

## Farm

## Tribune

## Landscaping

The Home Investment  
That Pays Dividends

By JOHN BRADSHAW, Garden Editor

Anyone considering the purchase of a home should not look upon it as merely a financial transaction. The pleasures of home ownership are much more important than what the price might be if you are forced to sell at some future date.

It's true that the sharp rise in prices of all commodities since World War II has made resale at more than cost almost a certainty at the present time. However, this fortunate condition may or may not hold true in the future. Why not give some thought to what can be done to increase the sales value of your property? If you need to sell later on? for 99 out of 100 people the biggest single investment they'll ever make in a lifetime will be in a house and surrounding property.

Of all the items that enter into the construction of a home, only two increase in value and are worth more with use than they were initially. One of these is the lot or acreage on which the home is built. We usually find that this is worth more with the passage of time, unless neighborhood deterioration brings about a decrease.

The second element that is almost automatic in its increase in value is landscaping; the home investment that grows. A single tree planted at the time a home is built can increase its value anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000 in less than 20 years.

Real estate men will tell you that a lawn in good shape adds at least \$1,000 to the value of a \$20,000 home.

Shrubbery and perennial borders are equally valuable in upgrading property values.

These are reasons why conscientious architects usually recommend to their clients that they spend 10 per cent of their total investment for the property in landscaping.

I certainly don't advocate cutting down plans by 10 per cent to allow for this. It may surprise you to know that many banks and loan companies are perfectly willing to lay out extra money for landscaping.

When this is impossible, you should consider doing the job piecemeal. Grading is one part of landscaping which will have to be done anyway. Common practice calls for skimming off all the top soil and piling it away from the centre of operations until the house is done. Unfortunately in many sub-division projects this is considered the property of the builder until the house is sold and provides him with an extra source of profit. I strongly believe that morally it belongs to the property, a valuable asset that has been built up through the ages of time.

Trees should be chosen carefully. The devastation of Dutch Elm disease in southern Ontario during the past few years — and the recent ice storm — has made us more conscious of the need for this. Of course, we cannot go overboard and try to anticipate every pest that may attack, but we can at least diversify. For instance, if the neighborhood is largely in oaks, select some other type of trees such as Lindens, Maples, or the various new varieties of thornless Locusts.

Another good tree for southern Ontario is the Maidenhair tree, which is known botanically as Ginkgo biloba. Here we have a living fossil that outlived all its enemies. Another living fossil that is becoming generally available is the new Dawn Redwood. Be sure and ask the advice of a reliable nursery for any particular situation where an unusual problem exists.

Naturally, any existing trees on the property, if in good condition, should be carefully protected against injury. Make sure the contractor doesn't strangle the trees by raising the level of the surrounding soil by more than twelve inches. If it's necessary to raise the level any higher, arrangements must be made for tree wells to be constructed.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

Atha. This increased our present winter list since Dec. 1 to 75. Other rarities last weekend included a Snowy Owl and two Mute Swans at Whitby Harbour, a Robin that hoped about in a tree at Pickering and a Brown Thrasher at a feeder north of Dunbarton.

Of the many birds that spend the winter with us, none are more sly, colourful or intelligent than the big noisy Blue Jay. We are told that there are nineteen shades of colour in its plumage. The Jay is a member of the Crow family and a regular visitor at bird feeders, where

it enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the Red-shouldered Hawk and Flicker to perfection.

Banding has proven that the Blue Jay seldom travels far.

It enjoys peanuts and sunflower seeds. Included in its diet are some insects, however its main foods are corn, beechnuts and acorns, more of which are buried than eaten. There is little doubt that many of our oak and beech forests were planted by them.

When danger is near, Jays, with their loud screams, set up their own civil defence system to warn others. Many and varied are their calls, at times mimicking the