


There would be nothing required but to call out his name and hand him over his field kit, when he would be ready for the front. Therefore, in about three hours at the most, after the regiment had been mobilised and assembled, the three battalions composing it would be ready to march fully equipped out of the barrack gates to the seat of war.

From the above observations it will doubtless become as patent to the students of modern military problems, as it did to the writer, that there is a condition of the very highest efficiency maintained in all and everything pertaining to A Japanese Regiment at Home.

JAMES VALENTINE STUART AND ABBÉ SIGOGNE

BY REV. E. M. SAUNDERS, D. D.

AMES Valentine Stuart was for many years an intimate friend of Abbé Sigogne. From him I learned the following facts about the Abbé's life before he came to Nova Scotia. They are corroborated by Mr. Louis Q. Bourque, who passed away a few years since, at a ripe old age. Abbé Sigogne took young Bourque when a lad, and educated him, hoping he would enter the sacerdotal profession ; but Mr. Bourque did not judge this to be his calling. He became an intelligent and worthy layman. Mr. P. P. Gaudet got from him the same facts about the early days of Abbé Sigogne, that were given to me by Mr. Stuart. These two men sustained intimate relations with the abbé, and are good authority for this information.

Abbé Sigogne was born at Tours, France, of noble parents, in 1760. In 1785 he was ordained curé of Manthelon department, Indre et Loire. When the revolution was over, he persistently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new order of things. For four years he lived in peril and persecution.

In the meantime, his father had taken the oath of allegiance, and had been appointed mayor of Tours. Finally, the son was arrested as a rebel and a royalist. It is said by some that he was condemned to the guillotine ; but I think that needs confirmation. It is certain that he was imprisoned ; but