

THE PENYRO.

COUNTY SCHOOL PEMBROKE DOCK.



PRICE THREEPENCE.

COUNTY SCHOOL, PEMBROKE DOCK.

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STAFF:

Head Master—T. H. Jones, M.A., Queens' College, Cambridge,
Senior Optime, Maths. Trip., 1900.
G. H. West, B.Sc. (London), Mason College, Birmingham,
Honours in Chemistry.
C. J. Jones, B.Sc. (Wales). Honours.
J. H. Garnett, M.Sc. (Vict.). Honours.
Miss Ida A. Perman, M.A. (Lond.), First Class Classical
Honours.
Miss F. McLeod, B.A. (Wales). Honours.
Miss C. Evans, Modern Languages.
Miss B. Rounthwaite, Art.
Miss B. Jones.
Music—Miss S. M. Hughes, Certificated Trinity College, and
R.A.M.
Cookery and Laundry Classes—Miss E. Evans.



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Editorial.

With the appearance of the Summer number of "the Penvro." another school year draws to a close, a year that has not been uneventful for the school, as for the nation. School boys and girls will look back in years to come on the memorable events which happened in May last. As we came through the streets on the morning of May 7th, the ominous signs of "Flags at half-mast" aroused anxious enquiries in our minds, and when at assembly the Head Master referred to the calamity that had befallen the nation in the death of the King, the school bowed in silence. Some of those present could remember King Edward visiting Pembroke Dock a few years ago, when one of the boys, being somewhat over eager in demonstrating his loyalty, caused the Queen some anxiety lest he should be trampled under the horses. This is the only case on record of one of our pupils holding conversation with Royalty.

On March the 8th and 9th, the triennial inspection of the school, by the Central Welsh Board took place. This is always a trying ordeal for everybody, but we are glad to know that the Inspectors gave us an excellent report when they talked things over with the Governors at the end of the Inspection.

Another important event in the history of the school is the acquisition of a large playing field, which was finally handed over to us at the end of last term. Our poet tells the glorious news in song.

The results of the Preliminary Certificate Examination Part II came to hand recently. All the Bursars passed but one, and three pupils gained distinctions. We congratulate W. Howell, who distinguished himself in two subjects.

By the time this number of the Penvro is in the hands of our readers, the summer vacation will be near, and the toil of examination nearly over. We wish to all a pleasant and enjoyable holiday; and to those who are leaving us, we offer our good wishes for their future success and happiness in life.

Aviation.

The nineteenth century saw many triumphs of man over the forces of nature, but none so great as that which has marked the beginning of the twentieth—the conquest of the air. The history of flying can be given in a few words, for prior to the work of Santos Dumont in France and the brothers Wright in America, very little serious attention had been given to the subject. Hundreds of inventors no doubt spent weary months and years in futile attempts to design a heavier-than-air machine, but barely half a dozen men contributed towards the success of the aeroplane.

Newton as early as 1761 in his famous *Principia* laid the foundation of mathematical investigation, and a few experiments were carried out to find how far his theory agreed with fact. During the eighteenth and the greater part of the nineteenth century there was much spasmodic experimenting without progress. Then in 1890 interest was reawakened by two versatile experimenters—Dines in England and Langley in America, who made the first steps towards the solution. In 1893 Sir Hiram Maxim designed a machine which actually raised itself, although the total weight exceeded 8,000 lbs. The petrol engine was as yet imperfect, and so he was compelled to use steam as his motive power.

Several investigators about this time grasped the idea that the problem of balance was of first importance. They began experiments with gliders or aeroplanes without mechanical driving means. Silenthal, a German, made over two thousand flights, and Pilcher in England and Chanute in America carried out similar trials. The method adopted by them was to take their machines to the top of a hill and then jump off and attempt to fly as far as possible, before touching the ground again. On the death of the German in 1896 the brothers Wright turned their attention to gliders. They met with such success that they continued their experiments with fully engined aeroplanes. So successful and persevering were they that in 1905 they made a magnificent flight of twenty-five miles. Their machine could be steered, balanced, and made to circle and return to its starting place with or without the wind. By 1908, Santos Dumont, Delagrangé, Farman, Blériot, and others had begun to fly in France. In July 1909, Blériot crossed the Channel from Calais to Dover in thirty seven minutes. The Rheims meeting in August brought the world's aviators together, and we saw what could really be done. Farman flew round and round the course until he had gone one hundred and twelve miles. Curtiss, an American, flew twenty kilometres in sixteen seconds, and Latham rose to a height of five hundred and six feet.

As an Englishman, I consider that all these flights have been eclipsed by the Hon. C. S. Rolls. It was believed that we had no men equal to the French and American aviators, but no longer can it be said that in the struggle for the conquest of the air Great

Britain lags behind. Mr. Rolls not only flew the Channel but made the return journey without a stop in ninety minutes. We have just heard also that Lieut. J. W. Dunne has completed a biplane which took nine years to bring to a state of perfection, and which will pursue its flight when all management of steering levers is abandoned. Mr. Curtiss of America flew 150 miles in two hours 54 minutes.

The working of an aeroplane is a complete mystery to most people. They find a structure supported by rigid planes where they half expected to see a counterpart of the flapping wings of a bird. The explanation is simple, a body travelling through still air experiences a reaction—a cyclist feels this when tearing down a hill, although no wind may be blowing—if the body happens to be a plane, inclined upward in the direction in which it is travelling, the force of reaction acts beneath it and tends to lift it.

