Thus one altitude is $\Delta/C_3\sqrt{(a_3^2+b_3^2)}$.

Similarly another is $\Delta/C_2\sqrt{(a_2^2+b_2^2)}$.

Hence the area of the triangle is

$$\frac{\Delta^2}{2C_2C_3\sqrt{(a_2^2+b_2^2)}\sqrt{(a_3^2+b_3^2)}}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{(a_2^2+b_2^2)}\sqrt{(a_3^2+b_3^2)}}{a_2b_3-a_3b_2},$$

or $\Delta^2/2C_1C_2C_3$. N. M. GIBBINS.

1292. *Morley's triangle.*

With reference to Mr. Dobbs' article in the February *Gazette*, the extension to the other triangles by an elementary method was made by F. G. Taylor of Nottingham University College and myself and published in the *Proc. Edin. Math. Soc.* (14th November, 1913) under the title " The six trisectors of each of the angles of a triangle."

W. L. MARR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TEACHING OF GEOMETRY IN VICTORIA.

To the Editor of the *Mathematical Gazette.*

DEAR SIR,—The article on the teaching of Geometry in the May *Gazette* makes me think that the history of geometrical teaching in Victoria deserves being put on record before it is entirely forgotten. At some time early in the seventies of last century the Melbourne University adopted the principle, for its Matriculation examination, that any proof of Euclid's propositions would be accepted if Euclid's order was not violated. About 1879 Professor H. M. Andrew, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Melbourne University, and Mr. Pirani, lecturer in Mathematics, published an edition of Euclid in which modern proofs and modern methods of presentation were adopted in very many of the propositions. I was at school at the time and well remember the immense relief we got by exchanging Todhunter for this book. It consisted at first of Euclid I and II only, the third book being added a year or two later, after Pirani had been killed in an unfortunate accident. Book III was altered still more extensively than Books I and II. Books IV-VI were never written, probably because they were not then required for pass matriculation.

This edition of Euclid had a very great and beneficial effect on the teaching of geometry in Victoria and was almost the only book used in Victorian schools for pass geometry until many years later. I expect that Andrew and Pirani's work was due to the influence of the A.I.G.T.

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