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LAKE FORESTER

Vol. 1

July 31, 1920

No. 6

Our Lagoon System and Water Supply

The development of Madison's park and lagoon system is being surpassed at Lake Forest.

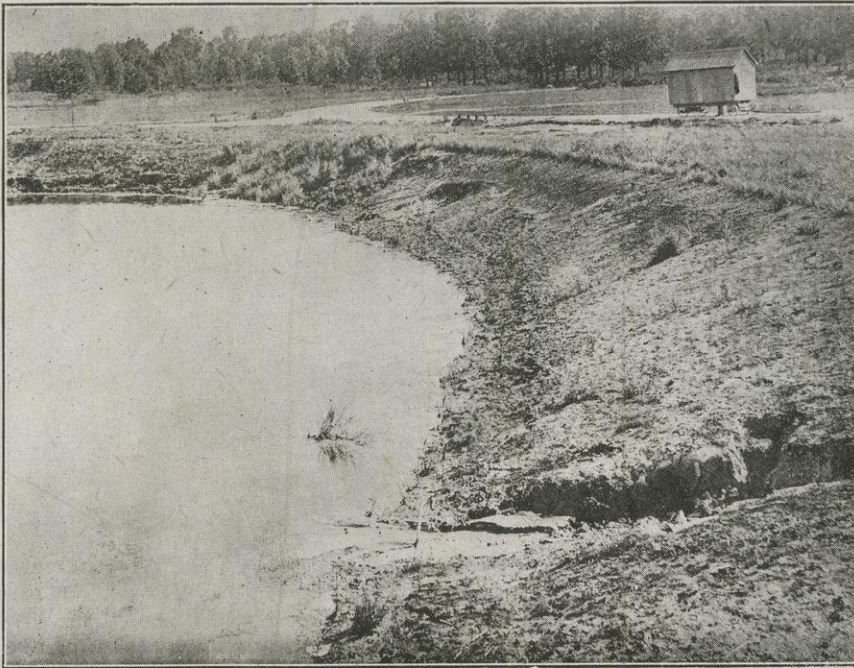
Down at Tenney Park you can step across the road

lagoon. As a feature of the landscape it is a source of pleasure; as a unique element in city planning it is a source of pride and interest. The lagoon runs from hill to hill straight across the level portion of the plat.

Everyone knows that the value of a summer resort situated on a lake depends on the temperature of the water. The clear cold waters of certain small and obscure lakes have kept them in favor with vacation goers year after year; while larger bodies of water located near to good sized cities have failed of popularity because they were shallow and tepid.

The waters of Lake Forest lagoon are clear and cold. The basin is to be excavated down to a hard sandy bottom free from objectionable growths. But most important of all, the lagoon is fed by seven large springs, which pour a volume of clear, sparkling water through every portion of it. The level of the lagoon is higher than the level of Lake Monona, into which the lagoon empties, so that a constant current is maintained.

The best known of these springs is the Silver Spring, or Bryant's Spring, the water from which has been bottled and sold in the city of Madison for twenty years past. Recently its owner, Mr. Frank Bryant, has sold the spring to Mr. William Sinaiko. The water from



