## Williamson Goes to Crescent



JOS. WILLIAMSON

OSEPH WILLIAMSON, formerly greenkeeper at the Scioto Country Club, Columbus, has accepted the position of greenkeeper at the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton club, Huntington, L. I., succeeding Alfred E. Lundstrom, who resigned to take other work. Mr. Williamson is well equipped to take charge of this large 36-hole layout, which includes tennis courts, a baseball field,

cricket, football, long bowling and polo.

He began his apprenticeship in England with his father and continued with him for thirteen years, coming to the State in 1903. On arrival here he was engaged in the landscape department of construction at the World's Fair in Saint Louis.

His first connection as greenkeeper was with the Glen Echo Country Club, Saint Louis, leaving there later to construct the Sunset Hill Golf Course in the same district. After that he went to the Municipal Links in Forest Park, Saint Louis, and later was re-engaged at Sunset Hill as greenkeeper. From there he moved to Huntington, West Virginia, as greenkeeper of the Guyan Country Club, where he served as greenkeeper for six years. The Scioto Country Club, Columbus, called him three years ago to take charge of this championship course and he was very successful.

Mr. Williamson is a trustee of the National Association of Greenkeepers of America and is considered an authority on many problems of greenkeeping.

## Hints On Tree Pruning

By MARTIN RASMUSSEN Park Dept., City of Saint Paul Saint Paul, Minnesota

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m ERE}$  are some hints on tree pruning based upon my experience of many years. The selection of tools is most important.

First pick out all necessary tools then see to it these tools are sharp. Tools necessary are as follows:

- (1) One double extension 12 ft. bottom and top
- (2) One pole hook at least 10 ft. long.
- (3) One York State pruning saw, six point.
- (4) One Pruning snips.

Stand about fifty feet away from the tree you are about to work on. Look over your tree and determine the height of the crown, then take off any of the necessary branches being sure to keep the symmetrical lines intact.



The next step is climb to the top of your tree and prune out all dead wood and next take out all entangling branches or riders as they are known, also take out all broken bows. It is wise to prune out many of the small branches and twigs so as to allow sunlight and air to enter and lessen wind resistance.

## CUTTING OF BRANCHES VERY IMPORTANT

Cutting of branches is very important. Make all cuts flush. In cutting a branch from a parent limb cut as closely as possible to the parent limb. This helps the tree to heal the cut. All cuts of large limbs should be stubbed at two feet from the parent limb to prevent skinning.

Where branches have decayed into main trunk be sure and cut out all decayed matter and fill with concrete. Investigate all discolored branches for disease or tree borers. Be sure and cut off all stubs.

One of the primary reasons for pruning trees is when a tree does not receive enough moisture and plant food it kills off some of its branches. If these were allowed to remain, the tree would become unsightly and often kills the entire tree by damage to the main trunk by disease.

When you have finished pruning the tree, paint all the large cuts with a heavy paint. All trees should be examined at least once a year because of damage to them from storms.