

ing need of industrial training among the Christian boys and girls. Mr. Brown pioneered in this work and saw at the very beginning the need of a school in which the Christians could be trained to till their soil better in order to produce greater crops. In the Garo hills the missionaries realized the necessity of industrial training as a needed adjunct to a well rounded-out Christian community. In fact, every school on the plains as well as those in the hills emphasized the dignity of labor and all boys were required to work from two to three hours daily, partly to defray expenses of the school, but also to teach them how to adapt themselves more usefully in a growing industrial world.

This whole problem of manual arts culminated in May, 1908, in the organization of an industrial department in the Jorhat schools. Mr. Boggs wrote:

"This was started for the distinct purpose of furnishing employment to the young men who are willing to work to support themselves while in school. At the present time carpentry only is taught, but it is hoped that other departments may soon be added. The opening of this department was at the very opportune time, as the government bungalows were being erected in Jorhat and our shop was given the contract for making the doors and windows. . . . Arrangements have also been made with the Salvation Army officials enabling us to manufacture for sale, in the province, of their Automatic Fly Shuttle Hand Loom. This, it is hoped, will prove a help to our shop."

It is evident from this report that the first adventure in industrial training was founded to a large extent on a commercial basis; and it was partially defeated in its purpose to produce Christian men and women that would be able to cope better with the domestic problems of their rural surroundings.

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With the coming of Mr. Charles Tilden in 1909, agricultural training was emphasized; but a combination of circumstances hindered the development of this branch so that in 1921 it was discontinued. In 1919 Mr. C. E. Blanc, who was also the Missionary Builder, a large industrial school building was built. This school was equipped with machinery from the United States; and a modern technical school based on principles of technical institutions in America was commenced. Boys received training in the various branches of manual arts; and one looking at the institution in 1922 was greatly impressed by the modern achievements of this venture. Unfortunately, there arose a need of cutting down the educational budget; and there was also a lack of confidence that the students were getting the right kind of training to fit them for their own communities. Further, the school at the time became involved in the large building program of the mission to such an extent that the educational features of the school were overwhelmed by the production of building material. This produced a situation which finally led to the discontinuance of the school in 1925.

In 1911 an educational commission appointed by the Assam mission submitted its findings, and made the following recommendations:

"In regard to the higher education of boys we recognize the following conditions peculiar to our field:

"1. There is an increasing demand for a high school education, especially urgent in the Garo hills;

"2. There is especial need of educational advantages of all grades for the Christian community in the Upper Assam Valley;

"3. Here and everywhere there is danger in entrusting the youth of our Christian families to non-Christian schools, especially those of higher grades;

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