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Lake Forester. Vol. 1, No. 13 1920-11-15

[Madison, Wisconsin]: [Lake Forest Company], 1920-11-15

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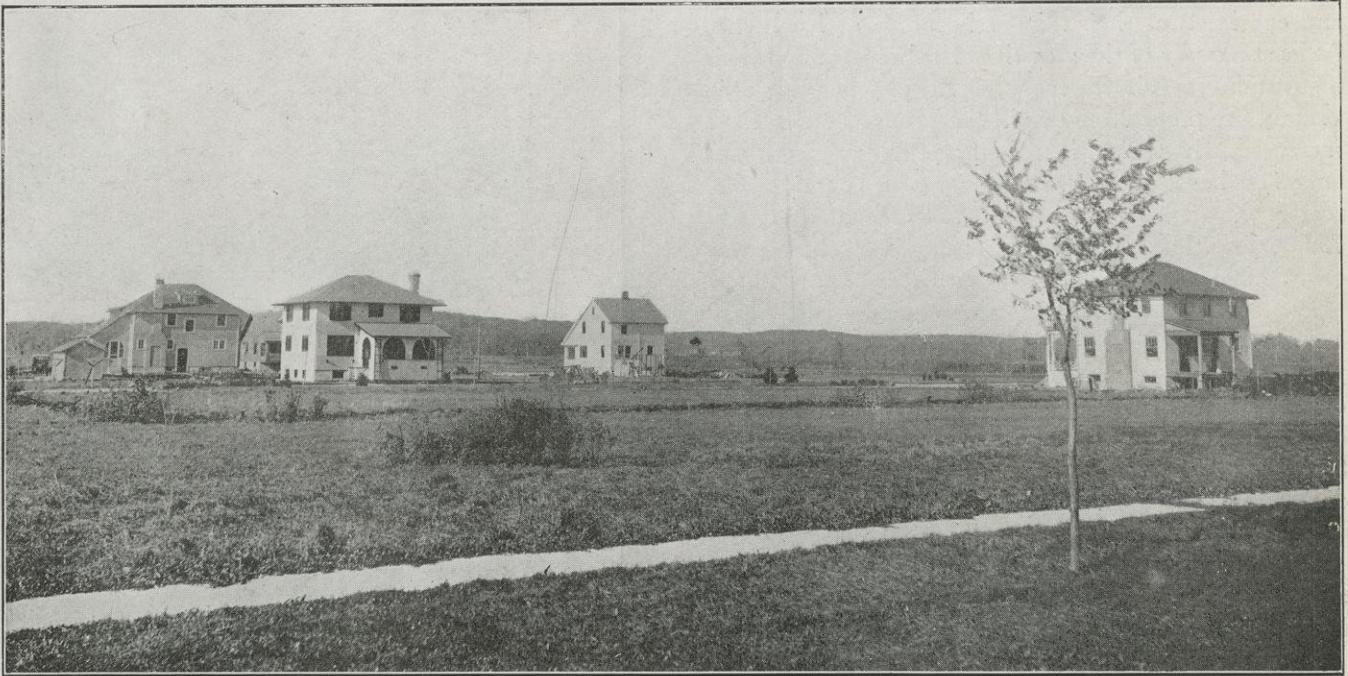


LAKE FORESTER

Vol. 1

November 15, 1920

No. 13



The Growing Community of Lake Forest

In our issue of July first you will find a picture of the first houses to be built in Lake Forest. We ran it in that number as one of the features of which we were proud. In eighteen months the contrast between "before" and "after" was most remarkable. We took pride in the fact that during the interval of only a year and a half we had been able to effect changes in the landscape so remarkable as to cause trees to spring up, walks to come into existence, shrubbery to start, and pavement of permanent streets to stretch across the vacant lots.

