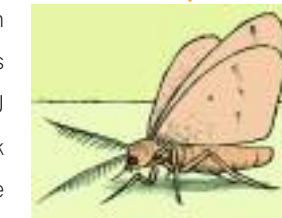




It would be a considerable time before the club could return to normality following the end of the Second World War. But in one respect normality returned as early September 7th 1945 when the Professional, Dennis, who had given extraordinary service during the war, was reminded sharply of exactly where he stood in the club hierarchy. He had hardly finished counting sheep and clearing blocked drains on the course, than he was given strict instructions about the engagement of caddies and their conduct, about not giving lessons on Saturday afternoons, about always having someone on duty in his shop, about improving his service of repairing clubs, and that if he wished to play in professional tournaments or exhibition matches he must first obtain the permission of the Greens Committee.

He was, however, allowed to play in an exhibition match organised for October 7th in aid of the Stockport Savings Committee. It was played over 36 holes, with Alf Perry and J Shoemsmith playing against Reg Whitcombe and Frank Dennis. The entrance fee to the course of 2/6 included the right to a free round of golf up to the end of November, although the course was hardly in pristine condition. A local rule that a ball lying in a grass bunker may be played as it lies or picked out and dropped with the penalty of one stroke gave no relief to the unfortunate player whose shot finished in what would be little better than a sheep shelter.

'Clubs may not be grounded in bunkers or stones removed.' Although peace had come, the Cheshire War Agricultural Committee still ruled on the course. A visit was made at which it was agreed that the reinstatement of the 1st and 2nd holes could begin. They could not yet say whether sheep grazing would be required again in 1946. A new green site had been located for the 1st and work could now commence on constructing that and a new tee for the 2nd. Although the grazing agreement expired in November, the grazier wished to keep 80 sheep on the course from April to November 1946 at a rental of £28. To this the club agreed, but pointed out that it would like to see the number restricted to 50. It was arranged that the 1st and 2nd holes would be ploughed by a local farmer in preparation for restoration. A scheme for an altered 1st hole was placed before the members for consideration with a new green



1946

 SUGGESTION: THAT LOCKERS
 BE PROFESSIONALLY
 TREATED AGAINST MOTHS AND
 OTHER INSECTS
 WHICH DAMAGE CLOTHING.
 REPLY: PUT MOTH BALLS
 IN LOCKER IF IT IS A PROBLEM.

short of the old one and slightly to the left of the fairway. This was to guard against land being requisitioned for housing along the main road, or else to provide an opportunity to sell that land for housing to pay for necessary improvements to staff accommodation. It was also decided that the bunker on the crest of the rise should be moved from the left to the right and the fairway extended left. After the members had been consulted it was decided, after all, to rebuild the 1st green on the old site and to keep the 2nd hole as it always had been.

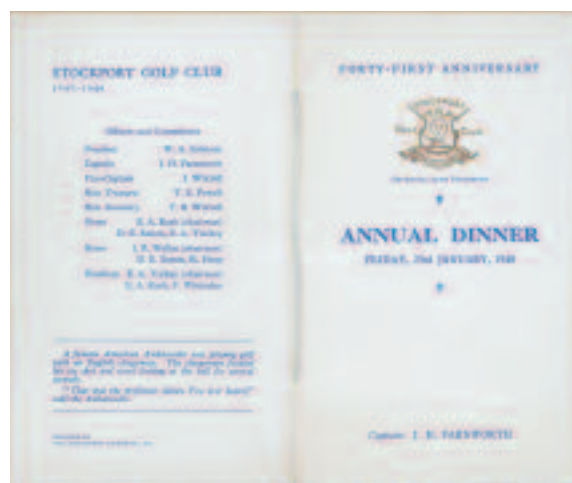
A whole raft of competitions for 1945/6 was planned. Home and away matches with Disley were arranged. It was proposed also to reinstate the club dinner and to hold several dances. As it happens, difficulties over catering caused that particular club dinner to be cancelled. There were letters from the ladies, too, complaining of the standard of food and

service in the dining room. In October and November there were, again, healthy intakes of new members, including three former members. The annual subscription for men was now set at £10.10.0 and for ladies at £5.5.0, but it was stated that as soon as the number of male members reached 275, or from July 1st 1946 at the latest, an entrance fee of £10.10.0 would be imposed. However, no entrance fee would be charged for ladies or for those gentlemen who had served in the forces in the late war.

