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THE SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.

THE SERBIAN FRONT IN MACEDONIA.¹

(With Sketch-Map and Illustrations.)

By E. P. STEBBING, F.L.S., F.R.G.S.

AMONGST the numerous fronts upon which the armies of the Allies are fighting, perhaps one of the least known is the line held in the Macedonian mountains, a most difficult country to move about in and to fight in, owing to the paucity of communications. Most people are aware that the British held the right, or eastern portion of the line, at the commencement of last summer's operations on the Struma and Lake Doiran, whilst the western portion was held by the Serbians and French. Before the offensive really commenced, Italian troops had taken up positions between the British and Serbs, reinforcing some French in that part, whilst a brigade of Russians had joined the French on the extreme left.

Having had the opportunity of going out as transport officer to a hospital unit which was sent up to the Serbian front at Ostrovo, I was able to make myself acquainted with that part of the country over which the chief advance by the left wing of the armies was made between the end of August and the third week in November, when Monastir was recaptured. I propose therefore to confine my remarks to the positions occupied by the left wing of the Macedonian armies between these dates.

The territory over which the fighting took place is, it is perhaps needless to state, quite unlike that of the Western front in France. In the fighting areas in Macedonia, if we except the Monastir plain—the ancient Pelagonia—the country consists of a network of rocky mountain

¹ A lecture delivered before the Society in Edinburgh on February 9, 1917.

ranges, for the most part barren and affording little cover, in which the construction of trenches and artillery emplacements or gun-pits is exceedingly difficult and at times impossible. It will be of interest to glance first at the topography of this region, or of that part of it over which the fighting forces are spread.

The plain of Salonika is some fifty miles broad, surrounded by high mountains spread out in a fan-shaped manner with the town at the centre. The river Vardar, piercing the northern mountains, flows across the plain as a turgid stream, entering the bay of Salonika a few miles to west of the town. To the west of the Vardar another giant cleft in the mountains enables the Moglenitza river to reach the plain; farther to the west is the Voda river, and right in the south the Vistritza. The basin of the Moglenitza is some twenty miles long and four to eight broad. It is bounded by steep bare mountains, from 4200 feet to 7700 feet in height, and consequently the river is subject to rapid flooding after rain, which results in sudden inundations in the plain to the south. The portion of the plain within the area of this river produces fine crops of millet, maize, and cotton, two to three crops a year being obtained. The newly re-formed Serbian army was encamped here after reaching Macedonia, but was not left in these pleasant quarters for long, being sent up into the Moglena mountains to take up positions facing the Bulgars, who occupied the highest crests, of which Kaimakchalan, 7700 feet, formed one of the highest and strongest. There were no roads in these mountains, but a few tortuous steeply graded mountain tracks gave access to the Cherna Valley.

To the south-west of the Moglena range the mountains are cleft by another valley, that of the Voda. This practically forms the sole route into the Monastir plain, both the railway—a single line from Salonika to Monastir—and the Monastir road proceeding up this cleft. The road—the *Via Egnatia*—is the old Roman road from the Aegean to the Adriatic, which continued across Albania to Durazzo. The railway and road run together from Salonika to the curious old-world village of Yenidje-Vardar. From here the railway runs south-west to Verria and then north to Vertekop, where it rejoins the road, which keeps due west to the latter after leaving Yenidje-Vardar. From Vertekop, situated at the western extremity of the Salonika plain, you perceive the valley or cleft in the mountains to the west, up which both railway and road pass to Ostrovo *en route* for the Monastir plain (see map p. 151). Orchards, vineyards, and mulberry copses clothe the outer face of the lower hills here as you commence the climb to Vodena, one of the most quaint and picturesque of mediaeval towns, perched upon the top of a more or less precipitous rock, from which cascades and shining waterfalls gush down through the green clumps of mulberry. The view of Vodena, with its white minarets and poplar trees, is a most picturesque one from the plain, as picturesque in its way as is the town itself.

Beyond Vodena the valley becomes an upland plateau, never very wide; it contains volcanic depressions in which, in addition to smaller ones, are situated the great lakes of Ostrovo and Petersko, the former many shades of blue, the latter of emerald green. On leaving Ostrovo

the road and railway run along the north and north-western side of Lake Ostrovo, subsequently reaching Sorovitch and Ekshisu. On leaving the latter the railway runs north to Banitsa and then north-west to Florina and Monastir. A second road or mountain track runs from Ostrovo to Banitsa over the mountains, and this formed one of the two lines of communication of the 1st and 3rd Serbian Armies operating in these hills during these fateful months. I shall have more to say about these roads later.

