

VIII. 364. C.

COLLEGE NEWS

OF THE ENGLISH BOARDING
SCHOOL



SÁROSPATAK
HUNGARY

VOL. II. No. 3.



SUMMER 1937.

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COLLEGE NEWS

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BUSINESS MANAGER: GÁBOR TÓTH.
SPORT EDITOR: TIBOR KOVÁCS.

VOL II

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EDITORIAL

I wonder if any of you have ever tried to think and to form your own special opinion about the real value of education. My impression is that the majority of the boys have never even given this question a thought.

It is certainly true to say that many of the boys feel the greatest antipathy for the school system or, perhaps I should say, studying. These boys do not like school because they feel as though they are compelled to do things. Because Hungarian boys fail to realise that work is valuable in itself they have to be driven to their tasks before any effective results can be obtained.

The most important aim of good, sound education, apart from the acquiring of knowledge, is the building of character. No matter how little your knowledge of scientific matters is when you leave school, if you have developed a strong character and a capacity for clear independent thinking, I assure you, you must succeed.

E.

VALETE.

GYULA BARCZY

Rudabánya, Borsod County. Student of the Gymnasium for eight years. Member of the Boarding School for six years. Treasurer of the Rákóczy Society 1936. Secretary of the Erdélyi Debating Society 1937. Member of the A. S. C. Football Team and Gymnastic Team. Short Hand Writing Champion for 100^o in 1934. Future plans are to study Mining Engineering.

PÉTER BEKÉNY

Vaskapu, Szabolcs County. Student of the Boarding School for three years. Captain of the Boxing Team in 1937. Champion Fencer of the Boarding School in 1936. Captain of the A. S. C. Fencing Club in 1936—37. Future plans are to attend an Agriculture College.

SAMUEL BESSENYEY

10 Sándor Street, Budapest. VIII. Student of the Boarding School for two years. Treasurer of the Erdélyi Debating Society in 1936. Captain of the A. S. C. Water Sports in 1937. President of the Internátus Boys Club 1936. His future plans are to read for Law.

TIBOR BODOR

Varanno, Czechoslovakia. Student of the Boarding School for six years. Editor of the "College News" in 1936. President of the Short Hand Club in 1936—37. Short Hand Writing Champion for three years. Captain of Water Sports in 1937. Captain of the

Rifle Club in 1937. Runner up in the shooting finals of Zemplén County 1937. His future plans are to read for Law.

SÁNDOR BÖSZÖRMÉNYI

Pettyén, Szatmár County, Rumania. Student of the Boarding School for four years. Treasurer of the Rákóczy Society in 1936. Leader of the Chess, Billiard, and Archery Club of the Boarding School. Holder of the Gymnasium record in the Mannlicher Shooting Contest. Future plans are to study in the Technical University.

ISTVÁN FAZEKAS

38 Thék Endre Street, Budapest VIII. Student of the Boarding School for five years. Member of the Staff of the Erdélyi Debating Society in 1934-35-36-37. Won many prizes in English, Latin, and German Essay writing. Captain of Athletics of the A. S. C. in 1936—37. Short Hand Writing Champion in 1934. Captain of the Rifle Club in 1936 and record holder in 1936—37. Future plans are to do Medicine.

FERENC IMRY

Felsőkelecsény, Borsod County. Gymnasium Student for eight years. Member of the Boarding School for four years. Secretary of the Short Hand Club in 1934. Notary of the Erdélyi Debating Society in 1936. Secretary and President of the Sports Club 1936—37. Won many Short Hand contests. Future plans are to attend a Veterinary College.

KÁLMÁN KIRÁLY

Ragály, Gömör County. Student of the Gymnasium for eight years. Member of the Boarding School for six years. Member of the Erdélyi Debating Staff for three years and President in 1937. Gymnasium Representative of the "Ifjusági Közlöny". Won the Short Hand Writing Championship in 1933—34—35 in 100^o—100^o—160^o. Fencing Champion of the School in 1936. Future plans are to do Medicine.

