

Tâioânjī pán
=bô liânjīhû (hyphen) ê Pêhōejī

1898 (It pat kiú pat) nî, līsapèk kah Sòng bóksu chhōa saⁿ ê iù gín'á tríglâi kàu Hōmósah. Tī chit ê sīchūn, i ùi Sōkeklân kàuhōe hia tit tiòh chin chē pangchān. Sōkeklân kàuhōe chànchō biánhùi ê iòh'á hō hoānchiá. Koh khah tiōngiàu ê tāichì sī thêkiong i chukim, thang tī Hōmósah khíchō thâu chit keng choanbûn khòⁿ hūjīn lâng kah gín'á ê pēⁿīⁿ. Inūi i jīnūi bêtàng kōhū chēnglâng kā in chichhī kah koankhoán, sói kèngka pahpiàⁿ. Kiatkiók tī 1900 (it kiú khòng khòng) nî koh chàì phòapēⁿ.

In 1898, when Dr Christie returned to Formosa with her three young children and Rev. Ferguson, she obtained significant support from the churches in Scotland. This allowed her to give free medicine to the patients and fund the building of her modern hospitals for women and children in Formosa. She didn't want to waste the funders' support. Therefore, she worked extra hard and eventually fell ill again in 1900.