wet it down, and the coils freeze it.

The slide is night lighted, and is equipped with an endless-rope tow up the steepest part of the hill. Trough is 21 1/4" wide at top; side planks are bevel jointed at ends. There are 50 toboggans in use on the slide, which has the reputation of being fast, probably accounting for considerable of its popularity. It takes just 20 seconds to negotiate the slide proper. The tow is 600 ft. long, and is drawn by electric motor drive.

The slide has been in operation for the past three years and is widely known to all outdoor sports enthusiasts in the district. Best crowds usually turn out on Sunday, with a 500 patron average; however, Zell usually has a sellout on toboggans every night. Best weekday nights are Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. The slide often has to keep open until 3 a.m., but Zell's philosophy is that as long as patrons keep coming, no matter how late, he aims to give them what they want.

There are two starters employed at night, and two service men on duty during the day, one serving as starter when needed. Greatest expense of the slide is for electricity, Zell says. No toboggan is ever allowed to start until all are properly holding on to the ropes. No private toboggans are allowed on the Blue Hill slide.

Bowling League Holds Members Through Winter

Organization of winter bowling leagues has become an important feature of country club activities. Due to the demand for alleys it's advisable for such organization work to be completed as quickly as possible.

Bowling has fitted into the country club plan very well because it provides to the golf club member excellent physical conditioning of a not too strenuous character and keeps the membership together under circumstances that develop close and mutually enjoyable social relations. It also gives the club considerable winter publicity that keeps the club's name before its members and potential members.

Another feature of bowling that puts it into country clubs' winter plans is the appeal of the game to women as well as to men. Whether or not the club league should hold its women's event the same nights as its men roll is a matter to be decided by the club committee, but at least one night a month should be mixed bowling on the schedule. In some instances the women's competitions are held in the afternoon.

Inter-club as well as intra-club tournaments are growing in popularity in the winter programs.

Women's Intercollegiate May Be Organized

Organization of a women's National Intercollegiate Golf Assn., with its own national championship as one of the major tournaments of the year, is in prospect for the near future.

Among those active in preliminary planning and discussion are Lynn St. John, athletic director of Ohio State, Ted Payseur, golf coach of Northwestern university, and Mrs. Curtis Sohl, women's golf coach at Ohio State university's 36-hole course.

The 1941 National Intercollegiate championship for men will be played at Ohio State, the first time the event has been played on a university course. Ohio State's Scarlet course, 6,810 yards in length, can be stretched. Its Gray course measures 6,140 yards, but has small and tightly-trapped greens to provide an excellent test of golf despite its shortness.

There's a possibility that both courses will be used for the qualifying rounds of the 1941 Intercollegiate if the field is too large to handle easily on one course. Both courses are in surprisingly good condition notwithstanding their newness.

The Intercollegiate under the direction of the National Collegiate Athletic Assn. is fast growing into a top spot among national championships. Great growth of women's golf at colleges is forcing the women's intercollegiate championship idea, and Ohio State with its playing facilities, central location, and facilities for housing the contestants at low cost seems to be a likely spot for the initial women's national collegiate tourney.