

Staveley & District History Society

Journal Spring 2017

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The views expressed in articles in this Journal are those of the individual authors and not necessarily those of the Society.

Cover photo: An aerial view of Misset Farm and the cottage, formerly the Friend's Meeting House.

The next issue of the *Journal* (No 40, the Summer 2017 issue) will be published about the 12th August 2017. All contributions (letters, articles, etc.) are welcome at any time but should be with the Editor by early July.

From the Chair

When I wrote the foreword for the Spring 2016 Journal, Staveley and district, not to mention Kendal and beyond were in the throes of clearing up from Storm Desmond. As I write this year, the Eagle and Child bridge is still closed but work is in progress so we're hopeful that that vital link will be restored soon.



The Society has had another interesting programme of Walks and Talks, thanks to the industry of our Events Secretary, Don Morris, to whom the Committee is again very grateful. Last Summer's Walks took us to Bowness with John Campbell, to Kirkby Lonsdale with Michael Kingsbury and to Misset Farm in Ings, where James Walling gave us an account of over six decades of farming history. Our Winter Talks were richly educational and entertaining: the Brontes and their Lakeland connection; Longsleddale; Lakeland Churches; Kentmere Hall; Aviation at Windermere 1910-19, and Shap Wells Hotel. Please suggest ideas for future speakers and Summer visits; they'll always be welcome.

Your committee works hard behind the scenes in other ways too, thus more thanks are due. The buildings project is making progress under the guidance of Peter Lansberry and Margaret Beck; and plans are afoot to resume our Oral History recordings. Our Treasurer notes that our membership has again suffered a small decline though with a membership of over 90 the society remains in good health. The cost of speakers has however increased so I hope you will understand the need for a review of the annual subscription at our forthcoming AGM.

We have also been canvassing ideas for holding our talks in the afternoon, and consequently moving our venue away from Staveley School, perhaps to Ings Parish Hall in Autumn 2018. We're led to believe that this would suit better a number of our members who prefer not to come out on winters' evenings. In addition, it offers the possibility of a 'refreshment' after the talks, making our meetings more sociable occasions. This will also be one of the subjects of discussion at our AGM.

John Hiley

The Coronation seats

For the celebration of the Queen's Coronation in 1953 it was decided to place green wrought iron seats around the Staveley area. Discussions at Parish Council were convoluted. Extracts are shown here:

From Hugill Parish Council Minute Book [12/1/34 to 26/3/54]:

September 22 1952: 'The next item was a discussion on The Coronation Festivities as to how it should be organised and whether Hugill would celebrate on its own or to accept a direct invitation to join with Over Staveley, Nether Staveley and Kentmere. After prolonged discussion it was agreed that the matter would be relegated (sic) to The Hugill or rather Ings Entertainment Committee who would call a public meeting to decide whether they would celebrate.'

From the Over Staveley Parish Council Minute Book:

July 20 1953: ‘ A letter from the Staveley and District Coronation Committee stated their intention County Council had informed them that when they are erected the seats become our property and under our care. The Committee asked for a confirmation and acceptance of this proposition. **Decided:** The Council will accept these seats but cannot offer to maintain them in any way as we are not located expenditure on wayside seats’. This aspect was subsequently referred to again on **March 11 1954** when the maintenance and ownership of the seats was transferred to South Westmorland Rural District Council [SWRDC].

From The Nether Staveley Parish Council Minute Book [1924 to 1978]:

Date uncertain: ‘ A letter was received from the Staveley Coronation Committee which stated that it had been decided to provide Nether Staveley Parish with 4 or 5 wrought iron seats to be fixed at various points around the village. In view of the fact that Parish Councils are not allowed to be responsible for maintenance of public seats, it was resolved that the offer could not be accepted. (W Bethom, Chairman, W Gibson, AE Hodgson, and T Wilson). **April 19 1954:** ‘Resolved: That SWRDC should take over ownership of seats. Parish Council accept powers of maintenance but bills for which to be forwarded to SWDRDC.’