An aeroplane in flight is under the influence of two forces—(1) the attraction of gravity tending to bring it to earth, and (2) the reaction on its planes due to the passage through the air, which reaction alone can oppose the pull of gravity.

It may be noticed that there is one difference in the flight of an aeroplane and that of a bird, that of absence of wing flapping in the former. In order that the bird may have velocity it must expend energy in some manner. In an aeroplane the speed is obtained by the screw propeller; the bird, on the other hand, makes its wings perform the double duty of supporting and propelling.

It is not enough that the aviator should be able to rise from the ground. He must have complete control over his rising and falling, and must be able to steer in any direction. But more than this, he must be able to maintain the balance of his craft while steering and in all sorts of gusts and breezes.

Balancing is an operation of extreme delicacy. To understand what is meant one must realize that, to maintain balance, the "centre of pressure" or the centre of all the reactive forces on the various planes must coincide with the centre of gravity of the machine and passengers. The centre of pressure is affected by alterations in direction of movement, both upwards and sideways, and by gusts and swirls of wind. The operator's difficult task is to make the centre of gravity follow it.

In the earliest machines, the operator shifted the centre of gravity by moving his body, very much as a cyclist does. The newer method is to leave the centre of gravity in the normal position and keep control over the centre of pressure. To this end, one edge of the main plane in the Wright machine is made flexible. By moving the tips of the plane, the centre of pressure can be moved in one direction or the other.

The success of a flight depends upon the engine. The petrol engine gives greatest satisfaction. The steam engine is put out of

the running by the weight and delicacy of the steam generator, and electric motors are inadmissible on account of the weight of the accumulators. But even the petrol engine leaves much to be desired; the number of accidents to aviators and their machines bear striking testimony to this. A few misfires of the engine, a slight stoppage in the carburetter connections, or a fault on the ignition circuit, and down the machine must come.

With the general appearance of the different types of aeroplanes all are familiar. They fall into two classes, monoplanes and biplanes. With our present knowledge no one can say which is the better construction. The monoplane, it is true, approaches more closely to the bird form, but can this be put down as an advantage? The one and only use of an aeroplane is to fly, whereas a bird has many other things to do.

The power absorbed in driving an aeroplane is disappointingly high. It would even seem that it can never compete with the motor car as a means of transport. But where speed is necessary the car may be left behind. Fifty miles an hour has already been obtained, and we are not unlikely to hear of the hundred having been reached before long.

H. E. LEWIS.

Indians of British Columbia.

The Indian of British Columbia belongs to a race of his own. He resembles the Plain Indian in nothing but the colour of his skin. The British Columbian Indians are known as Coast Indians. They are heavy, thick-set, with broad face, large bodies and short legs. Their home is the canoe, and thus after years have passed they have become physically adapted to their frail crafts, in the management of which they are exceedingly expert. Fish is their staple diet. As we go farther inland, the Indians, not being used to a canoe, more nearly approach the type of Indians we read about in story books - tall, lithe and sinewy. Their customs, sports, and all characteristics physical and mental, are quite distinct from those of the Sioux or Blackfeet, the Indians who inhabit the interior. The same is true of their language, their civilisation and their traditions. They are not the same in any respect.

The Indians of British Columbia are not Treaty Indians, and they receive no support or assistance from the Dominion Government. In other words, they are self-sustaining and while not models of domestic life and industry, they are yet possessed of a superior sense of civilisation to other Indians. Although not so adventurous, nor so picturesque in their clothing, as the plain Indians, they are nevertheless, much more useful. At the first coming of the white men, the Indians were thinned out by disease, but now the Swash, as the British Columbian Indians are called, are beginning to show an in-

crease in population. Although not Treaty Indians, they nevertheless have no vote.

They are suited for almost any occupation, some being farm hands, others cowboys. Some of the Indians run small saw mills of their own, and engage in the logging industry. If you were to see coal being loaded on ships at the dock, you would probably observe that nearly all those loaders would be Indians. For this kind of work they are paid \$3 to \$5 a day, equivalent to 12/6 to £1 a day. They also go fishing and sealing under white men's mastership or else on their own ships.

The Indian squaw, or married woman, also does a lot to support the household. The women make curios of all kinds such as reed baskets and mats from cedar bark, which find a ready sale with tourists. They also cure seal and bear skins.

In their home life they present an interesting study. Most of them are heathen, though they are gradually being converted to Christianity. They worship the sun and also huge carved poles, known as totem poles. They hold many curious religious festivals, to which it is very hard for white men to gain admittance. They live in small huts, which have rushes on the ground, in place of a floor. The women carry their babies strapped to their backs as an English fisherwoman does her basket.

Gradually they are intermingling more and more with the white men, taking part in their sports and amusements, Indian baseball and football teams being not uncommon, and indeed they show great aptitude for sport, being all-round athletes, good at running, throwing and jumping. They also take part in regattas and their canoes easily beat the white men's seemingly clumsy boats.

A. V. KERRISON.

Prize Day.

The Annual distribution of Prizes took place at the school on Wednesday afternoon, June 15th. For various reasons it was found impossible to have this interesting school event earlier in the year, and we are glad to know that the warm summer weather did not keep people away from the Assembly Hall on the occasion. In the opinion of many the day proved as successful a one as any we have had. The window sills had been filled with flowers and plants, and these together with the white frocks of the girls and their coloured sashes, helped completely to disguise the hall.