In October 1945 the Professional, Dennis, was offered a post at Hazel Grove Golf Club and the Committee expressed the opinion that *'he should not miss the opportunity to improve his position and they therefore accept his resignation with regret.'* Peter Campbell, who had been reinstated to the greens staff following his release from munitions work, was temporarily given the duties of the professional, including the provision of caddies, looking after members' clubs and so on until a new Professional could be appointed. He retained his outside duties.

With more than £6,000 in the balance sheet and £680 in the bank the financial situation in January 1946 was healthy. The Cheshire War Agricultural Committee agreed terms of compensation for ploughed land but it would not consider losses incurred in sheep grazing. However, the club submitted a claim for the lot. The Agricultural Committee also agreed that the club would no longer be required to graze sheep. In view of the shortage of labour, however, it was thought

1948 MEN'S ANNUAL DINNER MENU



advantageous to have the sheep once again from April to October to keep the rough in check.

Work began on reconstructing the 1st and 2nd holes in the spring of 1946. There was no end of professional advice. Bingley suggested sowing a mix of Perennial Ryegrass, Chewings Fescue, Crested Dogstail, American Redtop and New Zealand Bent for the fairways. Even the Cheshire War Agricultural Committee got in on the act, recommending the exact seed

mixture for the rough: Perennial Ryegrass (Irish short seeded and indigenous, Kent-grown), Dogstail Irish and Agrostis American. For the 1st green a mixture of seven parts Chewings Fescue and three parts New Zealand Bent was ordered. The total cost, including ploughing, was £153.11.6, of which the club would get back £84 from the Cheshire War Agricultural Committee in recompense for the ploughed land and about £20 for reseeding the green, leaving a shortfall of about £50. The question of engaging more staff to work on the course was discussed in detail with Campbell, and by April two extra outdoor staff had already been engaged.

In May WCA Hancock was appointed Professional at a retaining fee of £3.10.0 a week with free living accommodation. Peter Alliss still has very clear memories of him. *'Bill was a big, solid, handsome man with patent leather hair parted in the middle! He looked more like a front row forward than a golf professional. Although a Club Professional he used to play in most of the tournaments of the day and he was just the sort of player you didn't want to see yourself up against in the first round of the Match Play Championship. He was very dapper, and very proud to be associated with Stockport Golf Club. He was always very kind to me as a young up and coming professional. He was a gentle man and a gentleman.'*

Soon after, at the beginning of July, WF Burd (*Club Steward and Assistant Secretary*) resigned. In view of his long and faithful service to the club a subscription list was opened. Burd then joined the club as a Member. The Assistant Steward (*S Smith*) applied for the post of Steward with his wife, and they were appointed. Much refurbishment of the

premises had begun, with work to be done to the professional's bungalow, staff housing, the gas boiler and redecorating. A total reconstruction of the Steward's quarters was required, but this would have knock-on effects throughout the clubhouse and it was contemplated that a whole redesign of the clubhouse might be undertaken.

Bingley returned to inspect the course and their expert commented on the poor state of the greens. In July it was reported that the

