

JOURNAL

OF

THE INSTITUTE OF BREWING.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET, HELD AT THE HOTEL CECIL,
LONDON, W.C., ON FRIDAY, APRIL 29TH, 1921.

H. E. FIELD, Esq. (President), in the Chair.

Nearly 250 members and guests were present.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly honoured,

MR. PERCY GATES proposed "THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT." He said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have the honour to give you the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," a time-honoured toast at all banquets, but a very difficult one to say anything fresh about. It reminds me of the story which I daresay some of you know, of the very much married lady who was considering the marriage ceremony in selecting a third husband. She went to the organist of the Church, and she said: "Now, can you not play something else than that eternal Wedding March from Lohengrin?" The courteous organist said, "Certainly, Madam," and when the bridal party went down the Church, they went down to the popular refrain of "Over and Over Again." Gentlemen, you will forgive me if what I say seems to you to be over and over again. As you know, in this country we have no written Constitution, but we have two Houses of Parliament, one hereditary and the other elected; and we have had these two Houses practically ever since the days of Edward the Third, with the brief exception of the Protectorate. Now our friend Mr. Thomas, in his book entitled *When Labour Rules*, takes great exception to the fact that the House of Lords is hereditary; but, after all, the hereditary element must surely make for independence—independence of thought and of action, when you have not got a Constituency to consider. Again, is not the House of Lords constantly recruited from all that is pre-eminent in the public life—admirals, generals, men distinguished in the public service, men distinguished in public life and

in newspaper life ; and may we not also take some pride to ourselves in the fact that one of the later recruits to the House of Lords is a member of our own trade, Lord Wavertree ? After all, Gentlemen, one-third of the Members of the House of Lords have been in the Army or the Navy. One-third have been in the House of Commons ; and probably the other third have performed duties on County Councils or in public life of some sort or other. It seems to me that in later years, at any rate, the House of Lords has been more mindful of the rights of individuals than the House of Commons, for, during the war, it was the House of Lords that stood up for the rights of the subject against a tyrannous beaurocracy who were usurping the powers of the Royal Prerogative. Just before the war, a Committee of the House of Lords recommended a reduction in the number of hereditary Peers, and that these should be selected men distinguished in colonial service, and men who had rendered good public service. I do believe that if that policy were adopted, the House of Lords would command even stronger support in our hearts and affections than they do at the present time.

The House of Commons, Gentlemen, for 250 years at least has been the centre of all political life, and I do think that it is really prodigious the amount of work the House has accomplished. It has voted supplies, it has discussed every detail of administration, every question of executive policy, whether it related to home, colonial, or foreign affairs, and it has by legislation reduced grievances and reconstructed institutions which in other countries would have taken a revolution to accomplish. And may I say this : that I think the action taken unofficially by Members of the House of Commons two weeks ago to-day, when they insisted upon seeing both the miners and mineowners, was effective in removing from the country the menace of a general strike. While the annals of the House of Commons are rich in stories of eloquence and statesmanship, and while we think of the great men of the past who have adorned the House of Commons, such as Peel, Gladstone, Disraeli, and many others whose names will occur to every one of you, I think we may take pride in the fact that to-day we have still in the House of Commons men as eloquent and as sensitive to the wants of the people as ever were the giants of old. To the members of this Industry the toast of "The Houses of Parliament" surely must always appeal. Forty years ago Parliament gave us a free mash tun ; and ever since they have chastised us with scorpions by adding heavy and still heavier taxation upon our article, until to-day we find

ourselves in the position of contributing one-fifth of the total revenues of the country exacted by Parliament, and with beer taxed at £5 the standard barrel, we become merely collectors of revenue for the Government without the addition, perhaps, of the usual commission for collection. I do not know, Gentlemen, whether any of you were disappointed at not receiving any relief in the Budget of Monday last, but there is a beatitude, "Blessed are those who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed." I dare say I am reflecting the views of a good many when I say how disappointed we were that the Bill that Colonel Gretton introduced on Friday did not receive a second reading. We carry on our trade under a great many restrictions, some Parliamentary, some provided by bodies other than Parliament. But there is one grievance which we do hope Parliament will shortly remove, and that is the restriction of the gravity of the beers which we are allowed to brew. It is an infamous shame that brewers in England and Scotland should be limited to an average gravity of 1044° while our rivals in Ireland should be able to steal our trade and our good will with a gravity of 1051°. We have now a new President of the Board of Trade, and I am in hopes that he may give us the opportunity of a conference with him, when we shall certainly hope that we may convince him of the injustice under which we lie.

