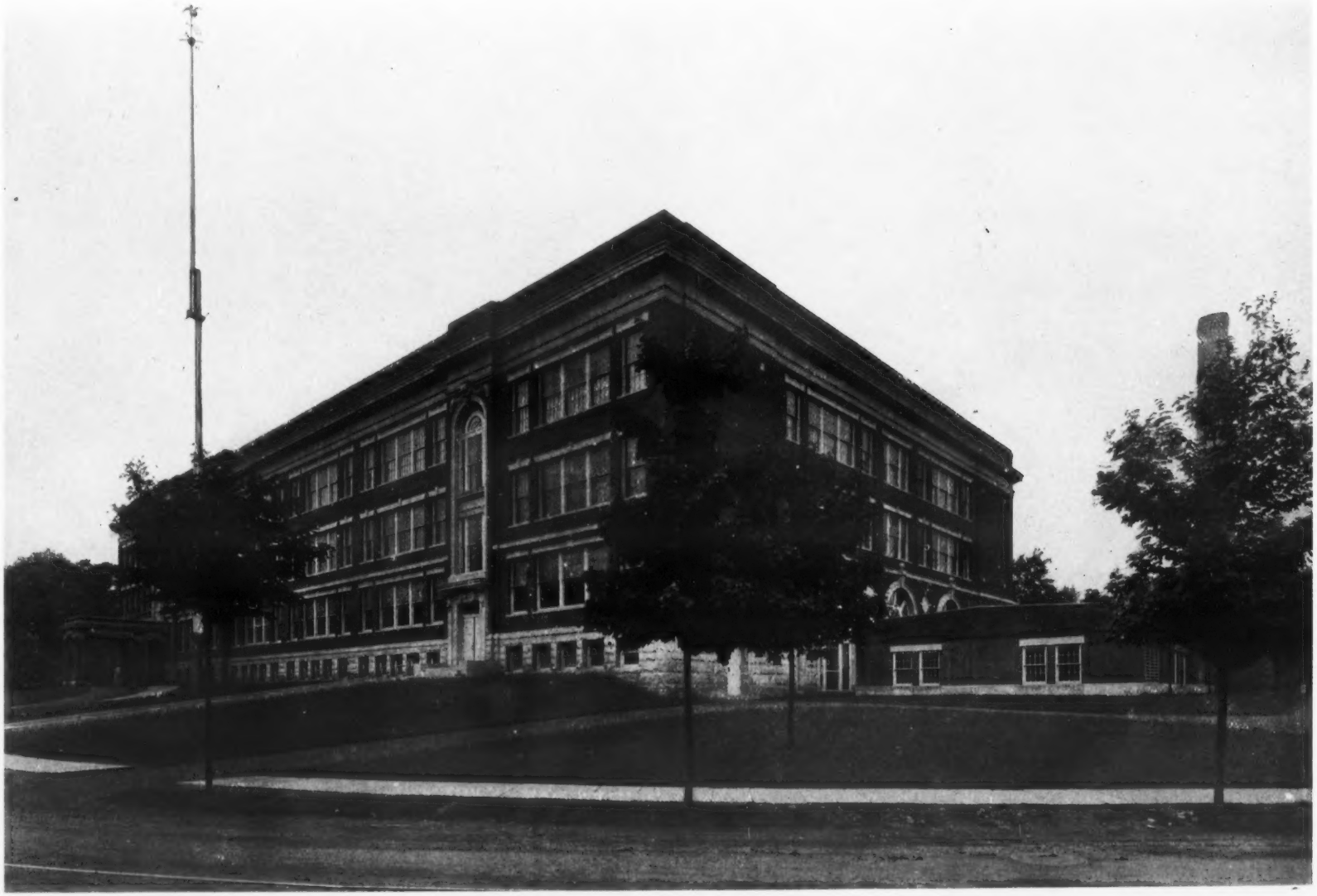
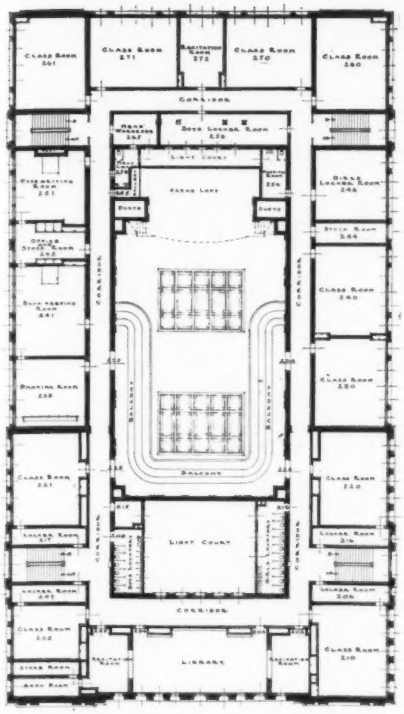
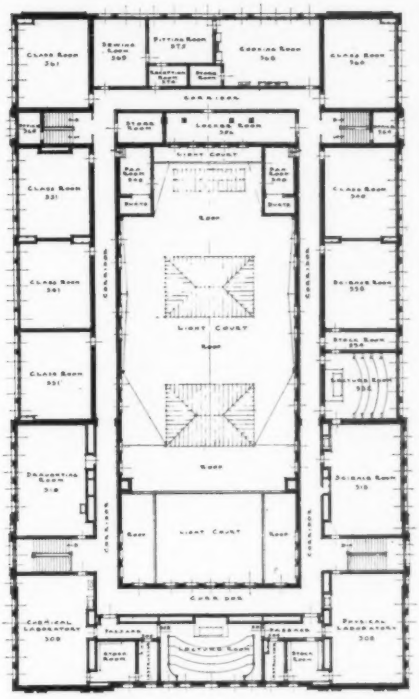