And above all else we were proud that homes were springing up—that people were soon going to live at Lake Forest, and live in beautiful homes. In fact that was one of the most interesting phases of this whole project of vision—the providing of a place for people to *live*. The founders of Lake Forest saw, long before a house was started, the vision of happy homes, of fresh air and pleasant playgrounds for children, of convenient

community stores for busy housewives, and of restful quiet and relaxation for tired home providers.

Today that vision is being even more rapidly realized than the picture of the first of July indicated. Here we give you the picture of four of the homes now actually completed at Lake Forest, while the fifth here visible, is rapidly nearing the point of completion and will be occupied as soon as it is done. The buildings, that in the former picture were only shells still surrounded with scaffolding, have been completed inside and out and occupied.

Not only have the sidewalks and streets been provided, but now the yards have been graded and surfaced ready for the setting of grass. It is only necessary to pass through this section to realize how beautiful and well thought out Lake Forest is. In providing the public utilities for the new house, for instance, it has not been necessary to disturb any of the public property or

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ANOTHER great institution has been located in Madison; concrete is being poured for the main building of the group to compose the Wisconsin General Hospital. This big addition to the state and to the University is located on University Avenue at Warren Street—a distance of only a mile from Lake Forest. The plans and the program call for the establishment of a hospital center of eight separate departments, in the same number of buildings, that will make Madison as great a medical center as it is now a center of general learning.

The Mayo Brothers, it has been said, did not go to the city; they brought the city to them in the erection and operation of their famous hospitals at Rochester. At least a study of the growth of Rochester and of their institution reveals the fact that the city has increased exactly in proportion as the hospital facilities have increased. In 1913, when the hospital equipment was only 280 beds, the hotel capacity was less than 600 rooms, the transient population was estimated at only 75,000, and the valuation of property in Rochester was only \$4,000,000 in 1915.

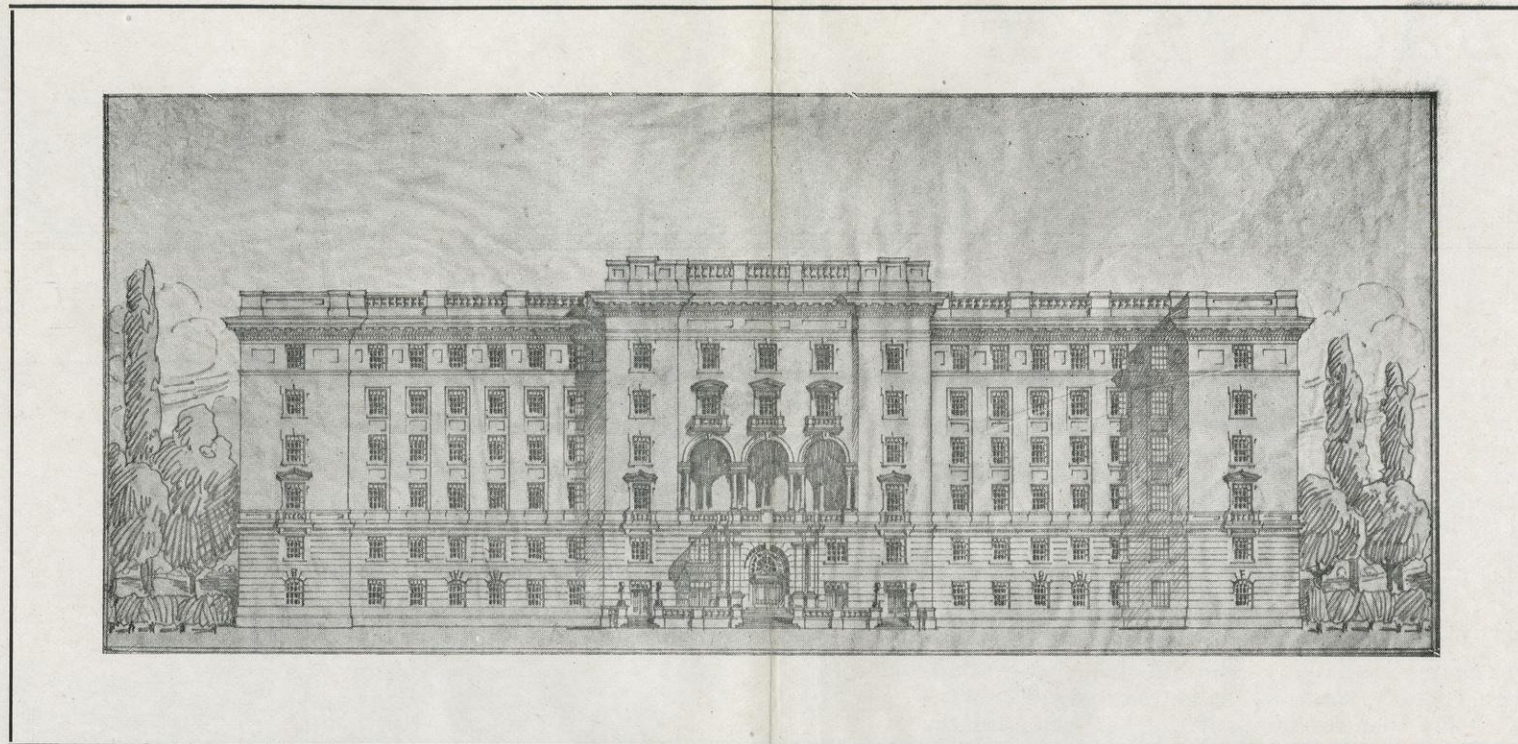
But by 1920 the hospital was equipped with 1350 beds; the hotel capacity had risen to 2364; the transient population was estimated at 185,000; and the valuation of property had increased to nearly \$7,000,000. Bank deposits in the same length of time had increased from \$3,000,000 to over \$8,000,000, while the population has doubled in the last ten years.