grass on the re-sown 1st and 2nd fairways had grown too long for the club's mowers and that a local farmer should be approached to graze it with cattle, on the understanding that they only come on the land in fine weather. The ladies noted with some dismay that their tees were placed behind the men's on the 4th, 7th, 8th, 13th and 15th holes. A turf nursery was established near the 13th tee for use on the new 1st green. In fact sheep were still grazing in October and the grazier was reminded that they were to be removed by the end of the month. Sheep were on the agenda again in December when the Cheshire War Agricultural Committee requested that sheep be allowed to graze again in 1947. The club approached the Cheshire Union. If other Cheshire clubs were assisting in food production they would do the same, but Stockport did not want to be singled out for sheep grazing if other clubs were not asked to make similar efforts. It is not known what response the Cheshire Union gave, but it may be presumed that there seemed little likelihood that grazing would be called for as some of the sheep netting had already been dismantled when the Agricultural Committee announced that the club would be required to graze about 40-50 sheep from May to October. New netting would be required to protect the 1st and 2nd holes and 1,000 yards of barbed wire were necessary to repair the fence alongside the 6th fairway.

For the first time in the club's history a budget was prepared in November 1946 running through to June 1947. A preliminary meeting was held to discuss the possible reorganisation of the clubhouse, but the cost of providing accommodation for the Steward and his wife (*a bungalow erected in the grounds*) would be a minimum of £1,200 and

planning permission might not be granted. It was estimated that it would take 5 years to complete the project and that the requirements in 5 years' time might be very different. Unfortunately, the repairs to the professional's house and shop had been thoroughly unsatisfactory: *'although operations appeared to be completed there was still damp on the interior wall, the roof still leaked and the floor was still wet.'*

As 1947 opened, a comprehensive list of competitions was arranged and there were fixtures with Bramall Park, Bramhall and Cavendish. County matches were also coming back. Cheshire Ladies requested the use of the course in June for a second team match against Lancashire. Visiting parties, too, were returning, such as the Lancashire Paper Trade Golfing Society, and Manchester and District Ladies' Golfing Alliance.

Whisky made a return to the club's deliberations in April 1947. The House Committee authorised the purchase of whisky at the rate of 40 bottles a month at a low price, and between 40 and 60 bottles a month at a higher price. In June the Committee authorised the purchase of a stock of whisky to the value of £500 over and above the amount already in stock. Whisky was still high on the agenda in September. The current stock amounted to 661 bottles which, with an average consumption of 60 bottles a month and normal purchasing under quota, would last about sixteen months. The House Committee recommended purchasing a further 10 cases at £37.10 a case, but the General Committee turned it down. It was, however, agreed that it was difficult to get quality whiskies, only proprietary brands. The price of whisky was then increased from 2/- to 2/3 a small measure.

With 406 members (*289 gentlemen and 117 ladies*), the consumption of 60 bottles a month works out at an average of about 15% of a bottle per member per month. As was noted earlier, 8 bottles of whisky are consumed each month today.

Whisky may have been plentiful but petrol was not. Because of a shortage, the club approached North Western Bus Company to lay on a bus on a Saturday for a fixed fee to transport members to and from Bramhall. A trial run was arranged for the morning of Sunday December 6th arriving at the club about 9 am. It ran from Bramhall Lane, via Bridge Lane, Hazel Grove, and the Bull's Head to the club. If the trial was successful the club would pay for the bus, recovering the money monthly from the members who utilised it.

A surplus of almost £300 on the year's working was announced at that AGM. It was agreed that members of the forces should continue to be members of the club without payment of the subscription. Mr Heap's loan of £1,810 was, however, due for repayment. The club suggested repaying £600 at the end of the present calendar year and the balance over the following two years. Mr Heap generously agreed to the terms. But staff on the course then applied to be treated as agricultural workers, thereby obtaining higher wages. Ground staff wages were subsequently increased to conform with the provisions of the Agricultural Wages Order.