Green coronation seats were eventually made and installed, though possibly not until 1954. Many still adorn Staveley and the surrounding area. The recent Diamond Jubilee renewed interest in their history and present condition. Most have been recently repainted thanks to the then Parish Steward, John Morris, along with volunteers Mark Borrowdale and Alan Wilkinson.

Mike Ambler who has always lived in Ings remembers their installation. He was born in 1947 and spent his childhood at 1, Church View. Queen Elizabeth II ascended to the throne in February 1952, the coronation being just over a year later in June 1953. Joe Rose, the blacksmith in Ings, was contracted to construct the seats and Mike’s father, Ralph, to put them in place. Joe lived on Grassgarth Lane, Ings, in a property now called



‘Ashdene’, which was then effectively a wooden hut and had no house name. His workshop, now ‘The Old Smithy’, was next door to the Joiner’s Shop, now the The Watermill Inn. Mike writes: ‘The seats would be fully assembled and painted before leaving the Smithy. The rivets would have to be made red hot before peening over and paint applied before leaving the workshop. It sometimes rained even in those days and surface oxidation forms almost immediately in damp conditions. I doubt that my Dad painted them although he and his employees may have helped on wet days. A collection of benches subsequently began to be stored in the strip of garden at the side of our house.’ The completed seats would probably have been trundled down

Church Lane to Mike's garden where his father would then have the task of storing, transporting and positioning the seats in the various locations.

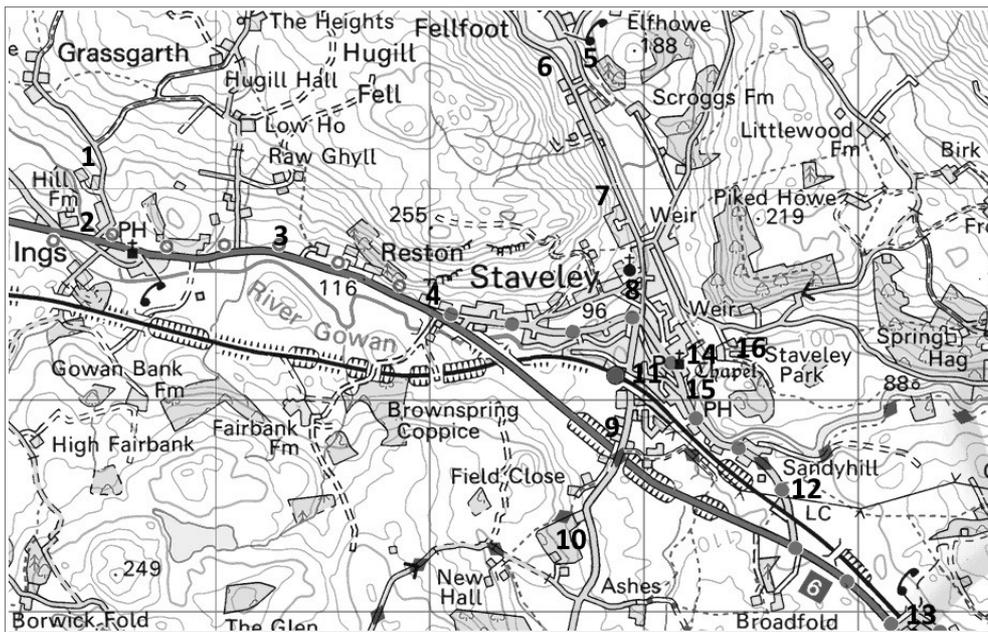


Alan Lord informs me that the prescribed colour was the highly appropriate Buckingham Green. It is thought that there was to be one seat for each birthday of the queen, so that would be either 26 or 27. Mike says there *were* a lot but he never counted them. The majority of the seats had a plain EllR insignia on them but the one nearest to Joe's house had, and still has, a fine ornate insignia woven into the frame of the seat. I have not seen any other seats with this adornment. Mike believes that the plain insignia was possibly made from a template at a foundry elsewhere. Little did Joe know that the seats and the monarch whose coronation they celebrated would still be going strong over 60 years later!

I wish to thank Mike Ambler, John Morris, Stan Simpson, and Alan Lord for helpful discussions.

