PHARMACY IN LAUNCESTON – THE FIRST 50 YEARS



Hatton and Laws (originally J. G. Towers) chemist and druggist store on the corner of Brisbane and Charles Streets before its demolition in 1927.

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION		3
PHARMACY IN LAUNCESTON 1829-1880		4
APPENDIX 1:	Walch's lists of chemists and druggists, 1863 – 1880	19
APPENDIX 2:	Launceston Chemist and Druggist ads in Walch's Almanac 1863	22
APPENDIX 3:	List of chemist's stock 1845, from J. G. Towers advertisement	24
APPENDIX 4:	Some notes on the longevity of Hatton and Laws	25
BIBLIOGRAPHY		26

INTRODUCTION

TERMINOLOGY

Pharmacy was a term rarely use in the 19th century. Early medicines were available from dispensaries set up by doctors. When specialist “pharmacists” appear they are referred to as “chemists and druggists” or occasionally “apothecaries”.

SCOPE OF STUDY

In this paper I have focused on the early pharmacists of Launceston. They were, of course, not the only dispensers of medicines. Many doctors set up dispensaries to service both their own patients and the general public. This study deals only with the chemists and druggists who were the forerunners of today’s pharmacists. To keep the project manageable I have limited it to the first 50 years – from the first “chemist and druggist” set up in 1829 to the retirement of Douglas Hatton in 1880.

EARLIEST CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

In the early days of the colony, medicines were only available from the resident military doctors. As private physician settlers arrived, they would dispense their own medicines to patients, and occasionally set up dispensaries which were open to the general public.

The first such dispensary advertised in Launceston was set up by surgeon Mr. Thomas Landall, opening on May 1st, 1829.

> *DISPENSARY.*
> *MR. THOMAS LANDALL,*
> *Surgeon, begs to inform the Inhabitants of Launceston, and its Vicinity, that he has opened his Dispensary in Charles Street, opposite Mr. HULL'S. Being provided with a good supply of genuine medicines, the Public may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the Compounding and making up of Prescriptions, being duly qualified for that purpose.*
> *Mr. LANDALL will be in attendance every Morning, from Ten to Twelve o'clock, to give advice, prescribe, and innoculate Children.*
> *There are also to be had at the Dispensary, —Genuine Soda and Seidlitz Powders, and every description of Horse and Sheep Medicines.*
> *Medicine and Advice to the Poor Gratis.*[1]

The first evidence of a specialist "chemist and druggist" in Launceston appears in newspaper ads later the same year, with a Mr. Thomas Caryl setting up shop in Brisbane Street.

> *MR. THOMAS CARYL, Chemist and Druggist begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced*
> *the above business in Brisbane Street, having a large supply of Genuine Medicines, which will be constantly kept up, he is enabled to vend on the most reasonable terms, and by strict attention hopes to merit a portion of their favours.*
> *N. B — Seidlitz, Sodaic, and Ginger Beer Powders; Prescriptions, and Family Recipes accurately prepared. All kinds of Cattle Medicines made to order on the shortest notice.*
> *Launceston, August 18th, 1829.*[2] [3]

Of course, at this time, no qualification was needed to set up such a shop – merely the ability to acquire and sell medicines and other remedies. Caryl's pharmaceutical venture was short lived however, and in March, 1830, he became licensee of the College Arms in Cameron Street.

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[1] Launceston Advertiser, July 6, 1929, p.1
[2] Launceston Advertiser, Sept 14, 1829, p.4
[3] The first chemist and druggist in Tasmania was Alexander Manners "chemist and apothecary" who arrive from England and opened shop in Macquarie Street, Hobart in December, 1821. William Wise had also commenced business in August, 1825 in Murray Street, Hobart.

Mr. S. Westbrook, surgeon and accoucheur, advised that he has purchased Mr. Caryl's entire stock of **d**rugs for his new dispensary in William Street.[4]

Mr. Westwood's venture was warmly welcomed by the Launceston Advertiser:

> *This town has received a most powerful accession of medical strength, in the neat and well-furnished Apothecary's shop, lately opened by Dr. Westbrook. It's very convenient and centrical station, must prove of great service both to the Public and to the Proprietor; and his suavity of manners will no doubt give him a great influx of business.*[5]

In 1834, Mr. William Cozens, proprietor of a general store in Cameron Street next to the Cornwall Hotel, announced that, having disposed of his fancy goods and sundries, he proposed to open "a general warehouse for genuine drugs and medicines, and all items generally sold by druggists".[6]

In January, 1834, Cozens ran an advertisement which gives us a picture of a chemist and druggist's stock at the time:

> *DRUGS— A general and extensive assortment*
> *MEDlClNES -simple & compound— including all the rare and powerful preparations, many of which have never before been procurable in this town.*
> *Fine Salad Oil, Vinegar, super XX English white wine, in imperial quarts*
> *PICKLES. from (the manufactory of the celebrated Curtis, of Fleet Street, comprising, walnuts, girkins, onions, cauliflower, capsicums, and mixed, essence of anchovies Superior Durham mustard, in 1b. hollies, Fine French capers, in pints and half pints, Mushroom ketchup of excellent quality*
> *W. C. has also just purchased, ex SURRY, a valuable Assortment of DRY COLORS— which will be found deserving the attention of the Trade and public in general ; they are from one of the first-rate London manufacturers, & will be sold at very moderate prices— including amongst others — Fine Chinese vermillion, Chrome yellow, deep and pale, Drop carmine or scarlet lake, Terra de sienna, burnt sienna, Purple brown, lamp black, Dutch and spruce ocre, Turkey amber, burnt umber, Indian red, Dutch pink, Prussian blue, first's and third's, African green, aquatic green, Brunswick do., deep, middle, and pale, Verditer.blue, white copperas, White lead, red do., in powder, Prepared litharge. &c.*
> *Physicians' prescriptions and family recipes accurately prepared.*
> *Horse and Cattle medicines of all kinds.*
> *Ships and private medicine chests neatly filled up.*[7]

Cozens also began the manufacture of chocolate which he was recommending for "those labouring under impaired digestion and invalids in general."
The Launceston Advertiser was impressed by the venture:

> *Colonial Manufacture. — Mr. W. Cozens, the Chemist, has manufactured some excellent Chocolate, which we can safely recommend to the lovers of that beverage. The manner in which this little sample of colonial industry is got up is highly creditable to the manufacturer.*[8]

[4] Launceston Advertiser, March 29, 1830, p.2
[5] Launceston Advertiser, August 23, 1830, p.3
[6] Launceston Advertiser, Jan. 2, 1834, p.2
[7] Launceston Advertiser, Jan. 2, 1834, p.2

Later that year, Cozens moved his business to the corner of Cameron and St John Streets.

In February, 1834, two new stores opened in Launceston. Surgeon and dentist Mr. Evans opened a chemist and druggist shop in St. John Street, and John Travis Leake "chemist and druggist" opened next to Solomon's Store in Charles Street. Later that year, Evans was found guilty of manslaughter in the Coroner's Court for erroneously using a poison when filling out a prescription from surgeon Mr. McNab, with the subsequent death of the patient. The matter does not seem to have proceeded further and Evans continued to trade.

