## THE INSTRUCTOR.

No. IV.]
MONTMEAI, MAY 20, 1885.
NRTURAS EISTOTE.


THE OSTRICI.

The Ostrich is a bird very ancient'y known, since it is mentioned in the oldest of books. It has furmished the sacred writers with some of their most beautiful imagery, and i's thesh was, (ven previous to the days of Moses, apparently a common species of fuod, since we find it interdicted, among other unclean animals, by the Jewish legislator.

The Ostrich is generally considered as the largest of birds, but its size deprives it of the power of flying. The medium weight of this bird may be estimated at 75 or 80 pounds, a meight which would require an immense power of wing to elevate into the atmosphere.

Aţ a distance it bears a strong resemblance to thation a camel. It is usually seven feet high from the top of the head to the ground, but from the back it is only four.

The Ostrich is a native only of the torrid regions of Africa, and has neve: bred out of , that conntry which first produced it. This bird, so disqualified for society with man, it a
habits, from preference, the most solitary and horrid deserts, where there are few vegetables to clothe the surface of the earth, and where the rais never comes to refresh it. The Ara. bians assert that the Ostrich never drinks: and the place of its habitation seems to confirm the assertion. ln these formidable regions Ostriches are seen in large flocks, which, to the distant spectator, appeared like a regiment of cavaly, and have often alarmed a whole caravan. There is no desert, how barren soever, but is capable of supplying these ani nals with provision; they eat almost every thing; and these barren tracts are thus doubly grateful, as they afford both food and security. The Ostrich is of all animals the most voracious; it will devour leather, glass, hair, iron, stones, or any thing that is given. It lays very large eggs, some of them being above five inches in diameter, and weighing above fifteen pounds; these eggs have a very hard shell, somewhat resembling those of the croco.

