

CANADIAN CENTURY RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE
SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE, MERIDIAN

SECTION

Definition: Refers to the section or parish district for those living in rural areas in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921	4				
1931		4			
1941		6			
1951					

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Place of Abode. (In rural localities give parish, section, township, range and meridian. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number of dwelling.) Section
B. Question Number	Column 4 of Form 1A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	SECTION
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	1 764 129
F. Statistical unit	The dwelling.
G. Targeted Population	Every dwelling.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	14. Records to be kept separate for township, parish, etc. In a township, parish or other country district, where the houses are scattered, it is advisable to start on a road or highway at the border line of the subdivision and visit in succession every house or place until the other side of the area is reached, when the next road may be taken in the same way, and so on until the whole area assigned to the enumerator is covered, taking care to finish the Census of one farm or lot before proceeding to the next.

15. 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 last family of the village as entered on the schedule, will be a sufficient mark of separation. But if the village have a district 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. This separation will facilitate the tabulation of the statistics, and it will have value as a record for historical use in tracing the origin and rise of future towns in the country. (See *Specimen Schedule*.)

16. Enumeration of cities, towns and villages. In cities, towns and incorporated villages, where the land is usually laid out in blocks or squares bounded on four sides by streets, the enumerator should start at one corner of the block and proceed around and through it, entering every house or building in regular order, and collecting all the information called for in the schedules before proceeding to the next block or square, and should so continue until the whole of his subdistrict is finished.

17. 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. 15, and distinguish the portions so carefully that no mistake of mixing rural and urban statistics can be made in the tabulation work of the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. See Instructions No. 15 and 55.

55. Separate census of subdivisions of enumeration districts. An enumerator's district may comprise two or more parts or subdivisions, such as:--

- (a) Two or more townships, districts, parishes or other divisions of an electoral district, or parts of such divisions;
- (b) The whole or part of an incorporated city, town or village, and territory outside such incorporated place;
- (c) Two or more wards of a city, town, or village, or

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	<p>parts thereof;</p> <p>(d) Two or more incorporated towns or villages, or parts thereof.</p> <p>In all such cases the enumeration of one such division of an enumeration area should be completed before beginning the enumeration of another. The entries for each subdivision should begin at the top of a new page of the population schedule; and at the end of the entries of the population for that subdivision the enumerator should write, "Here ends the enumeration of.....," giving the name of the township, city, town, village, ward or other subdivision, as the case may be, and leave the remainder of the lines on that page blank. If an enumeration district contains the whole or part of an incorporated city, town or village, the enumeration of such incorporated place must be completed before beginning the enumeration of the remainder of the district.</p> <p>56. Unincorporated village. Read carefully Instruction No. 15.</p> <p>71. Columns 4 and 5.--Place of abode. In the case of a city, town or incorporated village (see Instructions Nos. 55 and 56) the enumerator will enter the Number of the house and the Street in column 4 and the name of the Ward in column 5. In the case of rural districts, the name of the Township, Lot, Parish, or Cadastral number will be entered in column 4 and the name of the Municipality in column 5.</p> <p>Provided, however, that in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Section, Township, Range, and Meridian will be entered respectively in columns 4, 4a, 4b and 4c, adding the name of the Municipality, Local Improvement District or Unorganized Territorial Unit, where such exists, in column 5. (See Specimen Schedule.)</p>
I. Remarks	

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Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Place of abode. (In rural localities, give parish or section, township, range and meridian. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number of dwelling.) Section
B. Question Number	4 on Schedule 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	SECTION
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>84. Column 4: Place of abode. In the case of a city, town or incorporated village the enumerator will enter the number of the house and the street in this column. In the case of rural districts, the name of the township, lot, parish, or cadastral number will be entered in Column 4.</p> <p>Provided however, that in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Section, Township, Range and Meridian and in some cases the Parish, will be entered in this column.</p> <p>24. Rural and unincorporated 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 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 has 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. This separation will facilitate the tabulation of the statistics, and it will have value as a record for historical use in tracing the origin and rise of future towns in the country. (See Specimen Schedule.)</p> <p>47. Habitual home or usual place of abode. The Statistics Act provides that the population shall be enumerated</p>

under the *de jure* system. The literal meaning of the term *de jure* is “by right of law”, “legally”. For the purpose of the census, the home of any person shall mean the usual fixed place of abode of that person—that is where the person usually sleeps or dwells. When a young person has left his parents home and obtained employment elsewhere the place where he usually stays while engaged in such employment should be considered his usual place of abode, and not his parents’ residence even though he may still think of and refer to the latter as “home”. (See Instructions 4, 50 and 62 and the “Absentee Family Card”.)