ADDITION TO HIGH SCHOOL, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

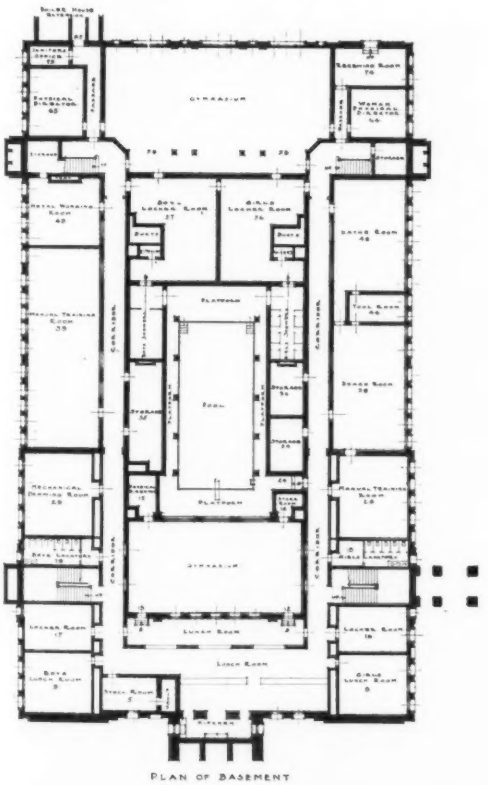
MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*



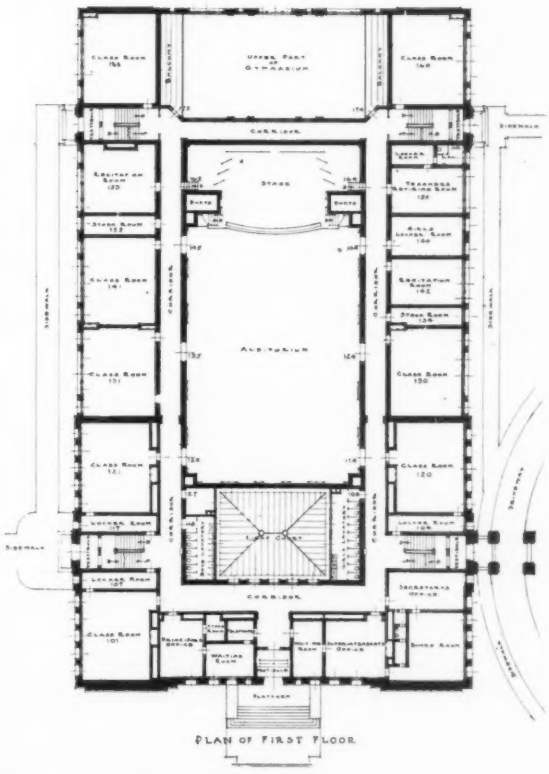
PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR



PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR



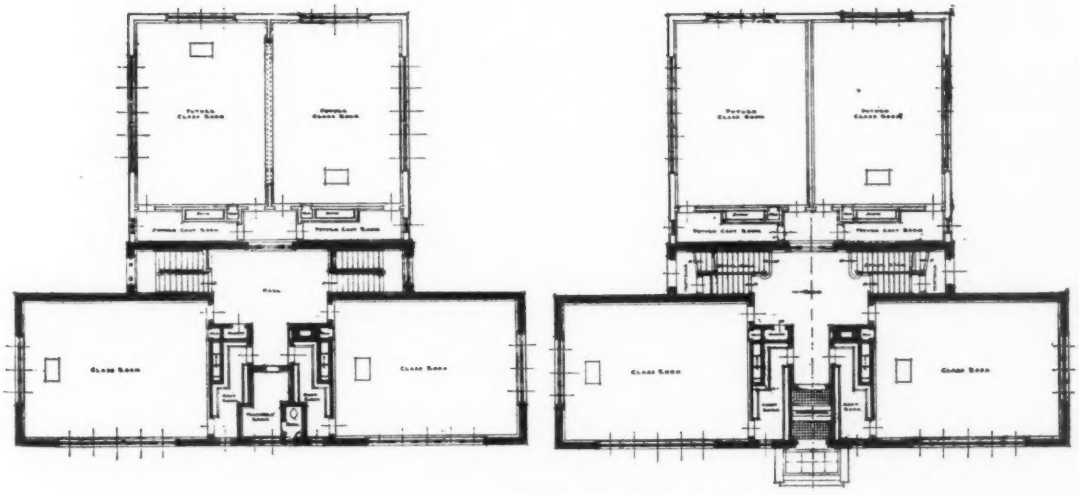
PLAN OF BASEMENT



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

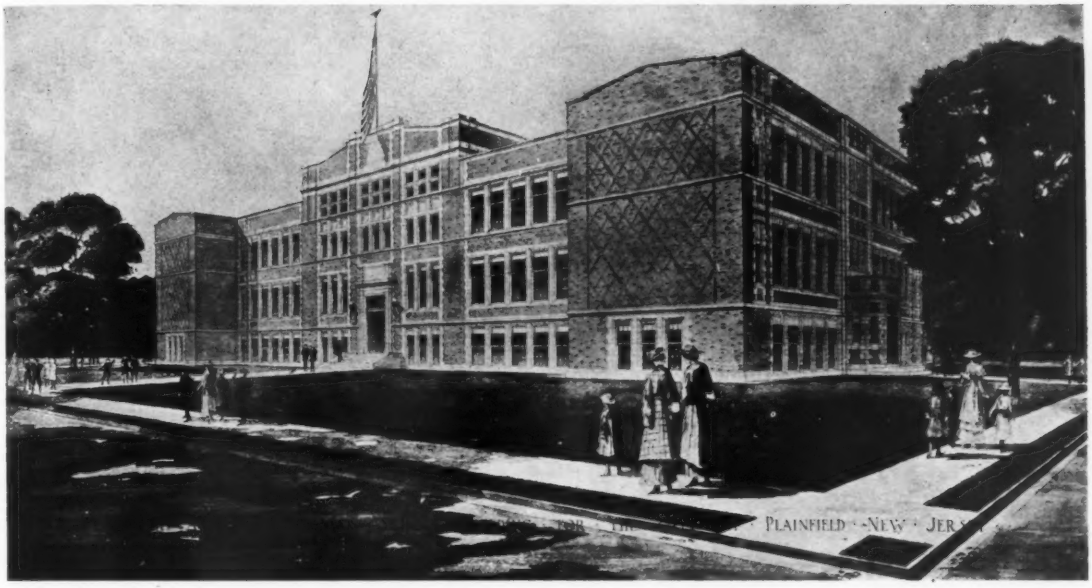
ADDITION TO HIGH SCHOOL, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

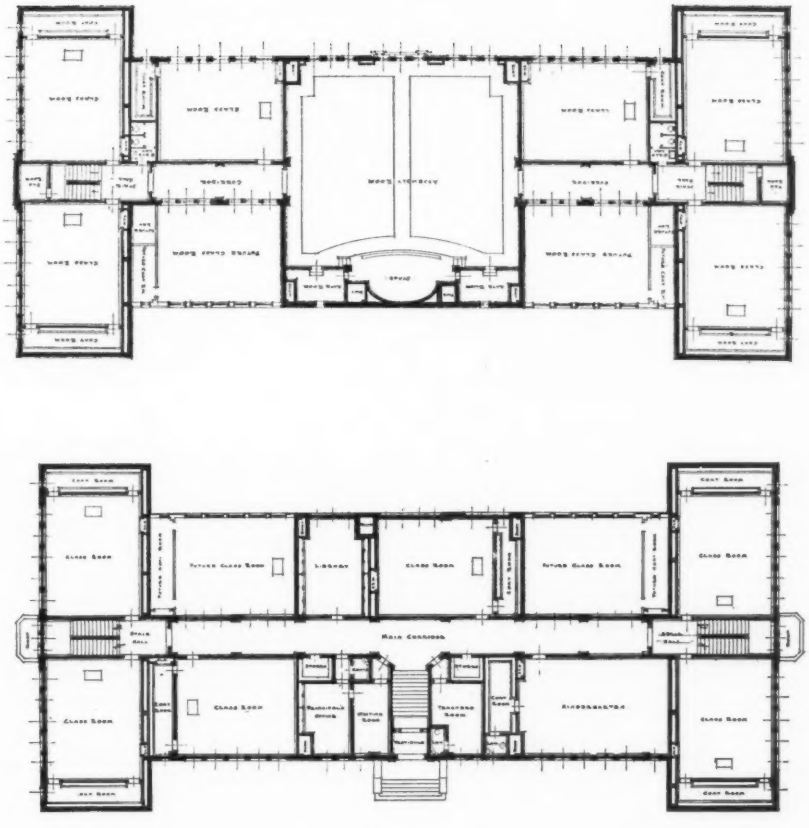
MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*