Likewise, the State General Hospital will bring the sick and the infirm and the doctors and specialists from all corners of the state and all parts of the nation to the city of Madison.

The increase in hospital facilities offered here by this building and by the proposed Methodist hospital will add to our present equipment *more than 900 beds*. Assuming that the increase will stimulate business and affect the growth of population as it has in Rochester, these new hospitals will bring 10,500 people to Madison to live and 80,000 each year as transients. It will increase bank deposits by \$5,000,000 and the hotel capacity by 1655 rooms.

The completion of the plans and specifications for the State Hospital comes as the culmination of a ten-year fight to establish a full medical course and a state hospital at the University in Madison. Colonel Gilbert E. Seaman, as chairman of the hospital committee of the University Board of Regents, worked for years with the legislators to have the hospital and full medical course established at the University.

Nothing was realized, however, until last spring when Governor E. L. Phillip called a special session of the legislature, and announced that the lawmakers must



Ground Broken for Wisconsin General Hospital

vote to establish the hospital and a full medical course. "Unless the hospital is established," the Governor declared, "I will take the question to the people. I will make public health the next campaign issue."

In the State Senate where the bill was first introduced, it received little opposition and was quickly passed. In the Assembly, however, it met fierce opposition, and finally triumphed only by a narrow margin.

The main building, shown in the accompanying picture, made from the architect's drawings, will be a magnificent structure. It will be six stories in height, and will consist of the central building with two wings extending east and west. In architectural style it will not be unlike some of the other buildings on the campus, particularly the Historical Library. It will be faced with buff-colored pressed brick and Bedford stone and as a distinct architectural achievement will add to the beauty of the University campus in addition to another department to its curriculum.

Built from the surplus money from the soldiers' cash bonus fund, at an expense of \$1,000,000 for building and another \$400,000 for equipment and furnishings, it will contain all the provisions necessary for the best of medical service and hospital facilities that are afforded anywhere in America. There will be clinical, X-ray, and other laboratories on the first floor, and ef-

ficient ambulance service with an attractive drive leading up to the private entrance, and a beautiful roof garden on the top of the building where the patients may have the benefit of the curative and encouraging effects of the fresh air and sunshine while they regain their strength. The building will be fireproof throughout, with mosaic floors and tile covered walls. There will be in this first building to be erected sufficient space for the installation of three hundred beds, as well as for the administrative offices of the Hospital and the Medical Department of the University.

