

膠<sup>1</sup>  
1346

boiling an ass's skin in it for seven days. Used for dysmenorrhoea.

膠膠擾擾乎 what utter confusion and turmoil!

膠葛 the complications which arise from disputes of any kind. Used with 1348.

膠漆自謂堅，不如雷

與陳 glue and varnish bind fast, but not so fast as the love of 雷義 Lei I for 陳重 Ch'ên Chung of the Han dynasty. The former having gained an honour wished to give it up in favour of his friend, and on this being refused, he feigned madness, with the best result to both.

膠漆相投 sticking together like glue and varnish,—of intimate friends.

膠柱鼓瑟 trying to play the cithern with the stops glued fast,—pig-headed.

膠州 a Department in the southwest of Shantung.

膠<sup>1</sup>  
1347

Name of a river. Extensive.

R. 肴  
See 交  
Even Upper.

膠<sup>1</sup>  
1348

Indistinct; confused.

R. 肴  
See 交  
Even Upper.

澼<sup>3</sup>  
1349

A small boiler or kettle. To stir up; to mix.

R. 巧  
See 攪  
J. kô, kio  
A. kau  
Rising Upper.

椒<sup>1</sup>  
1350

Spice-plants of various kinds. Peppery.

R. 蕭  
See 焦  
Even Upper.

椒樹 the pepper tree.

椒麵 or 椒粉 or 椒末 ground pepper.

紅椒 or 辣椒 red pepper; cayenne pepper.

椒<sup>1</sup>  
1350

胡椒麵 black pepper for the table.

花椒 the pepper-tree of China (*Zanthoxylum piperitum*, L.).

川椒 pepper from Ssüch'uan.

椒房 pepper room,—private apartments of the Empress, so called because (1) an Empress of the Han had the walls of her palace smeared with pepper in order to generate warmth, or (2) because she always had a supply of pepper flowers about her, hoping to be fruitful, like them.

椒聊之實，蕃衍盈升 the clusters of a pepper plant, large and luxuriant, would fill a pint.

貽我握椒 give me a stalk of the pepper plant.

有椒其馨 like pepper is their smell.

椒月 a name for the 12th moon.

獻椒花之頌 to present pepper-flowers (congratulations) at the New Year. "Pepper wine"

椒酒 was also offered on these occasions.

山椒 the peak of a hill.

狗花椒 *Zanthoxylum alatum*, Roxb.

野花椒 *Zanthoxylum setosum*, Hemsl.

茺<sup>1</sup>  
1351

A medicinal plant, the 秦茺, found in Shansi. It is one of the *Acanthaceae*; it has leaves like the lettuce, which grow in a tuft from the top of the short stem. The root is used in rheumatism and jaundice.

R. 尤肴  
H. kau  
See 求交  
Even Lower.

Read *ch'iu*<sup>3</sup>. A wild; a moor. Lair of a wild beast.

茺野 a wilderness.

茺苻 the burrows of some animals described as wild hogs.

教<sup>4</sup>  
1352

To teach. Doctrines; sects; schools. To cause; to make. Used with 訓 1376. See 正 687.

R. 效肴  
C. káu  
H. kau  
F. kau<sup>2</sup>, ka<sup>2</sup>, kieu

教誨 or 教習 or 教訓 to teach; to instruct.

教<sup>4</sup>  
1352

W. kua  
N. ciao, koa  
P.  
M. } chiau  
Sz.  
Y. chiao  
K. kio  
J. kô, kiô  
A. giau  
Sinking  
Upper.

請教 please instruct me, i.e., explain to me, or give me your opinion on,—what follows.

幸不吝以教我 do not withhold your instructions.

領教 to receive a person's instructions,—a polite way of saying "hear their opinion."

未 (or 沒) 領教 I have not yet been instructed,—as to what your name may be. A polite phrase used by a person who has just told his own name.

我領教過他脾氣 I have had experience of his temper,—and don't like it.

少教 unmannerly; ill-bred.

先生有何見教 what instructions have you for me, Sir?

匪用爲教 you would not regard me as your teacher.

施教 to give instruction; to teach. See 13,215.

教調 to admonish.

教令 to give orders.

教諭 the official Director of Studies, attached to a District.

教授 Director of Studies, attached to a Prefecture.

教官 or 教職 general name for the officials described in the last two entries.

教雜 the officers of public instruction, as above, and the

佐雜 assistant Magistrates.

養不教，父之過 to bring up without teaching, is the father's fault.

養子不教，如養驢 to bring up a boy without teaching is like bringing up an ass.

惜錢莫教子 if you grudge money, do not have your sons taught. [Ironical.]

