

## Canterbury Diocesan Conference.

from "The Times" of Friday, June 3rd, 1927.

the thing he disapproved of.

### VIEWS ON PRAYER-BOOK.

At the afternoon session Mr. EGERTON MARTIN (Maidstone), in proposing a resolution welcoming the proposals of the bishops for Prayer-book revision, pleaded for "the same spirit of cooperation" in the Church as was to-day being asked for in industry. It was necessary that some revision should take place because otherwise the disorders in the Church must increase, and also because they wanted a Book which would attract the youth of the day. The revised Book would vastly enrich their services, and it would sanction several illegal, though practically harmless, practices which were at present being carried on in the Church of England.

The REV. H. W. BLACKBURN, in seconding, said the Book had been received "with howls and yells" and also with deep thankfulness. Those who howled and yelled were, no doubt, disappointed to find that the Book was not half so bad as it might have been.

Mr. RUTLEY MOWLL (Dover) could conceive no occasion on which humour was more unbecoming than that. For Mr. Blackburne to talk about the "howls and yells" of people who were simply starved up for the old Prayer-book did not seem to be very edifying. There was nothing to be found in the Scriptures to justify the reservation of the Sacrament, and it was difficult for the layman to understand how the alternative Prayer-book would produce peace. Further, there was no guarantee that the new Book would be more strictly observed than the old.

The REV. BASIL BURROWS and the REV. W. E. DANIELS opposed the resolution, and Mr. A. DAVIES spoke in favour of it.

The REV. E. J. T. STANLEY, opposing, said the predecessors of the present Archbishops of Canterbury and York—Archbishops Temple and MacLagan—had declared that reservation had no place in the Church of England. A stone's throw from that building martyrs, including Archbishop Cranmer, were burnt at the stake because they rejected things now to be made legal.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, summing up the discussion, said he deprecated the way in which agitation was being stirred up against the new Prayer-book. After deprecating unseemly methods of controversy, he said he believed if they could bring that Measure through, first the Church Assembly, and then through Parliament, they would do more than anything he could remember to bring about the spirit of loyalty and harmony in the Church and a reverent desire for its progress.

The resolution was carried by 382 votes to 52.

### A National Crisis Demands Special and Earnest Prayer.

## "Will God Really Respond?"

—(Lavender.)

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Prayer unquestionably won the Great War, vide booklet No. 9, "Lest we forget—Lest we forget" (Brown). May we not pray definitely, unitedly, afresh and anew, that eyes may be opened to see what is right in God's sight, and to do it at all cost, in the great Spiritual War that is now being waged in our midst?

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### QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

#### SMEGMA.

"S." wishes to know whether, after complete circumcision in infancy, the secretion of smegma is diminished or suppressed.

#### HYPERIDROSIS.

"TROPICUS," who writes from the West Coast of Africa, asks for advice in the treatment of hyperidrosis of the palms and soles in a man aged 35. He has suffered from boyhood, but the condition has grown worse during the last few years. While in the tropics, where he has spent most of the last five years, the condition disappears, but reappears as soon as he reaches a cold climate. Stout leather shoes are saturated in an hour, and the wearing of gloves is impossible; otherwise he enjoys good health. Various remedies, but not *x* rays, have been tried without success.

#### TREATMENT OF GONORRHOEA.

DR. P. C. P. INGRAM (Newport, Mon.) writes: Dr. R. Cock, in your issue of August 13th (p. 267), asks for opinions as to the treatment of gonorrhoea by injections of hydrogen peroxide. It does not appear to be much in favour. The only reference I can find is in Luys's *Gonorrhoea* (Foerster's translation, second edition, London, 1917), where it is mentioned last in a list of seventeen drugs that can be used. Harrison does not mention it in his book (Oxford Medical Publications, London, 1919) nor in his article on the routine treatment of gonorrhoea (*British Journal of Venereal Diseases*, vol. 2, p. 30), nor does Hoffmann (*ibid.*, p. 235) or Jadassohn (*ibid.*, vol. 3, p. 160) in accounts of their methods. I think he will find that the most generally accepted opinion is that irrigation with potassium permanganate by Janet's method is superior to any form of injection, and its continued use in almost all the venereal disease clinics in this country appears to show that it is standing the test of time. While it is agreed that the best method of cure is to "get the gonococci" early, more harm than good may be done by "treating them rough," as the delicate mucous membrane of the urethra may have to share in that method, with unsatisfactory results. Regarding the case he quotes, were any of the recognized tests for cure tried after the discharge had ceased?

#### INCOME TAX.

##### *Subscriptions and Rent Proportion.*

"M. M." inquires as to the admissibility of payments made in the form of subscription, and asks whether the circumstances stated do not justify the deduction of more than half the rent, rates, etc., paid in respect of the premises used for private and professional purposes.