SÁNDOR LIPTHAY

4 Városház Street, Budapest IV. Student of the Boarding School for four years. Champion of Ping Pong in the Doubles Competition of the County in 1937. Tennis Champion of the Gymnasium in 1936—37. Captain of the A. S. C. Tennis Team in 1936—37. Captain of the Gymnasium Tennis Team in 1937. Future plans are to apply for entrance in the Ludovica Military Academy.

VICTOR MEDGYASSZAY

Hernádszentandrás, Abauj County. Student of the Gymnasium for eight years. Member of the Boarding School for six years. Played in the Handball and Football Teams. Future plans are to study Political Economy.

GÉZA POLÁK

Kiskinizs, Abauj County. Gymnasium for eight years. Member of the Boarding School for two years. Vice President of the Sport Club in 1936. Notary for the Rákóczy Society in 1937. Chairman of the S. D. G. Future plans are to study Theology.

FRIGYES RAPOCH

21 Csaba Street, Budapest I. Student of the Boarding School for four years. Business Manager of the "College News" in 1936. Treasurer of the Short Hand Club in 1936. Inspector of the Erdélyi Debating Society in 1937. Chairman of the Student Ball Committee in 1937. Secretary of the Internátus Boys Club in 1936. Future plans are to study Economics.

GYÖRGY VÁGÓ

5 Magyar Street, Budapest IV. Student of the Boarding School for three years. Billiard Champion in 1936—37. Captain of the A. S. C. and Gymnasium Hockey Teams. Member of the A. S. C. Ping Pong Team which won the District Championship in 1937. Future plans are to study Textile Chemistry.

PUPILS OF THE ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL DURING 1936—37.

CLASS VII.

Gábor Kovácsy	István Simai
Lajos Miklós	Mihály Székely

CLASS VI.

Róbert Fazekas	András Kiss
Zoltán Fejér	Tibor Kovács
Géza Huszthy	Gábor Tóth
Erich Kellermann	László Zombory

CLASS V.

Gyula Baskay	Gábor Pronay
Miklós Berky	János Putnoky
István Demeter	József Sallay
Péter Gaál	István Sümeghi
István Horváth	Mihály Szabó
Miklós Mecsér	Tamás Ujhely

CLASS IV.

Ákos Baranyay György Graner
Péter Bereczki János Hulinay
Lajos Bottka György Komjáthy
János Diner Gábor Opler
László Gaskó Harold Rosner
Lajos Göszwein János Sarvay
Ervin Siegmund.

CLASS III.

András Bornemisza István Hetey
Róbert Domján Br. Gábor Kende
Róbert Halmi István Schneller
László Hanvay Zoltán Thuránszky
Zoltán Tomory

CLASS II.

János Balla Lóránt Márton
Elemér Bernáth Attila Nagy
Imre Farkas István Perjéssy
György Gereben Gyula Prónay
András Holló György Sarvay
Péter Irsay Attila Szalay

CLASS I.

László Hajdu Lajos Osváth
Imre Hosszúfalussy Sándor Domokos
Ferenc Kárpáti Bertalan Szabó
Zoltán Kriston Ervin Szabó

CAPETOWN

by *F. N. R. Hawks.*

Standing on the fore-deck of the "Dunluce Castle" at two o'clock in the early hours of the morning one day in October 1936, and watching the far distant glare of the lights of Capetown — seen for the first time — glimmering through the darkness of the night, I felt very much the same as that daring Portuguese sea captain, Bartholomew Diaz, must have felt when he first sighted the Cape in 1486.

Great, bare mountains, and flat sandy plains constitute the chief features of the fifty kilometre long Cape peninsula. One does not like to think what life must have been like in these plains before the cultivation of bush, grass, and tree (most of the trees are European oaks and pines), for even to day the sandy dust which the South-east wind raises during the long Summer months causes annoyance to the people of the peninsula.