From this brief description it will be understood that the line of communications was extremely inadequate, and hampered the movements of the armies to a very considerable extent. The single line of railway, after leaving the plain at Vertekop, ascends the mountains to Ostrovo

The Via Egnatia in the Salonika Plain. The bridges were mostly absent before the advance last year. Mishaps such as that which befell this M. T. Ford van were consequently frequent.

in a tortuous manner up extraordinarily steep gradients and over many viaducts. On some of them it always appeared a toss-up whether the train would not run backward, and it had to take frequent rests even with two engines on, to allow the latter to get up a fresh head of steam. Eight trains in the twenty-four hours was all that could usually be run, and the requirements needed about eighty. The train took anything from eighteen to twenty-four hours to do the ninety miles between Salonika and Ostrovo. After leaving Ostrovo the levels were easier, and up to August trains could run to Florina. Subsequently the Bulgars blew up the big Ekshisu viaduct, and the railway could only serve the French up to the latter place.

As regards the road, it is, as has been said, an old Roman road. In the plains from Salonika to Vertekop it consisted of old *pavé* in an appalling state of repair, most of the bridges being wanting. When it

entered the hills it became a mountain track or bridle path, consisting of varying stretches of deep sand hiding large boulders or rocky blocks, varied by lengths of naked projecting rock masses of all sizes and sharpness. There were miles of this kind of thing, and in the towns cross channels of varying depth and width and in great numbers made progression in motor cars a thing of torture. Needless to say, no car had ever been seen on the road before the war, and until early in last year no inhabitant of Vodena who had not "travelled" had ever seen a car.

When you reach Banitsa by either of the two roads I have described, you have reached the south end of the Monastir plain. The lake road was the line of advance of the French and Russians. The scenery after leaving Vertekop is varying—at times wild, gloomy, almost menacing, as the great barren rocky mountains close in on the road, at others smiling—"riante," as the French would say—with small cultivated oases and orchards and in places small vineyards.

I have mentioned the river Vistritza. This river is situated in the south of the area here considered, and runs north-east through the mountains to Verria and the bay of Salonika. A road runs from Verria along this valley and reaches Kozani, then turning north to Florina and Monastir. The importance of Kozani lies in the fact that it is the centre of lines of communication linking up Thessaly and Macedonia, and therefore Greece and Germany *via* Monastir.

If I have made myself intelligible, it will thus be seen that the French had a single line of railway to Ekshisu, a road running alongside the railway, and a second longer route from Verria *via* Kozani. Then both these roads, with one or two branch ones connecting them, continued due north over the plain to Monastir. The Serbian front had the road as far as Ostrovo. In the Moglena mountains roads were non-existent. The Serbian armies were served from this Salonika-Ostrovo road by mountain tracks leading north from the road at Vertekop or Vodena and Ostrovo, and these tracks were of the most appalling nature. We all know that Napoleon crossed the Alps in the face of stupendous topographical difficulties. The Serbs had to face very similar conditions in the Moglena mountains, the difference being that Napoleon was able to take his enemies by surprise, whereas the Serbs had to face a watchful enemy already occupying all the crests, which they had fortified. All the more honour to the brave Serbs, who undismayed turned the Bulgars out of their prepared strongholds after sanguinary fighting under probably some of the most difficult conditions which have ever faced an army.

To complete this brief survey, a few words may be said about the eastern wing. Between the Vardar and the Struma, our eastern limit of operations, the armies are engaged in trench warfare similar to that on the Western front in France. The British and Italians are here. The reason for this difference in the methods in east and west (for there was but little trench warfare save in one instance on the west) is that both on the east and west of Lake Doiran an advance would take the Allies into the Strumnitza valley, which would open the way to Sofia.

The Bulgars have therefore fortified this part of the line very strongly. The mountains farther east, forming almost impassable country, were held by the Italians, and beyond, the narrow Struma gap, which offers an entrance into Bulgaria, is protected by Fort Rupel, made over by the Greeks to the Bulgarians. The eastern wing thus practically serves as a pivot for the western wing to turn on, and also proves the possibilities of the advance to the north of Monastir.