In April, 1834, there is mention of the first "apothecary and druggist" outside Launceston with Mr. G., Gooch setting up "adjacent to the stores of Mr. G. Ralston", most likely in Longford.[9]

In May, 1835, a third chemist and druggist opened shop in Launceston[10], joining William Cozens and J. T. Leake. Michael Bates "pharmacopolist, chemist and druggist" opened shop in Brisbane Street "adjoining Mr. Cameron's store." Bates had arrived in Van Diemen's Land in November, 1827.[11]

> *MICHAEL BATES, PHARMACOPOLIST, CHEMIST, & DRUGGIST, BRISBANE STREET, LAUNCESTON.*
> *MOST respectfully begs to intimate to his Friends and the public, that he has commenced business in those newly erected premises adjoining Mr. Cameron's Store, and having by the late arrivals received an extensive stock, including all the modern preparations, and made arrangements to have it regularly replenished, they may rely upon obtaining from his Establishment, Chemicals, Galinicals, and Drugs, of genuine quality, and of having Physicians' and Family prescriptions accurately prepared.*
> *Medical gentlemen supplied on the usual terms. Sea and Family Medicine Chests carefully replenished.*
> *Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, Medicated Lozenges. Seidlitz, Soda, and Imperial Powders, Perfumery, Bradley'a Cephalic and other Snuffs, Havannah Cigars, Dyers' drugs and painting material.*
> *MERCURIAL OINTMENT & SPIRIT OF TAR,*
> *For sheep together with every description of Medicine for horses and cattle.*
> *An Apprentice wanted— with whom a premium will be required.*[12]

Bates was to achieve some notoriety when he took exception to a perceived implication in the Cornwall Chronicle that he had misprescribed a medicine resulting in the death of a patient. Bates sued the newspaper but without success.

J. T. Leake's[13] store in Charles Street was sold in July, 1836 to William Roberts who had recently arrived from Hobart and announced himself as "Pharmacopolist, Operative Chemist &c., Member of the London Royal Institution."[14]

Following some newspaper agitation for regulation of medical practitioners and apothecaries, in November, 1837, the Government introduced "An Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine in This Colony". From January 1st, 1840:

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[8] Launceston Advertiser, Sept 11, 1834, p.3
[9] The Independent, Apr 12, 1834, p.1
[10] Excluding those set up by doctors.
[11] Bates statement to Land Board, 1829 State Library CSO1-1-217 File Number 5227
[12] Launceston Advertiser, May 14, 1835, p.2
[13] Leake later gained a licence to practice medicine and moved to Victoria as coroner for the Portland district.
[14] The London Royal Institution was an organisation for scientific research and education, formed in 1799.

"No person, either for the purposes of the act in the preamble referred to, or for any other purpose be deemed a legally qualified medical practitioner, unless he be a physician, surgeon, or apothecary, or unless he obtains, from a Court of Examiners, by this act subsequently appointed, letters testimonial to practice; and any person practicing medicine without these required qualifications, made liable to a penalty, recoverable in a summary manner."[15]

This effectively meant that, from 1840, chemists and druggists would have the monopoly over medicines and patent remedies which had previously been freely available from general stores. Tasmania was the only colony with this regulation at the time and our chemists and druggists were the envy of their interstate colleagues.

The Act duly came into force in 1840 and the Government appointed the first Board of Examiners:

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has therefore directed it to be notified, that he has been pleased to appoint J. F. Clarke, Esquire, M. D., P. M. O. & D. I. H., R. Officer, Esquire, Colonial Surgeon, T. Learmonth, Esquire, M. D. W. Dermer, Esquire, M. D. W. Seccombe, Esquire, E. S. P. Bedford, Esquire,W. R. Pugh, Esquire, To be the Members of such Court of Examiners: and that Dr. Clarke be the President thereof.[16]

A later amendment specified that anyone who had been practicing for two years or more would be exempt from examination and registration.

By January 1840, Mr. W. Sanderson had set up as a chemist and druggist in Elizabeth Street.[17] There were now four independent "chemists and druggists" in Launceston; Messrs. Bates, Roberts, Sanderson and Cozens. The viability of their businesses is thrown into some question by the fact that two of them, Roberts and Cozens, found themselves in Insolvency Court over the next few years. In 1841 William Roberts was declared insolvent, and in 1843, sold up his property and moved to Hobart.[18] [19] William Cozens was declared insolvent in September, 1843, but was able to continue trading. Perhaps influenced by the fact that he had tragically recently lost both his six year old son and his wife over the course of four days, Cozens was allowed *"his household furniture, and the fittings, bottles, &c- of his chemist shop— the creditors being recommended to take the physic they contained."*[20]

The early 40s sees the emergence of several patent remedies with extensive advertising, probably financed or at least subsidised by the manufacturer, and making what would today be regarded as outlandish claims.
The first to appear is Parr's Life Pills.[21] The format is an extensive use of "testimonials" often extending over two full columns of the paper and claiming to cure cough, nervous affection, costiveness, rheumatism, Scorbatic Humour, bowel complaints, swelling in the groin, cancer, indigestion, liver and stomach complaints.

[15] Launceston Advertiser, Nov 16, 1837, p.4
[16] Cornwall Chronicle, June 20, 1840, p.4
[17] May well have been earlier as Sanderson was not advertising at this point.
[18] Roberts' business was not continued and the premises became an auction mart.
[19] Roberts set up shop in Hobart but was again declared insolvent in 1844
[20] Launceston Examiner, Sept 30, 1844, p.2
[21] Launceston Examiner, Oct. 28, 1843, p.7

Similarly, Holloway's Pills made the modest claim *that "all diseases are cured by this wonderful medicine which cleanses the stomach and bowels, while its Balsamic qualities clear the blood, give tone and energy to the nerves and muscles, invigorate the system and strengthen bone and sinew". The ad proceeds to list 32 specific ailments which will be cured by the "mighty powers of this astonishing medicine".*[22]

Rowland's Macassar Oil was *"universally acknowledged to be the only article that will effectually produce and restore hair (including WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES and EYEBROWS)".*[23]

In October, 1844 Mr. J. G. Towers opened a chemist and druggist business on the corner of Brisbane and Charles Streets[24], joining Sanderson, Cozens and Bates as Launceston chemists. Towers passed the Medical Board examination in November that year.

> *J G. TOWERS, Chemist and Druggist, respectfully announces to the gentry and inhabitants of Launceston, and the vicinity, that he has opened the premises, at the corner of Brisbane and Charles streets, opposite those of Mr. Henry Reed, with the intention of conducting the above business; and having made advantageous arrangements for regular supplies of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, &c., &c., direct from one of the first houses in London, he feels assured that the quality will be such as to give entire satisfaction. In the compounding of physicians' prescriptions, and family recipes, the most scrupulous personal attention will at all times be given, and from the opportunities he has had of qualifying himself in this, and every other branch of the business, he trusts by application and care, to secure the confidence of all who may honor him with their support.*
> *Launceston, Oct. 23.*[25]

An advertisement for J.G Towers in 1845, transcribed at Appendix 3, gives a fascinating picture of a chemist's stock at the time. As these items were by this time restricted to chemists and druggists, they would have been an important source of trade and income. As both strychnine and arsenic were available over the counter, chemists were often involved in court examinations of suicides and occasionally of deaths through mistakes in prescribing.
Another unusual feature of chemist shops at the time was the practice of exhibiting rather bizarre natural curiosities in their display windows. An example from 1853:

> *A WONDERFUL PIG - or rather a doubly wonderful pig, is now exhibited at the shop of Messrs. Hatton and Laws, chemists, Charles-street. It was sent to town on Friday by Mr. Poole, of Deloraine; it is formed of two perfect bodies with legs and tails complete, but only one head, the bodies being joined at the forequarters. The creature was born alive but died shortly after. The mouth is furnished with a double palate and two tongues.*[26]

In March, 1846, Landon Fairthorne, who was to become a major figure in Launceston pharmacy, opened a chemist and druggist business in Longford near the Blenheim Hotel.[27] He had begun to study as a

[22] Launceston Advertiser Aug 3, 1842, p.2
[23] Cornwall Chronicle Mar. 6, 1844, p.4
[24] The building had previously been a public library.
[25] Launceston Examiner, Oct. 23, 1844, p.5
[26] Launceston Examiner 6 Oct., 1853, p.3
[27] Launceston Examiner Mar. 14, 1846, p.1

chemist and druggist while working for Doctors Pugh and Grant who taught him chemistry and put him in charge of their dispensary. He passed his Medical Board examination in January, 1846.

