

The money was lent direct to the Provincial Governments, all loans for housing purposes being administered through them, and each province prepared a general scheme. Frame and veneered houses were not to exceed \$3,500 in cost, and brick, concrete, and stone houses \$4,500 in cost. The money was lent for twenty years, or in special cases for thirty years. The Government recommended that the sites and buildings should be properly planned, in accordance with modern principles of town planning and architecture. The Federal Branch of the Administration has been useful to the different provinces as a clearing house for comparative information regarding details of schemes, methods of standardization of dwellings, costs of construction, town planning procedure, methods of expropriating land for schemes and model plans of dwellings.

## 20. WAR RECORDS.

### OFFICIAL AND ACCREDITED REPORTS.

An official eye witness with the Canadian troops at the front was appointed early in 1915. In the autumn of that year this post was abolished and an accredited press correspondent substituted. The reports of the eye witness and the press correspondent constitute a contemporary narrative of the doings of the Canadians in the field.

### THE CANADIAN WAR RECORDS OFFICE.

This office was established in London in March, 1916, to prepare, collect and preserve records of value for the history of the Canadian forces serving in the war. These records include: (1) newspaper clippings and published books; (2) the official gazettes of the United Kingdom, Canada and France; (3) regimental publications (trench papers, etc.); (4) official communiques and press reports; (5) Canadian military badges; (6) replicas