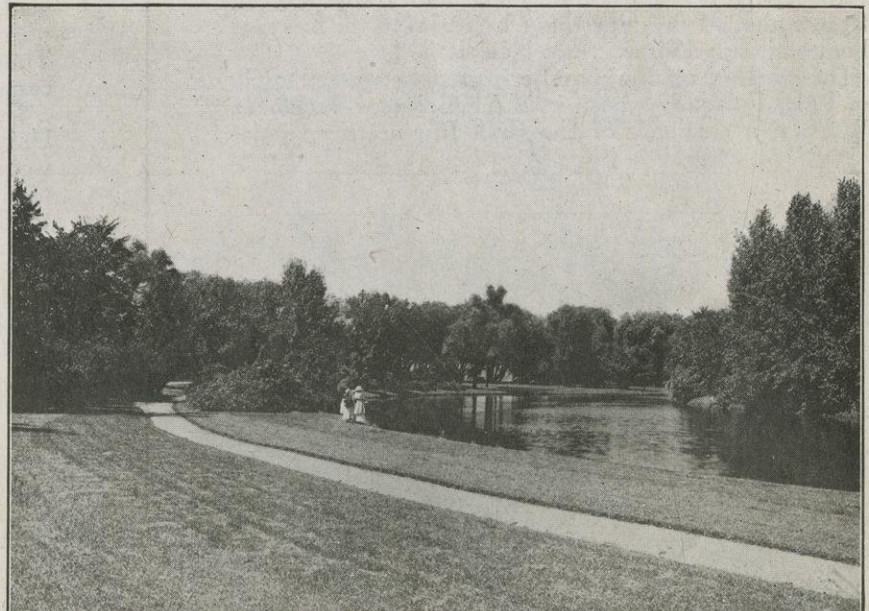
Before—View of Lake Forest Lagoon

from handsome residence sites worth as high as \$5000 each, walk across the green grass of the park, and stand on the edge of a beautiful lagoon. Yet only twenty years ago this land was all a low flat marsh worth not more than \$350 a lot.

The rise in value of this property has been caused by concentrating and conserving the water rather than by eliminating it. Rightly treated, water is a wonderful asset to property. Dredges scooped out the lagoons of Tenney Park, and gave the material to raise the level of the surrounding land, making of some of it, splendid residence property, and of the remainder, playgrounds for the citizens of Madison. The Lake Forest lagoon will be very much better than any lagoon in Madison parks, in width and depth, and in the coldness and purity of the water supply.

The picture of the Lake Forest lagoon shown here gives only a foretaste of the beauty and utility which this body of water, created by the giant electrically driven dredges of the Lake Forest Company, will bring to the residents of the entire development.

Whether his lot lies directly in front of the lagoon or farther back toward the wooded section of the plat, every member of the Lake Forest community shares in the privileges and advantages of the



After—View of Tenney Park Lagoon

this spring runs along south of the property line of Lake Forest from about opposite Baird Place to Frazer Place, where it continues down through the plat, discharging

into the center of the lagoon. At present the lagoon at this point runs up nearly to Carver Street; eventually this will be partly filled and treated as a park. In this case the center of the park may contain a basin through which the spring fed stream will flow.

Another large spring rising north of the intersection of Dodge Street and Carver Street, flows into the east end of the lagoon. The largest spring of all rises in Floyd Place, where already a beginning has been made toward creating a sunken garden surrounding it, designed by Professor Aust. This spring is connected with the lagoon at its west end.

Farther over, at the west end of the lagoon, are four or five other springs. The details of their landscape treatment have not yet been studied, but they will form interesting and delightful features for the portion of the plat in which they are located.

Quite independent of the surface springs of Lake Forest, but fed by the same general water supply, is that prime necessity for a well-ordered community, an abundance of pure water piped to the houses of the residents. An artesian flowing well 219 feet deep is providing a top flow of 100 gallons of water per minute, as nearly perfect as water could be. Next time you are in the office of the Lake Forest Company, ask to see some of the pure white sand taken from the hole driven down sixty feet through white sandstone, and make up your mind how clean is the stone filter through which runs the water that will supply the homes of Lake Forest.

The question might be asked, "Why not use some of the springs already spoken of as the source of Lake Forest's water supply?" These springs might serve for the present, but as the founders of the community look into the future, they see the plat built up with homes and supporting a large population. Under these circumstances, surface pollution would get into some of the springs. The modern city must depend for its water on sources permanently removed from the possibility of pollution by surface water, and so the planners of Lake Forest went to the very bottom of things in order to secure absolute purity.

A water main has already been laid six feet below the surface of the soil parallel to Martin Street along the public service strip which runs back of every lot in the plat. This provision of a service strip in the center of the block keeps pipes, wires, and sewers off the street, and prevents the necessity of digging up paving and parkways whenever a new home is to be erected and a waterline to be laid. Subsidiary mains have likewise been laid down the center of Blocks 10 and 11, those lying between Baird Place and Dodge Street, from which service pipes have been run to the five new homes already built in these blocks.

