

KINGHAM HILL MAGAZINE

No. 45.

DECEMBER, 1927.

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CHRONICLE OF EVENTS.

The annual Swimming Sports, which had been postponed owing to the weather, took place on Saturday afternoon, September 10th. There were not so many competitors this year in the various events. We were all sorry that Mr. Young was unable to be present, though we all felt that he was thinking of us. The Rev. W. Mitchell-Carruthers took charge of the proceedings—Messrs. G. Bond, J. Farmborough and P. Floyd acting as Judges. The Championship (2 lengths) was won in good style by P. Anderson (Sheffield), J. Welch (Sheffield) being second and R. Jalland (Sheffield) third. The "One Length" (by those who have passed the test this year) was a very good race and resulted as follows:—C. Canfield (Bradford) 1, D. Williams (Durham) 2, G. Busby (Durham) 3. The Diving Competition was won by J. Middlecoat (Durham) with 21 stones to his credit and A. Handy (Bradford) being second, with 19 stones and R. Hale (Bradford) third with 7 stones. One of the best events was the Clothes' Race, which was won by C. Winter (Bradford), R. Jalland (Sheffield) being a good second and T. Beer (Sheffield) third. After the last event our Chaplain presented the Prizes, and congratulated the boys on the excellent races which had been witnessed that afternoon—notwithstanding the cold and damp.

The Annual Service connected with the British and Foreign Bible Society was held in the Chapel on Sunday afternoon, September 11th. We were pleased to have with us the Rev. W. T. Hamilton, who took for his text: "The entrance of Thy word giveth light; it giveth understanding to the simple" Psalm 119, verse 130. During his very earnest address the preacher asked us to use the Bible with reverence, and to read daily. He told us of an officer, who, in the late war, would have been wounded by a jagged shell, but whose life was saved by his Bible which he carried in his pocket, for the piece of shell stopped at Psalm 91. He spoke also of a boy of the Lad's Brigade, who would have his Bible returned to him the same night, "For," he said, "I want to read my daily bit." He earnestly entreated us to pass on the Bible to others less fortunate than ourselves. He compared the dreadful state of Uganda (Africa) fifty years ago, when, during the native King's illness, a great slaughter took place as a sacrifice to their false gods, and its present condition, for now, owing to the blessing of the Gospel, it is practically a Christian country.

The collection amounted to £2 10s. 1d.

The School was re-opened on September 12th.

During the absence of our Chaplain the Services in Chapel were taken by preachers from the Evangelisation Society. Mr. Milledge (whom we were very pleased to hear again) conducted the Services on Sunday, September 18th, and Mr. Bustin on the 25th.

Our best wishes and earnest prayers go with Robert Fryer, who is now engaged in carrying the "Good News" in Devonshire. We trust God will bless his work abundantly in connection with the Church Army.

Our Harvest Festival this year was held on Sunday, October 16th. The boys, with the assistance of their teachers, had decorated the Chapel. Quite a large congregation assembled in the afternoon, when our Chaplain gave us some very useful lessons from "a loaf of bread." His text was, "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labour of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation," Habakkuk iii. 17, 18. He showed how very many people were employed in various ways before "a loaf of bread" could be made. There were the farmer and his assistants—men employed in making the farm machinery, the miller, baker, etc. Although it had been a bad season in some places, yet there had been abundant crops in others. We must rejoice and thank God for all His mercies. Suitable hymns were heartily sung.

At the conclusion of the Service, Mr. Young spoke a few words. He reminded us that October 16th was the 372nd anniversary of the martyrdom of the Bishops Ridley and Latimer, when Bishop Latimer uttered these memorable words: "Be of good comfort, Master Ridley; play the man. We shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust, shall never be put out." The Squire said that in these days there was a great danger of many people forsaking the true faith. The Church was in considerable peril, on account of the proposed introduction of the new Prayer Book—various changes in which would pave the way to the return of Roman practices, and undo all the work of the Reformation. As we listened to the vigorous and earnest appeal of the Squire we wished it could go forth (be broadcast) to other young people, who, like the boys present, would have to play an important part in the Church in the days to come. The Service was concluded by the singing of the hymn, "Lord of our life and God of our salvation."

During October we were very pleased to see two old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson (of Clyde House). They were delighted to be on the Hill again, and we trust they both felt better for their holiday.

True to our old custom, we hoisted the "Flag" on October 21st, Trafalgar Day, and our thoughts were directed towards the incidents and results of that great and glorious battle.

On Saturday, November 5th, our Bonfire was lit at 6 p.m. by the Rev. W. Mitchell-Carruthers, in the absence of Mr. Young. All enjoyed the fire, and the letting off of fireworks gave the onlookers great enjoyment.