4. The *de jure* system. The Act provides that the Census is to be taken by what is known as the *de jure* system. Briefly, this means that the home or usual place of abode is the place where the majority of persons should be counted. (See Instruction 49 and 50.)

49. Persons to be enumerated as members of the family. While it is not possible to lay down a rule applicable to every case, the following persons should generally be included as members of the family:

(a) Members of the family temporarily absent on the census day, either in foreign countries or elsewhere in Canada on business or visiting. (But a son or daughter permanently located elsewhere, or regularly employed elsewhere and not sleeping at home should not be included with the family.)

(b) Members of the family attending schools or colleges located in other districts. (But a student nurse who receives even a nominal salary should be enumerated where she is in training.)

(c) Members of the family who are ill in hospitals or sanitariums and whose period of absence is more or less known.

(d) Servants, labourers, or other employees who live with the family and sleep on the premises.

(e) Boarders or lodgers who sleep in the house.

(f) Sailors or fishermen at sea; lumbermen in the forest; commercial travellers on the road who are members of the family. (See Instruction 75.)

In many cases it is more than likely that the names of absent members of the family will not be given to the enumerator by the person furnishing the information unless particular attention is called to them. Before finishing the enumeration of a family the enumerator should in call cases, therefore, specifically ask the question as to whether there are any absent members, as described above, who should be enumerated with the family.

50. Domestic servants, etc. 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 a family *de jure*, and she may also 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 for 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 found at service, but not at the family home.

62. Absentee Family Card. In order that the Census record of such persons may be credited to the particular locality which they claim as their permanent home, the enumerator will make in addition a record on the "Absentee Family Card" of (1) the name of the head of the family; (2) the number of persons in the family; (3) the name of the city or town and street of the fixed home; (4) the province and district of the fixed home; (5) the page and number of dwelling house of the family as entered on schedule No 1; (6) the enumerator's name and (7) the name of his census district; and regularly each day he will return these cards to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. They are postage free.

75. Family defined. In a restricted sense of the term a family consists of parents with sons and daughters in a living and housekeeping community. For census purposes it has a somewhat different application from what it has in popular usage. It means a group of persons living together

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	in the same dwelling house. The persons constituting this group may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if they live together forming one household they should be considered as one family. Thus a servant who sleeps in the house or on the premises should be included with the members of the family for which he or she works. Again, a boarder or lodger should be included with the members of the family with which he lodges; but a person who boards in one place and lodges or rooms in another should be returned as a member of the family at the places where he lodges or rooms.
I. Remarks	Enumerators were instructed to record the place of abode in different manners for rural and urban respondents. In rural areas, they were to record the parish or section, the township, the range, and the meridian. In urban areas, they were to record the street name and number.

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Place of abode. In rural localities, give parish or township. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number. Section
B. Question Number	6 on Schedule 1-B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	SECTION
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	The head of each household enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	75. (1) Urban districts. In cities, towns, incorporated villages and residential suburbs, the house number and the name of the street shall be entered in Column 6. (2) Rural districts. In the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Enumerator shall enter the section, township, range and meridian or in a certain few cases the parish and lot. In the other provinces the Enumerator shall enter the parish or township in Column 6. (3) The place of abode shall be given in Column 6, only

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	<p>opposite the name of the head of the household.</p> <p>74. (2) If in the household there is a person overseas or in a Canadian Camp employed in the Salvation Army, Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. or Knights of Columbus Army Huts, etc., an entry shall be made in Column 5 as in the case of persons on Military Service. In this case, the entry shall be "o" in Column 5 if the person is overseas, and "A.C." if the person is in Canada. In the case of persons in Canada the Enumerator will enter the name of the Camp in Column 6 with the letters "S.A." for Salvation Army, "R.C." for Red Cross, "Y" for YMCA and "K of C." for Knights of Columbus. Where the person is overseas the entry in Column 6 shall be the name of the institution using the abbreviations given above.</p>
I. Remarks	<p>Enumerators were instructed to record the place of abode in different manners for rural and urban respondents. In rural areas, they were to record the parish or section, the township, the range, and the meridian. In urban areas, they were to record the street name and number.</p>

