REDUCE MAINTENANCE COSTS BY PREVENTING Brown Patch
PREVENTIVE TREATMENT WITH DUBAY FUNGICIDES IS FAR LESS EXPENSIVE THAN RECONDITIONING OF DAMAGED GREENS

NEW LOW PRICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NU-GREEN</th>
<th>SEMESAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25 lbs.</td>
<td>$ 30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 lbs.</td>
<td>$115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 lbs.</td>
<td>$330.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 lbs.</td>
<td>$ 46.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 lbs.</td>
<td>$ 180.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 lbs.</td>
<td>$ 525.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly turf treatments at the beginning of the season, and bi-weekly or weekly treatments later, can be made at low cost with either of the two Du Bay fungicides. They will keep maintenance costs down by preventing the need for resodding greens.

Semesan has been in use for the last decade for brown patch prevention and control where the soil is normally fertile. Nu-Green for eight years has proved equally effective, and is advised for use where soil fertility is lower.

Ask your seedsman or golf supply house for free turf disease pamphlet, or write to Bayer-Semesan Company, Inc., Du Pont Bldg., Wilmington, Del.

president of the Women's Western Golf association, and her associates expect to greatly increase the field at the girls' event this year.

Charles Hall, honorary president of the PGA, and USGA officials have been in correspondence regarding the establishment of national boys' and girls' championships along event lines that have been popular in England for many years.

With all this build-up in prospect among the youngsters, and the women coming into the game by the tens of thousands each year, it is quite plain that definite identification of competent pro instruction would make these newcomers to golf more receptive to the idea of taking lessons.

FEE COURSE TRUCE
Detroit Owners, Facing Ruin From Price War, Agree on Schedule

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, at Detroit Leland Hotel, Detroit, Mich., owners and operators of about half the daily-fee courses in the Detroit district and several owners of courses in other parts of the state took action to stabilize fee-course rates for the coming season. Detroit action followed the plan of the Chicago fee-course owner who, after four and a half months of debate and deliberation, adopted the following minimum price scale:

WEEK DAYS—
18 holes ..................$ .75
All day ................... 1.00
Replay ................... .50
After 4 P. M ................. .50

SATURDAYS—
18 holes A. M ..............$1.00
18 holes P. M .............. 1.25
After 4 P. M ................. .75

SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS—
18 holes A. M and all day ..$1.50
After 1 P. M ................ 1.00
After 4 P. M ................ .75

The above rates do not apply to the better class courses in the Chicago district. These courses will maintain a premium of 25 cents over most of the rates listed above. Ratings of courses as originally intended in the Chicago district were adopted at Detroit with the addition of a third classification, nine-hole courses of which there are plenty in Detroit and very few in the Chicago district.
The Golf Bag SENSATION of 1933!

Golf Pax
(PATENT PENDING)

The only perfectly organized golf bag—a separate compartment for each club.

It's reversible. At left Golf Pax is closed, ready for travel, clubs protected by hood. At right, open, ready for play, clubs in place. Golf Pax is light weight, oval-shaped and lacks cumbersome appearance of ordinary bags. Easier to carry. Large compartment for shoes and wardrobe. Made of finest materials, either in leather or fabric.

PROS! Write for prices
Or ask TUFHORSE salesmen for details. Represented by any St. Mungo sales office.

DES MOINES GLOVE & MFG. CO.
Des Moines, Iowa

The Chicago arrangement at the start involved classification of all courses into A and B classes, dependent on location, design, condition and clubhouse facilities. It also called for posting of a $500 bond which was to be forfeited by any course not adhering to the agreement. After much arguing based on the intention of some courses that obviously were class A to go into a lower classification because of a possible competitive edge in prices, Chicago laid aside a hard-and-fast classification, and agreed to some elasticity in the classifications based on local competitive conditions. Detroit, however, seemed committed to a definite classification.