Don Morris

Location of the twenty-two extant coronation seats

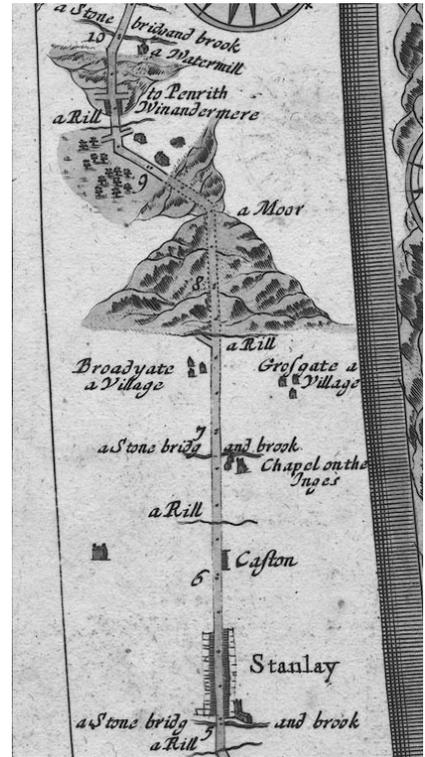


- 1 Grassgarth Lane, just past High Meadows.
- 2 A591 adjacent to north side bus stop at Ings
- 3 A591 north side about 50 yards east of Vicarage Lane
- 4 About 20 yds north of north entrance to Staveley on section of old Windermere Rd.
- 5 Adjacent to start of Elfhowe road
- 6 About 30 yards north of Scroggs bridge on Browfoot Lane
- 7 Just past Fellside on Kentmere Road after Barley Bridge
- 8 At Fir Tree Corner on Silver St near the War Memorial. (2 seats)
- 9 Crook Rd, next to Staveley side of by-pass.
- 10 On north side of Crook Rd between Overdale and turn to Sidegarth.
- 11 On the grassy section of the west side of The Banks
- 12 East side of Kendal Rd past Sandy Hill
- 13 Just off A591 on Winter Lane
- 14 Behind St. Margaret's Tower
- 15 The Ayland (6 seats)
- 16 On the path that leads from Staveley Park towards Craggy

There are also 3 new seats that have replaced green seats that have either been stolen or deteriorated. These are at Abbey Square, north of Laneside on Hall Lane, and just north of Craggy Wood towards Littlewood.

The Braithwaites of Misset

The placename Misset appears in the 13th century as Micheleslet or Micheleset, and is probably derived from the Middle English personal name Michel and saetr, a shieling or summer pasture. The story of the Braithwaites of Misset is long and highly interesting. There had probably been Braithwaites there for a long time before the family can be traced, with certainty only from the mid-17th century. In 1574 Robert and Thomas Braithwaite had a tenement and 11 acres of land and paid a rent of 11s. 11d. to the manor of Applethwaite. Thomas may be the Thomas Braithwaite who was buried at Windermere in 1621 and possibly the father of Robert and James Braithwaite of Misset. James, who may have lived at Low Misset, (see later) died in 1642 and his widow in 1651 but nothing more is known of his children, although his son Thomas should have been his heir.



Ogilby's map – late C17th

His brother, Robert Braithwaite of Misset, died in 1664 and was buried in Windermere church. He had evidently

made over the farm to his son Richard by the date of his death, as his goods consisted only of clothes and bedding and a little money. Richard Braithwaite was baptised at Windermere early in 1628, and himself baptised at least four out of his five children



Jeffrey's 1770 map

there between 1662 and 1672, but by 1679 when he died he had become a Quaker as had his surviving children, and indeed his son Thomas, baptised in 1672, was buried as a Quaker in 1678. His daughter Elizabeth, baptised in 1667 was buried as a Quaker in 1684, and his other daughter Ann married a Quaker, Joseph Airey of

Dillicar, in 1692. Richard Braithwaite's heir at Misset was his son John, baptised in 1663, who married Rebecca Wilson of Town End, Witherslack, in 1685 and had seven children by her. The eldest, Richard, predeceased his father, dying in 1733, but in 1695 John Braithwaite had made over the farm to him for £150 though he did not pay his admittance fine until 1727. The rent was then 9s.11d., payable to the Richmond fee of the barony of Kendal.