The work of planning and creating the water supply of Lake Forest has been in the hands of Mr. M. L. Webber, a graduate of the Civil Engineering Course

Continued in col. 4



Another Pilgrimage to Madison

Just as the last issue of the Lake Forester used the headline "What the Big Bank Merger Means to Lake Forest", so this story might be entitled "What the Forest Products Laboratory Means to Lake Forest." Every event of great civic significance to Madison has likewise its effect on Lake Forest, and its interest to those who have purchased home sites in Lake Forest or who are contemplating doing so.

Last week Thursday and Friday, July 22 and 23, was held the Decennial Celebration of the United States Forest Products Laboratory. At the banquet on Thursday night 386 guests were present, 225 of whom came from out of the city.

From clothes to coffins, the great industries of the United States dependent in whole, or in part, upon wood and its products sent their representatives to testify to the work of this great government laboratory, to the practical service they had received from it in their business, and to their willingness to assist in the plan for its future development. The manufacturer of clothing, by the way, was interested in the best type of packing box to ship his products in.

Here are some of the people who testified, by their presence at the celebration, that they are interested in Madison as a source of information vital to their industry, and that they are continually consulting with a Madison organization: Secretaries of associations of box manufacturers, cooperage manufacturers, office furniture manufacturers, tanners, egg crate manufacturers, implement and vehicle manufacturers, baggage manufacturers, wood turners. This is only part of the list.

There were twelve magazine editors; representatives

from the Chicago Association of Commerce; the National Research Council; the Bain Wagon Company; the International Alcohol Corporation; the Mengel Box Company; the Emerson, Brantingham Company; the Butler Paper Company.

As they say out at the laboratory, wood ramifies into practically every manufactured article. The paper used in printing the Lake Forester is made from wood pulp. The ink used in the printing is made from forest products.

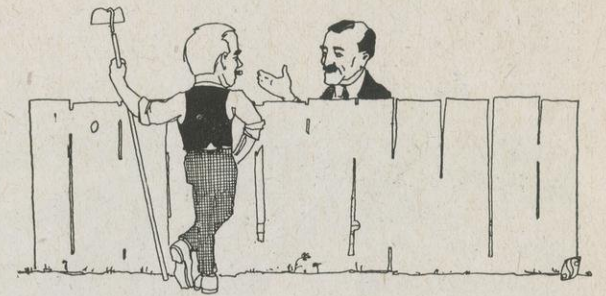
The Forest Products Laboratory is the largest in the world, and is one of two governmental forest products laboratories in existence, the other being in Canada. This fact indicates very clearly the importance to the world of the research work being done by this Madison laboratory.

The cry today is for systematic conservation of our rapidly diminishing forests, and the local laboratory is aiding materially to effect a tremendous saving in the use of forest products. The saving which has resulted directly through the research work carried on by the laboratory since it was established ten years ago amounts to over \$70,000,000.

People come to Madison from many foreign countries to study methods used by the Forest Products Laboratory and to gain information regarding the utilization of waste arising through the manufacture of wood products. These people carry back with them not only the message of the Forest Products Laboratory, but the story of Madison, the city of the four lakes, Madison the capital city, Madison the university city, and Madison the industrial center, a city with a certain future.

(Continued on page 4)

Over the BACK FENCE



WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE "FORESTER"?

Frequently when our representatives mention some item of news about the development work at Lake Forest, the remark is made, "Yes, I read about that in the Lake Forester." The editor of the Forester is mighty curious to know what you think of our little magazine. You would be interested if you could be behind the scenes and see the attempt that is made to get the last minute news and to put it into your hands on time.

One purchaser of a lot in Lake Forest said, "Yes, that's a fine little magazine, and here—" reaching toward his hip pocket, "I want to enter my name right now for a year's subscription. How much does it cost?"