Codes: None

Remarks: None

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TOWNSHIP

Definition: Refers to the name of township for those living in rural areas in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Year	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921	4a				
1931		4a			
1941		6a			
1951					

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Place of Abode. (In rural localities give parish, section, township, range and meridian. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number of dwelling.) Township
B. Question Number	Column 4a of Form 1A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	TOWNSHIP
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	1 764 129
F. Statistical unit	The dwelling.
G. Targeted Population	Every dwelling.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	14. Records to be kept separate for township, parish, etc. In a township, parish or other country district, where the houses are scattered, it is advisable to start on a road or highway at the border line of the subdivision and visit in succession every house or place until the other side of the area is reached, when the next road may be taken in the same way, and so on until the whole area assigned to the enumerator is covered, taking care to finish the Census of one farm or lot before proceeding to the next.

15. 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 last family of the village as entered on the schedule, will be a sufficient mark of separation. **But if the village have a district 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. This separation will facilitate the tabulation of the statistics, and it will have value as a record for historical use in tracing the origin and rise of future towns in the country. (See *Specimen Schedule*.)

16. Enumeration of cities, towns and villages. In cities, towns and incorporated villages, where the land is usually laid out in blocks or squares bounded on four sides by streets, the enumerator should start at one corner of the block and proceed around and through it, entering every house or building in regular order, and collecting all the information called for in the schedules before proceeding to the next block or square, and should so continue until the whole of his subdistrict is finished.

17. 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.15, and distinguish the portions so carefully that no mistake of mixing rural and urban statistics can be made in the tabulation work of the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. See Instructions No.15 and 55.

55. Separate census of subdivisions of enumeration districts. An enumerator's district may comprise two or more parts or subdivisions, such as:--

- (a) Two or more townships, districts, parishes or other divisions of an electoral district, or parts of such divisions;
- (b) The whole or part of an incorporated city, town or village, and territory outside such incorporated place;
- (c) Two or more wards of a city, town, or village, or

	<p>parts thereof; (d) Two or more incorporated towns or villages, or parts thereof.</p> <p>In all such cases the enumeration of one such division of an enumeration area should be completed before beginning the enumeration of another. The entries for each subdivision should begin at the top of a new page of the population schedule; and at the end of the entries of the population for that subdivision the enumerator should write, "Here ends the enumeration of.....," giving the name of the township, city, town, village, ward or other subdivision, as the case may be, and leave the remainder of the lines on that page blank. If an enumeration district contains the whole or part of an incorporated city, town or village, the enumeration of such incorporated place must be completed before beginning the enumeration of the remainder of the district.</p> <p>56. Unincorporated village. Read carefully Instruction No.15.</p> <p>71. Columns 4 and 5.--Place of abode. In the case of a city, town or incorporated village (see Instructions Nos. 55 and 56) the enumerator will enter the Number of the house and the Street in column 4 and the name of the Ward in column 5. In the case of rural districts, the name of the Township, Lot, Parish, or Cadastral number will be entered in column 4 and the name of the Municipality in column 5.</p> <p>Provided, however, that in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Section, Township, Range, and Meridian will be entered respectively in columns 4, 4a, 4b and 4c, adding the name of the Municipality, Local Improvement District or Unorganized Territorial Unit, where such exists, in column 5. (See Specimen Schedule.)</p>
I. Remarks	

