The experience in the Boulder Reservoir, The Tennessee and Brazos River Valleys is the basis of the estimate. When one considers the immense areas of this country in which there are practically no field boundaries and for which an inch to the mile scale is amply large for every need, the estimate will be found to hold.

Two hundred and fifty millions of dollars—it is not so large a sum considering the tremendous wealth and resources of our country. The two new Lincoln and Queens tunnels of the City of New York plus the Golden Gate and Oakland Bridges over San Francisco Bay cost about as much. Spread over a period of ten to fifteen years, as it must be for an efficient job, it could be financed by 2 percent of the gasoline and vehicle tax. Part of the cost should be assessed against the real estate taxes, particularly in cities, but if the whole were charged to the gasoline tax we should have better roads and more of them at the end of twenty-five years than if all the 2 percent went into construction and uncoordinated special purpose surveys as at present.

Consider the wealth such maps will save in the development of our water resources, in the cost of controlling floods and excessive soil erosion, and, above all, in reducing the waste of lack of co-ordination. One of the gravest weaknesses of government in a large, rapidly developing country such as ours is lack of co-ordination among its many activities. Modern civilization requires the co-operation of citizens through the instrument of government in so many different lines that there is grave danger of losing sight of their relative importance and the many inter-connections between them.

As each agency collects its data, there accumulates a condition that resembles the lists of data on a good map or photograph that I asked you to experiment with early in this address. Just as the map automatically co-ordinated all its data in simple, understandable form, the adequate national survey described will co-ordinate the development of our nation.

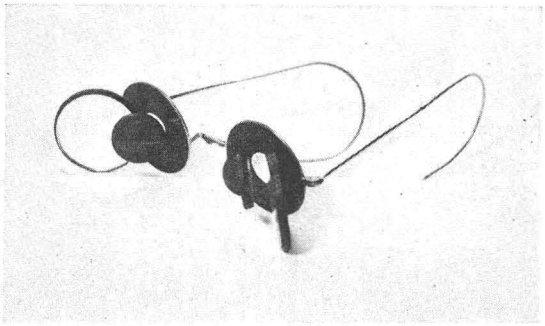
STEREOSCOPICAL EYEGLASSES

B. Scherpbier

When aerial photographs have been elaborated in the office for some purpose, e g., forestry, geology, etc., it is generally necessary to check the obtained data in the field.

For this check the photographs often have to be studied there stereoscopically.

The small pocket stereoscopes used for this purpose have the drawback that the photographs have to be put too close together, so that only part of the area of normal size pictures can be seen stereoscopically at one setting.



At our request Messrs. De Koningh, Photogrammetric Instrument-makers in Arnhem (Holland), have constructed a pair of stereoscopical eyeglasses. With this stereoscope the maximum separation of the prints is such that even prints of 30×30 cm. (11.8×11.8 in.) size can be seen stereoscopically at one setting.

Of course, the instrument is only meant for the above checking work in the field and should not be used for the elaboration proper.