After the discovery of the route to India by Vasco da Gama, in 1497, Portuguese ships captured the Eastern trade from Venetian galleys, and always sailed around the cape on their long voyages.

Round the cape they sailed but they never stopped there. It was not until the Dutch East India Company, new rivals in the Eastern trade, decided to make the Cape a supply and hospital base for their ships, on their way to and from the Dutch East Indies, that white men began to live in the Cape.

The Company sent out Jan van Riebeeck in 1652 to found a colony. To protect the colony, Riebeeck built a fort close to the stream

of fresh water flowing down from the flat-topped "Table Mountain" to the Bay at Capetown. This fort still stands to-day and it is known as "The Castle." Capetown's main street, Addesley Street, now stands along where the stream used to flow.

When the French captured Holland, the colony at Capetown, which had grown considerably, became cut off from the home country in Europe. However, the naval supremacy of Great Britain over the France of Napoleon decided who should hold the Cape. It was in the year 1795 that the colony became British. The discovery of gold in Transvaal state in the later part of the nineteenth century made South Africa an important country. In 1910 the different states were united in the Union of South Africa which became one of the free, independent countries of the British Empire whose port of entry is still its oldest town, Capetown.

THE FIRST PRINCE OF WALES.

By *István Horváth* V Class.

Once there was an English king called Edward the First, the great grandson of King John. He was very brave and always true to his word but sometimes he was harsh and cruel. The people were all proud of him because he was so tall: they called him "Longshanks".

Let me tell you a little story taken from his life. When he was in the Holy Land fighting a Turk stabbed him with a poisoned dagger. His Queen, so the story goes, sucked the poison from his wound and thus his life was saved.

Now let me continue with my story. I think you know from History, that the English conquered the Welsh—who were descendents of the ancient Britons by the way—in the East and also in the middle part of their country. However, in the West they could not be conquered because of the steep mountain passes which protected them and kept them free for 700 years. They were conquered when Edward brought soldiers from the high mountains of Spain to wage war against them. These Spanish soldiers led the way and the English Army followed. Many fierce battles were fought but at last the Welsh King was killed so the Welsh were beaten.

Then Edward built strong castles throughout the country and filled them with soldiers. As soon as the land was quiet he called together all the Welsh princes and chiefs at Carnarvon Castle. Shortly before their meeting Edward's first son was born in the castle. Edward told the Chiefs that he would give them a Prince of their own. They cried out that they would have a Prince that was born only in Wales and they would not have a Prince who spoke English. Then Edward sent for his little son and showed him to the Chiefs saying, "Here is your Prince. He was born in Wales and he cannot speak a word of English". The

Chiefs were so surprised that they didnt know what to say. At last they agreed to have the child as their Prince if the King would promise two things. First, the Prince must have a Welsh nurse and secondly, he must be taught to speak Welsh. The King gladly agreed. Thus the eldest son of Edward the First became the first Prince of Wales.

From that day to this the eldest son of the king and queen of England has always been the Prince of Wales. The Welsh people are proud of their Prince and rejoice to sing: "God Bless the Prince of Wales",

TATRA EXCURSION.

By *György Koflanovits* V Class.

"All aboard"! said the conductor and the local train began to move. Our teacher entered the coach; he was in high spirits for he allowed us to sing. After an hour we arrived in Satoraljaujhely. It wasn't very pleasant marching through the city in the heat. The confectioneries were so cool and the ice-creams looked so good that I could hardly resist going into the shops.

At the Czechoslovakian station of Ujhely the party stopped and a customs officer came to inspect our packs. After two hours dull waiting we were allowed to get into the train.

Kassa— what a beautiful town! Just at the station we met a Hungarian; he was very polite and showed us the beauties of this old Hungarian town. We visited the church where Rákóczi, the great Hungarian Sovereign, lies. The coffin was black and we were sad to when we thought of him lying amidst strange people. The church is the most beautiful that I have ever seen. The only building made by the Czechs is the Post Office, it is in modern style. The next day we left the city and travelled to Eperjes. The journey was very good. In the coach there was a chained man. We blinked at him and the warder said that we must leave him alone for he was ill.