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Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Place of abode. (In rural localities, give parish or section, township, range and meridian. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number of dwelling.) Township
B. Question Number	4a on Schedule 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	TOWNSHIP
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>84. Column 4: Place of abode. In the case of a city, town or incorporated village the enumerator will enter the number of the house and the street in this column. In the case of rural districts, the name of the township, lot, parish, or cadastral number will be entered in Column 4.</p> <p>Provided however, that in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Section, Township, Range and Meridian and in some cases the Parish, will be entered in this column.</p> <p>24. Rural and unincorporated 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 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 has 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. This separation will facilitate the tabulation of the statistics, and it will have value as a record for historical use in tracing the origin and rise of future towns in the country. (See Specimen Schedule.)</p> <p>47. Habitual home or usual place of abode. The Statistics Act provides that the population shall be enumerated under the <i>de jure</i> system. The literal meaning of the term <i>de jure</i> is "by right of law", "legally". For the purpose of</p>

the census, the home of any person shall mean the usual fixed place of abode of that person—that is where the person usually sleeps or dwells. When a young person has left his parents home and obtained employment elsewhere the place where he usually stays while engaged in such employment should be considered his usual place of abode, and not his parents' residence even though he may still think of and refer to the latter as "home". (See Instructions 4, 50 and 62 and the "Absentee Family Card".)

4. The de jure system. The Act provides that the Census is to be taken by what is known as the de jure system. Briefly, this means that the home or usual place of abode is the place where the majority of persons should be counted. (See Instruction 49 and 50.)

49. Persons to be enumerated as members of the family. While it is not possible to lay down a rule applicable to every case, the following persons should generally be included as members of the family:

(a) Members of the family temporarily absent on the census day, either in foreign countries or elsewhere in Canada on business or visiting. (But a son or daughter permanently located elsewhere, or regularly employed elsewhere and not sleeping at home should not be included with the family.)

(b) Members of the family attending schools or colleges located in other districts. (But a student nurse who receives even a nominal salary should be enumerated where she is in training.)

(c) Members of the family who are ill in hospitals or sanitariums and whose period of absence is more or less known.

(d) Servants, labourers, or other employees who live with the family and sleep on the premises.

(e) Boarders or lodgers who sleep in the house.

(f) Sailors or fishermen at sea; lumbermen in the forest; commercial travellers on the road who are members of the family. (See Instruction 75.)

In many cases it is more than likely that the names of absent members of the family will not be given to the

enumerator by the person furnishing the information unless particular attention is called to them. Before finishing the enumeration of a family the enumerator should in call cases, therefore, specifically ask the question as to whether there are any absent members, as described above, who should be enumerated with the family.

50. Domestic servants, etc. 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 a family *de jure*, and she may also 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 for 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 found at service, but not at the family home.

62. Absentee Family Card. In order that the Census record of such persons may be credited to the particular locality which they claim as their permanent home, the enumerator will make in addition a record on the "Absentee Family Card" of (1) the name of the head of the family; (2) the number of persons in the family; (3) the name of the city or town and street of the fixed home; (4) the province and district of the fixed home; (5) the page and number of dwelling house of the family as entered on schedule No 1; (6) the enumerator's name and (7) the name of his census district; and regularly each day he will return these cards to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. They are postage free.

75. Family defined. In a restricted sense of the term a family consists of parents with sons and daughters in a living and housekeeping community. For census purposes it has a somewhat different application from what it has in popular usage. It means a group of persons living together in the same dwelling house. The persons constituting this group may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if

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	they live together forming one household they should be considered as one family. Thus a servant who sleeps in the house or on the premises should be included with the members of the family for which he or she works. Again, a boarder or lodger should be included with the members of the family with which he lodges; but a person who boards in one place and lodges or rooms in another should be returned as a member of the family at the places where he lodges or rooms.
I. Remarks	Enumerators were instructed to record the place of abode in different manners for rural and urban respondents. In rural areas, they were to record the parish or section, the township, the range, and the meridian. In urban areas, they were to record the street name and number.

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Place of abode. In rural localities, give parish or township. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number. Township
B. Question Number	6a on Schedule 1-B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	TOWNSHIP
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	The head of each household enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	75. (1) Urban districts. In cities, towns, incorporated villages and residential suburbs, the house number and the name of the street shall be entered in Column 6. (2) Rural districts. In the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Enumerator shall enter the section, township, range and meridian or in a certain few cases the parish and lot. In the other provinces the Enumerator shall enter the parish or township in Column 6. (3) The place of abode shall be given in Column 6, only

