

Austrian Succession in Europe. He was sent to Canada in 1756, was second under Montcalm, was made major-general, repulsed Wolfe at Montmorenci, and after the death of Montcalm took command of the remnant of the French army in Canada and kept up a hopeless but gallant fight against the conquering British throughout the succeeding winter. He returned to France in 1761, served in many campaigns, and was made Marshal of France and Duke and Peer of the Realm.

Page 117, No. 1. **Chapter VIII.** Up to the mid-summer of 1758 the English were unsuccessful in the war, for the four points of strategic advantage to them in America were still untaken. These were: Fort Duquesne, near which Braddock's army had met its terrible defeat; Fort Frontenac, at the outlet of Lake Ontario, the approach to which by the English had been prevented by Montcalm's capture of the fort at Oswego; the southern end of Lake Champlain, with the fortresses of Crown Point and Ticonderoga, which were still held by the French; and the fortified town of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, which was important because it gave the French a base from which they could threaten the British sea-coast, damage commerce, and prevent the English from sending an expedition up the St. Lawrence.

Page 117, No. 2. **Dunkirk.** A sea-port of