When we arrived at the station two of the party went away because they had some relatives in Eperjes. A few minutes later a policeman appeared with our two mates. The policeman had asked them who they were but they could not produce their identity cards because the teacher had them. When the boys were free we went to our hotel.

In the evening one of the teachers came to our room. Immediately a huge number of pillows flew towards him. He was frightened by this sudden attack but soon recovered himself. He clouted some of us so that the next time he came in we had more respect for him and nobody said a word. He was very sad at this and, to reconcile us, bought some ice-cream. We were so pleased that soon we were friends once more.

Boom! Poor Tom was struck on his head with a snow-ball and lay crying in the snow.

The Tatra was so beautiful that we decided to stay there two days longer than we had intended. One day we made an excursion to the pond of Corba. The ice was already broken and we looked down into the deep blue water. There is no harvest here ; you can see only snow and snow.

Another day our journey ended with a misfortune for a Second Class boy broke his arm. Two boys carried him to Eperjes into the hospital there.

————Yesterday when I was writing a letter to him who should enter the room but the boy himself.————

The glad days passed away and soon we were in the train coming back to Patak. The coffee-mill grinds slowly as I write the whole story of this pleasant journey.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

By *Samuel Bessenjey.*

The Philippine Islands comprise a group of seven thousand large and small islands. On the North they are separated from the continent of Asia by the East China sea and bounded on the East by the huge Pacific ocean. On the West they are bounded by the South China Sea while to the South below the equator lie Australia and New Guinea. This large group of Islands is divided into three parts: Luzon, the largest island—about the size of present-day Hungary, Visaya, comprising seven small islands, and Mindinso and Sulu Archipelago. Taken all together the Philippines are about as large pre-War Hungary. The capital is Manila and there are four other large cities in addition. The *Filipinos* belong to the Malay Race the complexion of which is brown, smooth black hair, prominent cheek bones, and generally short in stature. The present population is about 14,000,000.

The Islands were named after Philip V of Spain, who was King at the time the Islands were discovered by the Portuguese navigator Magellan in 1521 (Magellan was employed by the Spanish at this time.) From 1521 to 1898 Spain ruled the Philippine Islands. At first missionaries were sent and then trade was slowly developed with Mexico and the Mother country. While the Islands were colonised and exploited the natives were converted to Christianity. To-day the Philippines are the only strong united Christian country in the Orient. There are of course a few Mohammedans living on some of the Islands.

After long and constant pressure and mal-treatment by the Spanish the natives revolted successfully against the Mother country. However, the newly established Republic was short-lived because the natives were again under the yoke of a foreign power. This time it was the United States. After defeating Spain in the Spanish-American War of 1898 they took control of the Philippines.

From the Spanish the Filipinos received their code of laws, religion, coinage, and language. The Americans gave them a taste of modern life and new education. They built roads and towns and the country greatly advanced under their supervision. One can safely say that 30 years of American rule has given the Filipinos more progress and cultural advances than 300 years of Spanish domination. At present the government is a commonwealth with a Native president at its head. Within nine years the Islands hope to be free and independent of the United States.

The climate is tropical with a pleasant, healthy temperature throughout the year. The average temperature is between 25 and 35 degrees with no marked excessiveness. The surrounding seas give a refreshing atmosphere to the whole land. There are two seasons: the wet and the dry. The dry season is characterised by the lack of sufficient rain and comes between the months of November and May, while the wet season comes between the months of June and October at which time tropical rains and sometimes storms and strong tropical winds dominate. This tropical climate, the constant peace and solitude, the beautiful nature, plenty of food, and other influences have made the natives somewhat slow, almost lazy, dreamy, romantic, and mystically adventurous. This explains their silent, peaceful, humble, and religious characteristics.

