

present method of vorlage an impossibility. The winners might conceivably be the same but what of the winning times?

In closing may I point out an article which gives what I consider to be rather an inaccurate impression of some of the best British women skiers of the 1929-31 period. I refer to "The Women Ski Racers of Europe" by Alice Wolfe.

Miss Sale-Barker was not first lady in the Zakopane 1929 FIS. Miss Doreen Elliott was first, the respective times being: Miss Elliott thirteenth, in 10 mins. 16 secs., and Miss Sale-Barker fourteenth, in 10 mins. 26 secs.

Another thing which I find surprising in this article is that racers of the standard of Lady Raeburn and Miss Diana Kingsmill should have been mentioned as if they were the British best, while really outstanding skiers like Miss Nell Carroll and Miss Esmé Mackinnon appear to have been overlooked. Miss Carroll and Miss Sale-Barker are holders of the Woman's Gold A-K badge (the only two up to

date), while Miss Mackinnon won the 1931 FIS.

Also, superb as was Fraülein Inge Lantschner's performance in every kind of snow, I do not like Mrs. Wolfe's assumption that the British women's technique was not equally good. As early as 1928 Miss Elliott was fourth out of seventeen starters (only three of whom were women) in the Inferno Race at Mürren. This race necessitated a five-hours climb to the start; the course was an aggregate vertical descent of 7,500 feet and official snow conditions read "Touched by wind and inclined to be crusty on top, breakable crust in lower fields." Surely no women could have had the strength to have competed so successfully against men in such a gruelling race without the most superb technique.

Miss Mackinnon showed her form in the notably difficult snow conditions of the 1931 FIS by winning all three events, Fraülein Inge Lantschner being second and eighth in the two straight races and second in the slalom.



"Spring Time in the Rockies"—Ski Camp in Eremite Valley, Jasper National Park

Photo: C.N.R.