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	<p>opposite the name of the head of the household.</p> <p>74. (2) If in the household there is a person overseas or in a Canadian Camp employed in the Salvation Army, Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. or Knights of Columbus Army Huts, etc., an entry shall be made in Column 5 as in the case of persons on Military Service. In this case, the entry shall be "o" in Column 5 if the person is overseas, and "A.C." if the person is in Canada. In the case of persons in Canada the Enumerator will enter the name of the Camp in Column 6 with the letters "S.A." for Salvation Army, "R.C." for Red Cross, "Y" for YMCA and "K of C." for Knights of Columbus. Where the person is overseas the entry in Column 6 shall be the name of the institution using the abbreviations given above.</p>
I. Remarks	<p>Enumerators were instructed to record the place of abode in different manners for rural and urban respondents. In rural areas, they were to record the parish or section, the township, the range, and the meridian. In urban areas, they were to record the street name and number.</p>

Codes: None

Remarks: None

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RANGE

Definition: Refers to the geographical range of the place of abode for those living in rural areas in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921	4b				
1931		4b			
1941		6b			
1951					

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Place of Abode. (In rural localities give parish, section, township, range and meridian. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number of dwelling.) Range
B. Question Number	Column 4b of Form 1A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	RANGE
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	1 764 129
F. Statistical unit	The dwelling.
G. Targeted Population	Every dwelling.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	14. Records to be kept separate for township, parish, etc. In a township, parish or other country district, where the houses are scattered, it is advisable to start on a road or highway at the border line of the subdivision and visit in succession every house or place until the other side of the area is reached, when the next road may be taken in the same way, and so on until the whole area assigned to the enumerator is covered, taking care to finish the Census of one farm or lot before proceeding to the next.

15. 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 last family of the village as entered on the schedule, will be a sufficient mark of separation. But if the village have a district 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. This separation will facilitate the tabulation of the statistics, and it will have value as a record for historical use in tracing the origin and rise of future towns in the country. (See *Specimen Schedule*.)

16. Enumeration of cities, towns and villages. In cities, towns and incorporated villages, where the land is usually laid out in blocks or squares bounded on four sides by streets, the enumerator should start at one corner of the block and proceed around and through it, entering every house or building in regular order, and collecting all the information called for in the schedules before proceeding to the next block or square, and should so continue until the whole of his subdistrict is finished.

17. 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. 15, and distinguish the portions so carefully that no mistake of mixing rural and urban statistics can be made in the tabulation work of the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. See Instructions No. 15 and 55.

55. Separate census of subdivisions of enumeration districts. An enumerator's district may comprise two or more parts or subdivisions, such as:--

- (a) Two or more townships, districts, parishes or other divisions of an electoral district, or parts of such divisions;
- (b) The whole or part of an incorporated city, town or village, and territory outside such incorporated place;
- (c) Two or more wards of a city, town, or village, or

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	<p>parts thereof;</p> <p>(d) Two or more incorporated towns or villages, or parts thereof.</p> <p>In all such cases the enumeration of one such division of an enumeration area should be completed before beginning the enumeration of another. The entries for each subdivision should begin at the top of a new page of the population schedule; and at the end of the entries of the population for that subdivision the enumerator should write, "Here ends the enumeration of.....," giving the name of the township, city, town, village, ward or other subdivision, as the case may be, and leave the remainder of the lines on that page blank. If an enumeration district contains the whole or part of an incorporated city, town or village, the enumeration of such incorporated place must be completed before beginning the enumeration of the remainder of the district.</p> <p>56. Unincorporated village. Read carefully Instruction No. 15.</p> <p>71. Columns 4 and 5.--Place of abode. In the case of a city, town or incorporated village (see Instructions Nos. 55 and 56) the enumerator will enter the Number of the house and the Street in column 4 and the name of the Ward in column 5. In the case of rural districts, the name of the Township, Lot, Parish, or Cadastral number will be entered in column 4 and the name of the Municipality in column 5.</p> <p>Provided, however, that in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Section, Township, Range, and Meridian will be entered respectively in columns 4, 4a, 4b and 4c, adding the name of the Municipality, Local Improvement District or Unorganized Territorial Unit, where such exists, in column 5. (See Specimen Schedule.)</p>
I. Remarks	

