

LESSON VIII.

THE BEAR.

prom-i-nent	ac-com-plish-ment	rheu-ma-tism
Cey-lon	in-flic-tion	Kam-tschat-ka
Nor-way	dis-cour-aged	in-tes-tines
ve-ge-ta-ble	em-ploy-ment	Sol-o-mon
wea-sel	in-hab-i-tants	in-so-lent-ly
ex-cel-lent	sa-vour-y	pro-fane-ly
awk-ward	de-li-ca-cy	E-li-sha
fer-mi-da-ble	Rus-si-a	per-mit-ted
ad-ver-sa-ry	im-pe-ri-al	en-coun-ter
so-li-ta-ry	ex-port-ed	Go-li-ath
un-fre-quent-ed	cov-er-tures	il-lus-trate
moun-tain-ous	ward-robe	peace-a-ble
pre-ci-pl-ces	Pe-ters-burgh	J-a-iah
tor-pid-i-ty	Mos-cow	pre-dict-ed

The common bear is a heavy looking quadruped, of a large size, and covered with shaggy hair. It has a prominent snout, a short tail, and treads on the whole sole of the foot. It is a native of nearly all the northern parts of Asia and Europe, and is said to be found in Ceylon and other Indian islands, and also in some parts of Africa and America. In northern climates, it is of a brown colour; in other parts it is black; in Norway it is found grey, and even white. The black bear confines itself almost entirely to vegetable food; but the brown frequently attacks lambs, kids, and even cattle, and sucks their blood, like the weasel. Bears are fond of honey, and often seek for it in trees, of which they are