Although the Act had been in place since 1841, it wasn't until March, 1846 that the Board of Medical Examiners published a list of "persons empowered by the Court to vend drugs and compound prescriptions": there were three in the north; J. G. Towers, L. Fairthorne and F. G. Spicer.[28]

The Cornwall Chronicle commented:

> *The Medical Profession. — The Board of Examiners, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, has at length completed a list of gentlemen who have satisfied the Board that they are properly qualified to practise; and the last Gazette contains the list of seventy-three accredited physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, resident in the Colony and its dependencies. There is also a list of six persons duly authorised to vend drugs &c. We have no remark to make on this list, further, than it seems the Board has been rather tardy in giving publicity to the names of the gentlemen in question, who as belonging to an important profession will feel it an additional security to themselves and their patients to be recognized by a legally constituted Board of Examiners.*[29]

Over the course of the next two years, three new chemist and druggist businesses opened in Launceston. In November, 1846, Mr. W. G. Atkinson opened a chemist shop on the corner of Wellington and Elizabeth Streets. In May, 1847 Landon Fairthorne opened a shop in Charles Street, while maintaining his Longford business, and in December, 1847, Mr. J. T. Morris (previously shopman for Michael Bates) "chemist and druggist" opens business in Charles Street opposite Tevelein & Stubbs. In addition, surgeon Mr. R. H. Harrington opened a Launceston Dispensary in Charles Street.

In 1847 the list of authorized chemists and druggists in Launceston was William George Atkinson, Landon Fairthorne, Samuel Robert Loch, John Tanner Morris, J. G. Spicer and J. G. Towers.[30]

In February, 1848, Michael Bates, who had traded as a chemist and druggist for 13 years in Brisbane Street, died at the age of 55 and in April his shop was taken over by J. G. Towers, who also maintained his shop on the corner of Brisbane and Charles Streets. In April, he advertised that his business had removed to the store in Brisbane Street.[31] It seems that this was to allow him to enlarge and renovate the store on the corner of Brisbane and Charles Streets, which he returns to in September, 1849.

Bates' death was closely followed by the passing of his former employee J.T. Morris who had just set up in his Charles Street business four months previously.

The list of legally qualified chemists and druggists in Launceston for 1849 was: W. G. Atkinson, J. H. Atkinson, L. Fairthorne, G. J.Spicer and J. G. Towers. There were 11 qualified chemists in Tasmania.

[28] Spicer was employed by William Cozens and was later to take over that business.
[29] Cornwall Courier, Apr. 4, 1846, p.9
[30] Launceston Courier, Jan. 16, 1847, p.3
[31] Launceston Examiner, Apr. 19, 1848, p.7

1849 sees the reappearance of the colourful William Roberts who had already had failed businesses in both Launceston and Hobart, setting up shop again as "pharmacologist, manufacturing chemist and druggist" on the corner of Charles and Paterson Streets. Unsurprisingly the business was short lived and in August, 1850:

Seizure of an Illicit Still— This morning about six o'clock an extensive seizure was effected by C. D. C. Davis and D. C. Drake on the premises of Mr. Roberts, Chemist and Druggist, Charles-street, the articles seized were removed by the constabulary to the Police Office yard, and consisted of a still, worm, screw two carboys, two thirty gallon casks, and about six hundred bottles all containing various sorts of spirits, namely — Brandy, Old Tom, Whiskey, &c.[32]

Roberts clearly decided to cut his losses and the following year advertised:

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

The undersigned relinquishing the drug trade, affords an opportunity to any person desirous of embarking in the business of chemist and druggist, to purchase the whole or any part thereof. The laboratory is replete with every convenience. The above is well adapted to form a branch business with Hobart Town, and may prove eligible for any medical practitioner desirous of annexing a retail business to his dispensary. Terms moderate, and every facility afforded. For further particulars, apply at the Establishment, corner of Charles and Paterson-streets, Launceston, if by letter postage-paid.

WM. ROBERTS.[33] [34]

In 1849, J. G. Towers decided to close the Brisbane Street store which he had taken over after the death of Michael Bates and consolidate his operation in "newly erected premises" on the corner of Charles and Brisbane Streets. It seems likely that these were the premises he had occupied since 1844, and "newly erected" means enlarged and refurbished. In 1850, he began to manufacture aerated water and lemonade using "powerful machinery recently imported from England".[35]

In 1850, Launceston's licensed chemists were W. G. Atkinson, J.H. Atkinson, L. Fairthorne, G. Spicer and J. G. Towers, and in 1851 L. Fairthorne, W. Roberts. G. Spicer, J. G. Towers, and E. A. Wigan.

In May, 1851, Landon Fairthorne moved his business from the Charles Street premises to the corner of Charles and York Streets[36]. Apart from doctor's dispensaries, the chemists and druggists in Launceston at this time were W.G. Atkinson on the corner of Wellington and Elizabeth Streets, Landon Fairthorne on the corner of Charles and York Streets, J.G. Towers on the corner of Brisbane and Charles Streets, William Cozens on the corner of Cameron and St. John Streets and W. Sanderson in Elizabeth Street.

[32] Cornwall Chronicle Aug. 24, 180. P. 556

[33] Launceston Examiner, Sept 16, 1851, p.7

[34] Roberts' premises became the Canton Tea House.

[35] Launceston Examiner Jan. 5, 1850, p.7

[36] Fairthorne's Charles St premises were taken over by A. Langmaid, boot and shoe manufacturer.

Leeches were prized for their anticoagulant saliva and were sold through chemists. In November, 1852 we see Landon Fairthorne advertising:

LEECHESI LEECHESI

WANTED --Twenty thousand in quantities not less than five hundred IMMEDIATELY.

L. FAIRTHORNE, Chemist.[37]

F. G. (George) Spicer arrived in Tasmania on the Charles Kerr in 1835. He worked as shopman for William Cozens for many years and took over the St. John Street business in April, 1853. Cozens had left to return to London where he died in 1877. Spicer had already been running the business, and was to continue until his death in 1872.

In October, 1853, Mr. J. G. Towers announced that he had transferred the business on the corner of Brisbane and Charles Streets to Mr. Horace Laws and Laws added that he *"being resident on the premises, will be enabled to give his personal attention to every detail of the business."*[38]

In January, 1854 we see the first mention of a man who was to play major part in Launceston pharmacy, Douglas Hatton.

DOUGLAS HATTON,

LATE J. G. TOWERS,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, CHARLES AND BRISBANE STREETS,

HAS just received, by late arrivals, a large and carefully selected stock of Genuine DRUGS and CHEMICALS

Robinson's patent groats, Pomades, perfumery, fancy soaps, &c., from the well-known house of Patay & Co. Also, one case of Hocking's Patent Seidlitz Powders, in bottles.[39]

J.G. Towers had been instrumental in Douglas Hatton's emigration to Tasmania. Towers had married Hatton's sister and this was certainly a factor in Hatton's decision to leave England. On his arrival, having served his apprenticeship in Bristol, Hatton was taken into the firm, before the transfer to Laws.[40]

As Towers had previously transferred the business to Horace Laws, it is clear that Laws and Douglas Hatton were already business associates by 1854, presumably because Hatton was employed by Towers. It appears that at this point Hatton was working for Laws, judging from the following exerpt from Hatton's speech when leaving Tasmania for England in 1880:

He was now in the thirtieth year of his residence in Tasmania, and during that period had had little cessation from work, as he had stuck to business, and endeavoured to make business as pleasant as

[37] Launceston Examiner, Nov. 24, 1852, p.7
[38] Launceston Examiner, Oct. 11, 1853, p.1
[39] Launceston Examiner Jan. 17, 1854, p.3
[40] Nielsen, Martin, The Corner

possible to those with whom he was brought in contact. On the day he arrived here news was received of another discovery of gold in Victoria, and he received numerous invitations to go there and try his luck. He was then with Mr. Laws, and when he saw everyone stuck up for want of hands he felt it his duty, in spite of all inducement, to stick to Mr. Laws, and he believed he owed his success in life to doing his duty at that time. (Applause.) He believed if he had deserted his master then he would never have been in his present position.[41]

The likely explanation is that at that time Laws was not a legally qualified chemist and druggist so the business was put in Hatton's name until 1857, when Horace Laws passed the Medical Board's examination in Hobart and the firm became Hatton and Laws, with Douglas Hatton accepted as a partner.