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Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Place of abode. (In rural localities, give parish or section, township, range and meridian. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number of dwelling.) Range
B. Question Number	4b on Schedule 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	RANGE
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>84. Column 4: Place of abode. In the case of a city, town or incorporated village the enumerator will enter the number of the house and the street in this column. In the case of rural districts, the name of the township, lot, parish, or cadastral number will be entered in Column 4.</p> <p>Provided however, that in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Section, Township, Range and Meridian and in some cases the Parish, will be entered in this column.</p> <p>24. Rural and unincorporated 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 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 has 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. This separation will facilitate the tabulation of the statistics, and it will have value as a record for historical use in tracing the origin and rise of future towns in the country. (See Specimen Schedule.)</p> <p>47. Habitual home or usual place of abode. The Statistics Act provides that the population shall be enumerated under the <i>de jure system</i>. The literal meaning of the term <i>de jure</i> is "by right of law", "legally". For the purpose of</p>

the census, the home of any person shall mean the usual fixed place of abode of that person—that is where the person usually sleeps or dwells. When a young person has left his parents home and obtained employment elsewhere the place where he usually stays while engaged in such employment should be considered his usual place of abode, and not his parents' residence even though he may still think of and refer to the latter as "home". (See Instructions 4, 50 and 62 and the "Absentee Family Card".)

4. The de jure system. The Act provides that the Census is to be taken by what is known as the de jure system. Briefly, this means that the home or usual place of abode is the place where the majority of persons should be counted. (See Instruction 49 and 50.)

49. Persons to be enumerated as members of the family. While it is not possible to lay down a rule applicable to every case, the following persons should generally be included as members of the family:

(a) Members of the family temporarily absent on the census day, either in foreign countries or elsewhere in Canada on business or visiting. (But a son or daughter permanently located elsewhere, or regularly employed elsewhere and not sleeping at home should not be included with the family.)

(b) Members of the family attending schools or colleges located in other districts. (But a student nurse who receives even a nominal salary should be enumerated where she is in training.)

(c) Members of the family who are ill in hospitals or sanitariums and whose period of absence is more or less known.

(d) Servants, labourers, or other employees who live with the family and sleep on the premises.

(e) Boarders or lodgers who sleep in the house.

(f) Sailors or fishermen at sea; lumbermen in the forest; commercial travellers on the road who are members of the family. (See Instruction 75.)

In many cases it is more than likely that the names of absent members of the family will not be given to the

enumerator by the person furnishing the information unless particular attention is called to them. Before finishing the enumeration of a family the enumerator should in call cases, therefore, specifically ask the question as to whether there are any absent members, as described above, who should be enumerated with the family.

50. Domestic servants, etc. 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 a family *de jure*, and she may also 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 for 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 found at service, but not at the family home.

62. Absentee Family Card. In order that the Census record of such persons may be credited to the particular locality which they claim as their permanent home, the enumerator will make in addition a record on the "Absentee Family Card" of (1) the name of the head of the family; (2) the number of persons in the family; (3) the name of the city or town and street of the fixed home; (4) the province and district of the fixed home; (5) the page and number of dwelling house of the family as entered on schedule No 1; (6) the enumerator's name and (7) the name of his census district; and regularly each day he will return these cards to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. They are postage free.

75. Family defined. In a restricted sense of the term a family consists of parents with sons and daughters in a living and housekeeping community. For census purposes it has a somewhat different application from what it has in popular usage. It means a group of persons living together in the same dwelling house. The persons constituting this group may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if

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	they live together forming one household they should be considered as one family. Thus a servant who sleeps in the house or on the premises should be included with the members of the family for which he or she works. Again, a boarder or lodger should be included with the members of the family with which he lodges; but a person who boards in one place and lodges or rooms in another should be returned as a member of the family at the places where he lodges or rooms.
I. Remarks	Enumerators were instructed to record the place of abode in different manners for rural and urban respondents. In rural areas, they were to record the parish or section, the township, the range, and the meridian. In urban areas, they were to record the street name and number.

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Place of abode. In rural localities, give parish or township. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number. Range
B. Question Number	6b on Schedule 1-B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	RANGE
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	The head of each household enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	75. (1) Urban districts. In cities, towns, incorporated villages and residential suburbs, the house number and the name of the street shall be entered in Column 6. (2) Rural districts. In the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Enumerator shall enter the section, township, range and meridian or in a certain few cases the parish and lot. In the other provinces the Enumerator shall enter the parish or township in Column 6. (3) The place of abode shall be given in Column 6, only opposite the name of the head of the household.