The country is principally agricultural but there is an abundance of natural resources which are utilised to some extent. Commerce plays a large part in the economic life of the country. The chief exports are Manila hemp, copra oil from coconut, tobacco, sugar, and also hard wood for making furniture. The imports chiefly come from the United States and are food stuffs, (rice in particular), clothing, machines, etc.

DRAMATICS

(Reviews of Two One Act Plays to Be Performed at the End of the Scool Year by the English Branch of the Gymnasium)

THE TRAVELLING MUSICIANS

Persons in the Play.

The Ass	... ..	Br. Gábor Kende
The Dog	... ..	Róbert Domján
The Cat	... ..	János Diner
The Cock	... ..	László Szilágyi
First Robber	... ..	János Sarvay
Second "	... ..	Róbert Halmi
Third "	... ..	László Gaskó
Fourth "	... ..	Gyula Prónay

A long time ago, in the days when animals could talk, an Ass and a Dog ran away from home because they re-

spective masters wanted to kill them as they were no longer useful. In order to earn a living they decided to go to Bremen and become musicians. On their way they met with a cat and a cock. These two are invited to join the party and become musicians too. (Cats are not, as a rule, friendly with dogs but this was an exception.)

As they are hiking and talking, night slowly draws on and by this time they are very tired. Seeing a cottage nearby

they decide to ask for lodging but the Ass thinks it would be nice to give the people in the cottage a little song. As the first notes fall upon the ears of the robbers in the cottage (the men in the house were robbers and bad ones too) they immediately rush out of the house shouting, "police," "murder," "save us" etc.

In a half-frightened manner the robbers soon come back but the animals frighten them away again and keep the house for themselves.

Harold Rosner.

TWICE IS TOO MUCH

Persons in the Play.

Abu	...	...	Gábor Prónay
Nouz-hatoul, his wife	...	...	Mártha Irányi
The Caliph	...	...	Géza Huszthy
Zobeide, his chief wife	...	...	Iлона Harsanyi
Ishah, the bailiff	...	...	István Horváth
First Merchant	...	...	Péter Gál
Second	"	"	Zoltán Feyér
Third	"	"	István Sümeghy
Giafar, the Vizier	...	...	Gyula Baskay
Aspah, Zobeide's Maid	...	...	Éva Lázár
Attendant	...	...	Kató Tudja
Slave	...	...	Róbert Fazekas
Voice	...	...	Tibor Kovács.

In an Eastern city, where the Caliph is all powerful, there lives a poor man, Abu Hasan, and his wife. They had been employed by the Royal family but are now discharged. Mrs. Hassan, who is a very clever wife, thinks of a good way to collect money from the Caliph and his wife. They will act as though they were dead. Mrs. Hasson will beg from the Princess and Abu will beg from the Caliph.

They are both successful in getting the money but the Caliph and the Princess begin to quarrel whether Abu or his wife are dead. The Caliph says Abu; the Princess says no, it was his wife; the Vizier says both. The argument becomes so hot that the Royal pair have to see for themselves.

It all turns out to be a good joke on the Royal family. However, the Caliph is a good sport and Abu is again restored to his old position in the Caliph's court.

Gábor Sas.

BOOK REVIEWS.

BLACK MISCHIEF by Evelyn Waugh. Albatross Edition. pp 234. RM 2.00.

The main setting of the novel takes place on the Island of Aranion situated in the Indian Ocean just off Africa Somaliland. The ruler of the island, Emperor Seth, was educated at Oxford and, as the story opens, the Kingdom of Aranion is in the middle of a revolution. By a fortunate turn of events Seth establishes his power and then starts on campaign to modernize his county. In his attempt to import European culture

he is assisted by various outcasts of the diplomatic world and a few foreign adventures. All their efforts to reform the native citizens and to modernize the country have such funny consequences that it makes the story excellent reading.

