

care of a small farm—a four acre plot being set aside and systematically "worked" by relays of students.

In every class-room and in the immense congeries of industries, the same spirit runs—the spirit of self-help for the sake of others: until Hampton is a synonym for all that is healthful and helpful and sane in relation to the negro and Indian problems, and indeed in relation to true education for the white race as well,—for the "Hampton idea" is permeating the whole Southland. Booker Washington is the outstanding figure in America to-day, because of his breadth and sanity of view of the problems which threaten to rend asunder the Union: but Booker Washington's entire training and education as a young man were received at the Hampton Institute. Since 1868 Hampton's graduates have taught over 130,000 children in 18 States and in the South and West are doing in their humble way the same work as Booker Washington in his more exalted station.



American History taught Objectively.
The object is one of the Indian Students.

The Hampton Institute seeks to re-establish the industries which were well-nigh lost by the abolition of slavery: hence all the ordinary trades, or their elements, are taught, for the "work habit" must be instilled into the free negroes by education as it was into the slaves by constraint. What the negro children need above all things is the gospel of character and hard work. Seventy-five per cent of the race still live in one-room cabins on rented land in ignorance and poverty.

Hampton is also training nurses in the "Dixie" hospital, treating cases from outside as well as from the Institute—in which, indeed, sickness is rare, on account of the steady habits instilled into the pupils.