I am privileged to couple with this toast the name of Mr. McCurdy, M.P. I stand corrected, Gentlemen, I thought I was going to have the opportunity of coupling it with the name of Mr. McCurdy, but I have still greater pleasure of coupling with it the name of Sir George Younger. It is rather a happy coincidence that, whereas you would have had a response to it, if the original had been here, from the Whip of the Liberal lambs, we shall have the happiness of hearing the response from the Whip of the Conservative lambs. I was present the other night at a meeting where Sir George Younger presided, at which a very interesting speech was made, and the hope was expressed that Sir George Younger would not feel himself compromised. He will not, I am sure, allow himself to be compromised this evening; so that in giving the toast of the Houses of Parliament I will ask you to drink it all the more heartily because you will have in response the pleasure of hearing Sir George Younger.

Sir GEORGE YOUNGER: Mr. President, Mr. Gates, and Gentlemen, I have to thank Mr. Percy Gates very cordially indeed for the manner in which he has proposed this toast, and I am very grateful to you Gentlemen for the very kind way in which you have received it. I

have no authority or title of any kind to speak for the other House of Parliament, but while I entirely agree with every word which Mr. Percy Gates has said about that House as to its usefulness—and as far as I am concerned I should be only too glad to see it continued—we live now in a democratic country and in democratic times, and undoubtedly, in so far as its constitution is concerned, that House has become an anachronism, and it is essential to reform it in some degree. The essentiality of the reform of the House of Lords rests, in my view, not so much in its constitution as in its powers. The present House, although we have the greatest confidence in it, does not possess, as it ought to do, the power that the old House of Lords had, of referring to the country any question on which it thought the powers that be in the House of Commons were exceeding their mandate. That power has been lost by the passing of the Parliament Act; and I have done my best to keep the particular policy of the Reform of the House of Lords, and the restoration of its powers, in the forefront, but have had bitterly to regret that, notwithstanding the promise of the Government, it has not been found possible to deal with the matter during the present Session. We have a promise that it shall be the main measure of the next Session; and I can assure you, Gentlemen, that if I had the time and opportunity to discuss the matter with you, I am sure you would believe it is the most important policy yet remaining to be carried out by the present Government. So far as the House of Commons is concerned, it is of course the House which you yourselves have created. I sometimes get the credit of having done so, but that is quite a mistake. That is only a stunt of the Northcliffe Press, and it is about as truthful as most of their stunts. But it is a House which the country itself has created, and it is certainly the first House of which I have had experience which I believe would be perfectly fair to our interests when they are being considered. A remark has been made by Mr. Percy Gates about Colonel Gretton's Bill on Friday. I believe there are differences of opinion as to whether or not he adopted a prudent course in withdrawing the Bill after the Attorney-General's speech. I certainly think he adopted a most prudent course. The Bill was one which was much too extensive to be introduced with any chance of being passed by a private member. It was a Bill which could not go any further if it got a second reading, unless a financial resolution was proposed by the Government in order to be able to send it to Committee. That financial resolution would not have been submitted by the Govern-

ment. No one else could have proposed it, and therefore the Bill could have got no further than its second reading in this Session. When, therefore, a practical offer was made across the floor by the Attorney-General to Colonel Gretton, that is, a practical offer to deal with future legislation, if at all possible, on an agreed basis, Colonel Gretton would have been extremely foolish if he had not accepted it; and he is entitled to demand as your representative, or whoever may be appointed, that your views may be considered and dealt with while any such measure is being considered. I think, therefore, that that was a very great thing to be gained; and I am sure the atmosphere in the House during the discussion on Friday was quite a satisfactory one from our point of view, and if the Bill had not been rather overlaid I am quite sure it would have passed its second reading.

The House of Commons has its faults, like every other assembly, but it is certainly a most hard-working body. I think the Speaker said the other day that during the sixteen years of his office there had only been three years in which there was not a continuous sitting of the House; and while Mr. Percy Gates said that their hard work was evidenced by the large number of measures they had passed, I am bound to say I would like to see as hard work—I do not object to that—but rather fewer measures. There has been too much legislation in the past, but I am glad to think we are going to take a rest this year and have no Autumn Session. I thank you again very cordially for the way in which you have received this toast. The House, I believe, is not altogether popular outside at the present moment, and the Government is not too popular under the present conditions. They knew perfectly well they would be unpopular. You cannot reconstruct a country like this without unpopularity. You are bound to put burdens on people, to make changes, and do this and that and the other thing probably in a way which would not suit everybody; but it is a task which is worth doing, and it is a task in which I trust the present Government may be successful. I still believe that a Coalition in the circumstances was essential, that the best men of each Party should have come together to do their best in the very difficult circumstances in which we are placed. I think we owe a great deal to the present Prime Minister, not only for the manner in which he conducted us to victory in the war, but also for the way in which he has subordinated in a large measure his own views and predilections in much of the legislation which has been passed since we joined together some years ago. It is

quite a mistake to suppose that he gets his own way in everything, nothing of the sort; he gives way a great deal, and there has never been—and I have been at the Cabinet very often—the consideration of any measure which I have had the opportunity at all events of having a say in, in which any question of Party arose, in which the question of what was best for the country has not governed the matter, and that I believe alone has guided them.