上等人不教而善 the best men are good without being taught.

教練 to drill troops.

三教 the Three Doctrines,—

儒教 or 大教 Confucianism, 道教 Taoism, and 佛

教 or 釋教 Buddhism. Also,

the three chief factors in government, as employed by the Hsia,

教<sup>4</sup>

1352

Yin, and Chou dynasties; to wit, 敬, 文, and 忠.

定三教先後 fixed the precedence of the Three Doctrines, —of Yu-wên Yung, 3rd Emp. of N. Chou dynasty.

三教雖殊, 總悖不得 孝弟<sup>4</sup> 二字 although the Three Doctrines are different, yet they are one as regards filial piety and fraternal love.

五教 the five lessons of duty in connection with the Five Relationships of the human race. See 7464.

七教 the seven obligations, — same as the Five Relationships (see 7464), plus those between 長幼 elders and juniors, 賓客 host and guest.

聖教 Confucianism; see 1845.

天主教 the Roman Catholic Church or religion.

天主教總統, 稱謂教化皇 or 教皇 (authorised by Imp. Edict, 1899) the head of the Roman Catholic Church is called the Emperor of the Teaching, —i.e. the Pope.

每一省有一位主教 in each province there is a (Catholic) bishop.

二十二年文教主 for 22 years a master-teacher of literature.

潔清教主 to the Lord God of the pure religion, —inscription in synagogue at K'ai-fêng Fu.

聖教會 the Catholic Church, —a term in use among R.C. converts.

耶穌教 the Protestant Church.

教民 or 教友 Chinese converts to Christianity. [The latter term is used by Protestants, the former by Catholics.]

民教 the ordinary people and converts.

民教本可相安 (and thus) the people and converts to Christianity will be able to live together in peace.

奉教 to receive the doctrine, —to become a convert.

華民易於見理難於受教 the Chinese people are

教<sup>4</sup>

1352

readily amenable to argument, but do not readily accept a doctrine.

教師 or 教士 a teacher; a Protestant missionary. See 3736.

教堂 a Christian church or chapel.

傳教 to spread the doctrine; to preach; to teach.

各止其分, 故不傳教於彼也 every one confining himself to his own business, and consequently not engaged in teaching others.

入教領洗 to be baptised into the (Catholic) faith.

出教 to excommunicate; to renounce the faith.

教化 to reform; to influence for good by teaching; to civilise.

教弟 a tutor in a family.

教門 disciples; adherents.

十二分教 = 十二部. See 9484.

教唆 to make mischief; to egg on people to quarrel.

教育 to supply spiritual and bodily food.

這一服藥要教你好 this dose of medicine will make you well.

不要教他在這裏住 do not let him live here.

Read *chiao*<sup>1</sup>.

教弓 to teach archery.

教導 to instruct with authority.

教引 to bring up; to educate.

教話 to teach a language.

教言 your advice, etc.

教學 or 教讀 (*tu*<sup>2</sup>) to teach; to act as private tutor.

教館 a school-house.

教法 method of instruction.

教書 to teach the books, of Confucianism; to be a school-master.

教書的 a teacher.

財主敗落便教書 when the rich man loses his money he forthwith takes to teaching.

酵<sup>4</sup>

1353

Leaven; yeast.

糟酵 yeast cakes.

發酵 to rise, as dough; to ferment.

麵酵 or 酵子 or 引酵 barm; yeast. [酵 expresses the idea of fermentation; 引 of propagation.]

酒酵 "grains," or the mash which remains over from distillation.

R. 効

F. kau, v. 5pui

W. koo, ka

See 教

Sinking

Upper.

角

1354

See 2215.

To seize by the horns. To stab.

攙角 to stab; to bayonet.

擣角 to seize by the horns and feet.

R. 覺

See 角

Entering

Upper.

爵

1356

See 2218.

嚼

1357

See 2219.

矚

1358

To close the eyes in sleep. Used for 覺 2216.

睡矚 to sleep.

矚貝 a shell, the sight of which will cause a miscarriage. Also said to be taken as a powder in order to procure abortion.

R. 藥嘯

See 醮爵

Sinking &amp;

Entering

Upper.

酌

1359

To drain a goblet.

長者舉未酌, 少者不敢飲 until the elders had drained their goblets, the younger ones did not venture to drink.

割鮮飲食, 舉烽命酌 he dressed fresh viands for their entertainment, lighted the fire, and bade them drink deep.

飲不酌者, 浮以大白 any one who does not drain his cup to be made to drink a brimming goblet, —as a forfeit. See 8556.

R. 嘯

See 焦

Sinking

Upper.