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	<p>74. (2) If in the household there is a person overseas or in a Canadian Camp employed in the Salvation Army, Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. or Knights of Columbus Army Huts, etc., an entry shall be made in Column 5 as in the case of persons on Military Service. In this case, the entry shall be "o" in Column 5 if the person is overseas, and "A.C." if the person is in Canada. In the case of persons in Canada the Enumerator will enter the name of the Camp in Column 6 with the letters "S.A." for Salvation Army, "R.C." for Red Cross, "Y" for YMCA and "K of C." for Knights of Columbus. Where the person is overseas the entry in Column 6 shall be the name of the institution using the abbreviations given above.</p>
I. Remarks	<p>Enumerators were instructed to record the place of abode in different manners for rural and urban respondents. In rural areas, they were to record the parish or section, the township, the range, and the meridian. In urban areas, they were to record the street name and number.</p>

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MERIDIAN

Definition: Refers to the geographical meridian of the place of abode for those living in rural areas.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Year	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921	4c				
1931		4c			
1941		6c			
1951					

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Place of Abode. (In rural localities give parish, section, township, range and meridian. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number of dwelling.) Meridian
B. Question Number	Column 4c of Form 1A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	MERIDIAN
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	1 764 129
F. Statistical unit	The dwelling.
G. Targeted Population	Every dwelling (The head of each household).
H. Enumerators' Instructions	14. Records to be kept separate for township, parish, etc. In a township, parish or other country district, where the houses are scattered, it is advisable to start on a road or highway at the border line of the subdivision and visit in succession every house or place until the other side of the area is reached, when the next road may be taken in the same way, and so on until the whole area assigned to the enumerator is covered, taking care to finish the Census of

	<p>one farm or lot before proceeding to the next.</p> <p>15. 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 last family of the village as entered on the schedule, will be a sufficient mark of separation. But if the village have a district 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. This separation will facilitate the tabulation of the statistics, and it will have value as a record for historical use in tracing the origin and rise of future towns in the country. (See <i>Specimen Schedule</i>.)</p> <p>16. Enumeration of cities, towns and villages. In cities, towns and incorporated villages, where the land is usually laid out in blocks or squares bounded on four sides by streets, the enumerator should start at one corner of the block and proceed around and through it, entering every house or building in regular order, and collecting all the information called for in the schedules before proceeding to the next block or square, and should so continue until the whole of his subdistrict is finished.</p> <p>17. 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. 15, and distinguish the portions so carefully that no mistake of mixing rural and urban statistics can be made in the tabulation work of the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. See Instructions No. 15 and 55.</p> <p>55. Separate census of subdivisions of enumeration districts. An enumerator's district may comprise two or more parts or subdivisions, such as:--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Two or more townships, districts, parishes or other divisions of an electoral district, or parts of such divisions; (b) The whole or part of an incorporated city, town or
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	<p>village, and territory outside such incorporated place; (c) Two or more wards of a city, town, or village, or parts thereof; (d) Two or more incorporated towns or villages, or parts thereof.</p> <p>In all such cases the enumeration of one such division of an enumeration area should be completed before beginning the enumeration of another. The entries for each subdivision should begin at the top of a new page of the population schedule; and at the end of the entries of the population for that subdivision the enumerator should write, "Here ends the enumeration of.....," giving the name of the township, city, town, village, ward or other subdivision, as the case may be, and leave the remainder of the lines on that page blank. If an enumeration district contains the whole or part of an incorporated city, town or village, the enumeration of such incorporated place must be completed before beginning the enumeration of the remainder of the district.</p> <p>56. Unincorporated village. Read carefully Instruction No. 15.</p> <p>71. Columns 4 and 5.--Place of abode. In the case of a city, town or incorporated village (see Instructions Nos. 55 and 56) the enumerator will enter the Number of the house and the Street in column 4 and the name of the Ward in column 5. In the case of rural districts, the name of the Township, Lot, Parish, or Cadastral number will be entered in column 4 and the name of the Municipality in column 5.</p> <p>Provided, however, that in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Section, Township, Range, and Meridian will be entered respectively in columns 4, 4a, 4b and 4c, adding the name of the Municipality, Local Improvement District or Unorganized Territorial Unit, where such exists, in column 5. (See Specimen Schedule.)</p>
I. Remarks	