With placing allowed on the fairways, the reconstructed 1st and 2nd holes were opened for play on May 19th. A new score card was approved for printing. The Ladies' Committee enlisted the help of Hancock in deciding where to place their tees on the full course. Hancock also supplied a new practice net, for which a charge of 2/- per half hour was made, 1/6 to the professional, 6d to the club. In November a fluorescent light was installed to illuminate the net. Following the introduction of the net, a new bye-law was suggested:

The practising of:

- a) *Iron shots from the fairways*
 - b) *Pitching to the greens*
 - c) *Putting on the 12th, 16th and 18th greens*
- is prohibited*

It was not strictly established as a bye-law, but a notice was put up to that effect. Internal out-of-bounds was introduced between the 10th and 15th holes, marked by a creosote line and posts. It is interesting to note that one of the Steward's responsibilities included the checking of competitors' score cards, for one of the recommendations of the House Committee was that, *'in consequence of heavy demands in the bar and smoke room on Competition days, that the Handicap Committee make arrangements for the checking of cards so that the Steward is relieved of this responsibility.'*

The war might have been over for two years but in December 1947 the Cheshire War Agricultural Committee was still flexing its muscles. The club sent in a claim for recompense of £1,186.19.8 in respect of damage to the course by sheep grazing, planting of crops etc, damaging in all 23 1/2 acres, plus repairs and reinstatement. If they were required to graze

sheep again in 1948 the suggestion was that the 6th, 7th and 8th holes would be used, resting the remainder of the course which had previously been occupied. In January 1948 the Agricultural Committee offered a mere £83 in settlement of the claim. 'Unsatisfactory', was the club's response. The following month the War Agricultural Committee explained that they could not compensate for damage caused by sheep or for fencing, but they would consider £564 of the claim. In June the Cheshire Agricultural Executive Committee agreed to the club growing hay on about 10 acres (*about 10% of the course*) in lieu of food production. Farmer Platt was allowed to harvest it and cart it away without charge. Only in December 1948 did the War Agricultural Committee offer £350 and this sum was accepted. It was hardly what the club had hoped for, but it was the last heard of the dreaded Cheshire War Agricultural Committee.

It had been agreed that when the membership was fully restored after the war, the conditions required for introducing an entrance fee would then have been met. So, from July 1st 1948 entrance fees would now be paid by new members: gentlemen (*full*) 10 guineas, gentlemen (*country members*) 5 guineas, ladies 3 guineas. No entrance fee would be required of members who had not attained their 25th birthday by the date of their election. With a membership of 264 men and 115 ladies it was felt that the membership was approaching the number which the club could reasonably accommodate without overcrowding.

Golf balls were still in relatively short supply after the war and they had to last. 'A discussion took place on the necessity or otherwise of providing ball cleaners on each tee on the course. After due consideration it was agreed that no further action should be taken in this matter.' In those days, crosses placed at the side of the teeing ground were the official distance markers. Play was always from the same point and, inevitably, tees became very worn. It was only in early 1949 that it was decided to play instead from plates which were moveable, which could be placed by the crosses when required. A winter programme of rehabilitation of the bunkers was undertaken and in February 1949 the Cheshire Union of Golf Clubs raised Standard Scratch from 72 to 74, with bogey of the 4th and 13th holes altered from 4 to 5. In March it was



September 1950

LADIES' MINUTES:
IT WAS ALSO DECIDED,
AFTER DISCUSSION, THAT A
NOTICE BE DISPLAYED
'THAT IN VIEW OF PRESENT
FASHIONS, TROUSERS WOULD BE
ALLOWED IN THE LOUNGE.'

agreed to allow Peter Campbell, the Greenkeeper, to attend a course of lectures given by the Board of Greenkeeping Research, the fees and his fares paid for by the club. The Professional, Hancock, was that year given permission to play in thirteen public competitions during the year.

In September 1949 preliminary discussions took place with the Stockport Water Engineer about the possibility of laying on water to the greens. The engineer suggested it should be done by hoses, rather than burying pipes, at a cost of around £500. The following month the Greens Committee

discussed a programme of alterations and decided to consult the eminent golf course architects, Hawtree and Son. Mr Palin from Suttons Seeds was also engaged to visit 3 times a year to advise on course condition. Thus began two long associations and also the principle of taking professional advice about the maintenance and development of the course. From this time on there are many favourable comments from visitors and members about the condition and presentation of the course. New Rules of Golf were brought in by the Royal & Ancient in January 1950. It now became necessary to define a practice area. 'The practice area to be anywhere on the course excluding greens, also no shots may be played from a tee or towards a green.'