What impressed on the Chicago fee-course owners that their situation would become one of increasing hopelessness was the inability to get the $500 bond. Plants having investments of around $150,000 couldn't put up the bond. Continuance of the past throat-slitting competition on the price basis meant that many of the courses actually were paying people to play. In the Chicago district only 3 courses out of approximately 40 admitted to getting slightly better than an even break financially on 1932 opera-
tion. At the Detroit meeting only 2 courses were able to report that they did better than break even in 1932, and even then depreciation was not figured in.

At both of these cities the major obstacle to be overcome was a bitter competitive attitude based on mutual suspicion and distrust after the agonies of 1932 when the shopping players at fee-courses would trade down the owners by telling that the players had been offered lower rates at other courses. This ribbing operation brought about the stampede that plunged the fee-course business in these two major districts deeply into the red.

GOLFDOM’s impartial position and extensive contacts in the daily-fee course business qualified it as an arbiter and organizer in both the Chicago and Detroit efforts to work out salvation for the courses in these districts. In Detroit there was not the intensity of personal competition that existed in Chicago, and on this account the serious situation in Detroit may be worked out much quicker than in Chicago. Two factors contributed to the Chicago owners getting together; one being the owners of the mortgages or other securities on fee plants in the Chicago district reading of the efforts to stabilize prices and insisting that the operators who were “on the cuff” exercise all power to facilitate adoption of a general agreement. The other factor brought the smaller courses who were inclined to get tough and say they could stand the punishment of continued warfare into line. This element was the threat of foreclosure of some big plants at about a dime on the dollar. With this load of overhead lightened, the new operators of the foreclosed plants could give any and all a brutal beating.

So, although some of the gentlemen were at first reluctant to agree to a “United we stand, divided we fall” platform, they eventually saw the light as their only hope for 1933 operation. After considerable heated arguing and some pouting in the Chicago district, some genius had the inspiration that the boys could rally together on the basis of a gentlemen’s agreement with each business man conducting his operation as a business gentleman instead of a cutthroat competitor. The boys had tried

Van Duyne-Moran Refrigerated BEER BARS

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VAN DUYNE-MORAN FIXTURE CO.
49 W. WATER STREET
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA
everything else, so decided to give this policy of being gentlemen a trial.

Just what will happen when some of the outlaws want to revert to the jungle law that got them into the jam they are in cannot be definitely forecast. However, we will hazard a guess. When some operator runs out on his agreement, after making use of the arbitration machinery set up in the Chicago district, it is not improbable that courses in his neighborhood will see that free-play tickets are distributed to the outlaw course's players, by being handed out to traffic coming to the course taking the run-out. Distribution of this free-play load among all other courses in the competitive neighborhood will ease the strain on each one of them and after a few days or weeks of this kind of a deal, the erring brother ought to see the light. However, definite agreement on such a corrective policy never would be made for obvious reasons.

One thing that most of the fee-course owners agreed on was that price reductions last year had no effect in increasing, or holding business. The golf player plays because he enjoys the sport and he—or she—is not going to hurry out to fee-courses simply because the price is lowered. The minimum rates set in both the Chicago and Detroit schedules provide entertainment that competes with the movies on a price per hour basis. Further confirmation of the opinion that ruinously low daily-fee course rates would not attract more play was provided in the Detroit municipal course report for 1932 which showed that play was off about 35%, approximately the same amount the daily-fee business slumped in that district under the 1931 volume. The public course prices were the same but the fee-courses slashed prices unmercifully in trying to cut into each other for play during 1932.

WILSON'S "GATEWAY TO GOLF" ISSUED

Chicago, Ill.—The 1933 catalog of Wilson-Western Sporting Goods Co. golf equipment is called “The Gateway to Golf.” It is a handsome, unusual book both in illustrations and the breezy line of copy that describes the clubs and balls. There is a special section devoted to women’s equipment. Rules of golf and descriptive matter on some of the Wilson-Western tennis equipment also are given in the book.

A copy will be sent free by Wilson-Western, 2037 Powell ave., Chicago.