

practice. The army advanced up Lake George towards Ticonderoga where Montcalm was fortified at the foot of Lake Champlain.

Lord Howe, who has been called "the earlier Wolfe," was unfortunately killed at Lake George, and Abercrombie suffered defeat in the foolish attack on Ticonderoga, the whole proving the advantage of an attack by way of Quebec. If Howe had lived the result was expected to have been different, but it is evident that the task of reaching Canada through the forests would have been Herculean.

Howe was to a certain extent the military pupil of the "American Lady" who regarded him as a son, and by whose advice he reformed the equipment and tactics of the British army; for instance causing the unwieldy coat-tails to be cut off; the shining rifle-barrels to be deadened: the camp equipment to be vastly simplified; and the provincial troops to be copied in many other respects, changes which had their influence on the sequel.

VI. FINAL FORM OF THE PLAN OF INVASION

On the 11th of August 1755 (1) DeLancey, in writing to Secretary Robinson, says, referring back to a letter of October 26th 1754: "There are but three ways to distress the French in Canada. *The first* by a fleet and army up the River St. Lawrence to Quebec, with which I shall not meddle, because a force for that purpose must be sent from Britain, and even then should be assisted by the strength of the

(1) N. Y. Doc. VI, p. 989.