The Chairman of the Governors, Mr. S. B. Sketch, presided, and Mrs. Sketch kindly distributed the prizes and certificates. To Muriel Thompson, fell the honour of handing to Mrs. Sketch the bouquet provided by the girls. During the afternoon a choir which had been trained by Miss Perman, gave two part songs.

After the ceremony in the school, Mrs. Jones and Miss Perman, entertained the visitors to tea on the tennis lawn.

Prize and Certificate List.

FORM VI.

J. James—Honours Certificate in English Language and Literature, Latin, and French with conversational power.

FORM V.—PRIZES.

E. A. D. Stephens—Senior Certificate in eleven subjects (Matriculation equivalent) with distinction in Mathematics and Drawing.

W. H. Petty—Senior Certificate in ten subjects, with Additional Mathematics at Honours stage and distinction in Arithmetic.

N. Rees—Senior Certificate in eight subjects (Matriculation equivalent)

SENIOR CERTIFICATES.

H. W. Collins—passed in eight subjects, with Additional Mathematics at Honours stage and distinction in Arithmetic and Mechanics.

V. Masson passed in seven subjects.

D. S. Phillips passed in six subjects.

S. J. Scurlock passed in eight subjects.

ATTENDANCE PRIZES—S. E. Price, E. R. Smith.

FORM VA.

P. M. Cox—Preliminary Certificate Examination, with distinction in Science.

E. A. Gibby—Preliminary Certificate, with distinction in English.

A. Jones—Preliminary Certificate, with distinction in English.

N. Thomas—Preliminary Certificate, with distinction in English.

FORM IV. PRIZES.

J. W. Griffiths—Junior Certificate in thirteen subjects, with Arithmetic at senior stage.

C. J. Thomas—Junior Certificate in twelve subjects, with Arithmetic at senior stage.

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE—A. L. Anderson, H. Brown, L. George, M. E. Griffiths, M. G. Howells, F. M. James, M. D. Jones, F. C. Lawrence, G. T. I. Leonard, F. M. Lloyd, A. M. Morris, R. E. Ogleby, I. G. Phillips, D. E. Pledge, H. U. Richards, H. W. Silcox, C. E. Sketch, W. R. Tett.

ATTENDANCE PRIZES—G. T. I. Leonard, H. W. Silcox.

COOKERY PRIZE—M. G. Howells.

WOODWORK PRIZE—H. Brown.

PRIZE FOR KEEPING METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS—G. T. I. Leonard.

FORM IVA.—1st, W. H. Howell; 2nd, E. E. Williams.

FORM IIIA—1st, A. V. Kerrison, and Attendance Prize; 2nd, L. Collins, Cookery and Attendance Prizes.

ATTENDANCE PRIZES—A. E. Gibby, W. A. Jenkins, F. J. Oliver, R. E. A. Sinnett, T. E. Smith and Woodwork.

FORM IIIB.—1st, W. G. Davies; 2nd, H. C. Lile and Attendance Prize.

ATTENDANCE PRIZES—G. George, L. Masson.

COOKERY—D. Christian.

FORM IIA.—1st, J. B. Butler; 2nd, D. J. Johns and Attendance Prize.

ATTENDANCE PRIZES—B. Davies, A. Hitchings, C. J. Blencowe. WOODWORK PRIZE—C. J. Blencowe.

FORM IIB.—1st, M. H. Brock; 2nd, B. Brown.

ATTENDANCE PRIZE—E. M. Blencowe.

School Notes.

The Central Welsh Board Examinations began this year on Tuesday, July 12th, and they end on Wednesday, July 27th.

By a New Regulation of the Central Welsh Board, in future a candidate, who passes in any six subjects, will be awarded a Senior Certificate.

The examination for Entrance Scholarships to the School was held on Saturday, June 25th.

The triennial inspection of the school by the Central Welsh Board took place on March 8th and 9th, when the school was visited by the Chief Inspector, Owen Owen Esq, M.A.; the Assistant Inspector, W. Hammond Robinson, Esq., M.A., and Miss Hastings, late Head Mistress of Wimbledon High School. Judging by the remarks of the Head Master and others on Prize Day we came through the ordeal very well and the reports that have come since, we are glad to say, are highly creditable to the school.

O. M. Edwards, Esq, M.A., the Chief Inspector of Schools under the Welsh Department of the Board of Education, and B. B. Skirrow, Esq., M.A., H.M. Inspector of Secondary Schools from the Board of Education, have also visited the school recently.

Last term we welcomed Miss Rounthwaite on the staff. We hope that her stay with us will be a long and pleasant one.

We are glad to know that Marjorie and Grace Gain, who went out to Egypt at Christmas with the Welch Regiment are keeping up their

friendship with their old school mates. Form IIB. were much interested in some extracts which Mr. West read to them from letters received from Egypt. We hope to have further accounts of the life in that distant land.

The school Reference Library has been enriched by the gift of a large number of Welsh Literary Works from the trustees of the late Mr. Henry Tate.

Nature Study has been taken up this term by Form VB., the members of which intend to become Elementary School Teachers. It is hoped that those who have attended the course will be encouraged to continue the work after leaving us, and thus be able to interest the children in the wonderful things to be observed in Nature.

The playing field has inspired the poet, but has also provided exercises more prosaic. The Seniors have now opened a "Survey Department" and the accuracy of their initial attainments is shown by the following results for the area of the field obtained with the new Geographical instruments:—(A) 4.89 acres (B) 4.71 acres. (C) 4.76 acres. (D) 4.84 acres. (E) 4.65 acres. Average 4.77 acres. Surveyor's Estimate, 4.75 acres.

