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Canadian Roofing Materials

We desire to call our readers' attention to an error in the second paragraph of the editorial on "Canadian Materials and Foreign Products," appearing on page 99 in our previous issue. The paragraph in question should have read: "In this connection attention is drawn to the fact that there is no Canadian-made roofing tile on the market," instead of conveying the rather unfortunate impression that there is no Canadian-made roofing on the market.

As roofing tile and slate are not produced in this country, it is necessary to import them in case that they are used, and at least as regards tile it will continue to be necessary until our own natural resources are developed. Apart from this, Canada is fortunate in having a number of large manufacturing concerns who produce roofing materials equal to the best to be found in other countries, including those of composite and patented character and highgrade asbestos and asbestos shingle products. Hence we take the earliest opportunity of making this correction, as the policy of Construc-TION at all times has been to give the fullest measure of support to Canadian interests. The editorial in question was based on recent opinions expressed by certain architects in discussing the subject of building materials, and its direct object and purpose was to set forth views which, we believe, are of interest to Canadian manufacturers.

Ontario Architects Increase Fees

The decision of the Ontario Association of Architects to raise their scale of fees, cannot be construed as placing an additional premium on professional ability, but rather as a step which aims to provide something more adequate in the way of compensation for the services which an architect renders.

According to the new scale the minimum charge hereafter for services will be as follows:

1. In the case of factories and large plain buildings involving no detailed interior finish, five per cent. of the total cost, in place of the former charge of four per cent.

2. In the case of public buildings, office buildings, warehouses, banks, and ordinary buildings,

six per cent. in place of five.

3. In the case of residences, from eight to ten per cent., according to the amount of special detail work required, in place of the former charge of from seven to ten per cent.

The total cost of the building is now interpreted to be the cost to the owner of the completed building, including any material or labor that may be supplied by the owner apart from the contracts.

The only other important alteration in the basis of charges is that whereby charges are to be increased to cover the cost of the services of a specialist when required in the case of heating, ventilating, mechanical, electrical and sanitary problems of a special nature.

The increase thus provided will represent something slightly more equitable and remunerative for the class of work which an architect does. It is now an established fact as regards the profession in the United States that only eight out of every hundred architects are required to pay income tax, and it is doubtful if here in Canada the proportion is any greater. Hence the new schedule of charges is not only justified, but is altogether necessary. Under existing conditions, architects both in Ontario and the other provinces are called upon for many extra services, and to attempt to do work for less than the revised schedule provides is simply to invite a personal loss, or otherwise imply that the owner is prepared to accept only partial service in the attention and supervision of his project.