OAK GROVE SCHOOL, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

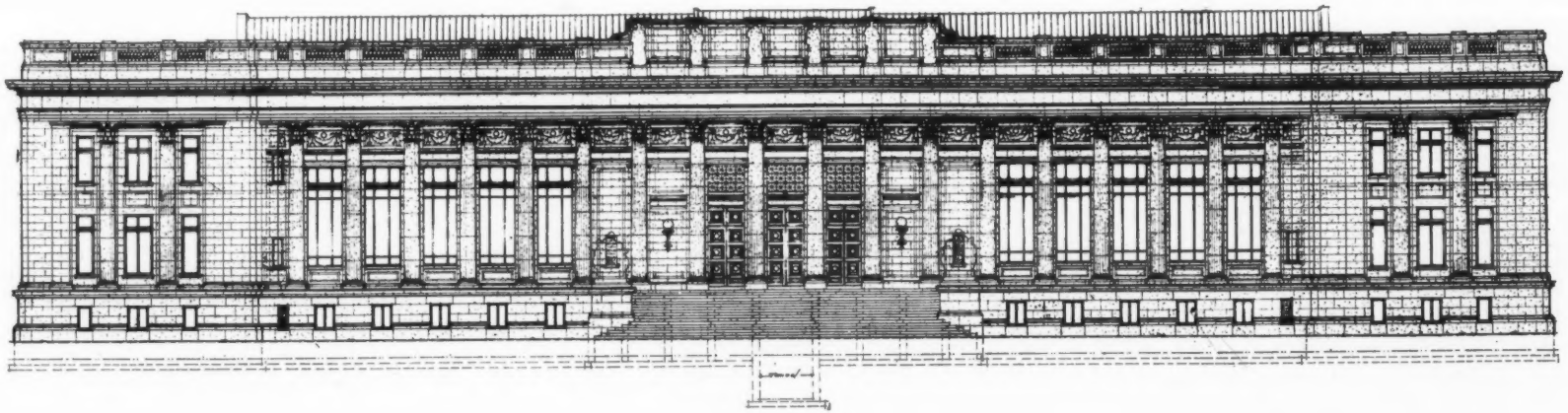




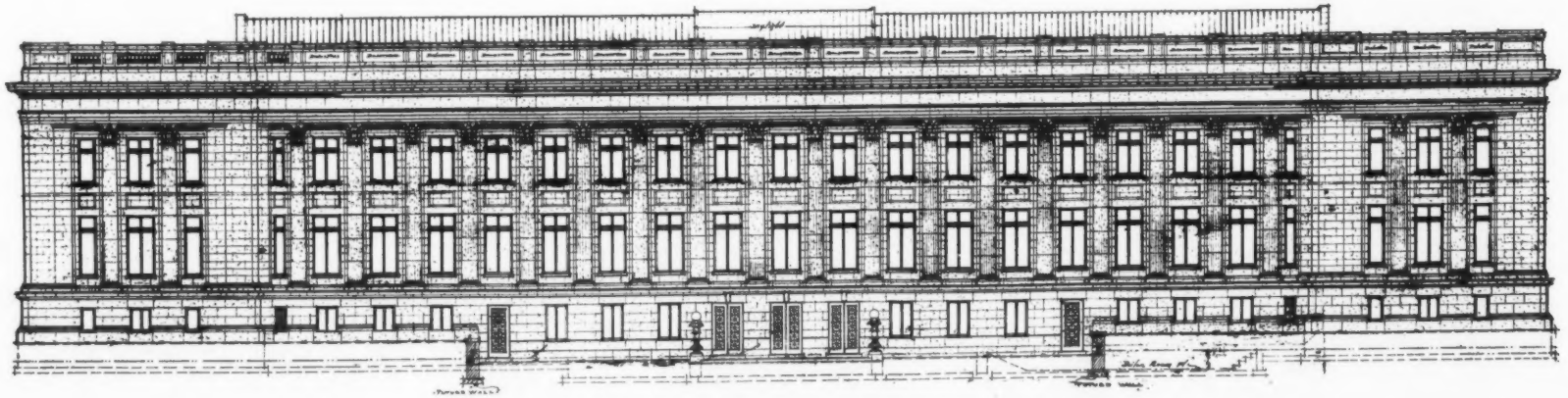
PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