We take this opportunity of thanking the Governors for their continued support to the Recreation Club. Not only have they again made a grant of ten pounds for the school games, but they have been very expeditious in putting the new playing fields in good order.

H. Richards has been playing *dashing* cricket of late. Someone has remarked that against the Welsh Band he made 22 for 2 and against Rosemarket, 28 for 3.

The Woodwork Examination was held this year on Tuesday, June 28th, when, as last year, Mr. T. G. Berry, the Director of Education for the Rhondda, was the examiner. The model to be made, was a small shield with a strip let in across the middle. When made in fancy woods the shield looks very well.

Part II. of the Preliminary Examination for the Elementary School Teachers' Certificate took place in the Assembly Hall, at the end of the Easter term, when Mr. J. Bancroft, H.M. Inspector, took charge.

A feature of Prize Day was the exhibition of Woodwork Models by Forms II, III, and IV. Amongst the articles which attracted most attention were a pipe rack made by T. Smith, a letter rack, by C. Sketch, and the test tube stands, egg stands and clothes rack shown by S. Thomas and others.

Bessie Cleveland and Nellie Ross, who are Student Teachers at the school, have been accepted at Fishponds Diocesan Training College, Bristol, where they enter in September next. S. M. Edwards is going to Bangor Training College.

W. H. Petty, H. W. Collins, and T. Harries have obtained admission to Carmarthen Training College.

F. Truscott has entered H.M. Dockyard as a Junior Accountant Clerk in the Works Department.

We are saying good-bye to Mr. John Griffiths this term. Mr. Griffiths has been caretaker of the school for seven years and we wish him the enjoyment of a well earned rest.

The school is losing the services of Miss L. Evans who has had charge of the Cookery and Laundry work for many years. We feel sure that all the girls and past pupils unite in wishing Miss Evans a happy time when she returns to St. Davids.

The Swansea Grammar School boys are much amused at our frequent use of the symbol P.D. in the Penfro. At Swansea P.D. stands for "punishment drill."

There was plenty of excitement during the progress of the annual cricket match with Haverfordwest Grammar School. When the Haverfordwest score passed the 30 and Edwards was still knocking our bowling about, there was great enthusiasm amongst the Haverfordwest supporters. But when Edwards was out and the last man came in with the score four short of our total, the excitement became intense.

What should a boy do when he arrives at Rosemarket with a new pair of cricket shoes and on going to put them on finds that he has been served with two "right foots"?

After the summer holidays it is proposed to have school on Wednesday afternoons instead of Saturday mornings. This change should prove a boon to pupils who come from a distance. One girl in IIIA. estimates that she will be saved about 600 miles travelling in a year. Her usual daily journey to school is:—cycle 1 mile, meet a fellow pupil at the cross roads, drive $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles and then walk two miles.

The Cookery Examination.—March 23rd was an eventful day for the girls of Form IV. Our examination began at 10 o'clock, but we were not allowed to go into the kitchen before the examiner, Miss Jones, arrived. We were then told what we had to cook. The dishes were very long, each girl having one savoury and one sweet dish. We were nervous at first, not nervous in the middle, and extremely nervous at the end, just when the things were being dished up. We tried to watch Miss Jones' face as she tasted the dishes, but we could gain nothing from it. Every article was cut and tasted except one cake which Miss Jones carried away with her. When we had finished the practical test, we went to Room 3 to do the theoretical part. The questions were fairly easy and we finished about 2 o'clock, after which we rushed back to the kitchen, where we tasted and commented upon our productions. Some of the dishes were as follows:—Roast stuffed heart and fruit pudding; boiled fish, egg sauce, currant cake; boiled mutton and vegetables, parsley sauce, fruit pie; fried liver and bacon, scones; lentil soup, roly poly; grilled steak, potato chips sultana pudding.

Hints to would-be cooks from experts in Form IV.:

To test when a boiled pudding is cooked, "Take off the lid, and press the top with *your* finger;" so a girl told Miss Evans.

An economical way of using up vegetable refuse:—"Fry with potatoes; serve hot." We are still wondering what this dangerous young cook means by "vegetable refuse."

"A little vinegar added to the water in which cabbage is boiled preserves the colour." This girl must be thinking of pickled cabbage.

In the Eisteddfod held recently at Llangwm, the contralto prize was taken by Priscilla Williams, while Doris James gained prizes for junior pianoforte solo and recitation.

At the end of the term, Miss L. Evans was presented with a gold brooch by the girls who have attended her cookery classes.



Old Pupils' Column.

The Editor will be glad to receive items of interest for this column from any of the Old Pupils of the School.

JOTTINGS FROM SWANSEA.

At the Teaching and Needlework inspections of the Swansea Training College by Mr. O. M. Edwards, M.A. and Miss Monkhouse, D. M. Eardley was chosen as one of the college representatives for teaching and C. E. John was selected to give a Needlework Lesson. D. M. Eardley also read a paper before the Inspectors on "The Direct Method of Teaching French." A. M. Webb represented the College at the Drawing Inspection and D. M. Eardley at the Music Inspection. It is considered a very great honour to be chosen in either department, as the whole College mark depends on the way in which the "elect few" acquit themselves.

In the last Terminal Result the following Pembroke Dock students distinguished themselves:—A. M. James, distinction in Music; A. M. Webb, distinction in optional English; D. M. Eardley, distinctions in Education and optional Education; C. E. John, a 1st Class.