In 1854, R.P. Dix opened a chemist and druggist store in Wellington Street, advertising "tooth ache cured in an instant".[42] Dix was declared insolvent in December that year but continued to trade. He moved to the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Joyce, tailor, in Charles Street (opposite Mr. Howe's auction rooms) in 1856. In 1861, he moved to "the premises opposite his late residence" and traded there until 1883.[43]

Conditions were harsh for employees of chemists and druggists, who worked seven days a week as chemists were exempt from the prohibition on Sunday trading. The Colonial Times pointed to the absurdity of having eight chemists open in Hobart on a Sunday when one would suffice to dispense prescriptions.

As a small concession, in 1854, Messrs. Spicer, Fairthorne, Dix, Hatton and Sanderson took a joint advertisement announcing that their respective establishments would now close at 7pm in the evening (prescriptions excepted).[44]

In February, 1856, Landon Fairthorne disposed of his Charles Street business to Dr. William Mill after 10 years trading as a chemist and druggist in Launceston.[45] As of October 1856, the licensed chemists and druggists of Launceston were P. Dix, L. Fairthorne, J. D. Hatton, G. Spicer and J. G. Towers and in 1857 R. P. Dix, L. Fairthorne, J. D. Hatton, G. Miles, T. T. Osborne, G. Spicer and J. G. Towers.

In February, 1857, Mr. G. Miles had commenced business in Westbury.[46]

The first mention of Hatton and Laws is in a real estate ad in March, 1857, for a Brisbane Street property "adjoining the premises of Messrs. Hatton and Lawes (sic)".[47]

In July, they announce that they have taken over a business in Longford:

[41] Launceston Examiner, Feb. 4, 1880, p.2
[42] Launceston Examiner, Apr. 15, 1854, p.1
[43] The Wellington Street premises became a milliner.
[44] Cornwall Chronicle, Sept. 27, 1854, p.8
[45] Launceston Examiner, Feb. 28, 1856, p.1
[46] Launceston Examiner, Feb. 7, 1857, p.4
[47] Launceston Examiner, Mar. 19, 1857, p.4

LONGFORD DISPENSARY.

MESSRS. HATTON & LAWS, Chemists and Druggists, having purchased the business of the late Mr. Hughes, beg to inform the inhabitants of Longford and surrounding districts, that they intend carrying it on as a branch establishment in connection with their town house.[48]

This was probably what prompted the partnership between Hatton and Laws as Laws was resident in Longford and probably ran the Longford branch while Hatton was in charge of the city store.

Horace Laws also commenced business in Deloraine in 1859 and in April, 1864 moved to "larger and more convenient premises next to the new stores of Mr. Samuel Henry"[49]. The Cornwall Chronicle described Laws' new store as "unequalled out of Launceston". Laws previous premises in Deloraine were taken by Mr. Henry Gamble of Westbury, who announced that he would be running the Deloraine store, while Mr. Robert Higman from London would manage Westbury.[50] Gamble's Westbury competitor, Mr. Miles took the opportunity to remind his Westbury customers *that "they may still depend on being served by the proprietor in person, as he considers it too onerous a duty to be entrusted to the hands of unqualified persons."*[51]

The enterprising Mr. Gamble had also begun to manufacture Gamble's Cough Lozenges*, "guaranteed to ease colds, coughs, influenza, bronchitis, asthma and whooping cough and sold by all chemists throughout the colony".*[52]

The first advertisement for Hatton and Laws does not appear until 1861, as *"Hatton and Laws, Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, Brisbane Street, Launceston, and in Longford"*[53] (the Deloraine store does not seem to be included).

In October, 1857, Mr. G. Marrison advertised that "having lately arrived from England," and "Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain", he was setting up as chemist and druggist in High Street, Campbell Town.[54] By October, 1859, he had commenced business as a "family and dispensing chemist" in George Street, Launceston. In July, 1860, he moved to King's Buildings, opposite the Brisbane Hotel in Brisbane Street.

In September, 1858, Thomas T. Osborne took over Landon Fairthorne's chemist and druggist business on the corner of York and Charles Streets. Fairthorne had been trading there since 1847, but had now started an inter-colonial shipping service, operating between Launceston, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand. In April, 1861, Thomas Osborne's younger brother, James qualifies as a chemist and druggist and joined Thomas in business.

[48] Launceston Examiner, July 18, 1857, p.3
[49] Cornwall Chronicle, Apr. 30, 1864, p.7
[50] Launceston Examiner, May 3, 1864, p..2
[51] Cornwall Chronicle May 4, 1864, p.5
[52] Launceston Examiner, June 6, 1864, p.1
[53] Launceston Examiner Sept. 28, 1861, p.5
[54] Cornwall Chronicle Oct 3, 1857, p.7

In January, 1861, "having left England only a few months and having connection with first class drug houses in London", Mr. H. Gamble opened the second chemist and druggist business in Westbury "in commodious premises opposite Mr. Lyall"[55], joining G. Miles who had been trading there for four years.

At the end of 1861, apart from doctor's dispensaries, there were six chemists and druggists in Launceston: R.P. Dix in Charles Street, Thomas Osborne on the corner of Charles and York Streets, Hatton and Laws on the corner of Brisbane and Charles Streets, G. Spicer in St. John Street, W. Sanderson in Elizabeth Street and George Marrison in St. John Street.

On January 26, 1863, the patients were moved from the old Cornwall Hospital in Wellington Street to the newly built hospital in Mulgrave Square, which contained a "very neat apothecaries' shop", and the name was changed to the Launceston General Hospital.

In the 1864 census, there were 21 chemists in Tasmania.[56]

In February, 1865, Landon Fairthorne disposed of his shipping interests and returned to pharmacy, taking over this old business on the corner of Charles and York Streets from T. T. Osborne, who had been running the business since 1858.[57]

In 1865, the law was changed to allow chemists to distil limited amounts of spirits for pharmaceutical use, and in November, both Landon Fairthorne and George Marrison were granted licenses for medicinal stills[58]. By July 1866, Marrison was manufacturing eucalyptus oils from blue gum and peppermint and essential oil from sassafras, exhibiting them at the Inter Colonial Exhibition in Melbourne. [59] In July, 1867, he moved from the King's Buildings to premises directly opposite the Quadrant in Brisbane Street. Hatton and Laws were also active in the production of essential oils through distillation.

In October, 1866, Mr. F.B. Spicer's son Frederick qualified as a chemist and druggist and joined his father in their St. John Street business. Mr. Arthur Whitfield, from Hatton and Laws in Longford, also passed his Medical Board examination. With Whitfield in charge at Longford, Horace Laws departed for Melbourne where he established a Hatton and Laws branch at 61 Bourke Street.

In April, 1867, Mr. William Sanderson, who had been trading as a chemist and druggist in Elizabeth Street since 1840, died, aged 62. In June, 1867, his wife advertised that "having engaged an experienced assistant", her late husband's business would continue[60], but in February the following year, Mr. A. N. (Augustus Nash) Spong advertises that he has bought the business.[61] [62]

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[55] Cornwall Chronicle, Jan. 2, 1861, p.6
[56] Launceston Examiner, July 27, 1865, p.4
[57] Launceston Examiner, Feb. 28, 1865, p.5
[58] Launceston Examiner, Nov. 23, 1865, p.5
[59] In the same year Weaver and Co. of Hobart began large scale commercial distillation of essential oils from blue gum and peppermint.
[60] Launceston Examiner, June 13, 1867, p.1
[61] Launceston Examiner, Feb. 29, 1868, p.7

The chemist and druggist scene in Launceston was really remarkably stable as Spong's takeover of the late William Sanderson's business and the return of Landon Fairthorne were the only changes in the last ten years.

