

Canada is vitally interested in the development of photogrammetry. Her problems are somewhat different from those encountered in older countries where mapping is no longer exploratory. You will see that we are rapidly working toward the time when the whole country will be covered with maps of a reconnaissance nature, and at the same time we are proceeding with the detailed mapping in fields of economic importance. There is much exploratory work ahead of us, however, and the general methods now in use may be expected to prevail for some years to come.

## DISCUSSION OF MR. SHEPPARD'S ADDRESS

*C. H. Birdseye*

The four things that interest me most in Mr. Sheppard's address are:

*First:* His citations of what Canada has started to do, and will continue to do, in using the airplane in traveling to the unexplored regions, and in using the camera, both from the ground and from the air, to explore the unsettled regions in order to develop their natural resources, particularly the mineral and timber resources. As stated by Mr. Sheppard, Canada led the way in the western continent in ground photogrammetry; in fact, Captain Deville was a contemporary of Colonel Laussedat, and probably the predecessor of most other Europeans, in the development of terrestrial photogrammetry. I am tempted to warn our Alaskan topographers that they must "watch their step" or our Canadian friends will out-distance them in aerial photogrammetric methods used in exploratory and reconnaissance surveys.

*Second:* His statements that Canadian photogrammetrists are beginning to favor short focal length, wide angle, single lens cameras and a square rather than a rectangular negative. Our president elect has developed a 9×9 inch camera, using a lens of 6-inch focal length covering an angle of sharp definition of about 80 degrees. If we can use a 9-inch cross dimension, I see no reason why we should not use the same forward dimension. Personally, I hope that Dr. Gardner's report on Precision Cameras will substantiate this desire for a wide angle, short focal length camera.

*Third:* Use of high oblique photographs taken from three fixed cameras in the airplane, and maps plotted from them by means of the High Oblique Plotter. We have reprinted Colonel Burns' article on his Radial Stereo-plotter in our December PHOTOGRAMMETRIC ENGINEERING and I wish we would reprint the article on the High Oblique Plotter. I particularly call the latter to the attention of our Alaskan topographers.

*Fourth:* His statements on the Air Photographic Library. This was first called to our attention by Mr. Narroway in his lecture to our Society on February 20, 1935, and the success of the Canadian Library and Laboratory is of great interest to us now in connection with the proposed establishment by our National Archives of a similar library and laboratory. I suggest that our members in the aerial photographic industry and in our Army Air Corps consider Mr. Sheppard's remarks on this subject and see if we can not all get together and back the establishment of a similar agency in the United States.

In addition to the above favorable comments, I have noted Mr. Sheppard's statements on the use of *The Topograph Non-Shrink* film base. I am not sure just what type of film this is but assume that it is similar to the Eastman Panatomic Aero Film Topographic. I also assume from his statements that this film is now used generally in Canadian Aerial Surveys and call to his attention the recommendation of our National Bureau of Standards to conduct further research on the possibility of using acetate rather than nitrate film.