

(a) *Concrete*

In most cases of sufficient density and strength for the purposes used.

(b) *Lumber*

On most projects the lumber, while not of top grade, was found to be equal to the quality which can be obtained in the present market. It was not well dried and hence the shrinkage is greater than would be found in pre-war houses where dry lumber was obtainable. While this shrinkage will cause cracks to appear in the finished walls, it is not a serious defect, as when the lumber has dried in the houses, no further shrinkage will take place and these cracks can be filled with no fear of repetition. An exception to this is the lumber used on a few projects where it is of inferior quality with many knots and shrinkage checks. A great deal of this should have been culled.

(c) *Millwork*

The quality of trim, cupboards, doors, and windows supplied is definitely poor. A great deal of the trim is poorly sanded; kitchen cupboards and medicine cabinets are rough and not well assembled. Some windows and doors, due to the difficulty in obtaining good dry lumber, have shrunk and warped. This lack of good millwork is found in all construction in Canada today due to the great demands which are placed on the mills and due to the lack of suitable dry lumber. It is felt, however, that where the millwork is decidedly poor it should have been rejected either by the contractor or the inspector.

(d) *Flooring*

Birch or edge grain British Columbia fir flooring has been used except in some of the Ontario projects. This flooring while not comparable with pre-war quality is as good as can be obtained today and is generally satisfactory. On some Ontario projects ordinary tongue-and-groove spruce has been laid in kitchens, bathrooms, and rooms on the upper floor. This material is not satisfactory as flooring as it will shrink and twist excessively. Cracks have developed in these floors up to $\frac{1}{2}$ " in width.

(e) *Insulation*

In all cases inspected 2" rock wool or equivalent material was used. This is excellent insulation.

(f) *Roofing*

In most cases asphalt shingles were used which while probably not of the weight specified (210 lbs.) they are the standard shingles being produced by the manufacturers today. On other projects good quality cedar shingles were used.

(g) *Paint*

The paint on the exterior is generally of good quality, the interior, with the exception of the kitchens and bathrooms, is painted with a caseine base water paint which does not give a very satisfactory finish for houses of this class. This, however, was specified with the intention of providing a cheap finish which would suffice until the cracks due to shrinkage had fully developed, then the owner could decorate to his taste with no further cracks developing.

5. *Workmanship, Supervision, and Inspection.*

There is a great variety in the quality of workmanship found on the different projects, running from exceptionally high quality on some projects, to very inexpert quality on other projects. In the majority of cases the workmanship is of average quality and equal to that which can be expected in construction work carried out at the present time.