

belongs to the Finch-sparrow relationship. They are not here in large numbers, but several have been seen by reliable observers, near the city of Quincy.

The increase of the population of this city is probably the reason of the scarcity of the Wild White Swan. Too much shooting has made it seek other shores, for it was always shy. Its beautifully curved neck and graceful carriage, without any marks of affectation, make it an enjoyable bird, wild or tame.

Arrayed in the colors of the English Mocking bird, black and white, is a cruel, unlovely bird called the Butcher bird, or Shrike, well named, indeed, in every respect. It kills mice and little birds, and in particular English sparrows, more than it needs for its living. Thorns are used upon which to impale its victim. It makes much use of the telephone wires to wait for what it destroys. Its flight is straight as an arrow from one place to another, and it will stand in the air, for quite a time, perfectly motionless except for the movement of the wings, until the ill-fated mouse or bird is seen, and then it pounces upon it like a pirate. This bird has no friends.

The Mississippi River is the home of the Gull. They spend much time on the wing over the water, never flying very high. Little is known about them. On the Pacific Coast, they are so tame that one can almost place the hand upon them, and are as large as chickens. Our Gull is not so large. There is apparently only one species here.

We have just as good reason to claim the caged Canary, as any one. Shall the beautiful songster, that is petted more than any other bird, be left out? In a cage he sings a pent up song, but nevertheless he has a voice that is wonderfully sweet, and the little fellow seems to put his whole being into the production of his melody. It is a handsome bird as well, companionable, and a favorite everywhere.

The Pewee is heard everywhere, but is not always in evidence. He is well known and can be counted on every season.

Once in a while we see a Kingfisher on a tree, waiting disconsolately for as disconsolate a minnow, whose fellows are nearly all gone for fisherman's bait, for the creeks about Quincy are almost entirely divested of their small fish for this purpose, to the great dismay of the Kingfisher family.

The inevitable Bee Birds, large and small, are the foe of all hawks and crows, and will follow them high into the air, spurring them as often as they, can rise above them, and pouncing down upon them over and over again, evidently very much to the discomfort of the

victims, who squawk with pain or fear of the victims, who squawk with pain or fear of the treatment inflicted. It is thought that these birds are beneficial to the country, as they destroy many insects. They do eat some bees.

There are three Hawks at least, and probably more. But certainly the very large Hawk so frequently seen is quite different from the slender but powerful Chicken Hawk, that every farmer has had a close acquaintance with. Capable of carrying off a full grown chicken from the barnyard to some convenient tree and eating it, and making this his practice, his habits are not conducive to agreeably familiar companionship, unless it be after drawing a fine sight along one's trusty rifle barrel, and pulling trigger just at the right time. A much smaller hawk, familiarly called "Sparrow Hawk" is very common, and one would think it is not a very objectionable bird, as it lives on mice, and the English Sparrow. It does kill small birds, and this is of course against it, but perhaps its work in other directions, will be credited to it in the minds of those disposed to be charitable.

Cedar Birds visit us for a little while, apparently to eat the cedar berries, and the berries of the mountain ash trees, and it departs very soon afterward.

Black winged yellow thistle birds come for the thistle seed every year. They stay quite a while, and also eat other seeds. They are sometimes called "Wild Canary."

A native of the lowly kind is, the little ground sparrow, known, as Chippee Sparrow, who comes on time each spring and is a good stayer. Among the other small birds are the Pin Warbler, Red-eyed Vireo, Nut-hatch or Tree Mouse, Tufted Tit-mouse, Indigo bunting, Chewink, (Towhee or Ground Robin), Chickadee, (worm destroyer), Snow-finches, Phoebe bird, Brown and Tawny Thrush, Red lark, Linnet, (Finch family), "Tip up (snipe)—all of which sharp eyes will find with us in season.

CHAPTER LV.