But behind all the amusement, that the novel affords its readers, stand some truths that are not difficult to recognise. The author seems to point out that education, even from such an institution as Oxford, sometimes neglects to give the student the necessary education to face the problems of

life in an intelligent manner. Seth is a good example of a man who has had a good education in the art and fineries of life, but in learning to understand life and people, even his own people, he has remained completely ignorant.

Despite his ignorance, he continues to rule and, by so doing, he makes such laws that will modernize the country. Behind his attempts lie wit, sarcasm, and satire that can be thoroughly enjoyed by the reader.

Fred Rapoch.

THE PRISONER OF ZENDA
by Anthony Hope. George G.
Harrap and Co. Ltd. London. pp
321. 2s 6d.

This book is very good because it is very exciting from the beginning to the end. Zenda is a very large Chateau in Ruritania and the prisoner of Zenda is the King himself who was imprisoned by his brother Black Michael. Black Michael wants to become king instead.

One peculiarity about the Royal Family was that in every fifth

generation one of the children was born with red hair. In this case it happened to be the king who was born with red hair and he and his closest friend are exactly like each other in appearance.

Now it so happened that the king and his best friend were drinking wine together in a nice little inn. The king drank a little too much and, being the day of his coronation, he was unable to go. His friend, who looked exactly like him, went instead of him. While the coronation was in progress the real king was kidnapped.

Upon hearing this the king's second made a vow that he would rescue the king. He went to the Zenda Chateau to free the king but only when one of Black Michael's servants helped him was he successful. The king was released but only after a very exciting battle was fought.

The book is written in the first person which makes it more exciting. Those boys who are interested in adventure stories will find this book very exciting.

John Diner.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL

The only game played this Spring was held in March between the A. S. C. and the V Class of the Gymnasium. The teams were as follows: A. S. C., Sallay, Békény, Szabó, Kiss, Baskay, Feyér, Székely, and Kovács. V Class Gymnasium: Balogh, Prónay, Pataky, Soós, Róth, Kukoró, Müller, and Toók. The A. S. C. won by the score of 7:3. The game was rather one sided but the fighting spirit of the V Class boys caused the game to be interesting. Goals were kicked by Feyér 3, Kovács 2, Baskay 1, and Székely 1 for the A. S. C. Goals were kicked for the V Class by Soós 2, and Pataky 1.

TENNIS

The tennis matches, that were not completed last year because of bad weather, were finished off this Spring. The games played between Székely and Liphay, to determine who should win first place in the Upper Classes, were won by Székely to the score of 6:4 and 6:2. The tennis match finished, the results are as follows:

1. Székely.
2. Liphay.
3. Bartha.

The games that were not completed last year by the Lower Class boys have also been played this year. Diner defeated Sarvay in the fight for first place. The match was rather good but Sarvay seemed to be at a disadvantage from the beginning. The final results for the Lower Class Boys are as follows:

1. Diner.
2. Sarvay.
3. Szilágyi.

The final results for the Double matches are as follows:

- Upper Class
1. Székely-Liphay.
 2. Bartha-Bekény.

- Lower Class
1. Diner-Göszwein.
 2. J. Sarvay-Hulinay.
 3. Graner-Opler.

SE.

SCHOOL NOTES

VISITORS

Rev. and Mrs Knight of the Scottish Mission in Budapest visited the English Boarding School and Gymnasium. During their short stay they visited some of the English Classes at the Gymnasium and also some of the English practice classes. We were happy to welcome them and hope they will come again.

On Saturday May 29th Dr. Llewellyn-Jones, accompanied by Dr. Louis Siklóssy and Dr. Alexander Széll, came to Sárospatak on an invitation from the Academy. Dr. Llewellyn-Jones, who is a great friend of Hungary, spoke to the pupils of the Academy and to some of the citizens of Sárospatak who were also present. He visited the Rákóczy Castle and in the evening he was the guest of honour at a dinner held

in the English Boarding School. During the dinner the boys of the Boarding School entertained the guests by singing some English folk songs. Dr. Llewellyn-Jones enjoyed these songs very much.

