

war, as shown by the following extract from the Inspector General's last report: "The objects of this instruction are well understood, and it would therefore be interesting to learn the practical results of the military work accomplished at these institutions in connection with the recent struggle against Spain. They may never be fully known and inquiry on this subject elicited only partial information; but the statistics given are suggestive and seem rather below than above actual conditions. The Presidents of 46 Colleges, whose Military Departments numbered about 7,100 students before hostilities began, reported that 29 of their military students and 59 alumni had been commissioned in the regular army, and 157 students and 296 alumni in the volunteer army—a total of 541 officers, or enough for about 12 regiments; and that 1,084 students and ex-students had joined forces as noncommissioned officers or privates."

The students and ex-students of this College gallantly bore a part in that struggle. Eighty-nine enlisted in the service, sixty-three of whom were commissioned and non-commissioned officers. This shows the value to the individual as well as to the state, of scientific military instruction.

But the chief glory of Agricultural & Mechanical Colleges lies not in the number of men they have incidentally fitted for military duty, but in the stimulus they have given to research in the science of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts and in the application of scientific principles to practice in these departments of industry. Unlike the pomp and circumstance of war, progress in these de-