Friends, the Lake Forester is issued free of charge to those who are interested in Lake Forest, or who may be interested in Lake Forest. It gives us pleasure to tell you the news of this greatest of Wisconsin's community developments. Incidentally it gives us a chance to blow off steam, for we are so full of pride in Lake Forest that we would probably burst if we didn't have some form of outlet.

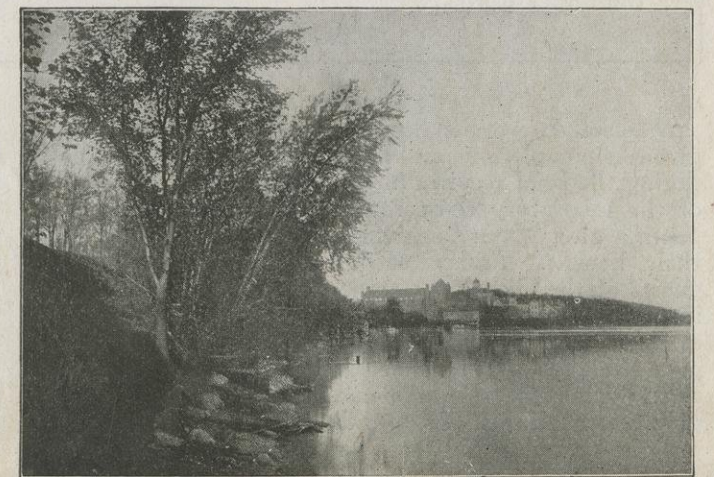
Send us the names of your friends and let us put them on the subscription list.

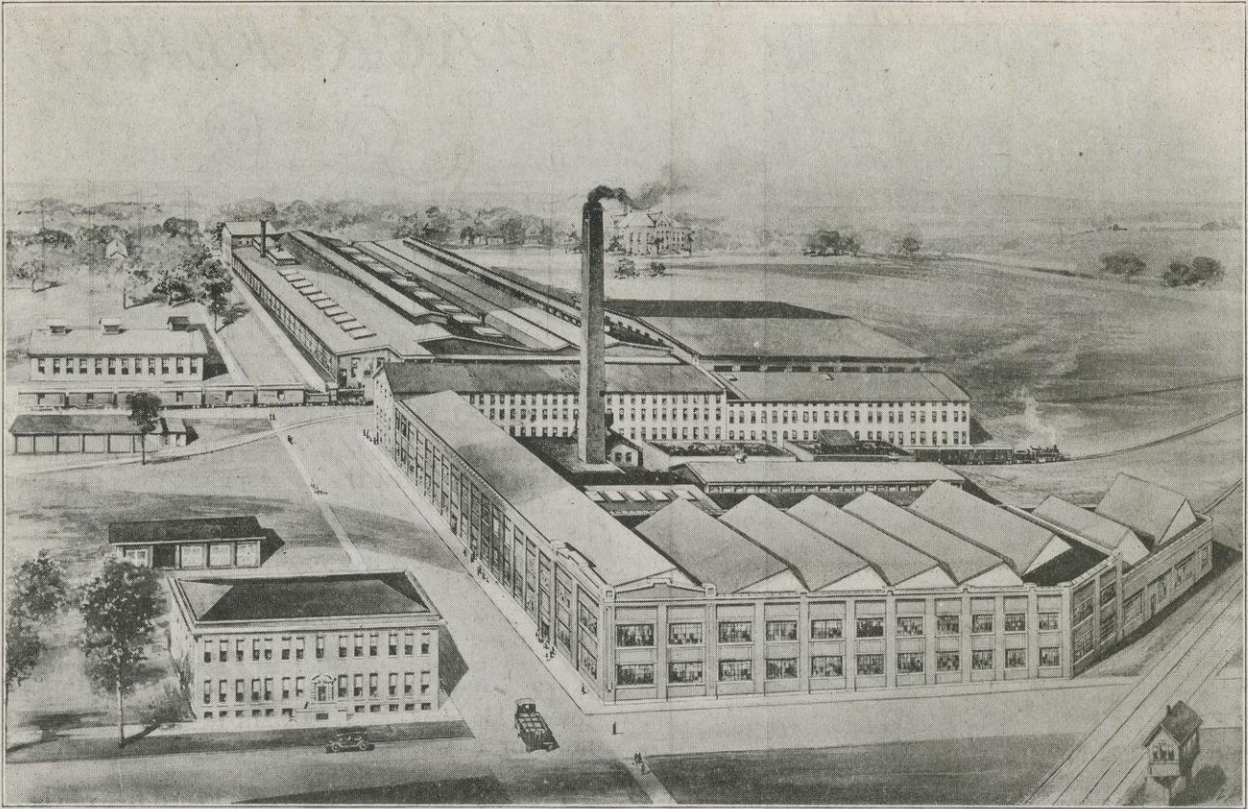
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of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Webber had sole charge of the construction of the Prairie du Sac dam, and of the erection of the water works of the town of Prairie du Sac.