Sir A. DANIEL HALL, F.R.S., in proposing "THE INSTITUTE OF BREWING," said: Mr. President and Gentlemen, I can only suppose that I have been entrusted with the toast of "The Institute of Brewing" on account of the time-long connection that has existed between the industries of agriculture and of brewing. Both are primitive industries. I do not know when or how the first man began to collect a little grain and then, in order to save himself the trouble of looking for that grain another year, began to sow it in the ground so that he would know where to find it when it came up again. But we may be perfectly certain that very soon after he had begun to collect and store the grain he began to ferment that grain and so dropped into the art of brewing almost at the same time as he began to grow food systematically. The two processes of growing food and converting some of that food into a material which would render the rest palatable and pleasing are, we may be sure, coeval and contemporaneous, and that I believe is the real connection that exists between agriculture and brewing. Now there is another point of view where our two industries are very closely concerned. They are both practical arts discovered by a method of trial and error and worked out by the practical man by his instincts and by his experience; but none the less both of those industries are fundamentally founded upon science, and they have both been rebuilt as it were during the last century or so in accordance with the discoveries of the processes which go on in the growing plants and in the growing of organisms which bring about fermentation. Now I am bound to say at certain times, speaking as an agriculturist, I am distressed to see how very much further these kindred industries which deal with the agriculturists' raw materials have pushed their processes. When one steps even from the largest and the most highly organised farm say into one of our great breweries, and sees how beautifully the same fundamental primitive processes of growing something, or bring about biological processes, have been organised and reduced to a system in a brewery, and how primitive our own business of agriculture still is, I realise that we have very far to go in agriculture before we can approach the position that applied science has gained in connection with brewing. In that

connection I may say that from the scientific point of view the application of science to these industries is enormously difficult, and is one of the most complex problems that has ever been presented to the human mind. We are accustomed to be staggered by the immensity of the conceptions that, say, astronomy or modern physics have opened up before us; we are bemused by the mode of thought, for instance, which the Press has recently attempted to popularise, involved in the new Einstein scheme of the universe. But whatever difficulties attach to the sciences of mathematics and of physics, in practice the sciences that range round living organisms, which have to try to explain the way the plant grows, the way the bacteria behave, and the way the yeast multiplies, present us with problems that are infinitely more complex, and call for far more judgment and imagination than the more severely logical processes which are associated with the exact sciences.

That is the condition, Gentlemen, that our twin arts of brewing and agriculture are concerned with, that we are labouring to bring scientific method and scientific conceptions to bear upon one of the most intangible and one of the most difficult of all problems that the human mind can deal with. I look to your Institute for the knowledge concerning the living organism and the processes that go on inside the cell, because the Institute of Brewing is the home of investigation and research in connection with the Brewing Industry. It is in that work that you are at the same time rendering great service to the kindred industry of agriculture. When I recall, for example, all the work that one of your most distinguished members, Dr. Horace Brown, has done all his life long in connection with brewing, and what a reflex action that has had upon the kindred study of the plant in agriculture, so that he is one of our equally distinguished authorities on the processes which go to the growth of the green plant as he is on the processes that are concerned with the mash-tun, then we realise how closely allied our two sciences are.

Now there is one further connection, and perhaps a more practical one. You, as brewers, have to look to farmers for your raw materials. I am bound to say, speaking personally, I wish you looked to us entirely for your raw materials. I do not look forward with any happiness to those synthetic days when everything will be a factory article; and I am bound to say, speaking as a mere humble man of science, that I regard some of the claims about the substitution of this or that material as being identical with the natural material, as false science, the science of first approximations, which fades away as soon as the more refined study of the subject really gets to work. I would

like to say, on behalf of agriculture, that we do like the work that the Institute of Brewing is doing in this research scheme, because it will enable the brewer to know what he is going to demand from the farmer. The farmers want to be informed what exactly the brewer, as one of his best customers, wants from him; whether it is in barley, or whether it is in hops, we want to be guided exactly as to the thing we are to grow. We require to be told the quality that is needed, with the reason for that quality, and why we should have that quality; and we want to be paid for that quality when we produce it. We are sometimes told to turn out the quality at the expense of quantity, and we are not rewarded adequately for what we have foregone in the shape and size of the crop. Therefore, as I say, I do welcome the part that this Institute plays in forwarding the acquisition of knowledge, knowledge which you want for your business purposes, but which equally the farmer wants in order to be able to supply your requirement. There is one further point, I believe, between the farmers and the brewers, and that is, we are equally in danger from the faddists—from that generation of long-haired men and short-haired men, who are always wanting to change the world in the interests of sentimental half-truths. As I say, we have to stick together and put up a fight against these people. I hope that, as far as my own time goes, I shall still be able to drink a glass of beer and eat a beef-steak; but unless we hold together, we shall find ourselves and the whole world deprived of those two very innocent and pleasing articles of our daily consumption. Gentlemen, I will ask you to drink "The Institute of Brewing," coupled with the name of the President, Mr. Field.