\* \* Most of the refused "subscriptions" are really payments for professional literature reasonably necessary for the work carried on, and the claim should be put forward on that basis. With regard to the premises the amount of accommodation used professionally—including that occupied by the professional staff—is abnormal, and *prima facie* two-thirds would be reasonable. It is sometimes helpful to compare the personal accommodation with the *balance* of the rent, etc., cost to see what is reasonable from that point of view. There is no statutory maximum or

minimum. "M. M." has a right of appeal to the District Commissioners or to the Special Commissioners, both bodies being, of course, quite independent of the revenue department in such matters.

#### *Motor Car Allowances.*

"L. B. S." elected to take wear-and-tear—that is, depreciation—allowance in respect of his car for 1926-27. The inspector of taxes has refused on that ground to grant any "replacement" or "obsolescence" allowance in respect of that car. The amount of the claim is £110 less (£65+£19)—that is, £26.

\* \* We suggest that "L. B. S." should refer the inspector to Rule 7 applying to Cases I and II, Schedule D, Income Tax Act, 1918, which, as amended by the Finance Act, 1925, provides that "in estimating the profits . . . there shall be allowed to be deducted . . . so much of any amount expended in that year in replacing any plant or machinery which has become obsolete as is equivalent to the cost of the plant or machinery replaced after deducting from that cost the total amount of any allowances . . . made . . . on account of the wear and tear of that plant and machinery and any sum realized by the sale of that machinery or plant." The authority of the Caledonian Railway case is against the simultaneous allowance of "cost of renewals" and depreciation, but does not affect the right to the obsolescence allowance, which appears clearly to be due to our correspondent under the above-quoted section.

#### *Replacement of Car.*

"INQUIRER" bought a 16-h.p. car in 1913 for £200; he has been allowed £77 for depreciation and will sell the car this year for £15. He has bought (also this year) a secondhand 18-h.p. car for £75. What allowance should he claim?

\* \* If "Inquirer" will refer to the reply to "L. B. S." printed above he will see the limitations under which an obsolescence claim can be made. In his case the result of deducting the depreciation allowances from the cost of replacing the old car is to reduce it to *nil*, and he can therefore claim nothing under that section. He might ask the inspector of taxes to continue to allow depreciation on the written-down value of the old car, less the £15 received—that is, on the £108; we understand that this is sometimes done in cases of hardship.

### LETTERS, NOTES, ETC.

#### CLINICAL VARIATIONS IN DISEASE FROM THE HISTORICAL POINT OF VIEW.

DR. T. GERALD GARRY (Montecatini, Italy) writes: Sir Humphry Rolleston's instructive paper (*JOURNAL*, August 6th, p. 205) should be carefully read and digested. I doubt very much, however, if much accurate information can be obtained concerning disease by the pathological study of Egyptian mummies. This was shown recently in the case of Tut-ankh-Amen. Nothing remains of the original but "skin and bones," well pickled; the same applies to the viscera, which undergoes various processes. About the existence of certain diseases—such, for instance, as aneurysm—there can be no doubt, but the existence of such conditions as, for example, arterio-sclerosis and rheumatoid arthritis (always a rare entity in Egypt) is questionable. From a study of the symptoms described in the papyri—a fairly reliable method, although there appears to be no unanimity concerning even the name of the heart—over two hundred different diseases can be differentiated, and, generally speaking, the incidence of such morbid conditions has not materially changed among the present inhabitants of Egypt. As in ancient times, diseases of the eye, skin, intestines, bladder, and urinary tract figure prominently. It is a pity that there should be so much exaggeration concerning the "wonderful knowledge" of medicine possessed by the ancient Egyptians. Authorities like Maspero and Reisner assert—rightly—that it was not worth considering. The basis of their pathology was not disturbance of normal function, but malign spirits, varying in virulence, which could only be met by ordering a prescription for "expelling or terrifying such a disease," caused by them.

#### CAUTION.

ON April 3rd, 1926 (p. 640), members receiving begging letters from a Mrs. E. M. Etheridge were advised that before giving assistance they should communicate with the Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. From information recently received it appears that Mrs. Etheridge is continuing her appeals, but from an address different from that used last year.

#### VACANCIES.

NOTIFICATIONS of offices vacant in universities, medical colleges, and of vacant resident and other appointments at hospitals, will be found at pages 32, 33, 34, 35, and 38 of our advertisement columns, and advertisements as to partnerships, assistantships, and locumtenencies at pages 36 and 37.

A short summary of vacant posts notified in the advertisement columns appears in the *Supplement* at page 124.