and serve it to all the guests, some with sugar and the other with minced ham. This made the day an immediate success. The fragrant cake of soap and tube of toothpaste from Colgate-Palmolive-Peet were prized reminders of a happy day. Posters, clothing for the children, diet charts, exhibits

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of balanced meals, and health booklets for free distribution were of interest to all. There were a great many elderly people who came along just to see what it was about. In years to come it proved to be one of the outstanding social events of the calendar. Gradually the Chinese firms realized that it was to their interest to participate in this new venture. In time a carefully selected group of merchants representing locally made goods which were appropriate for the home and which we could endorse were the only firms invited.

The experience which had been gained in the pioneering field of Public Health was considered of sufficient value by the Nationalist Government, that a representative was sent to my office asking for samples of records, charts, and health pamphlets which had been condensed and up into Chinese, along with an inventory of the clinic equipment and a detailed history of the work from the beginning. The makers of our constitution did not provide federal

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control of Public Health so in China it was to come later. were many hindrances to it in that country. The unstable government, famine, flood, new and hazardous industries, child and woman labor, plus the scarcity of hospitals were some of the roadblocks. A high frequency of respiratory and circulatory ailments, little knowledge of prevention along with other concepts