

line, or in two lines, approximating to a point, or rather in the form of two sides of a triangle; in both cases the van is led by an old gander, who utters a peculiar resounding hoarse cry, resembling in sound the words "honk," "honk"! as if to ask how they come on, which is usually answered by some of the party—"All's well." When bewildered in foggy weather, they appear sometimes to be in great distress, flying about in an irregular manner, making a great clamor.

The Canada Goose was introduced into Great Britain at least 200 years ago, and may now be regarded as fully naturalized there. It is a great ornament of lakes and artificial ponds, from which it makes excursions in small flocks over the surrounding districts.

In the uniform breadth of the bill the Canada goose resembles the swan, of which family Cuiver claims it is identical with. It is fully three feet and a half from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the tail, but its neck is long and slender, and it does not exceed the common goose in weight so much as in length. The bill, the feet, the head, great part of the neck, the greater quill feathers, the rump, and the tail are black, the back wings and flanks grayish brown, edged with a lighter brown. The under plumage generally grayish brown, the breast and belly pure white. A few white feathers are scattered about the eye. A crescent shaped white mark forms a conspicuous mark on the throat, whence this species has received the name of Cravat Goose. The long delicate neck of this bird gives it quite a snake-like appearance.

We reproduce the following account of a Canada Goose which, says Willughby, "is so very extraordinary, that I am aware it would with difficulty gain credit, were it not that a whole parish is able to vouch for the truth of it. The Canada geese are not fond of a

poultry-yard, but are rather of a rambling disposition. One of these birds, however, was observed to attach itself, in the strongest and most affectionate manner, to the house dog, and would never quit the kennel except for the purpose of feeding, when it would return again immediately. It always sat by the dog, but never presumed to go into the kennel except in rainy weather. Whenever the dog barked the goose would cackle, and run out to the person she supposed the dog barked at, and try to bite him by the heels. Sometimes she would attempt to feed with the dog; but this the dog, who treated his faithful companion rather with indifference, would not permit. This bird would not go to roost with the others at night, unless driven by main force, and when in the morning she was turned into the field, she would never stir from the yard-gate, but sit there the whole day in sight of the dog. At last orders were given that she should be no longer molested, but suffered to accompany him as she liked. Being thus left to herself, she ran about the yard with him all night; and, what is particularly extraordinary, and can be attested to by the whole parish, whenever the dog went out of the yard, and ran into the village, the goose always accompanied him, continuing to keep up with him by the assistance of her wings, and in this way of running and flying follow him all over the parish. This extraordinary affection of the goose toward the dog, which continued to his death, two years after it was first observed, is supposed to have originated from his having accidentally saved her from a fox in the very moment of distress. While the dog was ill the goose never quitted him day or night, not even to feed, and it was apprehended she would have been starved to death, had not orders been given for a pan of corn to be set every day close to the