Excluding doctors' dispensaries, the list of chemists and druggists at the beginning of 1871 was: R.P. Dix in Charles Street, Landon Fairthorne on the corner of Charles and York Streets, Hatton and Laws on the corner of Brisbane and Charles Streets, George Spicer in St. John Street, A.N. Spong in Elizabeth Street and George Marrison in St. John Street.

An ad for Calvert's Carbolic Soap confirms this list:

> *Calvert's' Carbolic Acid Soap is sold in Launceston by Mr. L. Fairthorne, Chemist, Messrs. Hatton and Laws, ditto, Mr. F. G. Spicer, ditto', Mr. A. N. Spong, ditto, Mr. Marrison, ditto and Mr. R.P. Dix, ditto.*[63]

Mr. George Marrison's son G.O.L. Marrison had passed his Medical Board examination in 1868 and in 1872 he became a partner with his father, with the firm to be known as Marrison and Son. The son did not continue to work in the business as in July, 1875 he was working for Francis and Swift in Bourke Street, Melbourne, where he was convicted of theft from the shop and sentenced to one month imprisonment.[64] George Marrison (senior) died in October, 1874, aged 61, and in July, 1875, the St. John Street premises opposite the Quadrant were taken over by Landon Fairthorne in addition to his Charles Street store. Fairthorne closed the business temporarily for alterations.[65]

In 1871, Landon Fairthorne's son Frederick had qualified as a chemist and druggist and joined, what was now Fairthorne and Son, as a partner, and this may have been a factor in the expansion of the business. Landon Fairthorne became involved in civic affairs, becoming an Aldermen in 1881 and Mayor of Launceston in 1884. He retired from the business in 1888 and after, a brief stay in England, returned to Launceston where he died in 1890.

Mr. F.G. Spicer passed away in October 1872, with the business briefly continued by his son, F.B. Spicer but moved to Brisbane Street.[66] The Launceston Examiner's obituary described Spicer as:

> *a bright eyed, intelligent, well educated, active, happy looking man, of stout build but moderate stature. Our own opinion is that everyone, rich and poor, liked Mr. Spicer. He was fond, perhaps too fond, of dabbling in mercantile transactions outside his special business as a druggist. He speculated and lost*[67]*, and the losses preyed upon his mind. His health failed some three years ago; he suffered first from disease of the heart, then he was stricken with a paralytic stroke; his clear, intelligent mind gave way; his memory became defective, and his utterance difficult. For the past two years very little has been seen of Mr Spicer; he has been suffering in privacy. The little square in front of the once famous*

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[62] Spong ran the Elizabeth Street business until 1880, when he went into partnership with Walter Harvey to form Spong and Harvey in Charles Street.
[63] Launceston Examiner, March 23, 1870, p.4
[64] Cornwall Chronicle, July 14, 1875, p.2
[65] Cornwall Chronicle, July 19, 1875, p.1
[66] Spicer's other son, H.G. Spicer was a chemist in Circular Head.
[67] Spicer was declared bankrupt in 1871.

little druggist's shop has been deserted, the London Hotel adjoining it is crumbling to atoms and doomed to fall if not taken down; the glory of the old place of daily reunion for so many Tasmanian colonists has departed….[68]

Hatton and Laws took over Spicer's Brisbane Street premises[69] opposite the Launceston Hotel and in 1875 carried out extensive renovations. The Weekly Examiner commented on the improvements being made to both Fairthorne's (ex Marrison) and Hatton and Laws (ex Spicer) stores:

At what was formerly Mr. George Marrison's chemist's shop, Messrs. Fairthorne and Son, into whose hands the business has passed, have effected wonderful improvements. The entrance door has been shifted to the side, a new horse-shoe counter has been erected, and the numerous shelves, drawers, &c., are neatly fitted up. The pillars which support the upper part of the shelving catch the eye at once from their handsomely carved tops, which are the work of a tradesman recently arrived here from Melbourne. The fittings are far from completed, as some difficulty is experienced in obtaining the large showcases and other items required. A little further along, we come to Mr. F. B. Spicer's old shop, and here Messrs. Hatton and Laws, who have the business now, have a number of alterations in progress which have rendered the shop much more roomy and commodious, and when completed will make it as attractive a chemist's shop as any in town.[70] [71]

Mr. Frederick Holmes, who had qualified in Melbourne in 1869, and was to become a partner after the retirement of Hatton and Laws, moved from Melbourne to Launceston in 1875 to manage the F. B. Spicer store and continued that role with Hatton and Laws. At this point, Hatton and Laws have branches in Brisbane Street opposite the Launceston Hotel**,** on the corner of Brisbane and Charles Sts., Longford, Deloraine and Bourke Street, Melbourne.

In July, 1874, Hatton and Laws decided to dispose of their store in Bourke Street, Melbourne and go into business with the Melbourne firm F. and J. Hemmons to form Hemmons, Laws and Company, with Horace Laws to "take active part" as a partner in that company.[72]

In August, 1874 Henry Gamble, chemist of Westbury for 13 years, moved to Melbourne and took over the chemist and druggist business of Mr. E. Guthiel, 150 Bourke Street.

In August, 1877 with Horace Laws about to leave for England, Hatton and Laws dissolved their partnership with Douglas Hatton to continue business retaining the name.[73] Arthur Whitfield, who had been managing the Longford branch since Laws moved to Melbourne, purchased the Longford business.

[68] Launceston Examiner, Oct. 30, 1872, p.2
[69] F.B. Spicer established a chemist shop in Campbell Town.
[70] Weekly Examiner, Oct 16, 1875, p.11
[71] The two shops must have been almost adjacent in Brisbane Street – one opposite the Quadrant and one opposite the Launceston Hotel.
[72] Launceston Examiner, July 25, 1874, p.2
[73] Launceston Examiner, Aug. 21, 1877, p.4

George Padman who had served his apprenticeship for several years at Hatton and Laws, qualified as a chemist and druggist in January, 1877. In May of that year, he announced that he was setting in business in Latrobe.[74] [75]

In June, 1879, Mr. Adye Richard Dix, son of R. P. Dix, who had been trading in Charles Street for 25 years, qualified as a chemist and druggist, and had soon set up shop in Beaconsfield. In 1881, he joined his father in Charles Street and the firm became Dix and Son, maintaining the branch store in Beaconsfield. Sadly, the son died suddenly in September of 1881.

In 1879, we see the first mention of the Friendly Society Dispensary, set up as a joint venture between Launceston's seven Lodges to prepare medicines and provide a service to members and their families. The first store was in St John Street opposite the Quadrant. The Friendly Society Pharmacy was to become an institution in Launceston for well over 100 years.

In 1880, Douglas Hatton decided to retire from the firm and to visit England. Frederick Holmes, who had been running the Brisbane Street store, and James Laws became managing partners of Hatton and Laws. Hatton's residence, Savile Cottage, on the corner of High and Clarence Streets, was bought by the Rev. J. A. Fawns for £3000.[76]

Finally, although the harsh conditions for chemist and druggist staff had been first raised in the press 25 years ago, there was finally some action. In September, 1880 a mass meeting of chemist's assistants successfully petitioned their employers for a reduction in hours:

> *EARLY CLOSING - In another column will be found an address to the mechanic and labouring men of Launceston, appealing to them not to delay making their necessary purchases until Saturday night, but to do so on Friday evening or early on Saturday, so as to give the over-worked shop assistants an opportunity of getting a Saturday half holiday. Already the chemists of the town have unanimously decided to close their respective establishments earlier in the evenings than formerly, and we hope to see some other branches of trade follow the example so worthily set them.*[77]

In 1880, the list of chemists and druggists in Launceston consisted of just a few well established firms: R.P. Dix in Charles Street, Landon Fairthorne on the corner of Charles and York Streets, and Brisbane Street opposite the Quadrant, Hatton and Laws on the corner of Brisbane and Charles Streets and St. John Street opposite the Launceston Hotel, A.N. Spong in Charles Street, and the recently opened Friendly Society Dispensary in St John Street.