HISTORY OF THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS HOME, QUINCY, ILLINOIS--ADAMS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

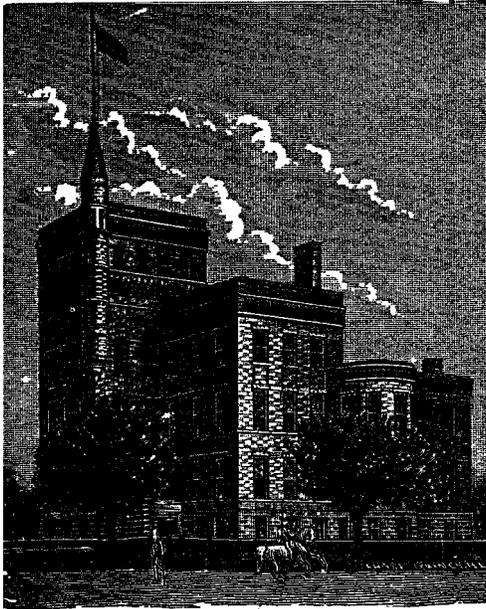
This home for disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors was established by an act of the Legislature, June 26, 1885. The location commissioners, after quite a protracted contest between a number of cities seeking the location, decided the matter, December 2, 1885, upon a tract of land containing 140 acres, lying in Riverside

township, just outside and north of the city of Quincy. Since that time additional purchases have been made to the extent of eighty-two acres.

The commissioners selecting this site were made up of the following named gentlemen: William W. Berry, Adams county; F. E. Bryant, Bement; Monroe C. Crawford, Jonesboro; H. M. Hall, Olney; Henry T. Noble, Dixon; M. R. M. Wallace, Cook county; Fred O. White, Aurora.

The first Board of Trustees, appointed by Gov. Oglesby on December 11, 1885, were: Daniel Dustin of Sycamore, T. L. Dickason of Danville and J. G. Rowland of Quincy.

On December 15 of the same year this board met, choosing Gen. Dustin for president. Contracts for the various buildings under the first amount of money appropriated for the home were made in May, 1886. The cottage or detached building plan having been adopted, the home was opened for the reception of members in March, 1887.



From time to time further appropriations were made and other buildings erected, until at this date there are now on the grounds fifty-two (52) buildings, namely:

One main or administration building, which contains offices, library and living quarters for the officers; one large hospital, one cottage annex to hospital for convalescents, together with its cook house and boiler house; seventeen cottages; one main boiler house, under the roof of which is one machine shop, employing machinists, blacksmiths, tanners, plumbers and steam and

gas fitters; one laundry and one soap house; one general kitchen, store house, bakery, cold storage, quartermaster and commissary departments; one superintendent's residence, one house for dairy men, one new brick stable, two frame barns, four greenhouses and ten hotbeds, one carpenter shop, one ice house, one teamsters' quarters, one wagon shed, one tool house, one railroad station erected by the C., B. & Q. Railroad Company, one large cow barn, one group of piggery buildings, one spring house, one summer house, one stone crusher building, one paint shop, two gate lodges, two fire engine houses and Lippincott Memorial Hall; where religious exercises are held and entertainments are given for the benefit of the home members.

This building was erected and equipped by Capt. William Somerville, superintendent of the home, and dedicated December 19, 1900. It was erected to the memory of Gen. Charles E. Lippincott, the first superintendent of the home, and his estimable wife, Emily Chandler Lippincott. It is located on what is known as the parade ground and is northwest of the headquarters building. Its dimensions are as follows: Length, 82 feet; breadth, 62 feet; height of ceiling in auditorium, 31 feet 9 inches. This building has a massive stone foundation, the main superstructure being of brick. The two ends of the building are set off by immense columns, which support the porches. The main hall or auditorium has a seating capacity of 510, while balcony or gallery seats comfortably 350. Besides this, there are two large private boxes on either side of the stage, which will comfortably seat 40 more. The stage is 24 feet in depth and is the full width of the house.

This building was given to the state by the home members, free of any incumbrances. A portion of the money was subscribed by the home members and the balance was secured by profits arising from the sale of small articles at the home store. The cost complete was \$14,000.

The general ground plan of the main group of buildings covers an area of about twenty acres. A tunnel 2,600 feet in length, built of stone masonry; is covered over on top with stone flagging. Near this tunnel are located the main building and seventeen cottages, boiler house general kitchen and other utility buildings. All the piping, consisting of steam, gas, hot and cold water, sewage pipes, etc., is carried in this tunnel, which is amply large to allow men to walk through for the purpose of examining the plant and making necessary repairs, while branches from the several pipes are carried through side tunnels to the buildings.