At the annual College Dramatic performance minor parts were taken by L. Gibby, who was the "widow" in the "Taming of the Shrew" and by B. Allison, who was a dancer.

In the recent examinations of the University of Wales, the following are among the results which have already appeared:—D. R. Davies passed in Ordinary English and Intermediate Philosophy; E. C. Stephens passed in Ordinary Political Science and English; E. M. Young passed in Special English, Ordinary Political Science and Intermediate German; J. James passed in Intermediate English and Latin.

E. McKeon has been successful in passing the Preliminary Examination of the Institute of Bankers in the subjects of Banking, Commercial Law and Political Economy.

We congratulate G. McCloghrie on again winning the Admiralty Prize. For the third time McCloghrie is first in all H.M. Dockyards at the annual examination of apprentices.

Lawson Bennett, who some time ago received the medal of the Royal Humane Society for an act of bravery in saving a drowning sailor from the Tyne at midnight on October 10th last, has been the recipient of further awards. At the offices of the Shipping Federation, Newcastle, recently he was presented with a silver medal and certificate from the Seamen's Federation. Bennett is an apprentice on the s.s. King Howell, of the King Line.

Recreation Club.

"Every man shift for all the rest, and let no man take care for himself." - THE TEMPEST.

GIRLS. - HOCKEY.

Our first hockey match in the Spring term was against Tenby County School, on February 23rd. It was a fine sunny day when we started, but before we left the station it began to rain and continued to do so for the rest of the day. This, however, did not prevent us from playing. The ground was rather slippery, but a good game resulted in the score of 3-1 in our favour. After the game we went to the school, where we were kindly entertained to tea. On March 12th we played the return match with Tenby on the boys' ground. The play was vigorous throughout and we were successful, the score being 3-0. The following Saturday, March 19th, we played against Milford County School on our own ground. We all enjoyed the game and were again successful, the score being 3-0. We take this opportunity of thanking the Mistresses for kindly preparing tea, and Mr. C. J. Jones and Mr. J. Phillips for acting as referees.

CRICKET AND TENNIS.

Cricket has been taken up with great vigour this term, there being no less than 50 members. Now that we have the new Recreation ground, two sets are able to play at the same time, so that the Committee have had to buy more cricket materials. We started tennis earlier than is usual in the summer term. Several new racquets have been bought, and the tennis courts have been well used. We are very grateful to the Mistresses for measuring and marking the lawn at the beginning of the term, and also for the great interest they have taken in the school games.

BOYS.

The School games are now carried on under much improved conditions. Owing to the forethought of the Chairman and the action of the Governors in purchasing a large field for us, we have been able to play regularly this term. During the Easter holidays, Mr. Evans was busy with his labourers removing a hedge that ran across the land, and through his energy, the ground was practically levelled by the beginning of this term and ready for use. A pitch has been prepared, and when any of our sloggers go in they can open their shoulders and hit out without any fear of breaking tiles or smashing windows. We have to thank all those governors who helped to obtain the field for us.

CRICKET OFFICIALS.

Captain: W. Howell; Vice-Captain: L. McKeon; Secretary: H. Silcox; Committee: F. C. Lawrence, H. Richards, H. Silcox, G. T. Leonard, W. Howell and L. McKeon.

CRICKET SEASON, 1910.

This year we have been fortunate in securing fixtures on every Saturday in the season and we have also two Wednesday fixtures, making 13 in all.

Already we have played nine matches, won five and lost four. Unfortunately, every Saturday so far, except one, has been wet and so the school averages have been low, but, despite this fact, the batsmen have succeeded in reaching double figures 13 times, while our various opponents have only succeeded in this way seven times. The great feature has been the bowling of Howell and McKeon, who have averages of 1-8 and 3 respectively.

Our first match was against Rosemarket, away. We batted with little success and only scored 19—Webb 9, Mr. C. J. Jones, 6. Our opponents scored 61, two players on their side scoring 15 each. Howell took 5 wickets for 14. In a second innings Rosemarket scored 15 for 6.

Our first victory was against the Dockyard Church C.C., when we won by 5 wickets and 5 runs. They batted first and scored 14, and we went in and were 9 wickets down for 11, but the batting of F. Thomas pulled us out of difficulty; he scored 6 not out. In the second innings they scored 21 and we replied with 23 for 5 wickets; F. Thomas 17 not out. Howell took 10 wickets for 9 runs, McKeon 8 for 19.

We met with success in our next game against the Departmentals C.C. They scored 16 and 14 while we scored 40, H. Richards 7, Mr. Garnett 6. In this match 10 were extras, their fielding being rather poor. Howell took 13 for 11.

Our best total for the season was 56, no extras, against the Liberal Club II. Mr. C. J. Jones scored 15, Silcox 13 not out, L. McKeon 11, Mr. Garnett and Mr. West 6 each. The Club scored 20. We again batted scoring 47 for 5 wickets (innings declared closed); McKeon 17 not out, Kerrison 11, H. Richards 11; while they scored 11 for 4 wickets. Howell took 7 for 15, McKeon 5 for 10.

Against Albion Square C.C. we scored only 12 (Kerrison 6), but we were greatly surprised when they were all out for 7. In the second innings we scored 37; H. Richards 9, W. Howell 8, W. John 6. Albion Square made 15. While making his 8 Howell was 50 minutes at the wicket. In bowling Howell took 11 for 8 and McKeon 7 for 12.

Our second defeat came from the R.G.A. We scored 22, Silcox 5 not out, and they scored 29. We batted again for 22, Mr. T. H. Jones making 10. McKeon took 5 for 11, Howell 5 for 12.