In 1733 Richard left Misset to his son John who was a child of two (born 1730). His will provided for the payment of £100 to another child as yet unborn, but there is no indication in the Quaker records that there ever was another child. The inventory of his goods revealed considerable debts and these were paid by members of the family who took the farm as security until John Braithwaite came of age. It was handed back to him on payment of £160 in 1752. His mother Mary Braithwaite, formerly Airey, released her right of dower in the farm in 1751 and John was duly admitted in 1752. His mother lived on until 1783 when she died at the age of 81. John Braithwaite also got into debt, and by 1768 was forced to make over his property at Misset to Joseph Gough, shearman-dyer of Kendal, and others, with authority to sell or mortgage it for the payment of the creditors. They chose to mortgage, not once but several times, so that by 1778 the sum owing was over £1222, but it was gradually reduced and by 1819 was down to £720.



John Braithwaite died in 1793. Although he was buried in the Quaker burial ground next to his own house, the records have him indicated as a non-member, as was his wife Margaret at her own death in 1817. John and Margaret had six children, none of whom farmed at Misset, and it must have been the poor

state of the family's finances that caused their sons to look for occupations elsewhere. Two daughters, Mary and Margaret, died unmarried in 1791 and 1825. Three sons, James, Thomas, and Richard, became prosperous ironmongers in Kendal. James married a Unitarian, Elizabeth Cookson, and both died young, she in 1799 aged 29, and he in 1806, when only 37. He was buried at Misset, again recorded as a non-member. Richard, who was Mayor of Kendal in both 1791 and 1792, died in the second year of his office, leaving an only daughter, Emma. Thomas married Jane Bindloss of Greenside in Milnthorpe and they had an only daughter Hannah.

John and Mary Braithwaite's eldest son, John Airey Braithwaite, who was baptised at Windermere in 1758, became a surgeon. He inherited Misset from his father, let it, and practised in Lancaster. There he invented (or perfected) an opium-based medicine which was known as the Black Drop and from which he evidently made a considerable amount of money. It was probably he, and perhaps his brothers, who reduced the mortgage. When John Airey Braithwaite made his will in 1807 he ordered that his mother should have Misset for her lifetime, and as his brothers James

and Richard were already dead, the reversion passed to Thomas and his daughter and to his sister Margaret. When Thomas died in 1822 and Margaret in 1825 Misset therefore passed to Thomas's only child, Hannah. John Airey Braithwaite's wife Sarah had his Lancaster property for her lifetime and as they had no children the reversion, unless she sold it as she was empowered to do, would also have come to Hannah. The surgeon's goods were valued, when he died in 1810, at £7500, a great contrast to those of his father, who, despite making a number of optimistic bequests, had only £20 in goods at his death in 1791.

John Airey Braithwaite's sister Margaret had inherited the ironmongery business in Kendal from James and Thomas, a business in which she evidently played a considerable part. At her death in 1825 she left all her property, including the Black Drop recipe, the Kendal business, and shares in the Lancaster canal, to her sister-in-law Jane, Thomas's widow, and his daughter Hannah. Margaret Braithwaite had taken on the mortgage of Misset in 1819. So Jane and Hannah Braithwaite found themselves considerably wealthy, and in possession of the Black Drop recipe. Opium-based curealls of this kind were not uncommon in this period and were especially well-known in the Northwest of England. The opium was dissolved in spirit or in vegetable acids, and although they were undoubtedly useful in all sorts of conditions, they could also be highly addictive. S.T. Coleridge was not the only man to fall victim to such drugs which acted at once as stimulants or sleeping draughts. Jane and Hannah removed to Stramongate in Kendal where they continued to prepare the Black Drop, probably until the late 1850s, and where a certain amount of mystique attached to both them and their 'medicine'.