Space will not permit me to devote time to a description of the extraordinary collection of types met with in the towns in this tract of country. Greeks, Turks, Albanians, Jews, Serbs, the Bulgar type, Rumanian—all are seen in the streets of Yenidje-Vardar or Vodena. The houses with their overhanging stories, carved woodwork, and projecting roofs almost meeting overhead, are reminiscent of mediaeval Europe, whilst the little open-faced shops below, with the men squatting down inside, resemble an Indian or Cairo bazaar. And the clothing worn is as varied in type as are the people themselves, an extraordinary mixture of East and West.

The agriculturists of the countryside are chiefly Greeks, with some Rumanian and Turkish villages. The animals used in ploughing are the ox and sometimes the buffalo. Both are used as draught animals. But the commonest beast of burden is the donkey. He is indispensable—carries the produce to market—the ploughs to the field and back again—fodder for the cattle, a common sight; and in addition to any burden he may be loaded with, he has to carry his owner. They are very small these donkeys, and it was a ludicrous sight to see a long-legged Greek astride one of these diminutive animals, his feet touching the ground on either side; and still funnier to meet a fat Turk astride, or a veiled woman in gala dress going into market.

Salonika in August 1916 was a wonderful place to be in. Troops were pouring in by transports arriving almost daily. Russians arrived early in the month, to be followed by the first Italians, and the latter continued to arrive throughout the month and during the next two, for two Italian divisions were being made up. The quays were congested night and day with arriving troops and their impedimenta. Horses belonging to cavalry regiments, batteries and regimental transport, mule corps and mule hospital units, would seemingly be inextricably mixed up with guns, motor lorries, cars, and masses of infantry in their serviceable grey-blue uniforms and trench helmets. And the town itself contained the fighting men of at least twelve nations—French, Italians, Russians, Cossacks, Serbians, British, Indian, Annamese, French Colonials, Senegalese, men from Madagascar, Zouaves. Greeks, Albanians, and Macedonians fraternised (except the Greeks) in the cafés dressed in a variety of uniforms and decorated with a still greater variety of medals, mostly won in this war. It was an extraordinary sight that was daily to be seen in the chief cafés in Venezuela Street, and one which is unlikely to be ever seen again—in our lifetime, at any rate.

The offensive on this front was not commenced by the Allies, as had been expected, but by the Bulgars, and their advance was doubtless

guided by the political position. It was almost certain that Rumania was about to enter the war on the side of the Allies, and an endeavour was made to intimidate her and at the same time to reopen communications with Greece. The German plan was to attack us on either wing by advancing south from Monastir to Florina and beyond on the west, and from Fort Rupel by the Struma on the east. It is the western movement I shall describe. Up to the 17th August the Bulgarians had not crossed the Greek frontier to any extent, being doubtless restrained from doing so by the German Emperor and German High Command. They had limited their operations to the preparation of trenches and so on, on their own side of the frontier. Fort Rupel on the east, within the Greek frontier, was, as we have seen, given to them by the Greeks. There had, however, been some good hard fighting between the Bulgars and Serbs up in the Moglena mountains from the latter part of July onwards.

The French and Serbians held their lines with very weak forces at this period. Before an advance was made the positions were therefore as follows :—

At the beginning of August the Bulgarians held the Kaimakchalan crest and several lower spurs to the south, and the strong Starkovgrob crest to south-west of Kaimakchalan. West of these positions they held the lower crest lines down to and through Brod, situated in the foot-hills just above the Monastir plain. Westward from Brod they held the strong Brod-Kenali-Medjidli line, as it came to be known. This line was laid down by Mackensen himself, and the system of trenches and redoubts proved excessively strong, built on the lines of those in France, and manned with plenty of machine-guns. To west of Medjidli the line swept up into the mountains again to Lake Prespa; but the forces here on either side were few at that time.

Slightly south-south-east of Kenali, some seven miles away, lies the village of Verbeni, and a few miles to the south-west of the latter is situated Florina.