The PRESIDENT: Sir Daniel Hall and Gentlemen, Before responding to this toast, I think you will expect me to tell you why we are meeting this evening instead of cancelling this engagement. It is known to all of you that we, as brewers, have not been oblivious of the shortage of coal in the past, and that some two or three years ago the Institute made considerable efforts, by means of an Expert Committee, whose operations extended over the whole country, to promote the economical use of coal in breweries. The result of the Committee's work is being carried out in breweries to-day. We did discuss the question of postponing the Dinner some few days ago, but perhaps we were a little optimistic as to the position of the strike. Of one thing we were certain, namely, that this was not a social function, but a meeting of business men for business purposes. When we saw in the papers yesterday that the Royal Academy had cancelled their Dinner, it was then too late to communicate with our country

members, and, as a matter of fact, some were already in London, and, therefore, we came to the conclusion that our Dinner had better be held, and I sincerely hope, on behalf of those who had this matter in hand, that you approve of their decision. I thank you, Sir Daniel Hall, for the very kind manner in which you have proposed this toast, and you, Gentlemen, for the very cordial manner in which you have received it. Probably no man is better able to recognise the value of the work which the Institute has now embarked upon than is Sir Daniel Hall, and I am sure that we all appreciate to the full the honour he has paid us in coming amongst us to-night. His high scientific training, his work at Wye and at Rothamsted, and his organisation of agricultural research generally, are well known to us all, and I am confident that it is a matter entirely for congratulation that the agricultural industry has a man of his calibre to watch over and to guide its interests in the councils of the State. I, personally, have been much interested, in reading the lecture on "The Present Position of Research in Agriculture," which he delivered recently before the Royal Society of Arts, and to note that the Institute's Scheme of Research has followed broadly the scheme which he has been instrumental in drawing up for agricultural research—that is to say, the distribution of research work according to subject over different institutions, with a Research Council to act as a clearing house, and as a co-ordinator of their activities. We have also in our scheme made provision for the appointment of advisory officers, to act in liaison between the research workers, on the one hand, and the practical man, whose duty it is to apply science to industry, on the other. The organisation of a Scheme of Research, as Sir Daniel Hall knows from experience, takes a considerable time, but I am glad to be able to tell him that our Scheme is now in working order. We do not pretend that it is an absolutely perfect scheme, but provision has been made for any alterations and adjustments that may be needed as time goes on. What is the object we have in view? Our object is to raise the science and practice of Brewing to the highest possible state of efficiency. We are endeavouring to do this in two distinct ways:—(1) by research; and (2) by the education of the technical brewer. With regard to research, perhaps I may mention the subjects which we have already commenced to investigate. Researches are being carried out in the College of Technology, Manchester, under the very able direction of Dr. F. L. Pyman—whom we are very pleased to welcome here to-night—to isolate and determine the constituent or constituents of the hop, on which the preservative or antiseptic

qualities depend. A great deal of work has already been carried out on the chemistry of the hop, but this particular problem has not yet been solved, and there is no doubt that, if this work can be prosecuted to a successful issue, it will go far towards enabling the hop-grower to raise his industry to an exact science. In addition to this, we are providing funds for the erection of experimental kilns in Kent for research work on the principles of hop-drying—including varying temperatures and draught—with a view to determining the ideal conditions of drying, the subsequent step being the design of a kiln which will most nearly reproduce those conditions. The manurial aspect is also receiving attention, and, thanks to the hearty co-operation of two Kentish growers, one acre of land in East Kent and one acre in the Weald of Kent have been placed at our disposal for this purpose for the next ten years. We are also subsidising the South-Eastern Agricultural College at Wye, where work of extreme importance has been carried on for the past ten years in connection with the breeding of new varieties of the hop. The aim of this work is to breed new varieties, which shall produce a heavy yield of hops resistant to disease, and, at the same time, contain the highest amount possible of resins and other desirable brewing qualities. The newly-raised seedlings are planted out in the College experimental hop-garden, which now contains over 4,000 seedlings, and those varieties showing most promise as heavy croppers of good quality are transferred to the hop-garden at the East Malling Research Station, where tests are carried out on a larger scale. Dr. Dunstan, the Principal of the College, is, I am sorry to say, not with us to-night, but, on behalf of the Institute, I desire to express to him our warmest thanks for his advice and much-valued help in our deliberations. The various kinds of timber suitable for casks are being studied at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, Kensington, under the very able direction of Professor Percy Groom and Professor Schryver. And lately we have set up an Advisory Sub-Committee on Barley, and we hope to be able to start work in that direction at an early date. Mr. Nevile, my predecessor in the Presidential Chair, outlined, on the occasion of our last Banquet, our Scheme of Research, and made an appeal for the support of the Industry as a whole in this important work. I am sorry to say that, though our subscriptions under that head amount to between £5,000 and £6,000 per annum, we have not received the financial support that we expected, and certainly not the support in the matter of the number of the subscribers that can be considered in any way adequate to the interests involved. May we not hope that in the

