

of curing any disease, and called *pa-tsa'r*" (written as above);¹ cf. Portuguese *bazar*, *bazoár*, *bezoar*.

On the other hand, bezoars became universal in the early middle ages, and the Arabs also list bezoars from China and India.² From the Persian word *fādaj*, explained as "a stone from China, bezoar," it appears also that Chinese bezoars were traded to Persia. In Persia, as is well known, bezoars are highly prized as remedies and talismans.³

¹ *Ao-men ċi lio*, Ch. B, p. 37.

² J. RUSKA, *Steinbuch des Aristoteles*, p. 148.

³ C. ACOSTA (*Tractado de las drogas*, pp. 153-160, Burgos, 1578), E. KAEMPFER (*Amoenitates exoticæ*, pp. 402-403), GUIBOURT (*Histoire naturelle des drogues simples*, Vol. IV, pp. 106 *et seq.*), and G. F. KUNZ (*Magic of Jewels and Charms*, pp. 203-220) give a great deal of interesting information on the subject. See also YULE, *Hobson-Jobson*, p. 90; E. WIEDEMANN, *Zur Mineralogie im Islam*, p. 228; D. HOOPER, *Journal As. Soc. Bengal*, Vol. VI, 1910, p. 519.