At the beginning of August the Serbians had a weak division in the Monastir plain and elsewhere, much scattered about. Their outposts were at Verbeni, with the remainder of two or three battalions at Florina and Banitsa. There was probably another battalion at Gornichevo, on the mountain track between Banitsa and Ostrovo, and the rest of the available troops, amounting, I believe, to a weak brigade, were at Ostrovo. It was not thought that the Bulgarians would advance from the Kenali line, and the French were occupied in getting ready their forces to attack Kenali. The task set the Serbian forces—three armies of two numerically weak divisions apiece—was to attack on the line from Brod eastward to Kaimakchalan, and slightly to the east of the latter, Kenali and Kaimakchalan being the two chief objectives, because the strongest positions.

As we know, in war it is always the unexpected which happens. On the 17th August the Bulgarians suddenly advanced in some strength from the Kenali line, drove in the outposts from Verbeni and Florina, these falling back on Banitsa. The whole of the plain was soon in Bulgar

Sketch-map to illustrate the Serbo-French campaign in 1916 which resulted in the capture of Monastir.

hands, and they advanced up the hills eastwards, taking Banitsa and then Gornichevo, eight kilometres beyond, on the top of a high crest, the Serbians falling back to a lower crest immediately above the Lake Ostrovo. The Bulgars also advanced up the railway line along the west shore of the lake to a position slightly to north-west of Pateli, within a few miles of Ostrovo. Communication was thus opened up with Greece *via* Kozani.

This was the position of affairs in the latter part of August, and there appeared every probability of Ostrovo falling, thus enabling the Bulgars to capture the rest of the mountain section of the railway line down to Vertekop in the level country below. Had they done this and blown up the viaducts, of which there are a number, it is almost certain that they would have stopped the projected advance on Monastir this year. Reinforcements were sent up, and arrived in time to hold Ostrovo, which was daily shelled and bombed for a fortnight or more.

Another of the reasons of the Bulgarian advance was doubtless military. A considerable increase was being made to the western wing of our Macedonian armies. French, Russian, and Italian troops were being landed in Salonika throughout August, especially the latter, whilst British M.T. units and cars were also pouring in to run the transport for the Serbians. The political reasons have been already discussed.

About the end of August then, the Allies' western wing ran from north-east of Ekshisu railway station up north over the mountains east of and below Gornichevo to below Starkovgrob, and then north-east below Kaimakochalan, and so on north-eastwards.

Towards the end of August the Bulgarian advance was held up, and at the beginning of September the Allies commenced to advance in their turn. On the flank the French, supported by a part of a brigade of Russians, advanced by road and railway (using both the Ostrovo and Verria-Kozani roads) and retook Ekshisu, not in time, however, to prevent the blowing up of the great viaduct which carried the railway beyond Ekshisu to Florina. The French then swung to the north into the southern end of the Monastir plain and retook Banitsa, and, fighting every yard of the way, approached the Greek town of Florina, situated up against the western mountain wall, and about one-third up the plain from the south. This town and the railway station were carried by storm after a brilliant assault on Sunday and Sunday night (September 18); the Bulgars were driven out in full flight back to their strongly entrenched Kenali line, situated two-thirds up the plain from south. This capture put an end for the moment to the series of operations the French had been undertaking. They advanced the few miles to Verbeni, and then awaited reinforcements of men and guns before attempting a frontal attack on the Kenali line. The advance resulting in the capture of Florina had, of course, been undertaken by the French and Russians in conjunction with the Serbians, who were operating in the mountains on the right. The Bulgars had been turned out of Florina exactly a month after they had seized it. Monastir, taken by them in December 1915, was still in their hands.

The Serbian movements during this period must now be considered, for they were to lead to even greater progress than resulted from the capture of Florina. The first operations entailed on the Serbians were to push back the Bulgars from the heights in the neighbourhood of Ostrovo, and clear them from the Ostrovo-Banitsa mountain track. This work was carried out by the 1st and a portion of the 3rd Serbian Armies, under the corps commanders, Marshal Mishitch and General Wassitch respectively. The village of Gornichevo and the crest of that mountain, east-north-east of Ostrovo, was the first objective. These were held by the Bulgars. The Serbs held a lower crest to the east, about three miles nearer Ostrovo. They had to advance to the attack down into a dip, cross a few stony fields, and then face the stiff climb over open rocky and stony

A Bulgarian trench on the top of Kaimakchalan. The trench contains dead Bulgars and has been mostly blotted out by Serbian gunfire. The type of country is well exhibited.

