Statistics are given on the number of rounds of golf played in 1931. In many cases it is apparent that no accurate record is kept of the number of rounds of golf and accordingly some of the returns are obviously estimates and possibly sufficiently incorrect to throw off the averages. The actual figures, however, result as follows:

		Number of courses reporting	number	
9-hole	courses	94	35,690	
18-hole	courses	141	51,920	
27-hole	courses	9	100,400	
		5	109.300	

Multiplying the above average number of rounds by the full number of courses given in the Public Links report the following total number of rounds played in 1931 in these 323 courses gives these totals:

9-hole	courses					.4,782,460	
18-hole	courses	×				.8,982,160	
27-hole	courses				*	.1,004,000	
36-hole	courses					. 546,600	

Reducing these figures to 9-hole rounds, there were apparently 26,195,980 of them on the 323 courses. This figure is indicative of the tremendous volume of play municipal golf courses experience.

The Public Links Section of the U. S. G. A. doesn't claim that its list of municipal golf courses is complete and according to GOLFDOM's course records this is true, as GOLFDOM lists 543 public layouts in the United States as against the 323 included in the U. S. G. A. Public Links booklet.

## Boasts Portland (Ore.) Is World's Greatest Golfing City

columbia c. c. (Portland, Ore.) presents the first issue of a handsome house organ, The Columbian. The magazine, in explaining why the club "believes that Portland is the greatest golfing city in the world," says that membership of the city's eight private clubs at the end of 1931 was 2,460, and 302,763 rounds were played on Portland's three municipal courses during the year. There are nine daily-fee courses in Portland, on which play statistics are not given.

Portland's population, according to 1930 census, is 301,815. With suburbs included, the figure is 378,728.

## California Pro Writes Golf Teaching Primer

HAROLD SAMPSON, pro at Burlingame (Calif.) C. C., has written a golf instruction book that he frankly calls a primer. It's a book for the pro rather than for the pupil, but this will foster rather than limit a good public sale at its price of \$2.50.

Sampson's book undoubtedly will arouse much healthy debate among the pros as it is concerned with the methods a pro should employ for effective teaching. The fellows will argue plenty about a number of recommendations made by the Burlingame blond, but all of them must admit that he has done pro golf a lot of good by pioneering in an instruction method book The idea behind the book fits in exactly with the pros' school plan sponsored by Pres. Charles Hall of the PGA. When the public learns from such evidence as the Sampson book how much attention pros are giving to bettering the effectiveness of golf instruction there will be more lessons sold.

Sampson's Primer of Golf Instruction will prove a valuable aid to the younger pro who frequently finds himself bewildered on the lesson tee and needs exactly the sort of dope Sampson has handed out from his experience. Older professionals who have read the book rate it highly as something that reminds the pros that instruction service means not only knowing how the shots are to be made but how to get this knowledge adopted as part of the pupil's regular performance.

With instruction again taking prominence in the pros' scheme of things entire and in his economic plan, Harold Sampson's book is most timely and valuable propaganda for the pro.

Even if the author were not a pal of ours, which he is, we'd say Sampson's Primer of Golf Instruction was a book worth the money of the other pros.

PROFESSIONALS can often arrange to run a window display in the bank where they keep their shop account. A judiciously selected assortment of clubs, bags, balls and accessories has considerable attention value when tastefully arranged in a window and the publicity to the pro and the shop and lesson business which results will more than pay the pro for any effort necessary to get the display installed.