Against the Welch Band we scored 20 in the first innings (W. John 5 not out) and when they scored 39 we thought we were surely beaten, but on going in again we scored 58 (Howell 14, McKeon 13, F. Thomas 11), while they only scored 27. Thus we

won by 12 runs. McKeon took 14 for 31 runs (9 for 11 in the second innings).

Our second away match was the greatest disappointment of the season. It was against Haverfordwest Grammar School on the Race Course at Haverfordwest. On batting first we scored 39 (Webb 10, Kerrison 10, McKeon 9), while they scored 41 (T. W. Edwards 24). They had 9 wickets down for 37, and we thought success sure, but we were mistaken. The match at all times was full of excitement, but it was our fault we did not win, but somehow we were "off" that day, and our fielding and bowling, which are usually very good, were hardly up to standard. Lewis and Richards brought off some good catches, and Howell took 6 wickets for 17 runs.

On Saturday, July 2nd, we journeyed to Williamston. Unfortunately we could not obtain a brake to convey us from Burton, and so we had to walk there, 2½ miles. They have now a cocoa-nut matting. We went in and scored 19; Kerrison 8, Howell 6, in 40 minutes. Unfortunately Howell sustained an injury to his leg, during the game, and had to have a substitute to run for him. We had only scored 1 when five wickets had fallen, but Kerrison and Howell saved the situation. Williamston scored 42. J. Morris 16, S. Webb 10. We had scored 16 for 4 wickets when it started to rain, so we were forced to finish the game.

FOOTBALL.

Last term we played one football match against Haverfordwest Grammar School. We played on the Hill and had a little difficulty in securing a ground. The score stood at nil at half-time, but after changing ends, Kerrison, F. Thomas and G. Leonard each scored a goal, making the total 3 nil in our favour.

THE HAVERFORDWEST G. S. MATCH.

HAVERFORDWEST G. S.

T. C. Morgan, b Howell	0
R. E. James, c Richards, b Howell	0
T. W. Edwards, c Lewis, b Howell	24
A. G. Tamlyn, c Lewis b Howell	3
J. W. Davis, b Howell	2
D. Ventin, c Howell, b Webb	5
H. B. Raynes, run out	1
A. George, b Howell	0
W. B. Rees, b Webb	5
J. Bevan, not out	0
Extras	1

Total 41

Howell took 6 wickets for 17 runs, McKeon 0 wickets for 17 and Webb 3 for 6.

PEMBROKE DOCK COUNTY SCHOOL.

L. McKeon, b T. Morgan	9
H. Richards, c Edwards b Morgan	0
J. G. Webb, c and b R. James	10
W. Howell, b Morgan	5
H. Petty, b Morgan	1
F. Thomas, c George b Morgan	0
A. V. Kerrison, b R. James	10
S. Thomas, b Morgan	2
H. Lewis, not out	1
H. Brown, b R. James	1
C. Sketch, b R. James	0
Extras	0
Total	39

T. C. Morgan took 6 wickets for 17 runs and R. E. James 4 wicket for 22 runs.

JUNIOR BOYS' CRICKET.

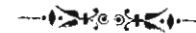
At the beginning of the term C. Lewis and F. Truscott were chosen to be captain and vice-captain respectively, of the second team. So far we have played only 3 matches, of which we won 2 and lost 1.

Our first match was against an eleven from the National School on June 4th. It was played on the Barrack Hill and proved to be very interesting. We defeated our opponents by 24 runs. The top scorers were O. Williams and L. Griffiths. Scores, 66 and 42.

On the following Saturday we played the return match against the above team on the Barrack Hill. This was a very exciting game, which we, eventually won by 6 runs. The top scorers were O. Williams and L. Barrett.

The next match was played on our ground, against the Band Boys. The game was fairly evenly contested in the first innings, but in the second innings our opponents contributed a much larger score. We were defeated by 56 runs. The top scorers were C. Lewis and O. Williams. Scores:—103 and 47.

Our general team was selected from the following:—C. Lewis, O. Williams, L. Barrett, R. Harris, L. Griffiths, E. Preece, O. Rees, G. Barnes, J. Brailsford B. Thomas, W. Mason, C. Blencowe, J. Bunday, G. Tracy, W. Reynolds, H. Phillips, J. Lloyd and G. Davies. Our bowlers were:—C. Lewis, L. Griffiths, O. Williams and W. Mason.



Meteorological Report, 1910.

RAINFALL.

1910.—January	3.81 inches	April	2.30 inches
February	4.66 "	May	1.90 "
March	1.66 "	June	2.93 "
Total, 17.26 inches.			

Average for last 9 years.

January	3.56 inches	April	2.56 inches
February	2.88 "	May	2.45 "
March	3.49 "	June	2.33 "
Total, 17.27 inches.			

Owing to the disappearance of the instruments on Sunday, December 12th, 1909, no record of temperature was taken from that date till February 17th, 1910, when new instruments arrived. The thermometers are now kept in a new and well ventilated cage, provided with a key and lock, so as to insure us against any future mishap.

As may be seen from the above table, the January rainfall was slightly above the average. February was much wetter than the average, having only one day without rain as compared with 21 days the previous year. March again, was drier than usual, and is the driest since 1902 excepting March 1901, when 1.325 inches fell. June was wetter than usual, there being only 9 dry days during that month, while in June 1909 there were only 9 wet ones. The highest rainfall on a single day recorded this year was on February 14th, when .55 inches fell. The highest temperature this year was recorded on 26th June, when the thermometer rose to 74°F. in the shade. This was followed in the evening by very heavy thunder and lightning. The lightning was the most vivid noticed here for several years.

