than does General Hancock's exclamation: "Colonel Walker is the best adjutant-general that I ever knew!"

After the war was over General Walker taught Greek and Latin for three years in Williston Seminary. Then he left to take up editorial work on the Springfield Republican. While working in this capacity he became a "brilliant and forcible writer, especially versed in political economy." In 1869 he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. Shortly after he undertook the immense work of superintending the Ninth Census. He did this work scientifically and accurately, introducing many changes in the system. When his duties on this census were over he was made the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which position he held for two years.

Early in 1873 General Walker was called to the position of professor of Political Economy and History at the Yale Sheffield Scientific School. During this time he was mainly occupied with scientific pursuits and with lecturing and writing. As a professor he was held in the highest esteem by all his students, who appreciated his great earnestness and remarkable enthusiasm. As in our own Technique, it was then the custom at Yale to vote every year on the question, "Who is your most popular professor?" and invariably Professor Walker was awarded that honor. Professor Sedgwick says: "In the Sheffield School traditions of him still linger as one who was broad, able, incisive, executive and intellectually powerful beyond almost any man of his time." Besides his regular work as a professor, he was connected with several educational movements of the State of Connecticut. About this time he did much of his important work in that science of which he was so thorough a master—Political Economy. He published many books on the monetary question, and delivered lectures on this subject. In the Tenth Census the system which General Walker had advised ten years before was introduced, and in consequence this census "was the most colossal official contribution that had ever been made by any government to social science."

Then came the time when the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was looking anxiously about for a man who could efficiently and intelligently guide the school. The position of president was offered to General Walker, and he accepted. From this time on President Walker's best efforts were directed for the welfare of the school which