Jane Braithwaite died in 1862, leaving Hannah as the sole heir to the family's by now very considerable wealth. She moved to Greenside, Milnthorpe, where she died in March 1872 at the age of 61. Her will caused a local sensation. She left money to the new church at Skelsmergh and bequests to her executor and her doctor, but the bulk of the estate (a contemporary estimate said that it would bring in between £4000 and £6000 a year) was left to Thomas Rogers, a retired baker from Penkridge in Staffordshire, and brother of Mrs Sharples who was married to the headmaster of Heversham School. Her relations, the descendants of her Bindloss great-grandfather, took steps to have the will declared invalid, and in November 1872 the case came before the Court of Probate. It was said at the hearing that Thomas Rogers had met Hannah Braithwaite in 1868, when she would have been 57 years old, and had proposed marriage to her, but receiving a series of equivocal answers he had withdrawn his offer and had not seen her for a year before her death, although her solicitor stated that she had expressed great affection for him. Efforts were made to suggest that Hannah Braithwaite was incapable, through unsoundness of mind or addiction to drink, or even to the Black Drop, of making a valid will. She was quite evidently both eccentric and domineering, but both the doctor and the solicitor denied the other allegations absolutely.

In the event, the executors agreed that part of her estate, which was valued at about £100,000, should go the relatives, but the will was upheld and Thomas Rogers received about £80,000, including the farm at Misset to which he was admitted in 1890. He, in turn, left the farm to a nephew, Thomas Rogers Shaw, who was admitted in 1898. At some time between then and 1907 Misset was bought by Joseph Crosthwaite of Orrest Head House and thereafter descended with the rest of his estate. It came to the National Trust in 1987 under the will of Miss Winifred Frank. Richard Braithwaite's inventory of 1733 mentions rooms in the house, the high chamber, buttery, house, far loft, buttery loft, house loft, little loft, and low loft, the best chamber, and the low end. His grandfather Richard had paid tax on two hearths in 1669. It is not at all clear exactly when or for what purpose the large room on the first floor of the house was added to the Braithwaites' old farmhouse. It can hardly have been built before the death of John Braithwaite in 1792, but why his heir John Airey Braithwaite or Thomas or Margaret Braithwaite should have wished to add such a room is mysterious. It looks like some sort of assembly room, but its intended purpose must remain speculative. There are a number of local hunting songs which refer to Misset, and it is possible that the later and more prosperous Braithwaites were persuaded to add the room for hunting suppers and the like, but it seems very elaborate for the purpose. It was certainly in existence by 1826 as it is shown in the picture of the house on the map and survey of that year.

Low Misset and Birkhow, Misset

It looks as though these holdings at Misset may at one time have been one property which was then split, each half then paying a rent of 4s.11½d. to the Richmond fee, the same sum, combined, as was paid for Misset itself. Both belonged to Thomas Salkelt of Misset who died in 1705, and it was apparently he who divided the property in two. The part later described as Birkhow was given by him in 1696 to his son-in-law Thomas Knipe, and in 1717 Knipe sold it to John Braithwaite of Misset. Salkelt retained the other part, afterwards known as Low Misset, until his death, and left it to his grandson Thomas Satterthwaite, son of William Satterthwaite of Crofthead, Colthouse, when he came of age. In 1717 he sold it to Richard Braithwaite (d.1733)



Misset Cottage – the former Friends Meeting House

and he left it to his father John, perhaps to ensure him a house of his own in which to live. However the father went to live in Witherslack with a married daughter and died there. His wife may have used it during her long widowhood, but it had been left to

Richard Braithwaite's son John (1730-92). Nothing further is known of it but it must be the 'Old House with Orchard' which appears on the Misset map of 1826 and there is no evidence that it was occupied then or later in the 19th century. Only the barn now remains. Nothing suggests that there was ever a house on the part called Birkhow, but fields called High and Low Brunt Howe are shown on the map of 1826 and if there were one it could have been there.