[74] Launceston Examiner, May 10, 1877, p.4.
[75] Padman was later to become Manager of a new Hatton and Laws branch set up at Brothers' Home in 1887.
[76] Launceston Examiner, Jan. 27, 1880, p.2
[77] Launceston Examiner, Oct. 27, 1880, p.2

APPENDIX 1

WALCH'S ALMANAC LISTS OF TASMANIAN CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS 1863 - 1880

1863

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
E. Ash, M. Browne, C. A. C. Calvert, G. M. K Clark, J. Davis, R.
P. Dix, H Gamble, J. D Hatton, J. D. Hayes, H. Hinsby, H. Laws,
H. W. Laws, G. Marrison, G. Miles, J. H. McCall, R. S.
Nicolson, T. T. Osborne, W. Sanderson, J. W. Smith, F.G. Spicer,
A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver, J. Wilkinson.

1864

E. Ash, M. Browne, C. A. C. Calvert, G. M. K Clark, J. Davis, R.
P. Dix, H Gamble, J. D Hatton, J. D. Hayes, H. Hinsby, H. Laws,
H. W. Laws, G. Marrison, G. Miles, J. H. McCall, R.S. Nicolson,
T. T. Osborne, W. Sanderson, J. W. Smith, F.G. Spicer,
A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver, J. Wilkinson.

1865

E. Ash, M. Browne, C. A. C. Calvert, G. M. K Clark, J. Davis, R.
P. Dix, H Gamble, J. D Hatton, J. D. Hayes, H. Hinsby, H. Laws,
H. W. Laws, G. Marrison, G. Miles, J. H. McCall,
T. T. Osborne, W. Sanderson, J. W. Smith, F.G. Spicer,
A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver, J. Wilkinson.

1866

E. Ash, M. Browne, C. A. C. Calvert, G. M. K Clark, J. Davis, R.
P. Dix, H Gamble, L. Fairthorne, J. D Hatton, J. D. Hayes, H. Hinsby, H. Laws,
H. W. Laws, G. Marrison, G. Miles, J. H. McCall,
W. Sanderson, J. W. Smith, F.G. Spicer,
A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver, J. Wilkinson.

1867

E. Ash, M. Browne, C. A. C. Calvert, G. M. K Clark, J. Davis, R.
P. Dix, H Gamble, L. Fairthorne, J. D Hatton, J. D. Hayes, H. Hinsby,
H. Laws, H. W. Laws, G. Marrison, G. Miles, J. H. McCall,
W. Sanderson, J. W. Smith, F.G. Spicer,
A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver, J. Wilkinson.

1868

E. Ash, M. Browne, C. A. C. Calvert, G. M. K Clark, J. Davis, R.
P. Dix, L. Fairthorne, H. Gamble, J. D Hatton, J. D. Hayes, H. Hinsby, H. W. Laws, G.O. R. Marrison,
G. Miles, J. H. McCall,
J. W. Smith, F.G. Spicer, F. B. Spicer
A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver, J. Wilkinson.

1869

E. Ash, M. Browne, C. A. C. Calvert, G. M. K Clark, J. Davis, R.
P. Dix, F. S. Drake, L. Fairthorne, H. Gamble, J. D Hatton, J. D. Hayes, H. Hinsby, H. W. Laws, G.O. R. Marrison, G. O.
L. Marrison, J. H. McCall,
J. W. Smith, F.G. Spicer, F. B. Spicer
A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver, J. Wilkinson.

1870

E. Ash, C. A. C. Calvert, G. M. Clark, J. Davis, R. P. Dix, F. S.
Drake, L. Fairthorne, H. Gamble, J. D. Hatton, J. D. Hayes, H. Hinsby,
H. W. Laws, G. O. R. Marrison, G. O. L. Marrison, J. H. M'Call,
J. W. Smith, F. G. Spicer, F. B. Spicer, A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver,
A. Whitfield, J. Wilkinson.

1871

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
E. Ash, C. A. C. Calvert, G. M. Clark, J. Davies, R. P. Dix, F. S.
Drake, L Fairthorne, H. Gamble, J. D. Hatton, J. D. Hayes, H.
H. W. Laws, G. O. R. Marrison, G. O. L. Marrison, J. H.
F. B - Spicer A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver,
A. Whitfield, J. Wilkinson.

1872

H Ash, C. A. C. Calvert, G. M. Clark, Alfred Collins, J. Davies,
R. P. Dix, F. S. Drake, L. Fairthorne, F. R. Fairthorne, H. Gamble,
J. D. Hatton, J. D. Hayes, H. Hinsby, H. W. Laws G O R
Marrison, G. O. L. Marrison, J. H. M'Call, A. P. Miller, F G.
Spicer, F.B. Spicer, A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver, A. Whitfield, J. Wilkinson.

1873

E. Ash, C. A. C. Calvert, G. M. Clark, Alfred Collins, J. Davies,
R. P. Dix, F. S. Drake, L. Fairthorne, F. R. Fairthorne, H. Gamble,
J. D. Hatton, J. D. Hayes, H. Hinsby, H. W. Laws, G. O. R
Marrison, G. O. L. Marrison, J. H. M'Call, A. P. Miller, A. M.
Peters, H. G. Spicer, F. B. Spicer, A. N. Spong, W, G. Weaver, A,
Whitfield, J. Wilkinson.

1874

E. Ash, C. A. C. Calvert, Alfred Collins, R. P. Dix, F. S. Drake,
L. Fairthorne, F. R. Fairthorne, J. D. Hatton, J. D. Hayes, H.
Hinsby, H. Laws, H. W. Laws, J. H. M'Call, A. P.Miller, H. G.
Spicer, F. B. Spicer, A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver, A. Whitfield,
J. Wilkinson.

1875

E. Ash, C. A. C. Calvert, Alfred Collins, R. P. Dix, F S. Drake, L. Fairthorne, F. R. Fairthome, J. D. Hatton, J. D. Hayes H. Hinsby, H. Laws H. W. Laws, J. H. M‘Call, A. P. Miller, William Rogers, Charles Rooke, H. G. Spicer, F. B. Spicer, A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver, A. Whitfield, J. Wilkinson.

1876

E. Ash, C. A. C. Calvert, Alfred Collins, R. P. Dix, F S. Drake, L. Fairthorne, F. R. Fairthome, J. D. Hatton, J. D. Hayes H. Hinsby, H. Laws H. W. Laws, J. H. M‘Call, A. P. Miller, William Rogers, Charles Rooke, H. G. Spicer, F. B. Spicer, A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver, A. Whitfield, J. Wilkinson.

1877

E. Ash, C.A. C. Calvert, R. P. Dix, F. S. Drake, L. Fairthorne, F. R. Fairthorne, J. D. Hatton, J. D. Hayes, H. Hinsby, H. Laws, H. W. Laws, J. H. M-Call, H. P. M'Creery, A. P. Miller, Charles Rooke, H. G. Spicer, F. B. Spicer, A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver, A. Whitfield, J. Wilkinson.

1878

E. Ash, E. R. Ash, C. A. C. Calvert, R. P. Dix, L. Fairthorne, F. R. Fairthorne, J. D. Hatton, J. D. Hay, H. Hinsby, H. W. Laws, J. H. M‘Call, H. P. M‘Creery, A. P. Miller, G. Padman, Charles Rooke, H. G. Spicer, F. B. Spicer, A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver, H. Whitfield, J. Wilkinson.

