be as great a success as was hoped, for though it will produce a very dense and brilliant carpet of turf it has a tendency gradually to thicken and "push up" until, in the case of kikuyu, the mat of grass may become quite four inches thick. While a perfect "lie" for the ball may be provided, the turf is too soft for a firm stance. Another disadvantage is, that on alighting the ball is so effectively cushioned that practically no roll is obtained. It would seem that even with the most assiduous mowing it would be impossible to counteract this tendency to form a thick mat; but however undesirable this may be for fairways, no such consideration can be advanced regarding kikuyu as a grass for the rough, for which purpose it is most excellent. For bunkers, unsightly banks, ditches, and all such places as are liable to erosion, kikuyu grass is likewise most excellent. The luxuriance which it attains on unweathered subsoil, whether sand or clay, is most remarkable, though ample water will be required until it has become established.

In short, kikuyu is a great grass if grown in the right place. Since it bears no seed, there is really no reason why it should be grown in any other than the right place; there need be no fear of its ever "getting into the greens"—no more fear, that is, than cabbages "getting in."

A Three-Year Record of Unit Costs in Course Maintenance

By Guy C. West, Superintendent, Fall River Country Club

By "unit costs" I mean separate records of costs involved in the various elements in course maintenance, such as greens, fairways, rough, tools and equipment, turf nursery, and others, as listed in detail in the following table. A record of unit costs is the best record for comparative purposes. In my article beginning on page 286 of the BULLETIN, Vol. II (1922), October, I outlined a system of unit-cost analysis, and after adhering to that system for the past three years I am able to present its results to the readers of the BULLETIN.

In the following table is shown, for the three years, the cost percentage for the various units:

Unit	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	%	%	%
Compost piles	3.0	5.5	2.4
Fairways	29.9	18.3	11.6
Greens	33.1	35.8	33.1
Rough	9.7	9.6	8.6
Stable	3.4	4.9	5.8
Tees	9.4	12.4	12.5
Tools and equipment	4.2	5.8	7.2
Traps and bunkers	5.5	6.7	14.3
Turf nursery	1.1	.5	1.8
All others	.7	.5	2.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0

The cause of unit costs differing materially from year to year under any one item should be readily explainable. Unless there is some known cause to explain an increase in the unit cost of any item, investigation should be begun with a view to determining the cause and taking steps to lower the cost the following year. For example,

my unit costs for maintenance of fairways, or *Fairways, Care,* as I head my item, the unit in this case being an acre of fairway, dropped from $35.65 in 1922-23 to $22.93 in 1923-24 and $23.62 in 1924-25. The decrease in cost was due chiefly to the purchase of new equipment for mowing and to some extent to other factors of relatively minor importance.

Among unit costs of interest which I have thus obtained are the following:

Cost per cubic yard of compost built, 1923-24, 89½c.

Cost per tee maintenance: 1923-24, $25.73; 1924-25, $27.57.

Cost per trap maintenance: 1923-24, $16.21; 1924-25, $13.54.

Cost per square foot of green maintenance: 1923-24, $0.0264; 1924-25, $0.0248.

Keen insight is obtained into the work of the year from cost analysis figures; and when one has figures for a course for several consecutive years, much of interest can thus be found. As a result of keeping these figures for over three years, I feel certain that the information gained is well worth the comparatively small amount of time needed for the work involved. Reports, easily prepared from the figures obtained, give the greens committee a good idea of how the work is progressing and how the money is spent, and are certain to result in closer cooperation and better harmony between the greenkeeper and his greens committee.

If you know something good, tell others about it.—That is the only way to put greenkeeping on a scientific basis. Science grows with disseminating knowledge, not secreting it.

The editors of the BULLETIN will be glad to publish in its pages instructive and helpful items pertaining to greenkeeping. Contributions from greenkeepers or members of green committees are always welcome. Run through the back pages of the BULLETIN and see how many helpful suggestions you can find contributed by others. Then do your own share in helping others who have not had the benefit of your experience. Photographs of new and useful implements, or of instructive features on golf courses, are also of great value to others.

Brown-Patch Control Resulting From Early-Morning Work on Greens

By Al. Schardt, Wanakah Country Club, Hamburg, N. Y.

Our course, of 18 holes, is within 600 yards of a lake, and is thus subjected to a heavy dew all summer, and to an abundance of worm casts in the mornings. To remove the dew and the worm casts so the greens can be cut it is necessary each morning first to sweep some of them with a bamboo pole. Of course this work can not be done on all of the greens at the same time, as they must be taken in rotation. The surprising thing in connection with this feature of our work during the past two summers is that the greens which were swept and worked on first in the morning when covered with dew had no signs of brown-patch whatever, while those that were worked on two hours later, or when the dew had dried off, were the ones which in every