coming year this will be rectified ? If any are inclined to ask why we have not applied for a Government grant—my answer is that those grants were only intended for small industries which were unable to help themselves, and even then only for five years. Surely this great Industry requires no Government grant to convince it that in the furtherance of science lies its future prosperity ? The second way in which we are endeavouring to raise the science and practice of brewing is, as I have already indicated, by the better education of the technical brewer. We have formed an Examination Committee, to grant a Diploma to those who have done a certain term of practical work and can pass the examination, which will be both theoretical and practical. I do not suppose the outside public have any idea what the requirements of a really efficient brewer are to-day. He must have a good knowledge of chemistry, physics, and engineering, and, not the least in these days, be a good manager of men. In fact, he must be a man of many parts. Of course, we all know examinations are not by any means everything, far from it, but they do show preliminary training, and our desire is to show our Directorates that a brewer who has gained our Diploma has had a sound training and is a competent brewer.

I have used the term "technical brewer" advisedly, because our guests to-night might naturally think that he was on a par with men so described in other trades, whereas brewing to-day is a profession, and I am proud to be a technical brewer. We have given much thought lately to the status of the technical brewer, and I would recommend every brewer to read an anonymous article in the current issue of the *Brewers' Journal*. Although I may perhaps not subscribe to everything therein written, I am perfectly certain that the writer has hit the right nail on the head when he says "half of the power of professional status springs from individuality, and the other half is the fruit of professional attainments."

With regard to the alleged statement by Sir James Cantlie that "Good wine was an essential part of food, but that he did not now drink beer, because it was a chemical mixture and not fit to drink," which appeared recently in the public Press, you will be interested to hear that, in answer to a letter which I addressed to him, he has courteously pointed out that what he said was this, viz. : "That some twenty or more years ago a German, giving evidence in a case in Court, and which was published in the public Press, stated that he had 3,000,000 bottles of hock in London that had never seen the grape, and that they were produced in Hamburg. I then said that German

beer may be no better, and that I used to drink it in Germany, but not now." He has further pointed out that he made no reference to British beer, nor did he express an opinion upon it. It is the penalty of greatness sometimes to be misquoted, but I am quite sure that we are all heartily glad to know that our British product has not come under the condemnation of this eminent surgeon.

I feel that we of the Brewing Trade should realise that we are the trustees of that great fund of contentment which means so much to our industrial life. The public-house is largely the working man's club. It is there that our products are distributed, and we should see to it that not only are our products of the best—if the Government will but allow of it—but that the environment of the public-house is such as to make us once more a contented people. There are, of course, endless difficulties in suddenly improving our public-houses, but I think that the competition lately inaugurated by the Worshipful Company of Brewers, with the assistance of the Royal Institute of British Architects, for the design of an ideal public-house is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and is at least evidence of a desire on the part of the trade to carry out its trusteeship to the best of its ability.

And now I come to a matter which I feel very strongly upon. It is most astonishing to me, seeing that the stability of our trade depends so largely on the excellence of our manufactures, that comparatively few of the directors of our brewery companies are members of the Institute in a personal capacity, and I would like here, and now, to enter a plea for their personal interest and support of the Institute.

As Sir Lynden Macassay has well said, "Present day industrial psychology demands that the processes of industry shall be so organised, and the human relationships involved in it so humanised, that to the utmost practical extent productive efficiency shall be secured, the human qualities of all those associated in industry concerted to promote the benefit and happiness of all of them, the good of the community, and the welfare of the nation." Co-operation is absolutely essential, and the Institute of Brewing exists in part for the purpose of bringing together the administrative staffs, the men of science, and the practical workers for the promotion of the technology of our Industry, not only for their mutual benefit, but for the good of the community generally. The Institute of Brewing is to-day at its greatest strength, with a membership of over 1,500, by far the greater proportion of whom are technical brewers. It is recognised as one of the scientific societies of the country, with a monthly Journal of which we are proud. His Majesty's Government have honoured us by availing itself of our

technical advice and assistance; and now that you know the work we are doing I am emboldened to say to every brewery owner and every brewery director in the country: Come and support us, and in so doing strive to make the Institute a power of help in the land.