Having successfully been granted release to play in thirteen competitions in 1949, Hancock requested permission to enter fourteen competitions during 1950, but he was asked to reduce this number to ten, 'as it would entail considerable absence from the club.' In May 1950 Hawtree reported that mounds at the backs of many greens should be reduced in height, that when relaying of any greens takes place Hawtree's suggestions about slope and undulation should be incorporated, and a plan for tree planting was drawn up. The Greens Committee was still in favour of laying on water to greens 'as being the only way to maintain a high class putting surface throughout the year.' Plans were to be drawn up for laying pipes, but the cost of this meant that Hawtree's work would have to be postponed. An estimate of £2,195 was obtained to lay 2" asbestos cement main pipes and 1½ inch feeder pipes. Steel pipes were estimated at £1,460 but their life would have been only 10 years, so it was decided to apply for a water licence for the dearer option. The application was turned down, so a further application

had to be made for a reduced rate. This, too, was refused.

As the course gradually improved, Stockport was looking forward to playing its part as one of the premier clubs in the region. But in December 1950 the English Golf Union allocated the course a Standard Scratch Score of 71. The club felt that this did not reflect the course adequately, and appealed to the Cheshire Union asking for reconsideration. To Stockport's dismay the Cheshire Union replied that Standard Scratch could not be altered and that in their opinion 71 was correct in comparison with other courses. An innovation which affected



all players in competitions was a new regulation from both the Royal & Ancient and the LGU, that players were allowed to take shelter but only during thunder and lightning storms. For 1951 Hancock was given permission to play in eleven competitions, but he was told that he could not be absent at weekends. He was expected to take part in an exhibition match to be played on July 29th including Bobby Locke, Norman von Nida, and Bill Shankland. Their fees were to be paid by the Yorkshire



HENRY COTTON WITH THE CAPTAIN REG WHALLEY AND OTHER SENIOR MEMBERS



Evening Post, and Locke was to give an exhibition of trick shots before the match. In the end Bobby Locke could not come, and the match was cancelled. But the club was not short of distinguished visitors that year. Henry Longhurst was the guest at the Annual Dinner on January 19th. He was not at that time golf correspondent of the Sunday Times, nor was he a regular television commentator, for televised golf was still very much in its infancy, but as golf correspondent of the Evening Standard and a former amateur player of some distinction he was already well-known, and a speaker much in demand. The House Chairman, George Bell, was delegated to meet Longhurst at the railway station, transport him to his hotel and club and to ensure there was always a tumbler of whisky within his reach. Bell fulfilled his role by all accounts and went on to become Captain in the Jubilee year 1956. Another to visit the club that year was Henry Cotton, who was engaged to give a lecture on golf at the clubhouse on June 1st at a fee of 40 guineas. It was decided that tickets would be limited to one per member and there would be no guests. There would be 200 tickets, 150 for the men, 50 for the ladies, at a price of 7/6. The lecture was to take place in the Ladies' Lounge. 'The Large Lounge to be available to the Ladies, but the cocktail bar to men only.' The House Committee 'would satisfy themselves that the plug would be the right size.' Cotton subsequently agreed to give two 'performances,' the evening one charged at 8/6, the afternoon one at 5/- 'in charge of the ladies.' His visit was apparently 'a great social success.'

In 1951 it was decided to use the pond at the 5th hole as a reservoir, which meant that there was now no need to supply water from the mains and therefore no need for further failed licence applications. A suggestion was made by a member that a practice bunker should be constructed on the practice field. 'It was decided to reply that this was not practical at present.' From September there was a new regime in the green keeping department. The greens would be cut each Saturday morning and holes would be cut using a board. A Yew hedge was ordered

for planting around the putting green, although it was not agreed unanimously in Committee.

Throughout these years there were many comings and goings of Stewards and changes of role, sometimes Steward plus wife, sometimes Steward plus Assistant Steward, sometimes Steward plus Cook-Caterer. It would be silly to list each and every appointment, but there was clearly some difficulty in retaining staff.