During a thunderstorm on Saturday, May 14th, a peculiar cyclonic effect was witnessed in this district. About 6 o'clock in the evening when the sky was intensely black, as the storm broke, a strong blast of wind suddenly blew with great force for about the space of two or three minutes. One observer noticed a cloud of dust whirl like a spiral round and round to the top of the church tower. Another, looking through his window, thought he saw a snow fall when to his surprise he found the air was thick with blossom blown from the fruit trees. On the St. John's tennis court, tables and forms were overturned by the short-lived gale. In a few minutes the storm had passed and the air was calm again.

G. LEONARD.

Result of the Preliminary Certificate Examination, Part II.

Passed:—Bursars—H. Silcox with distinction in Science; Mary Thomas, Rose Smith, Sarah E. Price, Ivy Bonnell, J. B. O. George, H. Lewis, C. Thomas.

Pupil Teachers:—W. Howell with distinctions in Science and Geography, Alice Edwards, Susie Edwards.

Student Teachers:—T. Harries with distinction in Mathematics, J. G. Webb.

Form VB.—Margaret Griffiths.

The Central Welsh Board Certificates.

Exemptions from Public Examinations.

The following information with regard to the certificates of the Central Welsh Board will probably be found useful to most readers of the magazine. The Board issues the following certificates on the results of the Annual School Examinations:—(1) Junior Certificate; (2) Commercial Certificate; (3) Technical Certificate; (4) Senior Certificate; (5) Higher Certificate; (5) Honours Certificate.

The subjects of Examination taken in this school are:—

Section A—1, Scripture Knowledge; 2, English Language; Literature; 4, History

Section B—1, Arithmetic; 2, Mathematics.

Section C—1, Latin; 2, Greek; 3, French
Section D—1, Elementary Science; 2, Mechanics; 3, Physics; 4, Chemistry; 5, Geography.

Section E—1, Book-keeping; 2, Shorthand; 3, Theory of Music; 4, Drawing; 5, Hygiene and Domestic Economy.

Section F—1, Woodwork; 2, Needlework and Cutting-out; 3, Cookery.

JUNIOR CERTIFICATE.—In order to obtain the Junior Certificate a pupil must pass in *at least* five subjects specified in sections A, B, C, D, and of these 5 subjects one at least must be from section A, one at least from section B, and one at least from section C. The last part of this regulation does not apply if a candidate passes in 5 subjects from sections A, B, C, D, and obtains a certain high aggregate of marks in those subjects.

COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATE.—Candidates are examined in the following subjects at about the same stage as for the Senior Certificate:—

(1) English Language, including Précis Writing and Composition; (2) one modern Continental Language, including conversation; (3) Commercial Correspondence in English and in one modern continental Language; (4) Modern History; (5) Geography; (6) Arithmetic; (7) Book-keeping; (8) Shorthand.

TECHNICAL CERTIFICATE.—The examination for the Technical Certificate is of the same standard as that for the Senior Certificate. Candidates are examined in the following subjects:—

(a) Boys—(1) English, including Composition; (2) English Literature or History; (3) Practical Mathematics including Arithmetic; (4) Any one of the following:—(a) Geometrical Drawing, (b) Mechanical Drawing, (c) Architectural Drawing; (5) Physics or Chemistry; (6) Any one of the following: (a) Applied Mechanics, (b) Agriculture, (c) Metallurgy, (d) Organic Chemistry, (e) Mining, (f) Electricity and Magnetism, (7) Manual Work.

(b) Girls—(1) English, including Composition; (2) English Literature or History; (3) Arithmetic and the principles of Book-keeping; (4) Hygiene or Chemistry; (5) Drawing; (6 and 7) any two of the following:—(a) Cookery; (b) Laundry-work; (c) Dressmaking; (d) Dairywork; (e) Woodwork.

SENIOR CERTIFICATE.—A candidate may obtain a Senior Certificate provided (1) he satisfies the examiners in at least five of the subjects specified in section A., B., C., D.,; but one at least must be taken from section A., one at least from section B., and one at least from section C., or (2) he passes in at least five of the subjects named in A., B., C., D., and obtains a sufficiently high aggregate of marks on those subjects or (3) he passes in not less than six subjects taken from at least three of the sections A., B., C., D.

HIGHER CERTIFICATE.—In order to be eligible to compete for a Higher Certificate a candidate must have obtained a Senior Certificate in a previous year. Pupils are examined in three or four subjects, and they may in addition offer one subject at the senior stage.

HONOURS CERTIFICATE.—Pupils are not allowed to enter for the Honours Certificate until after they have obtained a Higher Certificate, or have undergone a course of study extending over a period of two years after taking the Senior Certificate. Candidates are examined in two or three subjects at an advanced stage, and must pass in at least two.

The Certificates of the Central Welsh Board will secure exemption from the public examinations of many Universities, and Institutions, particulars of which are given below.

MATRICULATION EQUIVALENT, UNIVERSITY OF WALES.—A Senior Certificate on which are endorsed English Language, History; Mathematics, Latin, and also any two of the following, of which not more than one may be taken from the same group:—(1) Greek, (2) Welsh, French, German, (3) Mechanics, Physics, (4) Chemistry, Botany.