Misset Cottage (former Friends' Meeting House)

Richard Braithwaite of Misset (1628-79) became a Quaker in the mid-1670s and the family remained members of the sect until their allegiance petered out in the last half of the 18th century. It seems likely that the impetus for the building of a meeting house at Misset came from Richard Braithwaite's son John (1663-1751) as it was founded in 1703. Before that, meetings were evidently held in the house, as in 1700 James Braithwaite of Loanthwaite was married to Margaret Dixon of Heaning 'in John Braithwaite's house at Misset'. The meeting house was closed in 1821, sold in 1833, to Hannah Braithwaite for £10, and subsequently converted to a cottage. The adjacent stable would have been built to accommodate the horses of visiting Friends. There was also a burial ground and members of the Braithwaite family were buried there as late as 1806. In 1703, William Williamson of High Common left £40, the interest of which was to be used to pay a schoolmaster at the meeting house. The present sitting room, with its reconstructed partly-removable panelling was the women's meeting place.

Acknowledgements: National Trust. Misset deeds and survey, 1826. Richmond archdeaconry wills. Windermere parish registers, Quaker Digests of births, marriages, and burials. Blezard's Original Westmorland Songs. The Braithwaite Will, Cause and History of the Black Drop, ed. J.Campbell, Kendal, 1872. D.M.Butler, Quaker Meeting Houses of the Lake Counties, 1978.

Tales from the Tapes: Staveley Pharmacy. Part 1

Recording by Adrian Runswick on 4th November 1997 of John Wood, who kept the Chemist's Shop in Staveley. John is a pharmacist. He now lives in Ings and was doing so at the time of the recording.

John, is it unusual to have a Chemist's Shop in a village?

It's unusual to have a Chemist's Shop in a village of the size of Staveley. It came about, I think, in the mid-sixties - I'm not sure of the exact date - by a chap who was a builder, no, he wasn't a builder he was a grocer and he kept a shop in Low Green which later became Battersby's but is now Paul Roberts' Kitchen Shop, just on the corner of Kentmere Road. Due to some bad debts he inherited a building firm and so he converted these buildings, which were an old stable and flour warehouse, into his grocer's shop, the middle unit became a Ladies and Gents Hairdressers and he was asked by the then doctor, Dr Buckley I think it was, who didn't like doing his own dispensing to please, please, if you've got the spare room can you put a Chemists or

Pharmacy in there, which he did and he built it and it was managed by a man called Mr Ainsley, a gentleman who I eventually bought the business off in 1972.

It's only due to Dr Buckley and the Do you know I can't even remember his name ... er, Mr Laidler, Mr Jack - Bob - Laidler, that we have actually got a Pharmacy or Chemist in the village. The reason was that the population then being low most of the doctors did their own dispensing to supplement the income they got from the NHS but that basically has changed a lot now because they get paid more for doing other jobs and of course Pharmacy has widened its outlook a lot since then so if the village hadn't been by-passed and if one or two businesses hadn't come into the village, like Kentmere Ltd, has grown bigger, the Woodturning yard has been changed into small workshop units which bring more people in on business then I don't think there would still be a Pharmacy in the village, but because of all these off-shoots and building there are more residents and therefore the village is big enough to sustain a Pharmacy in its own right. Clearly and simply because it is a working village, if it was a village like Grasmere, no chance! - there wouldn't be enough people there to keep it going.

Can you describe where it is?

On the Main Street. Now we are next door to what is the municipal car-park, dare I



say, and to, now I always get aspects wrong, but one side is the car-park and the other side [of the shop] on the Main Street, going towards Kendal, is the Police House, or what was the Police House, and we are sandwiched right between them in what was, I think it was, an Odd Fellows Hall, or something like that,

I'm not really sure of the history – but it was a house belonging to Mr Crawford and I bought it in 1986 and we got change of use and had it converted into a shop with rooms up above which I was going to use as storage and office facilities but unfortunately due to the high bank rate at the time it had to be converted into flats to get some money back to help pay its way, and we converted it basically – it's bigger than it looks – it's in two tiers because we had to knock through a stone wall and unfortunately to get it on one level would have gone way below the foundations of the stone walling and it would have fallen down. It's a very old stone built building so we've got what we call our toiletries and cosmetics and shampoos, toilet rolls etc. on one lower level as you come in the front door of the shop off the main street, and then you go up three stairs to what is the main medicines part of the shop. Behind the

counter of the medicines part is the dispensary and store room and office where we do the prescriptions and round the back there we do pregnancy testing and whatever else.