Hancock's submitted list for 1952 was approved and it makes impressive reading:

Silver King – Moor Park, Dunlop – Sunningdale, Penfold – Llandudno, Spalding – Worthing, Yorkshire Evening News – Moortown, Daks – Wentworth, Open Championship – Royal Lytham, North British – Harrogate, Lotus – Moor Park, Sheffield SCG – Abbeydale, News of the World – Walton Heath

County events were frequently held at Torkington, but the club

January 1953

NEWSPAPER HEADLINE: 'TORKINGTON, A GREEN BELT, ON WHICH HOUSES WILL NEVER BE BUILT'. QUOTE FROM MAYOR'S SPEECH AT ANNUAL DINNER.

aspired to greater things, and in June 1952 a letter was sent to the PGA saying that 'should they desire to hold a professional tournament on our course in 1953, this club would be quite willing to grant

permission.' In the summer of 1952 a number of Stockport players were making the club's name better known. The team were runners up in the Cheshire County Amateur Championship at Royal Liverpool and PH Sidebottom reached the semi-final of the match play stage. The ladies reached the semi-final of the Bell Cup. The club was a force to be reckoned with. But the highlight of 1953 was going to be the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. A Sub-Committee was established in September 1952, formed to consider arrangements for Coronation Day. It was proposed to hold a foursome golf competition, to provide a television, have a bonfire and fireworks and 'at an appropriate time a congratulatory telegram would be sent to HM The Queen.'

Water was not available on all greens initially, and it was proposed to extend the watering to all but the 12th and 18th greens over the winter of 1952/3 by purchasing second-hand piping. But even with this, the laying on of water proved problematic because

GEORGE ORME DEMONSTRATING THAT HE HAD LOST NONE OF HIS SKILLS AT 80 YEARS OF AGE



GEORGE ORME (SEATED) RETURNS FOR A ROUND IN 1952

of an inadequate pump. The task was eventually completed in the autumn of 1953. With much on-course renovation going on (not least relaying the 5th green) some niceties were being overlooked: 'It was reported that the holes had not been changed for over a week and this was leading to excess wear in one part.'

A severe attack of Fusarium hit the course in 1953, encouraged by a mild and humid autumn. Many greens were devastated. Preparation work was already under way for the following year's Cheshire Championship so it was decided not to attempt to host a PGA event as well. Meticulous plans were made for the Championship,

including an invitation to county officials to visit and play the course in the spring to give advice. In June 1954 the fairways were narrowed for the Championships. The cutting of the greens during the tournament was to be at the discretion of the Greens Committee, and holes were to be changed each day and cut with a board. So, after a gap of 21 years, the Cheshire Championship was once again played at Torkington, beginning June 30th 1954. Despite the previous year's Fusarium scare the course played well and, when it was inspected by a representative of

Suttons Seeds in August, it was generally found to be in good condition. Draining work on many parts of the course was to be undertaken as part of the autumn programme and the Greens Committee requested an estimate for planting trees, particularly to screen the 1st green from the new housing estate. It was decided to purchase 121 trees for planting to screen the 1st green at a cost of

£48.10.0 and to purchase 1,000 mixed spruce from Macclesfield Forestry Commission. These were to be planted to the right of the 6th tee, along the boundary of the course up to the cross bunkers, and near the hut on the 8th tee.

Suttons returned to the course in December, filing a glowing report: 'We are very glad to be able to report that our representative has never seen the greens in such excellent shape and when the adverse weather experienced during the past twelve months

September 1952

SUGGESTION BOOK: 'IN THE INTERESTS OF THE CLUB AND THE YOUNGER MEMBERS, I CONSIDER THE CLUB SHOULD BE MORE ALIVE AND BECOME (WITH REASONABLE RESTRICTIONS) MORE OF A COUNTRY CLUB – IT IS FAST BECOMING A MORGUE.' THE COMMITTEE HAVE THIS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

is taken into account, it is very satisfying indeed to find such a happy state of affairs. It is quite evident that the treatment which has been carried out has suited the turf extremely well and the Greens Staff should be complimented upon the overall appearance of the course.'