EVERGREEN AVENUE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

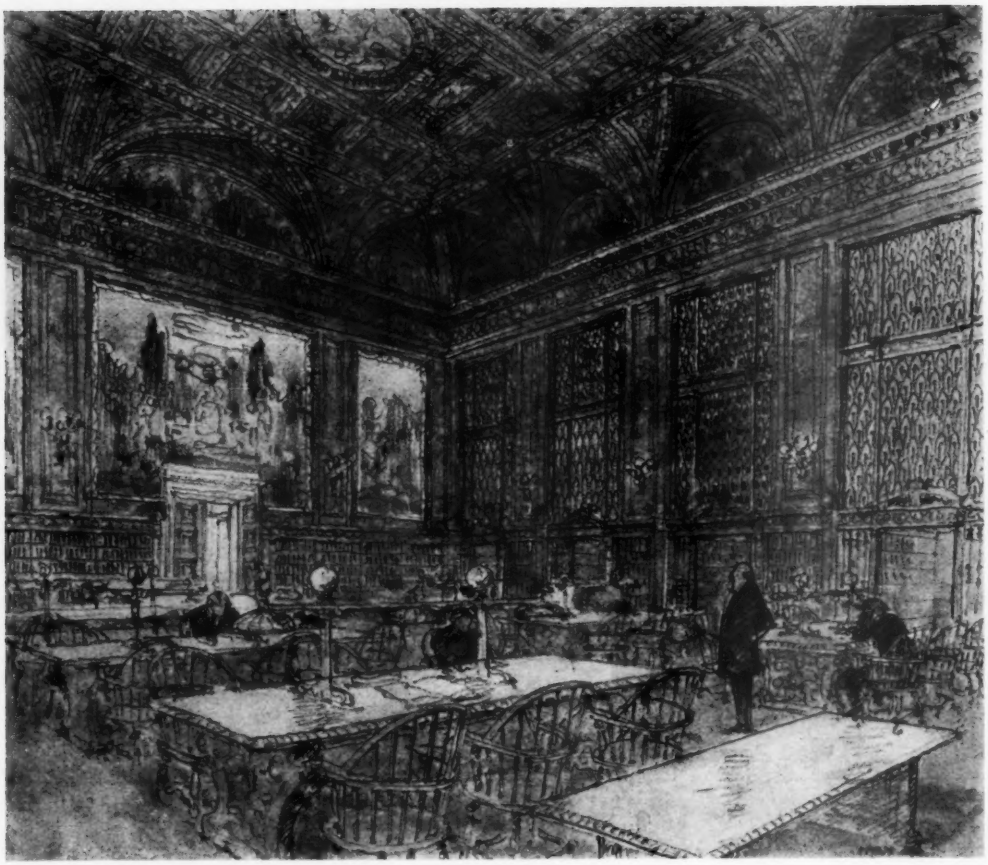


FRONT · ELEVATION



ELEVATIONS: TEMPLE OF JUSTICE, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*



LIBRARY

To the south of the boulevard skirts the edge of a proposed fresh water lake secured by tide locks across the head of the Sound and will be a great addition to the city park system. From this boulevard a driveway winding up the hill affords access for vehicles to the Court of Honor on the higher level and similar access is provided from the business section by means of Water street on the axis of one of the Commission buildings.

In the treatment as a whole, the relative importance of the two main approaches has been carefully expressed by the architects, the one from the east being the approach to the Capitol from the City of Olympia, that from the north the approach from the State of Washington.

The first of the buildings of the Capitol Group to be erected is the Temple of Justice, providing quarters for the Supreme Court, the judges and other officers in that department of the State Government. As shown by the accompanying illustrations, this building is simple in outline and mass in order that it may form a part of the broad base for the dome of the Legislative Building when seen from a distance. At the same time its relative importance to the Commission buildings has been recognized by giving a greater variety to its form by projecting wings and the long unbroken colonnade across its north façade adds suitable dignity. Its character as a State edifice has been emphasized by the employment of the Corinthian order as expressing grandeur, and this order will presumably be followed in the other buildings. The main entrance is indicated by a broad flight of steps with sculptured groups on massive plinths at either side. The attic above the entablature is also raised at this point and embellished with six sculptured figures, while the wall back of the

(*Continued on page* 350)

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COLOR AS AN AID IN ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION

THE use of color in the decorative arts is prompted by an elemental instinct of the human race. A delight in its use is markedly a characteristic of the art of all primitive peoples and civilizations, and this was particularly true of Egypt, the land that gave birth to the civilizations of the western world. The effect of pure color upon the mind of these early people must have been a deeper psychological one than can be imagined today, for mention is constantly made of it in early literature in a way that leaves little doubt as to its great importance, both in art and the daily routine of life. The use of color in the architecture of early times is known, although its exact extent is largely problematical; the monuments of ancient architecture all date from a time when man had long since emerged from the primitive state, and there is little to guide one in determining how much the use of color was dependent upon the instincts of rude savagery and what was really the taste of a developed society.

Architecture has in modern times been regarded as finding its expression in terms of form rather than those of color. Its practical limits have made a consideration of form always imperative, while color being a purely decorative element, has had less importance or weight. Again, the materials with which men build are seldom other than neutral in color values, not entirely because of the selective desire of the artist to express himself in terms of neutral colors, but by reason of the fact that Nature has put at the disposal of man few highly colored materials and those only in very limited quantities.

The use of color in the buildings of the Panama-Pacific Exposition and the attention it has provoked from artist and laymen prompt one to question if a color sense in exterior design is not too often lacking among architects. In other words, is there a latent appreciation on the part of the general public for an extended use of color in architecture that the architect has failed to develop? It must, of course, be borne in mind that in lands of tempered sunlight, where colors used exteriorally possess great intensity, the architect must use color with greater care and restraint than in countries filled with the brilliance of the sun. Sunlight is not only a great blotter-out of detail, but is also a great softener of colors.

While architects may doubtless be stimulated by the colorings of the Exposition to use color more extensively in their work, an effect that will meet general approval, the location of buildings must be given due consideration in the selection of colors, both as regards amount and shade, to insure the greatest measure of success. In other words, it will be well to remember that even the Exposition buildings might have looked less attractive if located in sections of the country less favored climatically.