1879

C. T. Abbott, E. Ash, E. R. Ash, C. A. C. Calvert, R. P. Dix, L Fairthorne, F. R. Fairthorne, J. D. Hatton, J. D. Hay, H. Hinsby, H. W. Laws, J. H. M‘Call, H. P. M'Creery, A. T. McGowan, A. P. Miller,’ G. 1 adman, Charles Rooke, H. G. Spicer, F. B. Spicer, A. N. Spong, W G. Weaver, H. Whitfield, J. Wilkinson.

1880

C. T. Abbott, E. Ash, E. R. Ash, C. A. C. Calvert, A. R. Dix, R. P. Dix, L. Fairthorne, F. R. Fairthorne, J. D. Hatton, J. D. Hay, H. Hinsby, F. Holmes, H. W. Laws, J. H. M‘Call, H. P. McCreery, A. T. McGowan, A. P. Miller, G. Padman, Charles Rooke, H. G. Spicer, F. B. Spicer, A. N. Spong, W. G. Weaver, H. Whitfield, J. Wilkinson.

APPENDIX 2

LAUNCESTON CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST ADVERTISEMENTS, WALCH'S ALMANAC 1863

L. FAIRTHORNE,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMIST,

CHARLES AND YORK STREETS, LAUNCESTON.

Importer and Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Eau de Cologne, Perfumery, and Brushware.

Horse, Cattle, and Sheep Medicines prepared from approved prescriptions.

THOMAS T. OSBORNE,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMIST,

AND

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

CHARLES AND YORK-STREETS,

LAUNCESTON.

T. T. O. sensible of the importance of care and accuracy in dispensing Medicines, begs to state that he gives his constant personal attention to the preparation of all medical prescriptions and family receipts entrusted to his care.

Every Medicine embraced in the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians, as well as every new remedy which the daily advancement of Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry necessarily demands, will be kept in Stock.

DR. D. JAYNE'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE best and safest of any proprietary or PATENT MEDICINES yet introduced to the public.

They are prepared with great care, expressly for Family use, and are so admirably calculated to preserve the health and remove disease, that no family should ever be without them. They can with confidence be recommended as a mild, safe, yet prompt and effective remedy in all cases for which they are individually intended, experience having proved them to be far superior to any other medicines now in use.

THEY CONSIST OF

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, the best remedy for Bilious and Liver Complaints, Gout, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, and all affections of the stomach and bowels.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramp, Colic, Flatulence, &c., &c.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, for Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Pains in the Chest, Difficulty in breathing, and all Pulmonary Affections.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, for Worms, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Weakness, and general debility.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT for Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throats, Pains and Stiffness of the Joints, Rheumatism, Tumours, &c.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, for Scrofula, Cancers, Tumours and all diseases of the skin, Nervous Affections, and Constitutional disorders.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, for Ague, Fevers, &c., &c.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the Preservation, Beauty, Growth, and Restoration of the Hair.

TO BE HAD OF

MESSRS. HATTON & LAWS,

Launceston and Longford, Sole Agents for Tasmania.

AND OF WHOM MAY BE HAD, GRATIS,

Jayne's Medical Almanac, containing testimonials, catalogue of diseases and their remedies, remarks on diet, &c., &c.

WM. SANDERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

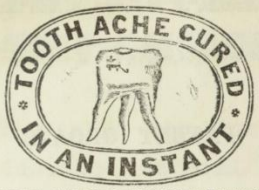
ELIZABETH STREET, LAUNCESTON.

Family Aperient and Antibilious Pills, for Bilious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately prepared.

Strict personal attention, with select drugs, may be relied on.

Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Medicines.



TOOTHACHE CURED INSTANTANEOUSLY,

NEURALGIA AND TIC DOLOREUX,

BY THE USE OF THE

SPECIFIC,

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

R. P. DIX,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

CHARLES-STREET, LAUNCESTON.

MR. DIX

HAS always on hand an extensive Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, and Perfumery, bought advantageously for Ready Cash, from the first houses in London, and selling at such prices as he trusts will secure to him his long-continued success in the Wholesale Department of his business.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully dispensed at moderate prices.

Strict Personal attention, with select Drugs, may be relied on.

Sole Agent for Twelvetree's Soap Powders, Baking Powders, and Washing Machines, Frampton's Pill of Health, Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, Dr. James' Fever Powders.

Also Agent for Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Keating's Cough Lozenges, Worm Tablets, and Persian Insect Powder.

DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

HATTON AND LAWS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

LAUNCESTON,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT

LONGFORD.

IMPORTERS OF Drugs and Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines, Select Pharmaceutical Preparations, Photographic Chemicals, Piesse & Lubin's Perfumery and Soaps, Surgical Instruments, Appliances, and Apparatus; Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Bathing Caps, Sponge Bags, &c., Hair, Nail, Tooth, Clothes, and Flesh Brushes, Turkey Cup and Honey Comb Sponges; Toilet and Smelling Bottles, Family Medicine Chests and Domestic Instruments, Druggist's Sundries, Medical Glass and Earthenware.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS

AND

FAMILY RECIPES

CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY DISPENSED.

HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES,

Veterinary Enemas and Syringes.

GAMBLE'S

COUGH LOZENGES.

THE advantage of a lozenge over all other forms of medicine being such that neither time nor place can render its administration inconvenient; one or two of the above lozenges taken six or seven times during the day will relieve the most troublesome cough by dissolving the congealed phlegm; consequently causing a free expectoration. They may be given to females and children of the most delicate frame, for they not only allay coughs and nervous irratation, but they sustain the constitution by promoting a healthy stata of the digestive organs and will be found cheaper and superior to any other preparation yet introduced.

PREPARED ONLY, AND SOLD BY

HENRY GAMBLE,

DISPENSING & FAMILY

Post Office, Westbury,

IN BOXES ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE EACH,

AND BY

Messrs. WEAVER & Co., Chemists, Hobart Town

Messrs. HINSBY & CALVERT, Chemists, Hobart Town.

Messrs. HATTON & LAWS, Chemists, Launceston and Longford

Mr. R. J. DIX, Chemist, Launceston and Longford

Mr: LAWS, Chemist, Deloraine

Mr. J. H. M'CALL, Chemist, Torquay.

J Davies Chemist Evandale

St. John Street Dispensary.

Established—1834.

E. G. SPICER,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ST. JOHN STREET,

LAUNCESTON,

IMPORTER OF

Drugs, Chemicals, & Perfumery,

PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES.

HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

Medicine Chests for Ships and Private Families fitted up with neatness and full directions.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

AND

FAMILY RECIPES

Prepared with the greatest care and attention.

AGENT FOR

Sydney Morning Herald, Melbourne Daily and Weekly Argus and Melbourne Weekly Examiner.

Appendix 3

LAUNCESTON EXAMINER, JANUARY 26, 1845

J.G. TOWERS
WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE AND GENERAL DISPENSARY,
CORNER OF CHARLES AND BRISBANE STREETS.

