in Florida and southern Georgia. The natural result of this "shot gun" quarantine, as it came to be known, was that business in Jacksonville was completely paralyzed, in fact practically ceased. The Clyde Steamship Line discontinued its service, and then soon followed the discontinuance of all up-river boats. The States north and west brought such pressure to bear upon the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, that the Surgeon General ordered a camp of detention near Boulogne, on the St. Marys River, afterward called Camp Perry, where all refugees bound north or west by rail must remain ten days before proceeding. Thus every avenue of escape was closed to the remaining residents of the city, except through a detention camp where accommodations were exceedingly meagre, consisting of well-worn tents that were of little or no protection against rain; coarse food; insufficient bedding; no hospital accommodations; and where, at first, ladies and children had to eat at the same table with negroes. Such was Camp Perry during the early stages of the epidemic, and numbers of our people preferred to remain in Jacksonville amid all the horrors of the yellow fever rather than subject themselves and their families to these vicissitudes. The conditions at Camp Perry were later greatly improved.

Towns and cities all over the country, though fanatical in their efforts to prevent the arrival of refugees, yet generously offered money and supplies to the unfortunate community; but it was decided that, for the time-being at least, Jacksonville could care for herself out of the donations of her own citizens, therefore these offers of outside assistance were at first politely though firmly declined. The first donations were $100 by the State Bank of Florida, and 1000 pounds of beef by Adams and Smith. It was not until the 22d of August that a formal request was made for assistance, and it was addressed only to the citizens of Jacksonville, those here and away. The constantly increasing need, however, made a general appeal necessary, and on the 5th of September notice was sent out that money and supplies would be received from the country at large. Contributions immediately began pouring in from corporations, benevolent societies, mayors of cities, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, banks, and individuals all over the United States. The great American nation responded to the appeal with the utmost sympathy and generosity, and when the final ac-