Mr. F. P. WHITBREAD in proposing "KINDRED SOCIETIES" said: Mr. President and Gentlemen, I consider it a very great privilege to have the honour of submitting the toast which has been allocated to me this evening. Mr. Bird has given me a most adequate definition of what should be comprised under "Kindred Societies," and I propose to read it out to you. "By 'kindred' we mean not only those who are actually associated with us in the advancement or protection of the legitimate interests of the Brewing Industry, but all those Societies which exist for the promotion of scientific knowledge and for the application of science to industry." Now, Gentlemen, that divides these kindred Societies into two classes. In the first class—or I will not say the first, but I will say the former class,—we have present with us to-night the two leaders of those two great twin, I might almost say heavenly twin, Associations or Societies, the Brewers' Society and the Worshipful Company of Brewers. You have Mr. Percy Gates with an honourable record of arduous service devoted to the public interest, of which he has every right to be proud, and of which the City of Westminster is proud. You have Mr. Edwyn Barclay, one of our foremost, most familiar, and most trusted figures in the trade, a man who touches life at many points, and who never fails to adorn what he touches.

To go the second class—I will not say the second class, but the scientific class—on the scientific side we have Dr. Russell, F.R.S., the Director of that extremely important experimental station at Rothamsted, who has been engaged for the past seventeen years in the most important research work on the growth of cereals, and who surely should be in a position to give us some most valuable advice. I do not know whether I ought to mention it, but Dr. Russell said to me that one of the difficulties that he would be faced with in the future would be knowing exactly what the brewers wanted. Well, I hope we shall get over that difficulty. Then we have with us to-night Professor Armstrong, who wants no introduction at my hands. Then Dr. Pyman who, as the President has already told you, is engaged on research work in hops, Sir Herbert Jackson, ex-President of the Institute of Chemistry, and Sir William Smith, Principal of the Institute of Public Health. I am sure, Gentlemen, we offer a very cordial welcome to these knights of science whose spurs have

been won on many a hardly contested field; and I have to couple with this toast the name of my old friend Mr. Chaston Chapman. I think, perhaps, with due acknowledgment to a humorous writer in the *Daily Express*, I ought to term him Mr. "Hope" Chaston Chapman. You know, Mr. President, we have a wonderful Press. I do not pause to inquire whether we deserve it, but we certainly pay for it in more senses of the word than one. You know the range, the sphere so to speak, of the operations of our Press can almost be described as extensive and peculiar, ranging as it does from a recital of the provincial doings of an archdeacon to a revelation of the inmost thoughts and aspirations of the members of the Liquor Control Board. Gentlemen, the power of the Press is a marvellous thing, when you come to think of it and think it out. Years and years before the art of printing was ever thought of, we have on the authority of Holy Writ that Zebedee, or Zacharius, or Zacharia, I really rather forget which, but a respectable member of the "Z" class, on a certain somewhat crowded and important occasion climbed into a tree, and why?—because of the Press. Now, Gentlemen, I do not know whether your imagination is sufficiently vivid to picture to yourselves the number of occasions on which Lord Northcliffe has desired our quasi-Presidential Prime Minister to climb a tree within the last few months, but not only is the power of the Press undoubted, but there is no question that the Press is possessed of a sardonic sense of humour. I have no doubt many of you noticed not long ago in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a powerful letter on the purity of beer, signed by your President, Mr. Chaston Chapman and Mr. Julian Baker. What did the editor do? In double leaded black type he printed this cryptic legend beneath those four signatures, "Fair play for rabbits."

After this brief incursion into the power of the Press, let me return to my old friend, Mr. Chaston Chapman. As a layman, I view Mr. Chaston Chapman's scientific attainments with that mixture of awe and admiration with which I gaze upon other great works of the Creator. But with all sincerity, on behalf of all of us who are interested in this great calling, let me offer our cordial thanks to him for the consistent way in which he has devoted his great talents in the past to the furtherance of the Industry which we have all so much at heart. There are other sides of Mr. Chaston Chapman's personality which appeal to me in no less a degree, and which perhaps I am a little more capable of understanding. In my experience of him which extends over some years, in fact more years than I like to remember, he has always evinced a most charming old world courtesy, and in the matter

of courtesy I think the old world rises rather superior to the new. He has always shown considerable knowledge of what I perhaps might term *Homo Sapiens* and his brother; he has always shown the greatest tact on all the occasions on which I have come across him, and he is gifted with a divine sense of humour. Now those ingredients, I think you will agree with me, go to the making of not only a very impressive, but a very attractive personality. I have no doubt whatever that by the enthusiasm with which you will receive this toast which I have the honour to submit to-night, you will record your approval of the very brief outline I have drawn of Mr. Chaston Chapman.