The capacity of the home as a maximum may be stated at 1,747 men, as follows:

8 cottages, 40 men each.....	320
6 cottages, 90 men each	540
2 cottages, 120 men each.....	240
1 cottage, 125 men each.	125
Hospital	427
Hospital Annex.....	95
Total.....	1,747

During the past winter, the average has numbered over 1,700, the number on the rolls 2,035.

The main or headquarters building is built of Quincy limestone, the front -or tower portion being four stories in height and the rear or library part two stories in height, and the building was erected at avcost of \$50,000.

The general utility building, kitchen, warehouse, quartermaster and commissary departments, boiler house, machine shop, laundry, soap house, paint house and coal house are also built of stone. The other buildings named, except the farm buildings, are built of brick, with slate or metal roofs, and while plainly finished are substantial, durable and well adapted to their respective purposes.

The cottages, or members' quarters, vary in size and hold from 45 to 120 men each, as the number intended to be accommodated. These resident buildings have sleeping rooms for six to ten men each, sitting rooms, dining rooms and serving rooms, closets and bath rooms, with hot and cold water at all times, they being complete residences with the exception that there are no kitchens or facilities for cooking food. All the food for the general camp and hospital is prepared at large general kitchens and taken to each cottage and hospital buildings in a closed cart and there served each meal time. The food retains its heat even in the coldest weather, as it is contained in metal boxes or food carts that are tightly sealed, and the meals in being transported from the respective cook houses to the dining rooms lose very little of their heat.

A good feature of the cottages is a veranda for nearly all of the sleeping rooms, contributing largely to the comfort of the men at all seasons.

The hospital has a frontage of 262 feet. The central portion is three stories high and is connected by two-story corridors with pavilions on each side. The number of beds for patients is 427..

The annex to the hospital is two stories high, with a large area basement and has 95 beds for convalescent patients. These buildings are supplied with steam heat, which is conveyed from the boiler house, which is located some distance in the rear of these buildings, and is entirely separate and independent from the main boiler-house. The cook house is also in the rear of these buildings and adjacent to the boiler house. The

hospital also has a large diet kitchen, where special food is prepared for patients.

The main boiler house, 60 feet by 100 feet, contains a battery of nine boilers, which furnish steam for cooking, power and heat for all of the buildings excepting the hospital and annex. Adjoining this is a large coal house, machine and repair shops, laundry and soap house.

The railroad switch from the main line of the C., B. & Q. tracks is convenient where from coal



and supplies in bulk are delivered to the warehouse, kitchen, bakery, quartermaster and commissary departments.

The dairy and piggery buildings are located north of the camp proper, and comprise a large and complete cow barn and sheds to accommodate 95 head of cattle, together with buildings for grain and hay storage, and for the care of the hogs.

The farm of the home supplies vegetables required in good season, and there is ample pasture land in addition. On an average there are about 65 cows that are milked and furnish from 195 to 210 gallons of milk daily, at a cost of 7 1/2 cents per gallon. A large spring house is arranged for cooling and reducing animal heat in the milk and is conveniently located to the dairy. Usually about 150 hogs are fed and fattened from the home slops, which shows a good profit for money and labor expended.

The handsome little railroad station built by the C., B. & Q. Railroad Company is a great convenience to the members in going from and returning to the Home. This station is also used by the Wabash trains.

The total number of men admitted to the home is 7,051. The total number readmitted is 2,545; 5,857 have been discharged and 1,741 have died, leaving 1,998 on the rolls. There are 1,216 buried in the Home cemetery.

The average age of the members who are vet-

erans of the war of the Rebellion is 63.16 years. The average age of members of the Spanish-American war is 33.66 years. The number present now is 1,560; the average number through the year being 1,922. Nationality of those admitted, three-fourths native born, one-fourth foreign born. Over nine-tenths of the members draw pensions, the average allowance being \$9.60 per month.

