quent measures were based largely upon this experience. At this meeting over $23,000 was pledged for relief purposes, and before noon food supplies were being issued to those in need of them. The next day, Sunday, the Jacksonville Relief Association was formally organized. On May 13, an appeal for assistance was sent out, followed two days later by a statement to the American people concerning the situation here. The generosity with which its own citizens and the people of the country at large dealt with the stricken city, is indicated by the report of the Association, as follows: Cash donations, $218,489.87; from other sources, $6,423.85; total, $224,913.72. The amount of supplies received outside of the cash contributions, such as food, clothing, tools, sewing machines, etc., approximated $200,000. The various transportation companies hauled these supplies free of charge, as did the express companies also. The Western Union Telegraph Company transmitted messages to and from the Association without charge.

In the distribution of supplies, eleven commissaries were established in different parts of the city, from which, in the beginning, ten to twelve thousand people were fed daily; the numbers were gradually reduced as the people became self-sustaining. The total number of rations issued was 200,242; pieces of clothing, 89,985; articles of bedding, 5,767; pairs of shoes, 2,728; sewing machines, 477, besides sundry articles of household supplies, and 172 sets of carpenters' tools.

For the purpose of giving employment to the idle, and at the same time to clean up the burned district, work was given to 1,673 persons and 113 teams. These cleaned more than 22 miles of streets, filled up low and insanitary places, cut down thousands of tree trunks and telephone poles, dug up and hauled away over 3,000 stumps of trees, and removed debris from church, school, and hundreds of other lots in the burned district.

The work of the sanitation committee was devoted to removing dead animals and other noxious substances, repairing broken sewers, and maintaining sanitary conditions in the various relief camps. Through the labors of the lodging committee, within a short time after the fire, every homeless person in the community was provided with a temporary, but comfortable shelter. Twelve thousand tents were sent here by the U. S. Government. This committee distributed