



Flat, but with brutal rough and sharply trapped greens, is the Shawnee G. C. public course at Louisville where the 11th annual Public Links championship of the USGA will be played July 19-23. Louisville has been conditioning its course for the event during the past fall and this spring, with excellent results. The city plans to stage a great show for the visiting contestants. W. E. Farnham, noted Louisville newspaperman, is local representative on Public Links section of USGA.

a small bridge that spanned a creek on the golf course. The rail gave way and the caddy suffered permanent injuries caused by falling backward into the creek. At the time of the accident he was caddying for a member of the club, having been assigned to the work by the caddy-master.

For the injuries so received the caddy applied for compensation under the California workmen's compensation law. The club denied liability on the ground that the caddy was not an employe of the club, but that it merely assembled the caddies for the convenience of the club members desiring caddy service. In denying this contention, and in affirming an award of \$1,170 in addition to the expense of medical attention made by the Industrial Commission, the court reasoned:

"The undisputed facts are that the club owns and maintains a golf links \* \* \*. The general control over this sport is vested in appropriate committees selected from the club members. Many golfers have desired and do desire the services of attendants \* \* \*. For these members the club provides caddies, and over them is a paid employe known as the caddy-master. \* \* \* At the close of the game the player hands to the caddy-master, with his report, the amount earned by his caddy, and this amount is immediately delivered by the caddy-master to the boy. Thus each player pays the caddy, \* \* \*.

"While actually caddying the control of the activities of the boy are wholly with the member using him, and the club, as a

club, has, of course, no means of knowing what particular orders or directions a member may give to his caddy, nor what unusual or dangerous duties he may call upon him to perform. For these reasons petitioners (the club) argue that the caddies are not employes of the club, and that all that the club does is to afford boys who wish to serve as caddies an opportunity for employment by members of the club who play golf. \* \* \*

"The reasoning \* \* \* makes no strong appeal to us, because the language of section 2009 (code section pertaining to what constituted employment) was never intended to mean, for example, that a housemaid, directed to give personal attention and service to a guest within the house, ceased for that reason to be an employe or servant of the householder. \* \* \*

"So here it is not of consequence that the member should pay to the caddy directly the amount he has earned, or pay it indirectly through the medium of the caddy-master. The employment and discharge of the caddy during all of the time when he is not actually in the service of a member is wholly under the control of the club, and this is the determinative fact in the matter. \* \* \* The award is therefore affirmed." (Supreme Court of California, 163 Pac. 209.)

The foregoing cases constitute valuable examples of judicial reasoning on the question of the right of a caddy to compensation, under workmen's compensation statutes, for injuries suffered in the course