Appropriations made for the home by the State Legislature to date are as follows:

Year	Ordinary Expenses	Specials	Total
1885	\$.....	\$200,000	\$200,000
1887 to 1889	40,000	5,000	
	224,500	137,000	406,500
1889 to 1891	260,000	32,000	292,000
1891 to 1893	290,000	53,300	343,300
1893 to 1895	115,000	14,000	
	135,000	11,000	275,000
1895 to 1897	149,500	25,750	
	149,500	3,750	328,500
1897 to 1899	150,000	10,100	
	180,000	5,100	345,000
1899 to 1901	176,000	23,500	
	176,000	8,500	384,000
1901 to 1903	176,000	45,600	
	176,000	14,000	411,700
1903 to 1905	187,500	37,100	
	187,500	11,600	423,700

Out of the above appropriations there has been returned to the state treasury \$113,000 to date.

Congress provides that the national treasury shall contribute to the support of State Soldiers' Homes, under certain regulations, to the extent of \$100 per member per annum. This money is paid direct into the state treasury.

The present officers of the home are:

Governor-Charles S. Deneen.

Superintendent-Capt. William Somerville.

Adjutant- Capt. S. P. Mooney.

Surgeon-Dr. D. M. Landon.

Clerk-E. C. Schnreman.

Engineer-J. A. Bunting.

Farm Superintendent-C. S. Cordsiemon.

Board of Trustees-Hon. J. B. Messick, East St. Louis; Hon. C. C. Johnson, Sterling; Maj. C. W. Hawes, Rock Island.

Officers of the Board-Hon. J. B. Messick, president; E. H. Osborn, treasurer; Nellie J. McMahan, secretary.

Quartermaster--R. B. Lancaster.

Chaplains-Rev. M. M. Davidson, Rev. J. P. Kerr.

TRUSTEES.

Daniel Dustin, Sycamore, Ill., Dec. 11; 1885-May, 1890.

L. T. Dickason, Danville, Ill., Dec. 12, 1885-April, 1893.

J. G. Rowland, Quincy, Ill., Dec. 11, 1885-Oct. 4, 1887.

Thomas Macfall, Quincy, Ill., Nov. 23, 1887-April, 1893.

James I. Neff, Freeport, Ill., May, 1890-April, 1893.

William Steinwedell, Quincy, Ill., April 6, 1893-Jan., 1896.

Jas. A. Sexton, Chicago, Ill., April 6, 1893-Jan. 1, 1899. (Died.)

Lewis B. Parsons, Flora, Ill., April 6, 1893-April, 1897.

Theodore Schaar, Beardstown, Ill., Jan., 1896-April 1, 1897.

William O. Wright, Freeport, Ill., April 1, 1897-June 1, 1901.

J. W. Niles, Sterling, Ill., April 1, 1897-June 1, 1901.

C. V. Chandler, Macomb, Ill., Jan. 1, 1899-May 31, 1902.

John C. Black; Chicago, Ill., June 1, 1901-Sept. 31, 1903.

C. W. Hawes, Rock Island, Ill., June 1, 1901.

J. B. Messick, E. St. Louis, Ill., July 1, 1902.

C. C. Johnson, Sterling, Ill., Sept. 19, 1903.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Chas: E. Lippincott, Dec. 1, 1886-Sept. 11, 1887. (Died.)

J. G. Rowland (pro tem), Sept. 14, 1887-Oct. 4, 1887.

J. G. Rowland, Oct. 4, 1887-April 16, 1893.

B. P. McDaniel (acting), Nov. 14, 1894-Jan. 3, 1895.

W. H. Kirkwood, Jan. 3, 1895-March 31, 1897.

William Somerville, April 1, 1897, and present incumbent.

In 1903 the North Fifth street line of the Quincy Street Railway Company was extended into the Home grounds, following and parallel with the curves of the main drive, from the Locust street entrance to the Headquarters building, and a small but well built and convenient street car station built within a few yards of the Administration building and hospital. This has been found, a great convenience to members of the Home, saving a walk of about half a mile and enabling many of the more feeble to go to the city who would otherwise not be able to go at all.

Indications are that this extension has also been a good thing for the Street Car Company in the returns from increased traffic.

The legislature of 1903 appropriated \$10,000 for overcoats for members of the Home. This was a wise and charitable measure, as heretofore but few of the members had overcoats, those who

could afford them buying their own, while many had been obliged to do without.

