

Tâioânjī pán =bô liânjīhû (hyphen) ê Pêhōejī

Tī Hōmóhsah, joáh lâng sī chiok àujoáh.
Tûliáu thiⁿkhì ê iânkò, mā ū chiâⁿ chē lâng
jiám tiòh Malálíá kòesin khì. Che sī tī jiáttài tiāⁿ
chhuthiān ê chít khoán pēⁿ. Tòh sng chiapsiū
kòe choangiáp hùnliān ê siansiⁿ, mā
kāngkhoán ū khólêng ē tiòh pēⁿ.

1896 (It pat kiú liók) nî, līsapék jiám tiòh
Malálíá, phòapēⁿ kah kài siongtiōng. Siansiⁿ
kā i kiàngī ài tngkhì Sòkeklân hiohkhùn. Sòng
bòksu sīsōa chhōa līsapék kah gín'á tng khì
Sòkeklân, sūnsòa chiapsiū oânchéng ê tīliáu.
Bô gōa kú, līsapék tòh khoehók kiānkhong.

1897 (It pat kiú chhit) nî, i tī Sòkeklân
chēngióng ê sī, i siōng sèhàn ê hāuseⁿ sūnlī
chhutsì. I mā tī Sòkeklân kòktē ê kàuhōe
iánkáng, hunhióng tī Hōmóhsah ê kangchok
kenggiām. Chiok chē lâng hō i ê jiatchêng
kám-tōng, mā koattēng beh kā i chichhî.

Summer in Formosa was very humid and hot. Besides the weather, notorious tropical diseases, such as malaria, killed many people daily. Even the doctors with the best medical training were no exception.

In 1896, Dr Christie fell seriously ill, and the doctors suggested she take a holiday back to Scotland. Rev. Ferguson rushed her back to Scotland to receive proper medication and rest to recover from the hard work.

During their stay in Scotland, they had their third child in 1897. While there, Dr Christie shared her experiences in the churches around Scotland. People were very interested in and touched by her work in Formosa and wanted to support her.