The building that is being constructed represents the third of a group which will contain eight buildings when it is completed and will include a general hospital, a children's hospital, psychopathic institution, pathological building, Bradley Memorial, the Infirmary, and a teaching hospital. The other seven will be grouped around this general building.

The two units that are already in operation are the Bradley Memorial and the Infirmary. At the first of these a great many cases are already being taken care of, especially cases of children's diseases. Several crippled children that have been treated here have been sufficiently cured to enable them to walk for the first time. At the Infirmary the students who need medical attention are taken care of.

The landscape gardening of the group and the center is another feature that is especially noteworthy. The

buildings have been placed away from the streets, with a strip of lawn and flower beds all around to give relief from the noise that might be disturbing were they located immediately on the street. The central drive and entrance will be fringed with shrubbery and trees and the whole will be an addition to the beauty of a beautiful city.

It is with great satisfaction that we point out this development in the courses and equipment of our University. It is a development that every citizen of the state of Wisconsin has a right to be proud of. Wisconsin has led in so many lines of state activity that we can not but be proud to see her take her accustomed place in the matter of state guardianship of public health. It was Wisconsin that drafted and put into successful operation the workingmen's compensation law that has been copied in some respects in practically every state in the union and in many other parts of the world. Wisconsin was the first state in the United States to extend to its soldiers in the great war a substantial mark of appreciation of their services in the form of a cash bonus. From our Agricultural College has gone forth a leadership in Agricultural education and dairying inventions that give her easily first place in the world in her field. In our State Capitol we have one of the great architectural accomplishments of the world.

And now Wisconsin takes her place in the front line in the caring for the health of the citizens of the state, and Madison becomes the center of that great endeavor.

It is easy to see what the significance of this development is to Lake Foresters. In our issue of last June we pointed out that the whole west end of Madison has been "University made." It has received its impetus to growth from the University as a center. The General Hospital will be as near the entrance to Lake Forest as it will be to the Capitol Building, and the people who come to it to receive treatment and to visit their friends who are being treated will be within easy reach of Lake Forest. Whatever contributes to the greatness of Madison, contributes to the value of Lake Forest.

With the spirit of progress that is characterized by this great development, a city ceases to be a pile of buildings, a heap of workshops, stores and residences; it becomes a living, throbbing entity. It comes to be a city in which property is valuable; the very spirit of the citizens almost determines the growth of a city.

This great hospital will be another of the numerous institutions—educational, governmental, and commercial—which give Madison an enviable reputation wherever her name is known.

Even in the shacks of the Northern Wisconsin backwoods Madison is now thought of as the home of the great college which teaches better farming; and in many of the finest homes of the greatest American cities it is looked upon as the center of learning. Within the next few years the husband or wife in some little hut in an obscure corner of the state as well as the mistress or owner of some beautiful city residence may say: "I owe my life to the state General Hospital," or, "Our little son or daughter was saved to us by the doctors at the medical center at Madison." And thus the eyes of a nation will look upon our new state General Hospital and upon the city where it is located—on Madison.

GREATEST HOMECOMING ON RECORD

The University has just seen one of the biggest and most successful homecomings on record. The Alumni and former students came back to their Alma Mater in large numbers, and came with the spirit that shows how strong is the sentiment that they feel for her and for Madison.

Neither has the spirit of welcome ever been more heartily extended on the part of Madison merchants and citizens than this time. Practically every business house on the square and on State Street, together with many others, were splendidly and attractively decked in the cardinal of the University, while a great many of the private homes were thrown open for the accommodation of the large number of visitors.

Festivities began on Friday night, with a big rally and mass meeting in the gym, crowded by grads joyous over reunions and undergrads anxious over the coming game.