ARCHITECTURAL TRAINING

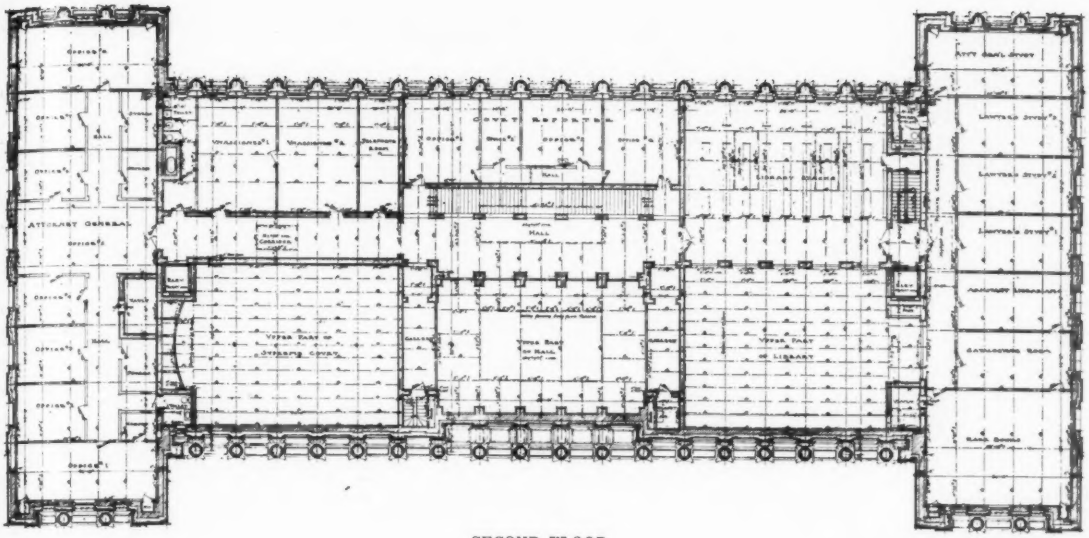
SCHOLASTIC training in architecture is a comparatively modern idea. With our present widespread facilities for college training in the arts and sciences it is difficult for us to keep in mind that the architectural school is essentially a creation of the past century and that no such facilities for study were accessible to ancient

architects or those of Renaissance days. The great centers of continental Europe in the days of the Renaissance, Paris, Padua and Salamanca, with their splendid universities dating back to mediaeval times, had no place for the architectural student, and the traditions of architecture were transmitted from master to pupil by personal association. In those days it scarcely merited the name of profession in the same sense as did the law or medicine, nor was it considered worthy of being studied in similar institutions.

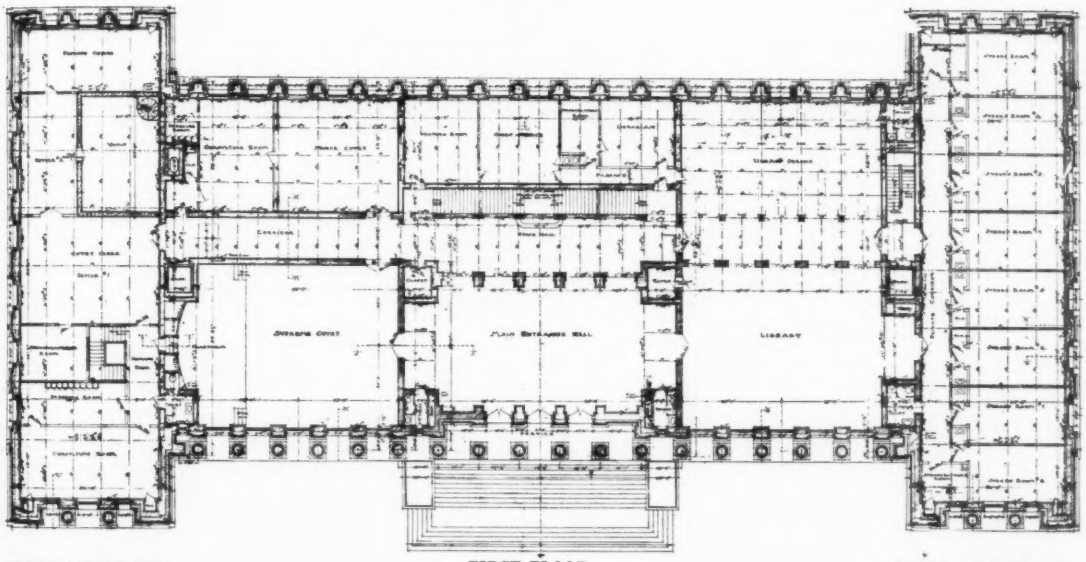
Our present systems of collegiate training in the profession of architecture are based upon the idea of forming the young and undeveloped mind along broad and sane lines. Cultural courses and supplementary studies form quite as important a part of the work as the study of pure design, and the work of our modern architects is characterized by a sophistication that can be directly traced to the broadening influences of the college.

It may be questioned, however, whether or not in this system of education the attention paid to breadth of view does not sacrifice that high sincerity in architecture which is after all necessary for the production of really great works of art. There is in the busy classes of a modern architectural school little of the close personal relationship between master and pupil that developed the great architects of the Renaissance—a relationship that must have fostered and transmitted from one generation to the next the idealism of architecture. The type of architect to whom the production of sincere and beautiful buildings is of supreme importance and the economic profit a mere incident is unfortunately greatly in the minority in America. We are, as a class, too prone to accept the practical limitations put upon our art and to erect buildings that are compromises at best, rather than structures that represent our utmost of artistic ability.

It is not, however, by any means established that our modern methods of education are responsible entirely for the character of the modern architect and his work. Conditions have so changed, and as a result the demand of the public has been so insistent for the practical versus the ideal that the architect of the Renaissance would find little opportunity in the life of the present. After all, it is the public that creates and supports our institutions of learning, and furnishes the employment for their graduates, so it is safe to assume that when it develops an appreciation of, and demand for, the higher ideals in architecture means will be found of producing the architects. Perhaps they are already in existence, and only public encouragement is needed to develop them.