HAS RECEIVED, per " ELIZABETH THOMPSON," a LARGE and EXTENSIVE STOCK of DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Surgical and Domestic Instruments, &c., &c., Iodide of Lead, Carbonate of Soda, Tartaric Acid, Rochelle Salts, Citric Acid, Aether, rectified, Calomel, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Iron with Quinine, Muriate of Morphia, Acetate of Morphia, Sulphate of Morphia, Iodine Resublimed, Iodide of Potash, Iodide of Mercury, Biniodide of Mercury, Ferro-cyanide Potassium, loduret of Sulphur, loduret of Iron, Iodide of Lead, Bromine, Bromide of Potassium, Strychnine, Emetine, Veratrine, Collodion, Volatile Salts, Aromatic Carbonate, Ammonia, Sulphate of Quinine, Nitrate of Silver, Chloroform, Liquor Ammonia, strongest Hydrocyanic Acid, Aromatic Spirit Ammonia

Nitrous Aether, Chloride of lime, Precipitated Chalk, Carbonate Iron, Turkey Rhubarb, root and powder Opium, Turkey Saffron, bay and cake Aloes, Barbadoes and Socotrine, Castor Oil, cold drawn Cochineal, Creosote, Cubebs Powder, Gum Arabic, Ergot of 'Rye, Scammony, Myrrh Powder, Camphor, Calumba Root, Oil of Sweet Almonds, Cloves, Oil of Lavender, English and Foreign Peppermint, ditto ditto, Sandalwood, Essence of Bitter Almonds,Essence of bergamotte, Pareira Brava Root, Battley's Liquor, Opii. Sed.Cinchon.Pallidae, Extract Colocynth-Compound, Henbane, Camomile, Jalap, Resinous, Croton Oil, Palm Oil, Rape Oil, Olive Oil, finest ANNATTO CAKE, FULWOODS, Sal Prunella, Balls and Cake, Bay Salt, Refined Salt Petre , CREAM OF TARTAR., ESSENCE OF LEMON, JAMAICA GINGER, Root and Powder, Finest Tapioca and Pearl Sago, Bermuda Arrowroot, Isinglass, best picked Nelson's Patent Gelatine , HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD, ARSENIC in various sized iron packages, Corrosive Sublimate in jars, Butyr Antimony, Mercurial.Ointment, BLUE STONE, for pickling seed wheat, Soft Soap, in small kegs, Pearl Ashes, Sulphur.

Patent Medicines, &c.

Henry's Calcined Magnesia, Murray's Fluid Magnesia, Cockle's Antibilious Pills, Dixon's ditto ditto, Fry's ditto ditto, Hunt's Family Pills, Dalby's Carminative (Gells), Beatson's Ringworm Lotion, Roberts' Poor Man's Friend, Norton's Camomile Pills, MOXON'S MAGNESIAN APERIENT, Oxley's Essence Ginger, HOCKIN'S Patent SEIDLITZ POWDER, Thompson's Cheltenham Salts, Butler's Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, James' Fever Powder, American Soothing Syrup, Braithwaite's Black Drop, Bateman's Pectoral Drops, Powell's Balsam Aniseed, Franks' Specific Solution, Roberts' Pill. Antiscrophula, Taylor's Castor Oil Capsules, Hooper's Female Pills, Welch's, ditto ditto, Singleton's Golden Ointment, Marshall's Cerate, Locock's Palmonic Wafers, Keating's Cough Lozenges, Stolberg's Voice Lozenges, Ching's Worm ditto, Anderson's Scot's.Pills., Inglish's ditto ditto, PARR'S LIFE PILLS, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.& OINTMENT, Cephalio Snuff, Grimstone's Eye Snuff, Ford's Balsam Horehound, Daffy's Elixir, Dutch Drops, Perry's Essence for the Tooth ache, Armstrong's Liver Pills, Gregory's Powder, Essence of Spruce, Copaiba capsules, Leeming's essence.

Beatson's Concrete Oil., Roche's Embrocation., Steer's Opodeldoc, Beaufoy's Chloride of Soda, Beaufoy's Chloride of Lime, Hudson's Bleaching Liquid, James' Blistering Ointment, BUTLER'S VERMIN AND INSECT KILLER.

Perfumery

Paley's Violet Powder, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Rowland's Odonto, Rowland's Kalydor, Rowland's Melacomia, Rowland's Hair Dye.

Rowland's Esprits, assorted, Gowlands Lotion, Godfrey's Extract Elder Flower, Oldridge's Balm Columbia, Nutritive cream, Bears' Grease, Pornatum, Essential Salt Lemons, Cachou aromatize, Henry's Aromatic Vinegar, Smyth's scouring drops, Marking Inks, Butler's, Lassey's & Arnolds, Preston and Inexhaustible Salts, Pink, Blue, Lilac, and Green Saucers, India Rubber Court Plaster, Goldbeater's.skin, Aromatic Pastiles, Cold Cream and Lipsalve, Lavender water, Eau de Cologne, very superior, Tooth brushes, silver wire Nail ditto ditto, FINE TURKEY SPONGE.

Lozenges.

Cayenne, Ipecacuanha, Peppermint, Ginger, Black berry, Morphia, Morphia arid Ipecacuanha, Refined Liquorice, Pontefract Cakes, Italian Liquorice, Jujubes,

Maw's Brass Enema Syringes, Maw's Patent Domestic Apparatus, Maw's Elastic Gum Enemas, Maw's Newly invented SPRING FLEME, in which the lancet retracts, Feeding Bottles, glass and earthenware.

Breast Pipes, bent and straight, Elastic Catheters and Bougies, Glass Syringes, in cases, Cole's Patent Trusses, Children's Trusses, Patent and Common Trusses, Bleeding and Abscess Lancets, Suspensory Bandages, Capped Aether Bottles, Medicine-chest Scales, small. Oiled Silk Adhesive Plasters, Chip and Paper Boxes, Breast Pumps, Nipple Shells, Maw's India Rubber Nipple Shield, India Rubber Rings, Shoolbred's Elastic Stockings, Stoppered round flint glass bottles- wide and narrow-all sizes and a splendid assortment of.SMELLING and TOILETTE BOTTLES.

APPENDIX 4

SOMES NOTES ON THE LONGEVITY OF HATTON AND LAWS

There have been varying claims of the longevity of the Launceston firm, Hatton and Laws, for many years acknowledged as the oldest continually trading pharmacy in Australia.

The first mention of Hatton and Laws as a partnership is not until 1857, although Horace Laws had taken over the business of J. G. Towers in 1853. The business was advertised under Douglas Hatton's name from January, 1854. Hatton had been working for Towers (his brother-in-law) and was a qualified chemist and druggist.

The likely explanation is that in 1853, Laws was not a legally qualified chemist and druggist so the business was put in Hatton's name until 1857, when Horace Laws passed the Medical Board's examination in Hobart and the firm became Hatton and Laws, with Douglas Hatton accepted as a partner. Hatton made it clear in his speech when leaving the colony in 1880 that he had been working for Laws at the time as he recalls that, despite the lure of the Victorian goldfields, he would not "desert his master", who was clearly dependent on Hatton to run the business.

It would seem reasonable to claim a formation date of 1853, however, as both Hatton and Laws were involved in the business, and, as they were taking over a chemist and druggist store founded by Towers on the corner of Brisbane and Charles Streets in 1844, that date for the beginning of the business can be sustained.

I think however that claims for an earlier date are tenuous at best. One is based on the later connections by takeover with Michael Bates. Bates founded his Brisbane Street "pharmacologist, chemist and druggist" business in 1835. This shop was taken over by Towers after Bates death in 1848, but he had closed the Brisbane Street store the following year after renovating the Charles and Brisbane Street corner premises, so it was not involved in the deal with Horace Laws in 1853.

An even more tenuous claim is made through the Hatton and Laws takeover of F.G. Spicer's Brisbane Street chemist and druggist store in 1875. Spicer had set up business in 1853 on the corner of St. John and Cameron Streets, but that business had been founded by William Cozens in 1834. As the Brisbane Street store was less than a year old when sold to Hatton and Laws it is drawing a long bow to take the Hatton and Laws lineage back to Cozens.

The most reasonable claim seems to be 1844, when J. G. Towers founded the chemist and druggist store on the corner of Brisbane and Charles Streets, which was to trade continuously (with a short break for demolition and reconstruction in 1927) until the business moved to its present Charles Street address in 2019.

The claim on the front of the present store "established 1825" seems completely unsustainable - it seems to have been based on the very shaky connection with Michael Bates, who established his store in Launceston in 1835, not 1825, and in fact did not arrive in Van Diemen's Land until November, 1827.

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