

on account of its dying quality. It grows in woody, moist places, in a fine soil. Kalm observes, " that  
 " the roots of this plant are employed by the In-  
 " dians in dying the quills of the American Por-  
 " cupine red, which they put into several places of  
 " their work: air, sun, and water, seldom change  
 " this colour. The French women in Canada  
 " sometimes dye their cloth red with these roots,  
 " which are but small, like those of the *Galium*  
 " *luteum* or yellow bedstraw."

Dr. Linnæus describes this plant, as having six narrow linear leaves at each knot of the stem, and four at the branches; commonly two flowers are on each stalk, and its seeds are smooth. The roots, when dry, are of the thickness of a crow quill, brown on the outside, and of a bright purple red, when broken, on the inside.

The second plant, or the *Tifavoyanne jaune*, is according to Prof. Kalm, vol. iii. p. 160. " the  
 " threeleaved Hellebore (*Helleborus trifolius* Linn.)  
 " grows plentifully in woods, in mossy, not too wet,  
 " places. Its leaves and stalks are employed by the  
 " Indians to dye yellow several kinds of their work,  
 " made of prepared skins. The French learned  
 " from them to dye wool and other things yellow  
 " with this plant."

Among the roots sent as a specimen from Hudson's-bay, I found several leaves, which I separated, and found the plant undoubtedly to be the threeleaved Hellebore.

In the 4th vol. of Dr. Linnæus's *Amœnitates Academicæ* is a figure of this plant, which upon comparison I found by no means to be accurate: for the