SECOND FLOOR



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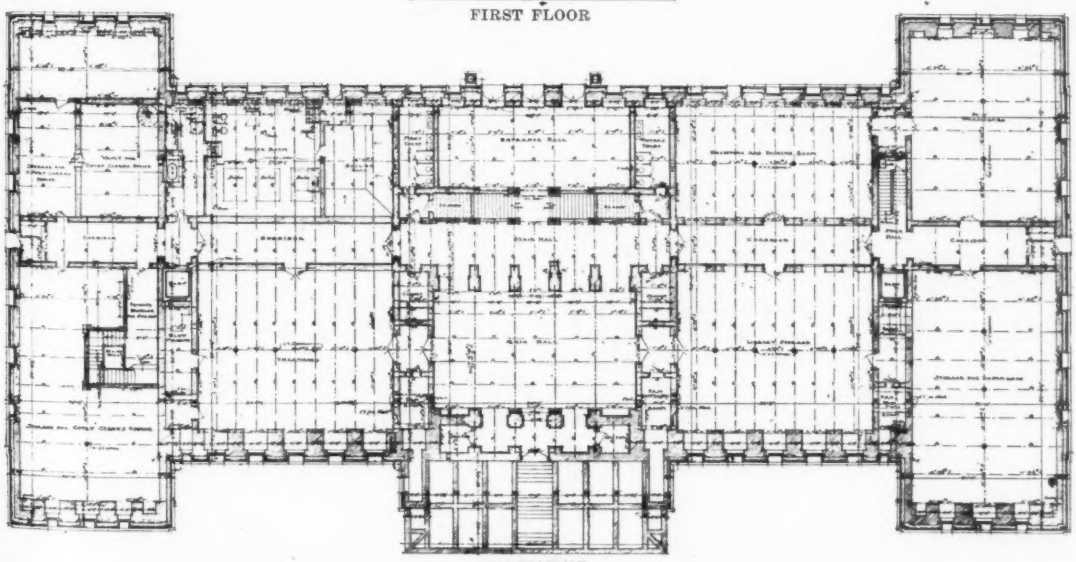

BASEMENT

FLOOR PLANS, TEMPLE OF JUSTICE, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

MESSRS. WILDER & WHITE, *ARCHITECTS*

Capitol Group at Olympia

(*Continued from page* 346)

colonnade is recessed to form a shallow portico.

On the north façade the treatment is similar to that on the south, but the columns here are not free standing, while at the ends the more simple pilasters are used. Secondary entrances at the basement level are provided at the rear and each end, while a broad terrace, level with the Court of Honor at the front, but some eight feet high at the north, will give the building a suitable setting.

On the interior the interest centers on the Entrance Hall, the State Law Library to the right and the Supreme Court room to the left, all of which are shown in the accompanying illustrations. Across the Main Corridor is the Minor Court room, treated in a simple manner, the balance of the building being devoted to offices for the Supreme Court Judges, the Court Clerk and other officials of this department of the government.

CURRENT NEWS AND COMMENT

New York State Board of Examiners Organization and Measures to Provide for Issuance of Certificates

The Board of Examiners for Registration of Architects held its first meeting, in Albany, October 22, 1915. Dr. John H. Finley, commissioner of education, called the members together during the annual convocation of the University of the State of New York, and after a conference with President Finley and Dr. A. S. Downing, assistant commissioner for higher education, the board of examiners effected a temporary organization and took measures to inaugurate the work of issuing certificates to all persons qualified to practice under the title of architect.

The New York state registration law, which went into effect on April 28, 1915, places in the hands of the board of regents, who perform the same office for the medical profession, the fixing of standards of education for architects, the conduct of examinations of those who desire to practice and the issuance of certificates admitting to practice all entitled to assume the name of architect. The law does not interfere with the right of engineers, contractors or others who make drawings and engage in building work, but requires everyone who wishes to practice as "architect" to obtain the regents' certificate. The conditions under which such certificates can be obtained are as follows:

First.—Possession of a diploma or satisfactory certificate from a recognized architectural school or college together with at least three years' practical experience in the office of a reputable architect or architects.

Second.—Registration as an architect in another state or country where the standard of qualifications is not lower than that required in New York state.

Third.—Practice exclusively as an architect for two years previous to April 28, 1915.

Fourth.—Practice exclusively as an architect for one year previous to April 28, 1915, providing application for certificate be made before April 28, 1916.

Every person applying for examination or certificate of registration shall pay a fee of $25.00 to the board of regents. No annual fee is required.

The board of examiners, within a few weeks, will mail application blanks to all architects whose names appear in directories of architects. All others who desire to sesure certificates by examination or otherwise should write with request for application blanks to

Board of Examiners for Registration of Architects, State Department of Education, Albany, N. Y.

The members of the board of examiners appointed by the regents of the university are as follows: D. Everett Waid, Edward B. Green, William F. Bannister, A. L. Brockway and Frederick L. Ackerman.

Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The postponed meeting was held at the clubhouse of the Seattle Architectural Club, which, with its ample accommodations and attractive living room, made the meeting one of the pleasantest of the year. It was decided to hold meetings there in the future.