UNIVERSITIES OF MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, LEEDS AND SHEFFIELD.—A Senior Certificate on which are endorsed:—English Language or English Literature, History, Arithmetic, Elementary Mathematics, and any three of the following, one of which must be a language—Latin, Greek, French, German, either Mechanics or Physics, Chemistry, Elementary Biology, Geography.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.—A Senior Certificate on which are endorsed:—English History, English Literature, Arithmetic, Elementary Mathematics, and any three of the following, one of which must be a language—Latin, Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Mechanics, Chemistry, Botany, Geography, Elementary Biology, Geometrical Drawing.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.—Senior or Honours Certificate.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.—Exemption from Preliminary Examination. A Senior Certificate on which are endorsed:—English Language, Arithmetic, Elementary Mathematics; Latin and either Greek or a Modern Language, will entitle to registration as a Medical or Dental Student.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—(1) Uncertificated Assistant Teacher. A Senior Certificate with (a) Elementary Mathematics, and (b) either English Literature or History.

(2) Admission to a Training College. A Senior Certificate in English Language, English Literature, History, Arithmetic, Geography, either Elementary Mathematics, or Physics, or Chemistry, or Botany, or a Foreign Language. The Board of Education does not allow a student, while at a Training College, to be prepared for a University degree, unless his Senior Certificate is equivalent to the Welsh Matriculation and contains Geography in addition.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—Professional Preliminary Examination.—A Junior, Senior, or Honours Certificate on which are endorsed:—English Language, Arithmetic, Elementary Mathematics, Latin and one Modern Foreign Language.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—Preliminary Examination.—A Junior, Senior, or Honours Certificate on which are endorsed:—English Composition, History, Arithmetic, Elementary Mathematics, either Latin, or Greek, or one Modern Foreign Language, either Mechanics or Physics, or Applied Mechanics, Geography. This Certificate does not secure exemption from examination in the subjects of "Geometrical Drawing" or its alternative "Perspective."

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.—Preliminary Examination. Senior or Honours Certificate of the Board in Dictation, English Composition, Arithmetic, Elementary Mathematics, Geography, History, together with any three of the following subjects, one of which must be a language: Latin, Greek, French, German, Physics, Chemistry, Shorthand.

INSTITUTE OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Studentship Examination. Senior or Honours Certificate in English Language, English Literature, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Elementary Mathematics (including Trigonometry) and also any two of the following subjects:—One Language, Mechanics and Physics, Chemistry, Drawing (Geometrical and Perspective).

THE SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION.—Preliminary Examination.—A Senior or Honours Certificate.

SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.—Preliminary Examination. Senior or Honours Certificate in English Language, History, Arithmetic, Elementary Mathematics, Geography, and two of the following languages: Latin, French, German.

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES BANK.—Educational Examination for candidates for apprenticeship in the Bank. Junior and Senior Certificates in English Language, History, Arithmetic, Elementary Mathematics, Geography.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.—Preliminary Examination. A Senior Certificate on which is endorsed Latin.

ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE.—Entrance Examination. A Senior or Honours Certificate with two Languages other than Welsh and English, or Mathematics and one Language.

ARMY COUNCIL.—The Senior Certificate is recognized by the Army Council as a leaving Certificate for Army purposes.

NATIONAL FROEBEL UNION.—The Central Welsh Board Certificates are accepted as equivalent to the Entrance Examination to the Higher Certificate.

“The Penvro.”

“The Penvro” is published twice a year—in December and in July—and aims at giving a record of school events as well as reproducing the efforts of the pupils in the form of original articles. The Editor will be glad to receive contributions from present and past pupils, and he takes this opportunity of reminding the pupils that the Magazine can only be a credit to the school so long as the pupils co-operate in sending in matter for publication.

Old pupils may obtain copies of the “Penvro” from Mr. West at the school, price 3d., or by post 4d.

We beg to acknowledge the following Magazines:—“Retfordian,” Swansea Grammar School, Bablake School, Coventry, “The Dragon.”

We have at the school copies of all the back numbers of the Magazine, except No. 7 for the Spring Term of 1899. If any old pupil should happen to have a copy of this number, and would be good enough to present it to the school, we should be much obliged. We should like to bind a complete set of the magazines.



SCHOOL PROSPECTUS.

The School was opened in January, 1895, under the Welsh Intermediate Education Act, and is intended to provide a good secondary education for boys and girls remaining at School to the age of 16 or 17. Separate entrances, cloak rooms, etc., are provided for boys and girls. The large grant from the County Council funds enables a sound education by a competent staff to be provided at very low fees, and by means of Scholarships, boys and girls of good ability from the elementary schools receive their education free, and many receive scholarships enabling them to proceed to University Colleges.

Fees—£4 per annum, payable in three instalments of £1 6s. 8d. at the beginning of each Term. Instrumental music, £1 1s. per term.

Scholarships—Entrance County Scholarships, each of the value of £5 per annum, are offered yearly, and these may be renewed. Entrance Scholarships are confined to pupils who are and have been for the last three years at an Elementary School.

Scholarships tenable at University Colleges and Universities are given in connection with the School.

A number of Bursaries, each of the value of £3, are awarded each term to pupils whose parents are in pecuniary need of them. Applications for Bursaries must be made at the beginning of each School year, that is, in September.

Conditions of Admission—Candidates must pass an entrance examination unless they have reached Standard V. in an elementary school. Pupils are admitted at the age of ten, but may enter earlier with special permission from the Governors.

Withdrawal—Half a Term's notice (in writing) is required on a withdrawal of a pupil, otherwise the Half Term's fees must be paid.