On November 11th we met in Chapel to take part in our Armistice Service. Prayers were said by our Chaplain and our usual hymns were reverently sung, the "two-minute silence" was observed; after which, Mr. Young read the lesson (which was taken from Revelation xxi. 1-7) and then gave a short address.

Thanks to R. Pitchford (Sheffield), who is now on his way to Australia, for his gift of cards depicting life in Buenos Aires.

On November 30th the Rev. W. Mitchell-Carruthers gave a lecture in the School on the life of Joseph. Several beautiful lantern pictures illustrated the various scenes in the lives of Joseph and his brethren. The lantern was manipulated by Mr. F. G. Goddard.

We were delighted to see Mrs. Hazeldine on the Hill, and some of the residents went down to the Village Hall, Kingham, where she gave an account of the work in Uganda. In telling words, she spoke of the noble way in which our former chaplain responded to the "Call" of their joint work at Kampala, and how richly it had been blessed.

Mr. F. Rose, the Honorary Secretary of the Kingham Hill Cricket and Football Club, supplies the following note and summary of the doings of the teams.

The Kingham Hill 2nd XI Cricket team did not have a very successful season. They were a junior team and came up against teams older and better than themselves, but still they stuck to it and accomplished fine wins over Hook Norton and Milton.

Matches played, 10. Won, 2. Lost, 8.

L. Lamb (16), R. Jenner (10.2), F. Dudley (9.5), H. Jenkins (7.1), did good service with the bat, while E. Lovegrove, H. Jenkins, B. Edginton, and J. Johnson bore the brunt of the bowling and did excellent work.

The Kingham Hill Football team has every reason to be satisfied with the first half of the season. The results up to date are:—

League Matches : Played, 6 ; Won, 5 ; Lost, 1 ; Goals for, 40 ; Goals against, 10.

Hospital Cup v. Chadlington. Lost 5—2.

Engineer's Cup v. Great Tew. Lost 2—1.

Friendly Matches. Played, 3 ; Won, 3.

Total Summary : Played, 11 ; Won, 8 ; Lost, 3 ; Goals for, 47 ; Goals against, 18.

All will agree that these figures speak for themselves. We did not win the Engineer's Cup, but it was a near thing and probably the heavy state of the ground was the cause of defeat. We have every possible chance of winning the League.

All on Kingham Hill wish our readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

T. W. SCARFE.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

We have again started our Football Section, and at a meeting held on September 27th F. Cushion was elected Captain, F. White, Vice-Captain, for the 1927-28 season.

Mr. Young kindly allowed us to use our old pitch at Oakhill, Barnet, and it was decided to play our home games there.

After being washed out, no play being possible for two Saturdays, we started with an away match at Finsbury Park against some formidable opponents and received a beating by 9 goals to 4; the following week we met the Holborn Schools at Mitcham, and after a hard game drew 3 goals to 3. We shall do better as the season advances and the team gets together, for we have the material for the making of a strong team.

Our Indoor Games Committee have again started their tournaments, and the first was held during October, with the results as follows:—

Table Tennis—F. Willmott, V. Kennard.

Table Football—C. Roffey, G. Kinder.

Darts—C. Robinson, J. Lyman.

Draughts—C. Robinson, G. Kinder.

The Gymnasium has been put in order and is now in use, and we are sure that it will be appreciated by all at "Latimer."

Our old companion, Robert Poore, is getting married on December 3rd, and to him we give our best wishes for his future happiness.

Old boys from Kingham Hill and Latimer House still remember us, and we have had visits from the following:—

F. Dack, V. Dack, W. Warn, H. Howard, A. Kingston, R. Pitchford, R. Turner.

The following notes on the last Cricket Season are given by the Secretary of the Cricket Club. Owing to the wet weather only half of the fixtures were played, viz., 22 instead of 44. Of these 7 were won, 10 lost, 5 drawn, 3 matches being lost by the small margins of 1, 6, and 9 runs respectively.

Following are the last season's averages.

BATTING.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Ins.</i>	<i>Times not out</i>	<i>Rns.</i>	<i>Mst. in Ins.</i>	<i>Average</i>
Robinson, C.	19	2	215	34	12.64
Burns, R.	3	0	32	28	10.66
Arnould, W.	18	1	95	21	5.58
Steele, R.	18	0	96	22	5.33
Litchener, F.	19	3	75	23*	4.68
Willmott, F.	20	2	82	11	4.55
Lynan, J.	5	0	22	20	4.4
White, F.	13	1	52	13	4.33
Cushion, F.	14	0	56	14	4.00

BOWLING.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Overs</i>	<i>Mans.</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>Wkts.</i>
Steele, R.	4.41	124.4	36	278	63
Litchener, F.	5.78	25.3	7	81	14
Robinson, C.	6.66	145.3	33	381	67
Cushion	7.00	16	2	49	7

“ TWO BLUES.”