AE

MUSIC

The Musical exams were held in the Boarding School on May 28th. This attracted many people who filled the Dining Room of the Boarding School where the exams took place. This year the pupils were taught by Mr. and Mrs. Szabó, Mrs. Erdélyi, and Mrs. Asztalos. The performance was very good and some of the boys showed great improvement over last year.

AE

GIFTS

The British Council, through the British Legation of Budapest, presented to the Boarding School Library a large collection of

fine English books. Quite a few of the boys have read some of the books and they have found them to be very good. The Boarding School appreciates this addition to the library. AE.

FAREWELL

The celebrated Farewell ceremony for the VIII Class boys, which has been a tradition for many years, was filmed this year for the first time by the Hungarian Film Co. The famous bell was nicely decorated. All the school boys were arranged according to classes and while the Gypsy band played the farewell songs, the VIII class boys sang. It was a very beautiful and impressive ceremony. AE

CORONATION

On the day of the Coronation the boys of the English Boarding School also celebrated the occasion. While the Union Jack was flying over the School the boys were crowded into the Reading room to listen to the radio while using the London Illustrated News as a guide in following the ceremony. The following telegramme was sent to their Majesties the King and Queen:

“The staff and the boys of the English College of Sárospatak, Hungary, beg to send to Your Majesties their warmest congratulations on the occasion of Your coronation. May Your reign be blessed with all good fortune“.

The answer to this telegramme is as follows:

Superintendent, English
College of Sárospatak, Hungary
“The King and Queen desire to express to all who joined in your message their best thanks for your kind congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of their Majesties' Coronation.“
(Signed) Alexander Hardinge.

AE.

SOUTH AFRICA

Many of the Lower Class boys received letters from some of the boys of Bishop's College in Capetown South Africa. The Boarding School boys have answered these letters and have exchanged stamps and also pictures. Mr. Hawks, who was a teacher in the Boarding School last year, started this plan of exchanging letters. We hope that it will continue next year. AE

CONTEST

An English essay contest in which the IV, V, and VI Classes of the English Branch of the Gymnasium took part, was held on Saturday May 29th. The object of this contest was to discover the best English scholar. The winners were 1, Géza Huszthy, 2, Kálmán Ruttkay. Koflanovits received honourable mention. The first and second prizes were awarded by Sir. Geoffrey Knox the British Minister in Budapest. The judges of the contest were the English teachers of the Bording School.

E

JAMBOREE

This Summer, as every one knows, the Boy Scouts will hold their fifth Jamboree at Amsterdam, Holland. There will be ten divisions of Boy Scouts to represent Hungary. Mr. Zana will have charge of the IVth division. Ten boys from Sárospatak will attend.

AE

“RÜGYFAKADÁS”

With the aid of Dr. Harsányi the “Rügyfakadás” was published this year. The purpose of this small publication is to encourage the lower class boys and to give them the opportunity to develop their literary instincts. Such an original work as the “Rügyfakadás” promotes culture and learning. Those boys who contributed to this magazine deserve high praise.

John Diner

VARGA JÓZSEF

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az Angol-internátus szállítója.

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A SÁROSPATAKI ANGOL-INTERNÁTUSNAK,

valamint több szintén előkelő fővárosi internátusnak, több intézménynek és sport-egyesületnek, úgyszintén a M. Kir. Honvéd tisztikarnak 424.025/2. 1935. sz. rendelet szerint szerződéses szállító. — Ajánlják úgy egyenruhákra, mint mindennemű formaruhákra dúsan felszerelt raktárait hazai és külföldi elsőrangú szövetekben. Divatos legjobb kivitel! Jutányos árak.

Pontos kiszolgálás.

Mintákat és árajánlatokat kívánatra készséggel küld. 

