# New Method of Keeping Score Cuts "Bookkeeping" 

By LE ROY ALLMAN

Using a score card on which all plus and minus strokes for each hole are tallied readily is a new type of scoring used by Manhattan (Ks.) CC golfers.

The customary method of using the standard score card and marking above or below par is still used at the club. However, the newer type of scoring is gaining in popularity, according to Benny York, Jr., pro-mgr. of the Manhattan club.

This method of scoring golf was introduced at the Manhattan club by Col. H. B. Cockrill. The Colonel, stationed near Manhattan during the war, picked up the scoring somewhere in Cuba. By this method each member of a foursome or more individually plays the other golfers.

A foursome would have a total of 12 points for each hole, and par for each member would be 3 points. The par number of points is determined by the number of players. The total number of points increases two for each player. The total is determined for four golfers by adding 0-2-4-6. For five players the total would be determined by adding $0-2-4-6-8$ giving a total of 20 points. If there are five members the par for each golfer would be 4. For six players another digit would be added to the total, 0-2-4-6-8-10.

Of the original foursome if Dimwittie takes 3 strokes on No. 1, and he is low in strokes, he gets 6 points. Dimwittie received his 6 points because the least number of strokes gets the most points, in this case 6.
The next members of the foursome, Johnson and Roberts, each take 4 strokes. Johnson and Roberts each receive 3 points


Cockrill scoring system puts a new point basis into settling golf bets.
for being next to low. The two men had swung the same number of times on the hole so the next 2 digits, 2 and 4 , are added together and divided by 2.

The fourth member of the group, Green, used 5 strokes, and he gets no points. Since Green was the highest shooter of the four, and the 12 points for the hole had been used, Green tallied a zero.

When the golfers play the full 18 holes par would be 3 for each hole or 54 for the course. At the end of 18 holes all players who had scored under 54 would add their contribution to a fund. One unit would be put in for each number under 54. If the birdie men had been playing that day and had added up a score of more than 54 they would take out one unit for every number over 54.

A score card for Cockrill golf has been designed by E. T. Keith, manager of the printing department at Kansas State College. A sample card filled after 18 holes of play is shown in the lower left column.

NATIONAL OPEN FACTS - At St. Louis CC, Clayton, Mo., June 12, 13, 14. National amateur of 1921 was played over that course, then about 120 yds. shorter. That event was won by Jesse P. Guilford who defeated George Von Elm, Dewey Weber, Harrison Johnston, Chicago Evans and in the finals Bob Gardner by 7 and 6. Medalist was Francis Ouimet with 144. Pros, and amateurs with handicaps not exceeding 3 strokes, are eligible for the open. Entrance fee is $\$ 5$. Entries must be made on USGA forms. Entries close at 5 P.M. May 20 at USGA office, 73 E . 57 th St., New York City 22. Sectional qualifying rounds at 36 holes played June 2. Eligible for first 2 championship rounds will be 172 players, including those exempt from qualifying rounds (former Open champions, 1946 amateur champion, 1946 PGA champion, 1946 British Open champion, 1947 USGA Walker Cup team, home club pro, lowest 30 scorers and ties in 1946 Open). Prize money, $\$ 10,000$. First gets $\$ 2000$; second, $\$ 1500$; third, $\$ 100$, down to 16th to 30th who receive $\$ 100$ each. Winner also gets gold medal and custody of Championship cup for one year. Inquiries for accommodations should be addressed to Housing committee, 47th Open championship, 910 Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis 1, Mo.