ELECTRICITY.

General Principles.

My readers will no doubt agree with me, that to understand a thing properly, one, first of all, must grasp the fundamentals. I will, therefore, in the following article try and set these out in as clear a manner as possible, beginning with the “ Electric Circuit.”

(1) *Electric Circuit.*—An electric circuit is an arrangement of pieces of apparatus suitably connected together by wires. This circuit forms an endless chain, so that the electricity may flow completely round it, finally coming back to the starting point.

(2) *Voltage Pressure.*—In order to cause a current of electricity to flow round a circuit it is necessary to set up an electrical pressure. This pressure is produced by means of a cell (for example, that of a pocket battery), one terminal of the cell being maintained at a higher pressure than the other by means of its internal action. The terminals are called positive and negative respectively. The total electrical pressure acting on a circuit is due to the difference of pressures set up at the positive and negative terminals of the cell, and this quantity is known as the electro-motive-force (E.M.F.) of the cell. The unit by which it is measured is called the VOLT and the number of volts acting on a circuit is frequently referred to as the voltage.

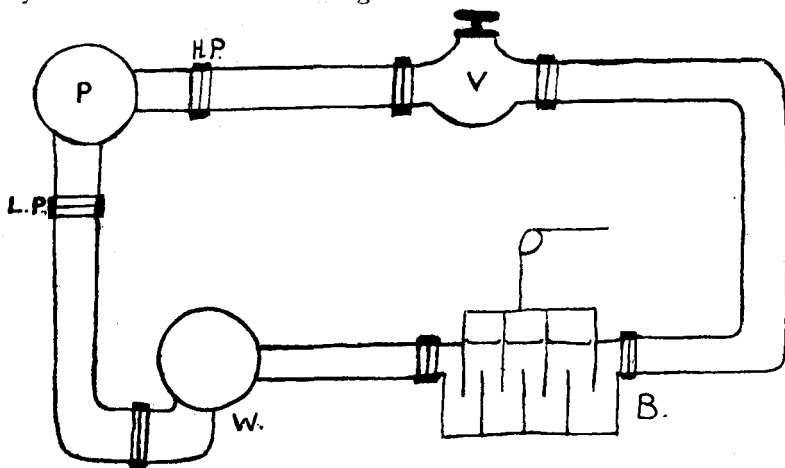


Fig. 1. HYDRAULIC CIRCUIT.

Hydraulic Analogy. The elementary study of the electric circuit is greatly helped by the consideration of a hydraulic analogy. For this purpose the hydraulic circuit Fig. 1. should be compared with the electric circuit Fig. 2.

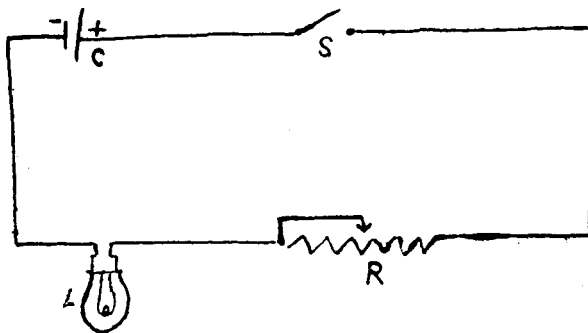


Fig. 2. ELECTRIC CIRCUIT

In Fig. 1 P represents a pump, which forces water round the pipe circuit just as the cell forces the electricity round the wire circuit. The water emerges from the high pressure (H.P.) end of the pump and re-enters it at the low pressure (L.P.) end, just as the electricity comes out of the positive terminal of the cell and goes back into the negative terminal.

It should be noted that the pump does not produce the water, it merely sets it in motion. In a similar way the cell does not produce the electricity; it merely sets it in motion. The water must be present in the first place in order that the pump may be able to make it flow. Similarly, the electricity must already be present before the cell can set up a current. As a matter of fact, electricity is always present, whether there is a cell or not.

The valve, V, corresponds to the switch, S, and serves to break the continuity of the pipe line just as the switch breaks the continuity of the connecting wires.

If the pressure set up by the pump is too great for the valve to withstand, it breaks down and allows the water to flow through. Similarly, if the pressure set up by the cell is too great for the switch, it breaks down also, by allowing a spark to jump across the contacts, thus failing to interrupt the current.

B represents a series of baffle plates which can be raised or lowered at will, thus forcing the water to flow through a more or less constricted path. The effect of this is to cause a loss of pressure. These baffle plates correspond to the resistance, R, where the same effect is produced by including in the circuit a greater or less length of wire. It is thus seen that the resistance, R, causes a loss of electrical pressure, the amount depending upon the length of wire actually in circuit.