MR. CHASTON CHAPMAN, F.R.S.: Mr. President, Mr. Whitbread, and Gentlemen, I feel to-night just a little like a certain unfortunate person of unsound mind who on a certain occasion was an inmate of one of His Majesty's asylums. That unfortunate person suffered, as so many mental cases of the sort do, from one solitary delusion; in all other respects he was, to all intents and purposes, perfectly sane and perfectly normal. On a certain occasion a visitor was going over this particular asylum in charge of the medical attendant, and on the way to one of the rooms his eye caught this gentleman of whom I am telling you, and he said to the attendant, "That is a very interesting looking person there." "Yes," said the attendant, "it is a very sad case indeed. I doubt very much whether we shall ever be able to do very much with him; he has only one delusion, but that is very deep down, and I am rather afraid we shall never be able to make a good cure." "Could I talk to him," said the visitor. "Certainly," said the attendant, "if you like"; and so the visitor went over and had a conversation with the patient. Before the conversation started the attendant said to the visitor, "You will probably find him quite normal; you may talk for a very long time, and you will not realise he is unlike other men. Then suddenly you will find a lapse and a break, and you will realise that he is of unsound mind." The conversation started and went on for some little time and went on normally, and then the patient drew himself up suddenly and said, "My dear sir, you must not talk to me like that, you do not realise that I am the German Emperor." And so of course the conversation ceased. Then a year or two afterwards the same visitor was going through the same asylum in charge of the same medical attendant, and on the way through he said, "Hullo, there is my old friend the German Emperor over there, I should like to go and have another talk with him." "Certainly," said the attendant, "you can if you like." So he went and had another talk, and, as before, the

conversation was perfectly normal, and the man seemed quite sane until he suddenly drew himself up once more and said, "You ought not to address yourself like that to me, sir; you do not, apparently, realise that I am the Emperor of China." The visitor said, "But, my good sir, the last time I was here you were the German Emperor." "Yes," he said, "but that was by another mother." Gentlemen, I feel a little like that unfortunate person to-night; the other mother seems to have been in operation, and I, who as German Emperor a year ago, found myself proposing the toast of the Kindred Societies, and associating with it the name of my old friend Sir Herbert Jackson, the President of the Institute of Chemistry, now find myself as Emperor of China responding to that very same toast in the capacity of the President of the Institute of Chemistry. Not only that, Gentlemen, but I, as an original member of this Institute, and one who has had the privilege of paying a good many annual subscriptions into its treasury, and one who even has had the great honour of sitting in the Presidential chair, find myself to-night being charmingly attended, hospitably looked after, and treated as one of your guests. Well, Gentlemen, if in the face of all this I seem a little confused in the few remarks I have to make, and if I tend to mix up my pronouns and say "we" when I ought to say "you," and "our" when I ought to say "your," you will understand the reason and make proper allowance.

Mr. Whitbread has said a great many charming things in proposing this toast. He has spoken of certain distinguished guests to-night, and all the words he has said are thoroughly true. I only wish I could feel that one-half of the very kind things he has said about me were equally true. In the course of his remarks he has called attention to the fact that the number of Societies with whose activities the activities of the Institute of Brewing are closely kindred is very large indeed. I suppose there can be very few Technical Associations dealing with industry which are not interested in, at any rate, a good many of the activities of the Chemical Societies, the Physical Societies, and the Engineering Societies, but as brewers you have to deal with life. You have to deal with the activities, the industrial uses, and, unfortunately, the vagaries of a very large number of micro-organisms of all description. And so, in addition to those Societies of which I have just spoken, you are also very keenly interested in the affairs of the Biological Societies; and, if I may judge from the very beautiful pictures which have recently been appearing in the Press, you are also interested in the Archi-

lectual Societies. Whether these Societies are more indebted to you for the highly-important and exceedingly interesting problems which you have presented to them for solution, or whether you are more indebted to them for the solution of many of those problems, I will not attempt to discover to-night. If I were to attempt it I am perfectly sure you would not listen to me to the end of my discourse ; so I will content myself by saying just this, that all these Societies have watched the growth of the Institute of Brewing with the greatest possible sympathy and the greatest possible interest. They have throughout taken the very keenest interest in your activities, and they to-night wish you, and wish you whole-heartedly, continued and increasing prosperity and an ever-extending sphere of usefulness. Speaking for those Societies of which I happen to be a member—and I feel sure I may also speak for those with which I am not personally connected—I should like to say how much they all wish you well, and how very grateful they are to you for the very kindly way in which they have been referred to to-night.

Speaking for the Institute of Chemistry, which I specially represent here to-night, I would only like to remind you that the relations between that Institute and the Institute of Brewing have always been very close and very cordial. Several Past Presidents of the Institute of Chemistry have been actively interested in the problems with which the Institute of Brewing is concerned, and, as a further bond, I may perhaps remind you that our admirable—I beg your pardon, Gentlemen, I knew I should make that mistake ; I am a guest, of course—your admirable Secretary, Mr. Bird, commenced his career in the offices of the Institute of Chemistry, from which he came to you with a reputation which he has not only sustained but very considerably increased. Gentlemen, I do not propose to say any more or to put any further strain on your patience at this late hour ; but, in conclusion, I should like to say how sincerely these various Societies wish you well, and to express to you on their behalf their gratitude for the very kindly manner in which this toast has been proposed to-night by Mr. Whitbread and received by you all.