ADAMS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society antedates by some two months the Illinois State Medical Society, and is with one exception the oldest medical society in Illinois. Its senior by about four years is the Aesculapian Society of the Wabash Valley, organized at Lawrenceville in 1846, and which has drawn its membership from the whole southeasterly, and largely also from the southern, portion of the state and from western Indiana.

The Adams County Society was organized at Quincy, March 28, 1850, at a meeting presided over by Dr. Samuel W. Rogers, and also participated in by Doctors Warren Chapman, James Elliott, J. W. Hollowbush, F. B. Leach, Joseph N. Ralston, M. J. Roeschlamb, M. Sheperd, Louis Watson, and Isaac T. Wilson. Of these Dr. Elliott was a resident of Clayton, and Dr. Sheperd of Payson, the others lived in Quincy.

At the banquet commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the society, held at the Newcomb Hotel, Quincy; March 28, 1900, it was announced that Dr. Wilson (who was on the program for a speech, but who was at the bedside of his sister in Kentucky, then very ill) was the sole survivor of the founders. He was one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the society, February 11, 1904; which he survived some four months, dying in Quincy, June 24, 1904.

The officers elected at the organization were: Joseph N. Ralston, president; S. W. Rogers and M. Sheperd, vice-presidents; J. W. Hollowbush, recording secretary; Louis Watson, corresponding secretary; F. B. Leach, treasurer; I. T. Wilson, M. J. Roeschlamb and L. Watson, censors. Vice-President Sheperd was elected delegate to the American Medical Association meeting that year in Cincinnati.

The first president, Dr. Ralston, was one of the most prominent men of Quincy. For many years by common consent at the head of the general practitioners of medicine, and his home was for a long time a social center. He died in 1876, in his seventy-sixth year. Of his character and personality a memorial minute found in the records of the society thus speaks:

"He was rather tall and spare in figure, dignified in carriage, courteous almost to punctilious in manner, clean and precise in speech; self-poised, keen in his perceptions; steadfast in his convictions, sagacious in council, the sturdy virtues which commanded for him universal respect were rooted in a kind and sympathetic nature which won for him the enduring love of kindred and the affectionate regard of those to whom he ministered."

Three daughters, all widely respected and beloved, survive him—Mrs. Emilie Caldwell and Mrs. Margaret Charles, both widowed and residing with the third and youngest sister, Mrs. Minnie Hayden, wife of Philip C. Hayden; of Keokuk, Iowa.

Another of the earlier members deserving especial mention was Dr. Edward G. Castle, a native of England, who joined in 1856, and at once left the impress of his aptitude for affairs, breadth of mind and high character upon the proceedings of the society. His name disappears from the records January 14, 1867, to March 3, 1873, during which period he was absent from the country as United States consular agent at Carlisle, Eng., the early home of his wife. He never resumed the active practice of his profession after his return, but retained all his old interest in its organic life, accepting a re-election to the presidency of the society, also the presidency of the medical staff of Blessing Hospital, both of which places he held at the time of his death, which occurred September 20, 1880. His personality as it impressed itself upon his co-workers is well reflected in the following from the memorial minute recorded by the society at his death: "Honored in his profession, honoring it by a dignified, faithful, and fearless discharge of its duties, wise in council, upright in character, ruling with firm yet gentle hand, carrying all the generosity and freshness of youth into the autumn of life, he has passed away in the maturity of years. The key to his life and character lies in a word: No man ever thought of doing a mean, unkindly, unmanly or unprofessional act in his presence."

Two children, Mrs. George Wells and Mr. George Castle, both well known residents of Quincy, survive him.

Owing to the small number of members of the society and the wide extent of the field then covered by practice of Quincy physicians, it seems to have been impossible to get a quorum of the members together even for the annual meetings, and there is a break in the records from November 10, 1850, to April 19, 1856, when at a special meeting called by the president at which a number of new members were proposed, and at the annual meeting the following month fourteen were elected, and the society took on a new lease of active life, which has since remained practically unbroken, although in the first year of the civil war it was found expedient to omit the quarterly meetings owing to the absence of so many members in the army.

At the annual meeting (May 13) of 1861, resolutions were adopted tendering the gratuitous services of the members of the families of volunteers from Adams County; and declaring that