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of modern medicine and the pitifully small number of well trained doctors made the problem even more difficult.

Older people accustomed to the herb doctors plainly distrusted the doctors from the west or with western training. They abhorred ice bags and operations, saying that the Chinese style practitioners had served them well. However, this new-fangled medical method was all right for the younger generation. The ideas changed more rapidly in the cities and villages than in the rural areas.

In later years the city was in position through their mobile health units to carry out all the protective measures. In fact it was unsafe to go out on the street without the typhoid, smallpox, and cholera certificates. The worst that would happen would be to be escorted by a policeman to the mobile unit on the corner and given the punches all over again. The epidemics were well nigh stamped out.

Closely allied to health education was physical education, which was still in its infancy. A new day for it began to dawn in China in the early twenties. In 1923 a young Chinese man came on our staff to direct the recreational activities of the young people. At that time volley ball and basket ball were the most popular sports for the boys and men, but ping pong and badminton seemed to satisfy the girls. Interest in sports grew throughout the years. When the new plant was built, the first unit to be completed was the gymnasium which was used temporarily for church services as well as for recreation.

With a view to getting acquainted with the church constituency it was suggested that some time be spent in calling in their homes. This sounded wonderful so Mrs. Nye, the Bible