

## Two-Way Course Record Kept By This Score Card

A public fee golf course isn't only an institution created by man for his sport and pleasure. Like any other business, it has its problems of keeping outgo below income, improving efficiency of operations and records to cut down costs and give better service to customers.

The customer-player has contact with the course first of all in the office where he pays his fee and picks up his scorecard. This represents an important point from the standpoint of record-keeping and operating costs. It is obviously desirable to process the customers through the office as fast as possible to avoid waiting lines, and at the same time produce records that will give a total of receipts and other information as needed daily,

The Neosho (Mo.) municipal golf course uses a portable, lightweight autographic register for producing a combination player's receipt and score card. The machine provides a means of receipting for the fee paid, giving a permanent record for the office, and issuing a scorecard for the player all in one single operation. To accomplish this, a continuous strip made up of two sheets feeds through the register. The strip is interleaved with a carbon roll which provides fresh carbon paper as needed. Walter Coleman, manager of the course, considers the system ideal for a small public course altho he feels it will work equally well on any size pay-as-you-play course.

Formerly, Coleman registered players in a large ledger book which proved cumbersome and insufficient for his purposes. Now receipts are quickly made up, copies of which are quickly totaled at the end of the day and can be stored in a very small space for future reference.

The register is a "Featherweight" model provided by Uarco Incorporated of Chicago, manufacturer of business forms and systems, who also supply the forms. As each player pays his fee, his name and address is written quickly on the combination score card-receipt form which appears face-up in writing
position in the register. A press of the button on the register ejects the two sheets slightly permitting the cashier to pull them out entirely and separate them from the succeeding forms by tearing the perforation.

## Keeps Score on Players

The original sheet, printed on light weight paper, is retained in a slot underneath the register and serves as the office record. The duplicate, constructed of heavy cardboard, is given the player. It contains the same printed face as the original with the addition of a scorecard on the reverse side. Both sheets have identical numbers stamped for identification. The numbering system is consecutive and makes it simple to compute the total amount of money that should be accounted for at the end of the day. By starting the season with card number one, the manager is able to determine the accumulated totals of players throughout the season from day to day, merely by noting the last numbered card in the register at the time. The cards may be dated at the time the fee is paid either by writing in the date or affixing it with a stamp.
During the 1947 season, Coleman used slightly over 6000 forms. From the addresses of the players entered on the forms, a valuable list of known golfers in the surrounding community could be available for mailing announcements of special interest.

## Give Club Manufacturing Figures For 1947-Inventory Low

Figures submitted by the National Assn. of Golf Club Manufacturers and compiled by The Athletic Institute indicate that there were $3,215,482$ golf clubs manufactured between Nov, 1, 1946 and Oct. 31, 1947. Of this total, $2,323,615$ were irons and 891,867 were woods.
Additional figures in the report reveal that the inventory on Oct. 31,1947 showed only 298,744 clubs in stock. This total was divided between 225,035 irons and 73,709 woods.
In view of this inventory, as well as the present rate of production, it is apparent that there will be no surplus this year.