ground, only covered with a scattered low scrub affording no cover. The Serbian trenches were very shallow, makeshift affairs, and so were the gun-pits, and more often than not resembled the sungar of the north-west frontier Afridi in India—low walls, hastily built up, or circular constructions resembling grouse-butts. This type of trench or protective wall is to be seen scattered over the whole area of mountains over which the Serbs have conducted their wonderfully successful campaign, fought under the most difficult topographical conditions. Gornichevo ridge and village fell on September 12, the final attack taking place in the night. The Serbian artillery was very deficient both in numbers and size, and the wire entanglement was only cut in a very few places, forming narrow gates. Through these the Serbians passed and got into the Bulgarian trenches, advancing over nearly open ground—a fine piece of work. The Bulgars retired on Banitsa and to positions to north-west of Gornichevo.

The wounds of the men in these engagements were appalling, as rock splinters were as plentiful as shell splinters in this kind of country.

After the capture of Gornichevo the Serbians commenced to attack heavily on the Starkovgrob position to the north-west, which was carried by assault about September 20. This left the way clear to their chief objective in this part, the strong position on the Kaimakchalan. There were three main positions here to carry, with two to three lines of trenches in each, the uppermost being the strongest. The lowest was in a small upland valley; the middle one half-way up a series of swelling ridges and spurs; the last on the rising plateau which forms the summit of the mountain.

The whole area was above tree limit, a great open barren waste of

Mountain road from Ostrovo to Gornichevo; the slopes of the mountain are covered with juniper scrub. Serbian ammunition carts on their way up to the front.

rock with but few soft areas. It was only in the latter that any permanent visible marks of shell fire, such as craters, etc., were to be seen. The great assaults on this position were made between September 15 and 30, and the Bulgars driven down the steep precipitous slopes to the north—probably the best fight the Serbs have ever put up. But their native country lay upon that crest—a fine incentive to fight.

Whilst Kaimakchalan was being fought and won by the 3rd Serbian Army, the 1st Army to the west was clearing the mountains northwards, so that by the beginning of October the Serb line was straightened out from Kaimakchalan to Brod due west, where it connected with the French line running westward from just below Brod through Kenali and Medjidli, and up into the western mountains to Lake Prespa. The line therefore now completely fronted the north, and had lost a dangerous salient.

The Serbs in these operations were greatly hampered by the

absence of adequate communications. They ran out of ammunition on several occasions owing to their rapid, considering the country they were fighting in, advance. The maintenance of their supplies, both ammunition and victualling, fell to the British M.T. So far as possible supplies were forwarded by rail to Vertekop or Ostrovo, and then were taken on in Ford vans by road. From Ostrovo two bridle paths—they were little else at this period, though improved to some extent after these operations were over—were available, one leading up to Gornichevo and on to Banitsa and the Monastir plain, with an offshoot from Gornichevo leading to Krushograd; the second started from Ostrovo and went up the steep mountain side, by the most impossible gradients, to Kaimakchalan. Both were narrow, passed through gloomy ravines and defiles, and were constantly choked with transport of all kinds. The Fords took up the ammunition and supplies as high as they could get, depositing them in dumps, from whence they were taken on by carts—mule, horse, and oxen drawn (see figures)—or by pack-mule and donkey. The work which fell to the British M.T. was terrific, and in those days both officers and men worked night and day, it being quite a common experience for both to get only a couple of hours' sleep in the twenty-four. I was out on these roads constantly myself, and thus saw the state of affairs at first hand.

The September victories of the Allies gave them the southern part of the Monastir plain, and enabled the Serbian army to move down from the captured Kaimakchalan against the Bulgar positions in the Chuke mountains. The German-Bulgar line now stretched across the Chuke heights, with their numerous fortified villages, to the Cherna river, and thence across the plain by Brod, Kenali (situated about ten miles to the south-east of Monastir), and Medjidli, and up into the western mountains to Lake Prespa.

A general advance by the Franco-Russian-Serbian armies was now determined upon, the French and Russians, strengthened by some French colonial regiments, making ready for their grand assault on the Kenali line, the breaking of which, with that of the less strong one behind it, would leave the way free to Monastir. These attacks took place during October. The Serbians continued to make some small progress during the first fortnight in the mountains on the right in the neighbourhood of Krushograd and elsewhere, but the main objective during this month was the Kenali line.