Change was under consideration in the clubhouse, with the House Committee giving thought to the most suitable place downstairs for a mixed lounge and bar. But there was no change where caddies were concerned. The usual complaints were being made about them, roaming the course looking for golf balls. Hancock was required to put a stop to this. Trespass had often been a problem, but as there were public rights of way over the course a study was made of the plans in December 1954. There was little that could be done about them, but it was decided to erect a notice indicating the line of the public footpath at the back of the 8th and 10th greens. Another thing that would not be changed was the name of the club: 'The recommendation that the name of the club should be changed to The Torkington Golf Club was not approved.'

In September 1955 an inventory of cutlery was carried out. It revealed some lop-sided eating:

- Fish knives (best quality) 155 Fish forks (" ") 160
- Fish knives (second quality) 25 Fish forks (" ") 19
- Large table knives 153 Large table forks 184
- Small table knives 28 Small table forks 37

Anticipation of the celebration of the club's 50th anniversary began in 1955. The Jubilee Sub-Committee recommended that a dinner dance should be held in a suitable hall and a jubilee fund should be set up 'which would be applied to improving the amenities of the course and Club House.' They announced that they would also investigate the possibility of a visit by the American Ryder Cup players. As the 1955 match was played in November at the Thunderbird Country Club in Palm Springs, California and the next match in Britain was not until 1957 (the famous home victory at Lindrick) it is hardly surprising that they failed to bring off this ambitious scheme.

The Jubilee Dinner and Dance was fixed for Friday February 24th 1956 at the Alma Lodge Hotel,



April 1953
.....
IT WAS ALSO RESOLVED THAT THE GRAND PIANO IN THE LOUNGE SHOULD BE TUNED AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR.

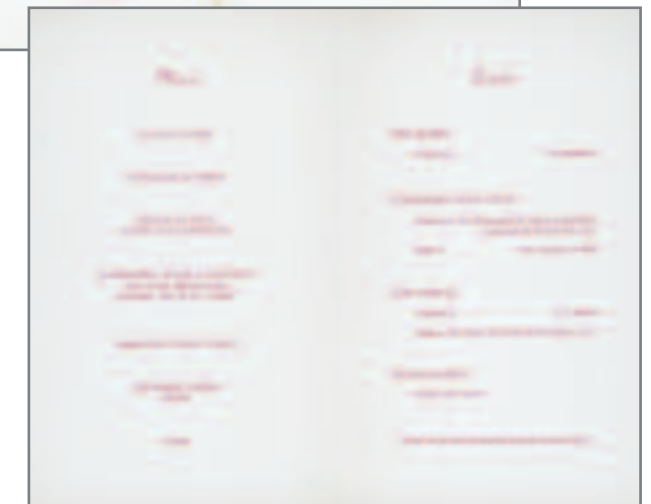


August 1953
.....
PROBABLY THE HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR.
NO ICE!!!
ONLY 2 FRIDGES!
WHERE IS THE MANAGEMENT?
ICE WAS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

tickets costing 30/- each. The guests were His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Mayor of Stockport (Alderman W Russell Fox JP), the President of the Manchester and District Golf

Alliance (D Eadie), HM Steward MP, Sir Norman Hulbert MP, The Assistant Honorary Secretary of the Cheshire Union of Golf Clubs (CB Marsh), and GLQ Henriques.

The Jubilee saw the creation of the club's first life members, (as opposed to Honorary Life Membership). 'In recognition of their continuous membership from the year 1906 when the Club was founded, to the present year when the Golden Jubilee of the Club is being celebrated, it was resolved that Life Membership, with the full rights and privileges of such membership, should be conferred on the following members – George Arthur Orme, Esq., George Baron Morten, Esq., Joseph Worrall Esq., on payment of the capital sum of one penny in accordance with Article of Association number 23.'



THE MENU AND TOASTS