

There are no codes for Place of Habitation. The following information taken from the Enumerator Instructions provides instructions to capture Place of Habitation.

82. Place of habitation. The place of habitation, column 4, refers to the place of residence. In the case of a city, town or incorporated village, the enumerator will enter the number of the house and the name of the street, as 14 Bay street; and in the case of rural districts the name of the township, lot, parish or cadastral number. Provided, however, that in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the location be designated by township, range and meridian, as T. 14, R. 9, W. 8. See Sample Schedule.

9. Public Institutions. In the enumeration of inmates of asylums, hospitals, penitentiaries, prisons and educational or other institutions, each enumerator will take the Census for his own enumeration area. See Instructions No. 57, 59, 62, 79.

16. Rural and village enumeration to be kept separate. If an unincorporated village is included in the enumerator's district he should take the Census of it separately from the rural portion proper, but on the same schedule. A short line drawn across the left hand margin above the number of the first family and another below the number of the last family of the village as entered on the schedule, will be a sufficient mark of separation. But If the village have a distinct name it should be written along the left hand margin of the schedule, between the upper and lower lines, on each page until the enumeration of such village is completed. (See Sample Schedule, lines 17 to 34.) This separation will facilitate the tabulation of agricultural statistics, and it will have value as a record for historical use in tracing the origin and rise of future towns in the country.

18. Separation of town and country. If the enumerator's subdistrict is partly in an incorporated town or village and partly in the country, he should take the two portions separately as described in No. 16, and distinguish the portions so carefully that no mistake of mixing rural and urban statistics can be made in the tabulation work of the Census Office at Ottawa.

54. Habitual home or place of abode. The Census and Statistics Act provides that the population shall be enumerated under the *de jure* system. The literal meaning of the term *de jure* is "by right of law," "legally," or "rightfully," but the term has no legal meaning. For the purposes of a Census the home of any person shall mean the habitual place of abode of that person,—that is to say where the person usually sleeps or dwells,—where his fixed home is. See Instruction 5 and 64, and the "Absent-from-Home" Cards.

55. Residents absent on Census day. In every case where members of a family or household are temporarily absent from their home or usual place of abode, their names and records should be entered on the schedules, the facts concerning them being obtained from their families, relatives or acquaintances, or other persons able to give the information.

56. Domestic servants and such cases. There is a probability that some persons may be counted in two places, and that others may not be counted at all, under the *de jure* system. A domestic servant, for example, may be reported at the home of her parents as a member of the family *de jure*, and she also may be reported as *de jure* of the family or household where she is employed; or if absent from her home for a comparatively long time, and in her present place of service only a short time, she may be left out of the enumeration altogether. The same thing may occur in the case of farm labourers and

employees in other callings. The enumerator is instructed to take all such persons where they are found at service,—but not at the family home.

57. General rule. It is not possible to lay down a rule applicable to every case; but generally a student at college, a sailor or fisherman at sea, a lumberman in the forest, a commercial traveller on the road, inmates of hospitals and other like persons whose period of absence is more or less known, should be entered with the family, and the enumerator should always before finishing the enumeration of a family specifically ask the question whether there are any absent members. But a son or daughter permanently located elsewhere should not be included with the family.

59. Persons not to be enumerated. If the head of the family or household, or whoever gives the information, is in doubt concerning the intention of such persons to return and if they be absent twelve months or more, they are not to be enumerated on Schedule No. 1, the presumption being that they have settled elsewhere. As a rule, therefore, the enumerator should not include with the family he is enumerating any of the following classes:

- (a) Persons visiting with this family;
- (b) Transient boarders or lodgers at hotels or elsewhere who have some other usual or permanent place of abode;
- (c) Persons who take their meals with this family, but lodge or sleep elsewhere;
- (d) Servants, apprentices or other persons employed in this family and working in the home or on the premises, but not sleeping there;
- (e) Students or children living or boarding with this family, in order to attend a college or school, but whose home is elsewhere;
- (f) Any person who was formerly in this family but has since become the inmate of an asylum, almshouse, home for the aged, reformatory or prison, or any other institution of a similar kind; or
- (g) Members of this family who have been away from home for twelve months or more.

62. Prison inmates. It is to be specially noted that in the case of prisons, penitentiaries, etc., the prisoners should be there enumerated however short the term of sentence. The name of the home address of such person (if in Canada) must be entered in column 4.

79. Institution. An institution household includes such establishments as hospitals, poorhouses, asylums for the insane, prisons, penitentiaries, schools of learning, military barracks, homes for the aged, homes of refuge, etc. The officials, attendants, servants and inmates of an institution who live in the institution building or group of buildings form one family and must be recorded in the order mentioned, and the name of the institution is to be written in column 1. But where an officer or other employee does not live in the institution he will be enumerated with his family if he lives with them.