W represents a water wheel which is turned round by the flow of water, and corresponds to the lamp (L) which is lighted up by the current of electricity flowing through it. The speed at which the water wheel turns round depends upon the position of the baffle plates, and in a similar way the amount of light given out by the lamp depends upon the position of the moving contact on the resistance (R). After the water has passed through the water wheel it is returned to the pump at the low pressure end, to be used up over and over again. In the electrical case, after the electricity has passed through the lamp it returns to the negative pole of the cell and continues to circulate round the circuit, thus setting up what is known as the current.

S. JARVIS.

(To be continued).

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE.

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill toward men
(St. Luke ii. 14).

Since the first Christmas Day when peace was proclaimed for the earth (which had so long lain in a state of rebellion, enmity and discord), peace, inward and outward, with God and with each other, through the gracious work of the Divine Peace-Maker, mankind has always connected Christmas with a message of peace. During the past thirteen years it has almost been like mockery to speak about peace on earth. We have not yet fully recovered from the effects of that cruel and gruesome war which was perpetrated in the name of civilised humanity. Yet was it not a significant testimony to the Prince of Peace whose birth we commemorate, that amidst all that awful bloodshed the nations ceased their butchery for one day in memory of His birth, and remembered that they were men of the same flesh and blood, and perhaps not a few thought of the one Eternal Father of mankind, who had sent His only-begotten Son to take our nature upon Him, in order to teach men by His Life and Death that God is Love, to teach us also the great lessons of humility, self-sacrifice and our own personal responsibility. The world has yet to learn the meaning of these great lessons, in spite of the fact that Christianity is nearly two thousand years old. If we had learnt them, there would be no desire to slaughter each other, nor yet for a League of Nations. I do not desire to write at length on this subject, just let me say that I am persuaded that war between men and men is contrary to the teaching and principles of Jesus Christ. That is enough for one who humbly tries to follow Him. But let me return to my first thought about peace. Peace on earth is what this world of our needs to-day. How can it be accomplished? It certainly will not come by simply talking about it. First of all let us get a right idea of what peace really is. Two artists were once asked to each paint a picture resembling peace. The first painted one of those beautiful lakes in Switzerland; there was not a ripple on the water—all was calm and serene. The second painted the Niagara Falls in all their splendour; he also added a tree with a bird sitting on its nest with the spray of the water just falling on the branches. Surely the first picture was not peace, but stagnation. There was no life. The second had life, but it also had contentment.

Peace does not mean the end of all our striving,
Joy does not mean the drying of our tears;
Peace is the power which comes to souls arriving.
Up to the light where God Himself appears.

That is peace, when you try and see things from the spiritual point of view. You may seek for peace in the things of the world, but you will never have the peace God desires you to have. It is a gift, the moment you turn from sin and see Christ as your Saviour, and in simple faith and trust accept His atoning sacrifice you may claim this peace, which this world can neither give nor take away. Perhaps you are wondering what all this has to do with the problems

of the nations. Remember that nations are made up of individuals, and the contribution you make to the life of the nation will count in the long run. Science teaches us that when a stone is cast into a pool of water it sets up pulsations which are felt beyond the farthest star. Not a quarry, mark you, but one stone. So you and I, by the lives which we lead, can leave our mark upon the life of the nation. If you are desirous of spreading peace on earth, the finest way to do it is by making a full surrender of your life, body, soul, and spirit, to the Lord Jesus Christ. He will never fail you, and you will never regret the decision throughout your lifetime, only do it now. The way of Jesus in reforming the world was to transform man. Outward change of the social fabric would follow, though the waiting for it might be long. Yet, unless it were the fruit of inward change, outward change must lack permanence and all real worth. The new harmony must come from a new heart. His desire was not for an altered setting, in the hope that it might foster an altered life; He craved the new life, and the new life would create a new setting. Enough if He could persuade men to seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness; then all else of good would be added to the world. It is not a question as to whether we would or would not interpret Christ through experience—we must. So, as this glad season comes round once again with its message of peace and good-will, will you not turn your thoughts upon Him, "Who for us men and for our salvation, came down from Heaven" and ask yourself whether you are helping forward or retarding the progress of His Kingdom. I will conclude by quoting a passage from the Revelation of St. John the Divine.

And when I saw him, I fell at his feet as dead. And he laid his right hand upon me, saying unto me, Fear not; I am the first and the last: I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death. I have quoted that passage because it speaks of the ultimate triumph of Christ, but He asks for our co-operation in bringing that victory about. Will you respond to His claims on your life?

ROBERT D. FRYER.