The huge bonfire on the lower campus followed the massmeeting. A large pile of boxes had been generously donated by the Madison merchants. As the flames leaped above the tops of the houses around the open place, the streets were brilliantly lighted for blocks around.

The football team won from Illinois in the afternoon in a game whose excitement and evenness is scarcely shown by the score of 14-9. Illinois had been undefeated up to that time, and Wisconsin had only lost one game, to Ohio State. The result puts Wisconsin where she can again be considered as one of the contestants for the first position in the conference.

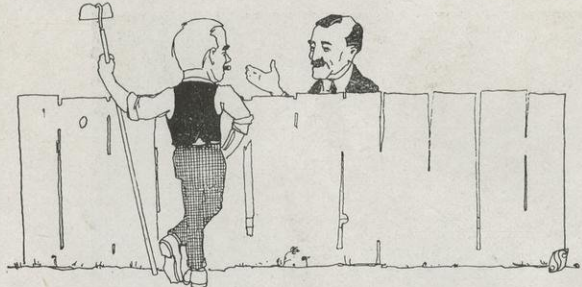
The first half of the game was a battle for position, while each team played for an appreciation of the possibilities of their opponents and each hesitated to open up with any of the trick or open plays that might give them an advantage. Illinois scored two place kicks, but was unable to approach very near the goal line.

At the beginning of the second half, Wisconsin began playing an open game of forward passing that took the Illinois team off their feet; so completely were they surprised that their goal line was twice crossed before they could muster a defense. This "salted the game down" for Wisconsin, and they resorted to straight football for the rest of the game. Though Illinois scored a third place kick, they were six points behind the fourteen made by Wisconsin's two touchdowns.

At the end of the game the crowd poured down from the seats and swept across the field, grabbed the players and bore them off the field on their shoulders. A long line quickly fell in behind the band and snake danced their way up town and around the square in celebration of the great victory.

The way in which thousands thus turn their steps back to Madison for homecoming every year is indicative of the attraction which the city has for them. It is one of the surest guarantees of her future growth. No one who has ever lived in Madison can ever get quite away from the attraction of her lakes, her parks and her University.

Over the
BACK FENCE



LARGE ATTENDANCE IN SHORT COURSE

The University Short Course in Agriculture began on Monday November 8, with a strong probability of the largest attendance on record. This is the 35th year of the course, during which time the course has given practical aid to a large number of farmers in the state. The appreciation of the farmers for the course may be seen in this increased attendance.

BUTTERMAKERS OF STATE AT MADISON

The State Association of Buttermakers met in Madison on Tuesday, November 9, for their annual convention. More than two hundred members attended the convention.

DEFEATS MINNESOTA IN FOOTBALL

The University football team was in better shape for the Minnesota game than for that with Ohio. In spite of the fact that Captain Weston had to be kept out of the game on account of injuries to his knee in the Ohio game, the issue was favorable to Wisconsin, and the Minnesota Homecoming was very much saddened by a defeat of 3-0.

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the yards of the neighbors; all the public utilities are taken care of by the public utilities strip in the center of the block.

A conception of the beauty of the parkings in the center of the blocks can be had from observing some of the turf and shrubs that are growing in the middle of this tier of lots that have been occupied.

The Lake Forest community now numbers twenty-three.

The first home on your right is being built for Mr. Erd, one of the Lake Forest salesmen; its most attractive feature from the outside at this season would seem to be the handsome chimney suggesting a cozy fireplace within. The next to your left is Mr. Gibson's, a beautiful white frame house in colonial style. Next is Mr. McKenna's, finished in stucco—an attractive bungalow. Behind it is Professor McMurry's, facing the opposite direction.

The one between Professor McMurry's and Mr. McKenna's is not quite complete on the outside, but it is actually occupied by Mr. Burroughs. He and his family are the most recent members of the Lake Forest family; we are glad to welcome them officially.