Mr. Webber plans that the present flow of 100 gallons per minute shall supply the entire future population of Lake Forest with 100 gallons of water every twenty-four hours, for every man, woman, and child residing in it. If you will take paper and pencil you can figure up how many people the plat must have before it begins to crowd the water works. But then, adds Mr. Webber, we can increase the supply.

The water works system will be entirely independent of the system of the city of Madison, but it can be taken over at any time if this should be desirable.





An Industry Which Gives Prestige to Madison

Have you a Fuller & Johnson Pump engine on your place?

If you have, you are one of 40,000 people in the great northwest section of the United States who, whenever they look at the name plate on the sturdy, dependable servant that lightens the burden of their farm labor, see there the name of Madison.

It is not only the people in this section of the country who regard Madison as the center from whence comes this remarkable farm engine, but people all over the world.

The Fuller & Johnson engine, although designed primarily for use on the farm, is used as standard equipment on combined power outfits by several of the largest manufacturers in the country. The concrete mixers on the job at Lake Forest and the power pump used for pumping water are run by Fuller & Johnson engines.

The Fuller & Johnson people have branches in Omaha and Minneapolis; they maintain offices in London and representatives in all foreign countries; they have distributors located in all of the largest cities in the country; and they have dealers in all of the larger towns.

The visitor making a tour of the Fuller & Johnson plant is impressed by the quantity of engines which are sold to export trade. On the shipping platform were two carloads of engines ready for shipment to China; other engines were destined to work in the reconstruction fields of France; others are to help on the farms of South Africa and Australia; while others still were slated for a trip to the rice fields of India. Far more important however, is the market for the engines in this country.

A recent survey of 33 states made by the Department of Agriculture showed that while 48% of the farms had power machinery, only 22% of the farms had power in the house. Only one-third had running water in the house, while 79% of the farms were still using kerosene lamps. This gives a pretty good indication of the size of the market for the farm pump engines and the farm lighting plants manufactured by the Fuller & Johnson people. At the present rate of growth the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company will soon be the largest exclusive manufacturers of engines for farm use.

Continued from center pages

Madison entertained her visitors royally. They were given as complete a knowledge of the city as possible during the brief respites in the convention. The staff of the laboratory co-operated with the university in putting on a Water Carnival and Venetian Night for their benefit. Friday afternoon the visitors were guests of the Gisholt Machine Company on a tour of inspection of its plant. The Association of Commerce arranged tours around the city which were designed to give the visitors an opportunity to study Madison's splendid system of parks and drives, her industrial plants, her rail facilities, and the different development projects of residential districts under way at the present time.

The most interesting of the latter was the Lake Forest development project, planned by men of vision—men who, looking into the future, saw Madison's great need and set about filling that need in just as systematic a matter as does the Forest Products Laboratory in investigating a method of stopping the waste of forest products.

PROGRESS ON THE NEW BRIDGE

Work on the new bridge is showing up finely. The forms for the concrete are already being placed. The road from Vilas Park to the bridge is nearly completed, and Capitol Avenue is approaching it rapidly from the other direction.