

**5. SHORT IRON POST AND STONE MOUND  
(1917)—Bearing Trees permitted—BUSH**

The short survey post is used whenever rock in place or a large boulder is met with on the surface of the ground or not more than 12 inches below the surface. The face of the rock is laid bare by removing the covering earth. Pits are omitted and a stone mound is built at the place which it would occupy if the pits were built (see sec. 2, page 28).

There is nothing in the instructions to prohibit the use of the short survey post and conical stone mound as a witness monument.

**6. WITNESS IRON POST AND TRENCH (1915-1917)  
—PRAIRIE**

“If a corner falls in a lake, in the bed of a stream, on an inaccessible mountain or in any other locality unfavourable to the erection of a monument, a witness monument is to be erected at the nearest suitable point (even number of chains preferred) on the surveyed line.”

**7. WITNESS IRON POST, TRENCH AND MOUND  
(1915-1917)—BUSH**

As (6) above, but mound added in bush country.

“The centre of the mound is on the line surveyed and at a distance of 10 feet from the post in the direction opposite to the corner witnessed.”

**8. WITNESS IRON POST, TRENCH AND STONE  
MOUND (1915-1917)—BUSH**

As (7) above, but when stones are available a stone mound is to be built in preference to an earth mound.