The first assault was made by the French on October 14. A grand artillery preparation went on for forty-eight hours, and at midday the French infantry advanced to the attack, which was carried out under the personal supervision of General Sarrail himself. I was fortunate enough to spend the whole of the day on Hill 629 from which the General conducted the operations, so witnessed this fight. My instructions to reach Hill 629 were very simple: "Ride to Sakulevo village, $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres away, cross a small bridge to the left and ride up the hill, and there you are. And don't," said the French colonel, "stop long in the village, or you'll probably get a 'marmite' on your head." At midday the guns were lifted off the front-line trenches and the French

infantry went into the attack. For three and a half hours they fought like tigers, the Colonial Corps especially distinguishing themselves, but only a small portion of a first-line trench was captured. The German engineers had laid out the position too well, the trenches being deep, with redoubts and forts, after the pattern on the Western front, and the artillery was insufficient to smash them in. After the failure of the attack the guns again took up the matter, and several days of incessant pounding were followed by a second assault, which had no better fortune. The Kenali line, with the forces at the disposal of General Sarrail, was impregnable.

Three days after the first unsuccessful attack, *i.e.* on October 17, the Serbs in the hills to the east made a fine sudden thrust across the

Sakulevo village in the Monastir Plain under shell fire. The mountains at the back are blotted out by the smoke of the batteries firing on the Kenali line. Ox-carts returning for ammunition.

Cherna river, taking by assault the villages of Brod, Gardilovo, and Veliselo. The Bulgars broke and fled, pursued by Serbian cavalry. This sudden advance, geographically speaking, turned the Kenali line, since the Serbs here were now behind the Kenali alignment. The amount of distance gained in this movement was unexpected, even by the Serbs themselves.

After the second unsuccessful frontal attack on the Kenali line by the French and Russians, it was perceived that success could only be looked for by outflanking this formidable position, and the Serbians, under Marshal Mishitch, after their Cherna success, were reinforced by some French infantry regiments and heavily supported by French artillery, of which some batteries were transferred from the front of the Kenali line. Whilst the French and Russians, strengthened by some Italians, continued to watch the Kenali line, the task of storming the

Chuke heights, and so turning the enemy's left, was assigned to the reinforced Serbs. The general advance commenced on November 10. During the four following days, November 10-14, a fierce fight took place between the Serbs and Bulgars, who had some Germans to help them. Foot by foot the Serbs fought, carrying village after village, and capturing more than 3000 prisoners and at least 30 guns. By the 14th they had reached points from which they seriously threatened the flank of the Kenali line.

The outflanking of the Kenali line resulted in the withdrawal of the Bulgars from this extremely strong position, and on the 15th the French, Russians, and Italians made a general advance and took possession of the Kenali line, capturing Velushina on the western heights, which turned the position on the enemy's right. The latter fell back to their last line on the Vistritza, less than four miles from Monastir. This line had, however, been already turned by the capture of Negochani, on the Cherna, by the Serbs, and the latter were still advancing over the mountain ranges, thus threatening the only line open to the Bulgars to withdraw their guns and transport—the road to Prilep, situated in the foot-hills to the north-east of the Monastir plain.

It was the advance made by the Serbs on the 16th, 17th, and 18th which finally settled the fate of Monastir. The capture of Hill 1212, to the east of Monastir, sounded the death-knell to the hopes of the enemy holding the Vistritza line. They counter-attacked desperately to retake Hill 1212 but failed, and on 18th the Serbs captured Hill 1378. The Bulgarians retreated towards Prilep in complete disorder, having abandoned artillery, stores, and losing many prisoners.

The Allies entered Monastir early on the 19th unopposed, the French cavalry getting in, on the heels of the enemy's rearguard, from the south, whilst a portion of a Serbian cavalry regiment, after fording a river in flood, entered from the west.

The French infantry went through the town and took up lines to the north. The German reinforcements, including some of the Prussian Guard, which were being hurried up to save the town were too late, for Monastir had fallen.

THE TEACHING OF GEOGRAPHY.

By G. B. MACKIE.

IN December 1916, during convalescence, I read Wallis's *Teaching of Geography*, and, in this *Magazine*, Mr. Chisholm's criticism¹ and Mr. Wallis's "reply."² As these articles were published about eighteen months ago, my reading was somewhat belated; but I had no earlier opportunity.

¹ Vol. xxxi. p. 406.

² *Ibid.* p. 542.