Mr. C. H. BABINGTON proposed "THE GUESTS," and said : Your President has laid upon me the pleasant duty of offering a hearty welcome to the many distinguished guests who have honoured us with their presence to-night. I wish I had the wit and ability to do it as I would desire ; but I am sure that one and all of us do offer them a very hearty welcome and thank them for their presence, and trust they will give us the opportunity of inviting them again. I am

not able to mention the names of all our guests, as we have a large number of them, but I have had an extremely pleasant evening myself, sitting between Mr. Percy Gates on the one hand, the distinguished Chairman of the Brewers' Society, and on the other of Sir Percy Thompson, who is the Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. He tells me he is the most unpopular man in Great Britain, I suppose in connection with the incidence of the high income-tax. It is interesting to hear that the men, whom we may call in some degree the authors and begetters of these troubles, have their troubles too, as well as we poor people who suffer from the unending showers of their buff envelopes. I hope, and I am sure you hope, that we have afforded him some relaxation for his troubles to-night, and that he will live long enough to dine with us in the happy year when he reduces our income-tax from six shillings in the pound to sixpence. Then we have Sir George Younger, the most useful and able friend the Institute of Brewing can have in public life, just as he is the most useful for any man to have in private life. We have Mr. Edisbury, the Chairman of the Allied Brewers' Association, who can tell us of the vast ramifications of this vast Industry to which we belong amongst the other industries, great and small, of this country. We have Sir J. Gordon Nairn, of the Bank of England, whom we welcome as giving us a sense of safety and stability that we do not all find when we go to see our own bankers in their bank parlours. And I am very glad to welcome from Burton-on-Trent Mr. Yeomans, who is Mayor of that town. If his presence here to-night in any way indicates or foreshadows the possibility of the formation of a section of the Institute of Brewing at Burton-on-Trent, he is all the more welcome. It would seem fitting that so important a centre of the great Fermentation Industry of this country, especially one associated in so great a degree with the distinguished names of O'Sullivan, Brown, and Griess, should contribute a Section to our Institute.

Then we have Sir Herbert Jackson, of the Institute of Chemistry, whose Chair is now occupied by Mr. Chaston Chapman. And we have two distinguished Civil Servants, Sir Daniel Hall, of the Board of Agriculture, and Dr. Russell, of the Rothamsted Experimental Station. No guests could be more welcome than they are at a Dinner of the Institute of Brewing. We have finally, and I wish to couple his name with the toast, a distinguished public servant, Sir Horace P. Hamilton, the Chairman of the Board of Customs and Excise. I have not myself yet had the pleasure of seeing Sir Horace

in that fishy quarter of the town in which he exercises authority and power, but I have seen many of his predecessors in his room, and I have always found, what I am perfectly certain any member of the Institute or trade will find who goes to see him, namely, the perfect fairness and justice and equity which has always distinguished the Public Departments of this country and its great public servants. I therefore, with great satisfaction, couple the toast with the name of Sir Horace Hamilton.

SIR HORACE P. HAMILTON: Mr. President and Gentlemen, I have to thank Mr. Babington for his very kind remarks in proposing this toast, and you, Gentlemen, for the way in which you have received it. When I was asked to reply to this toast I felt considerable diffidence. My first handicap is that I belong to a profession which, unlike some other of the professions represented here to-night, is a silent one. But my difficulties have rather been emphasized, I regret to say, by a gentlemen whom I learn is a fellow guest. You will recollect Mr. Percy Gates, in proposing the Houses of Parliament, said that the Commons had chastised the trade of which he was a member with scorpions. Now, Gentlemen, I occupy a position which I can only characterise as that of chief scorpion. And on that account I think you will appreciate the diffidence I feel in standing here to-night.

Perhaps I may be allowed to express my thanks to Mr. Babington for what he has said in regard to the treatment received in the past by traders at the Customs House, and I can assure him that, so far as I am concerned, and so far as all my present colleagues are concerned, that treatment will be continued. I have referred, Gentlemen, to my difficulties; but my encouragement is that to-night I am allowed to merge my identity in my fellow guests, all of whom, with the exception of Sir Percy Thompson, follow callings more kindly, if I may say so, than my own.

I should therefore like, in conclusion, to thank on behalf of the other guests and myself, the President and Council of the Institute for giving us this opportunity of enjoying their hospitality. Gentlemen, I thank you very much for the way in which you have received this toast.

Dr. THORNE, in proposing the toast of the President, said: Gentlemen, the official toasts of the evening having been concluded, I feel that all of you would wish to honour one more toast, namely, that of our President, who has conducted the proceedings of the evening in so efficient a manner. The toast is "MR. FIELD, THE PRESIDENT."

The toast was honoured with enthusiasm, and the PRESIDENT thanked the assembled company.