Correspondence, Notes, and Queries.

Spelling—Three Words Spelt.

The spelling of the English language is a subject of great importance, and it is one that requires careful consideration. The English language has undergone many changes over the centuries, and as a result, there are many variations in spelling that can be confusing. The goal of spelling is to have a consistent and logical system that allows for clear and easy communication. This can be achieved by adhering to established rules and conventions.

In the English language, the spelling of words is often determined by the sound they make. For example, the word "tide" is spelled with two "e" letters at the end, whereas the word "bit" is spelled with one. These differences in spelling can be confusing, but they are based on the way the word is pronounced. The goal is to have a system that allows for easy and accurate communication.

In recent years, there has been a push for a new spelling system that would simplify the English language and make it easier to learn and use. This has led to the development of alternative spellings for many words, and some people are advocating for the adoption of these spellings in order to improve the language.

However, it is important to consider the impact of such changes on the language. Any change to the spelling system of the English language would have far-reaching consequences, and it would be important to carefully consider the implications of any such changes before they are adopted.

In conclusion, the spelling of the English language is a complex and important subject that requires careful consideration. The goal should be to have a consistent and logical system that allows for clear and easy communication, while also taking into account the impact of any changes on the language.
PONS ASINORUM.

[In a personal interview with Gen. James A. Garfield, Member of Congress from Ohio, we were shown the following demonstration of the pons asinorum, which he had hit upon in some mathematical amusements and discussions with other M. C.'s. We do not remember to have seen it before, and we think it something on which the members of both houses can unite without distinction of party.]

On the hypothenuse \( cb \) of the right-angled triangle \( abc \), draw the half-square \( cbe \). From \( e \) let fall the perpendicular \( ed \), upon the side \( ac \) produced.

The triangles \( abc \) and \( dce \) are equal; the side \( ab = dc \), and the side \( ac = de \).

The area of the quadrilateral \( adhe \) is measured by its base \( ad \), multiplied by half the sum of its parallel sides \( de \) and \( ab \), or \( ad \times \frac{ab + de}{2} \), which is \( \frac{ac + ab^2}{2} \).

But the area of the quadrilateral \( adhe \) consists of half of the square of \( bc \) plus the two equal triangles \( acb \) and \( dce \); or \( \frac{cb^2}{2} + ab \times ac = \frac{ab + ac^2}{2} \); or \( \frac{cb^2}{2} + 2(ab \times ac) = \frac{ab^2}{2} + 2(ac) + 2(ab + ac) = ab + ac^2 \). \( \therefore cb^2 = ab^2 + ac^2 \). Q. E. D. [J. A. G.

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