

found in the *Ki fu t'un či*,¹ on asbestos of Se-č'wan in the *Se č'wan t'un či*.² In the eighteenth century the Chinese noticed asbestos among the Portuguese of Macao, but the article was rarely to be found in the market.³ Hanzō Murakami discusses asbestos (石綿, "stone cotton") as occurring in the proximity of Kin-čou 金洲 in Šen-kiń, Manchuria.⁴

In regard to the salamander, FRANCISQUE-MICHEL⁵ refers to "Traditions tératologiques de Berger de Xivrey" (Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1836, pp. 457, 458, 460, 463) and to an article of Duchalais entitled "L'Apollon sauroctone" (*Revue archéologique*, Vol. VI, 1850, pp. 87–90); further to Mahudel in *Mémoires de littérature tirés des registres de l'Académie royale des inscriptions et belles-lettres*, Vol. IV, pp. 634–647. Quoting several examples of salamander stuff from mediæval romances, Francisque-Michel remarks, "Ces étoffes en poil de salamandre, qui vraisemblablement étaient passées des fables des marchands dans celles des poètes, venaient de loin, comme ceux qui avaient par là beau jeu pour mentir. On en faisait aussi des manteaux; du moins celui de dame Jafite, du *Roman de Gui le Gallois*, en était."

No one interested in this subject should fail to read chapter LII of book III of Rabelais' *Le Gargantua et Le Pantagruel*, entitled "Comment doibt estre préparé et mis en œuvre le celebre Pantagruelion."

77. The word "drugget," spelled also droggitt, drogatt, druggit (Old French *droguet*, Spanish *droguete*, Italian *droghetto*) is thus defined in the new Oxford English Dictionary: "Ulterior origin unknown. Littré suggests derivation from *drogue* drug as 'a stuff of little value'; some English writers have assumed a derivation from Drogheda in Ireland, but this is mere wanton conjecture, without any historical basis. Formerly kind of stuff, all of wool, or mixed of wool and silk or wool and linen, used for wearing apparel. Now, a coarse woollen stuff for floor-coverings, table-cloths, etc." The Century Dictionary says, "There is nothing to show a connection with drug."

Our lexicographers have overlooked the fact that the same word occurs also in Slavic. F. MIKLOSICH⁶ has indicated a Serbian *doroc* ("pallii genus") and Magyar *darócz* ("a kind of coarse cloth"), but neglected to refer to the well-known Russian word *dorógi* or *dórogi*, which apparently represents the source of the West-European term. The latter has been dealt with by K. INOSTRANTSEV⁷ in a very interesting

¹ Ch. 74, pp. 10 b, 13.

² Ch. 74, p. 25.

³ *Ao-men či lio*, Ch. B, p. 41.

⁴ *Journal Geol. Soc. Tokyo*, Vol. XXIII, No. 276, 1916, pp. 333–336. The same journal, Vol. XXV, No. 294, March, 1918, contains an article on asbestos in Japan and Korea by K. OKADA.

⁵ *Recherches sur le commerce, la fabrication et l'usage des étoffes de soie, d'or et d'argent*, Vol. II, pp. 90, 462 (Paris, 1854).

⁶ *Fremdwörter in den slavischen Sprachen*, *Denk. Wiener Akad.*, Vol. XV, 1867, p. 84.

⁷ *Iz istorii starinnix tkanei*, *Zapiski of the Russian Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XIII, 1902, p. 084.