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Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Place of abode. (In rural localities, give parish or section, township, range and meridian. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number of dwelling.) Meridian
B. Question Number	4c on Schedule 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	MERIDIAN
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>84. Column 4: Place of abode. In the case of a city, town or incorporated village the enumerator will enter the number of the house and the street in this column. In the case of rural districts, the name of the township, lot, parish, or cadastral number will be entered in Column 4.</p> <p>Provided however, that in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Section, Township, Range and Meridian and in some cases the Parish, will be entered in this column.</p> <p>24. Rural and unincorporated 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 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 has 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. This separation will facilitate the tabulation of the statistics, and it will have value as a record for historical use in tracing the origin and rise of future towns in the country. (See Specimen Schedule.)</p> <p>47. Habitual home or usual place of abode. The Statistics Act provides that the population shall be enumerated under the <i>de jure system</i>. The literal meaning of the term <i>de jure</i> is "by right of law", "legally". For the purpose of</p>

the census, the home of any person shall mean the usual fixed place of abode of that person—that is where the person usually sleeps or dwells. When a young person has left his parents home and obtained employment elsewhere the place where he usually stays while engaged in such employment should be considered his usual place of abode, and not his parents' residence even though he may still think of and refer to the latter as "home". (See Instructions 4, 50 and 62 and the "Absentee Family Card".)

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(b) Members of the family attending schools or colleges located in other districts. (But a student nurse who receives even a nominal salary should be enumerated where she is in training.)

(c) Members of the family who are ill in hospitals or sanitariums and whose period of absence is more or less known.

(d) Servants, labourers, or other employees who live with the family and sleep on the premises.

(e) Boarders or lodgers who sleep in the house.

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In many cases it is more than likely that the names of absent members of the family will not be given to the

enumerator by the person furnishing the information unless particular attention is called to them. Before finishing the enumeration of a family the enumerator should in call cases, therefore, specifically ask the question as to whether there are any absent members, as described above, who should be enumerated with the family.

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	they live together forming one household they should be considered as one family. Thus a servant who sleeps in the house or on the premises should be included with the members of the family for which he or she works. Again, a boarder or lodger should be included with the members of the family with which he lodges; but a person who boards in one place and lodges or rooms in another should be returned as a member of the family at the places where he lodges or rooms.
I. Remarks	Enumerators were instructed to record the place of abode in different manners for rural and urban respondents. In rural areas, they were to record the parish or section, the township, the range, and the meridian. In urban areas, they were to record the street name and number.

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Place of abode. In rural localities, give parish or township. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number. Meridian
B. Question Number	6c on Schedule 1-B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	MERIDIAN
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	The head of each household enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	75. (1) Urban districts. In cities, towns, incorporated villages and residential suburbs, the house number and the name of the street shall be entered in Column 6. (2) Rural districts. In the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Enumerator shall enter the section, township, range and meridian or in a certain few cases the parish and lot. In the other provinces the Enumerator shall enter the parish or township in Column 6. (3) The place of abode shall be given in Column 6, only opposite the name of the head of the household.

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	<p>74. (2) If in the household there is a person overseas or in a Canadian Camp employed in the Salvation Army, Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. or Knights of Columbus Army Huts, etc., an entry shall be made in Column 5 as in the case of persons on Military Service. In this case, the entry shall be "o" in Column 5 if the person is overseas, and "A.C." if the person is in Canada. In the case of persons in Canada the Enumerator will enter the name of the Camp in Column 6 with the letters "S.A." for Salvation Army, "R.C." for Red Cross, "Y" for YMCA and "K of C." for Knights of Columbus. Where the person is overseas the entry in Column 6 shall be the name of the institution using the abbreviations given above.</p>
I. Remarks	<p>Enumerators were instructed to record the place of abode in different manners for rural and urban respondents. In rural areas, they were to record the parish or section, the township, the range, and the meridian. In urban areas, they were to record the street name and number.</p>

Codes: None

Remarks: None