A discussion as to the advisability of discontinuing the publication of the proceedings of the annual conventions of the institute resulted in a motion to the effect that the proceedings constituted a valuable historical record of interest to each member of the institute, especially to those who are unable to attend the conventions, and that the chapter deprecated the suggested plan of merely printing a digest of the proceedings in the journal.

Renewed attempts to secure the passage of a state licensing law were decided upon.

Mr. Willcox entertained the members present with a brief account of the doings of the executive committee at San Francisco, and an interested characterization of the architecture of the fair, which latter provoked a lively discussion as to the effects and trend of present day architecture.

Personal

Messrs. Guy Stone, of New Orleans, La., and Herman J. Duncan, of Alexandria, La., have formed a partnership for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Stone & Duncan, with offices in New Orleans and Alexandria. They would be pleased to receive Manufacturers' Catalogs at their New Orleans office, 917 Hibernia Bank Building.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Hy-Tex Brick Catalogue

The Hydraulic Press Brick Company, St. Louis, Mo., with offices in principal cities of this country, has just published a new catalogue, descriptive of Hy-tex brick. In this catalogue are shown, by means of colored plates, not only individual bricks of the various lines of manufacture, but also colored reproductions of sections of walls laid up with the more popular varieties of Hy-tex brick. These are Hy-tex Colonial, Hy-tex Velour, Hy-tex Golden Mottled mat, Hy-tex Falls Creek Velour and Hy-tex Cowan Golden Mottled.

The reproductions are of excellent quality, and give a very accurate impression of the actual appearance of the bricks and walls in question. The text portion of the catalogue describes the various products in detail, discusses the architectual merits of brick, gives reasons for the adoption of Hy-tex products, and much data that is of interest and value to the architect in determining the materials that best meet his requirements.

A copy of this catalogue will be sent upon request to any one desiring it.

Incineration Borge

The Borge Incinerator Corporation, Flat Iron Building, New York, has recently published a looseleaf catalogue, describing standard and special incinerators for municipalities, institutions, banks, hotels, restaurants, factories, department stores, clubs and private residences.

It is claimed that the incinerator of proper design is more than a destructor; that it is the only strictly sanitary storage device possible, which also saves rehandling of the garbage, is self-cleaning and eliminates vermin breeding completely. Factories and department stores are usually required to pay for hauling away their refuse. It is claimed that if the Borge System of incineration is adopted by such buildings it becomes self-supporting at once. It destroys dry waste without fuel cost—in fact, the dry waste can be utilized as fuel to heat water. It is

obvious that the disposal of waste becomes more important and more troublesome as the size of buildings and the congestion of population increase. Aside from the apparent desirability of destroying garbage or hospital waste at the point of origin, the item of transportation alone has become so expensive that in many instances it is claimed to be more economical to even burn merchantable lumber left over from the construction of large buildings than to lift it from the basement and haul it away. If this is true of lumber, how much more economical and wiser it would appear to be to dispose of perishable and dangerous waste by means of the incinerator.

Viewed from any angle, it would seem as though the incinerator provided the modern method for disposal of waste matter, and when this method also promises an actual economy, there appears to be no legitimate reason to doubt the wide popularity and ultimate general adoption of the device.

Catalog referred to will be furnished upon application.

The House That Will Not Burn

A booklet presenting the principles and methods of fire-proof construction for dwellings, together with a detailed description of a fire-proof house and a fire-proof bungalow, has recently been published by the General Fireproofing Company, Youngstown, O.

It is stated that this company has worked long and consistently on developing a type of fire-proof house which would be entirely practical and could be erected at a reasonable figure. These efforts have at last resulted in a definite form of construction, and this form is illustrated in the booklet referred to. The information given is rather complete, and while General Fireproofing materials are, of course, referred to, the subject is treated to a considerable extent from an impartial standpoint. The advantages of fire-proof dwellings are too obvious to the profession to need discussion, and probably cost alone has prevented the general adoption of fire-proof methods in residence work heretofore. While the type here described costs perhaps a third more than the non-fire-proof dwellings, it is believed that its added advantages will offset this increase in expenditure.

The booklet or any desired information will be sent to architects upon request.

Steam Traps

The Automatic Steam Trap & Specialty Company, Detroit, Mich., has issued Catalogue No. 8, describing the Barton Expansion Automatic Steam Trap. The principle of the Barton trap is an expression of one of the simplest and most dependable laws of mechanics. In accordance with it the condensed water in the trap causes a lowered temperature which instantly contracts the inner sleeve and automatically and positively opens the trap for water to escape. The temperature again raised by the steam automatically closes valve by expanding sleeve and prevents any escape of steam.

It is claimed that this trap draws all water out, and there can be no such thing as freezing or air binding. Furthermore, it provides a continuous flow, which can be correctly metered to determine exact amount of steam used in any plant. It is also stated that the Barton Trap operates both vacuum and gravity systems at all pressures. The use of Barton Traps in heating plants insures, according to claims made, a steady, even distribution of heat. Air hammering is done away with. Requires less fuel and gives more heat. Will increase capacity of any heating plant while decreasing running expense; will expel all water continually condensing in pipes.

The pamphlet referred to can be had upon request.