Do you think of one part the dispensary as being more important than the shop, or are they equally important to you?

Well to be quite honest the front part of the shop where we sell toiletries etc. is more a service. If I was a proper true business man and looked at the turn-over in terms of weeks and months in the front shop I turn it over if I'm very lucky once a year, whereas the medicines and dispensing side usually turn the stock over sort of very six to eight weeks which is how it should be so I personally, and always have, look towards the more traditional proper Pharmacy dispensing - making up of medicine and/or ointments and advising people on medicines or matters pharmaceutical and general health issues.

And that's where you are very important to this village isn't it? - because you do have lots of information or skill which you can pass on.

I think it's because people sometimes feel they don't want to bother the doctor because they feel it might be trivial and not worth booking an appointment for, so I feel that it's my job to sort of try and sift out the people who can treat themselves or something that is self-limiting and will get better anyway and something that is slightly more severe – then we advise them to go and see the doctor. I would say that fifty per cent of my customers go out without buying anything 'cos I probably tell them they don't need it and you know a walk will probably get rid of a headache as well as taking a couple of aspirins or paracetamol tablets will.

Do you have anybody to help you?

Yes, I've got two young assistants, Mrs Rigg who was with the shop when I bought it in 1972, I think she was just in her early twenties then and she worked full-time for me until she left to have her child, Gary, when Mrs Ashton came to work for me who was at the time about 55 years of age I think, she was getting bored with being at home. I have had various staff in between but now Mrs Rigg is back and Mrs Ashton is still with us and they share the work load part-time and between them I suppose each has worked for me 23 years so I'm either paying them too much money or they can't be bothered to go and find another job - (much background laughter).

Times have changed as well regarding assistance. At one time you used to teach your pharmacy assistant the way you wanted the things you thought they should learn, but now we have to enrol them on NVQ courses which my two ladies completed last year in 18 months. I think it's an NVQ2 which is probably the equivalent of a current (I don't know) GCE 'O' level sort of standard. It's a course where they are given a paper on certain topics, they then have to go and research those topics themselves. It doesn't give them all the information; they've got to go and look it up in books, look on the things we sell in the shop, look at manufacturers' information and also if all else fails, as the boss, and then they get a multiple choice answer which they send in

and it is marked and to pass – to actually pass the 18 month course - you have to pass every module and you have to have a minimum of 80% correct answers, which is not as easy as it sounds. It's quite a demanding course.

What about a pharmacist's training?

Well, again that's changed. When I first started, in, let me see, it would be 1961, I started as an apprentice with Boots Chemists in St. Anne's and my job was to go down in the cellar every morning and make up what they call their own 'Packed Goods, Wet Type' - fill the bottles with liquid paraffin or Gee's Linctus or count the 100 aspirins into the bottles and stick the labels on and make sure there was enough for the day. I had to wash the old bottles clean and dry them and make sure everything was spick-and-span and I was also given a Dispensing Course by Boots, again under the guidance of the Dispenser and Shop Manager who would be a pharmacist. That was sent away to Boots and marked and when I had done my apprenticeship I then went to Bradford Technical College to do what they call the Pharmaceutical Society Qualifying Exam, which is an exam which is not done any more. It is now known as a B.Sc. Pharmacy. The course I did was more, there was a lot more pharmacognosy (plants) because when I first started people, believe it or not, did still make their own pills and tablets and they still had to make up their own mixtures for prescriptions. You sometimes had to make your own tinctures by getting the ginger roots and mashing it up and extracting it, so it was more a practical course. As well as doing pharmacology – the action of drugs in the body, physiology – the general workings of the body – the thing I never can understand, you never did any anatomy, and I think that was a miss really and –

Do they do it today?

They don't, no. I was lucky because I did do a year at Dentistry so I did do a lot of anatomy and physiology in Manchester, but I suddenly thought one day "I can't spend my whole life looking down people's mouths, so I packed that in and went to Blackpool and joined Boots.

It's a three year course after which you qualified. I was one of the last to do their apprenticeship before going to college. Now you go to university, you do your three year course which is more scientific, more technical I believe, more into the mechanism of drug actions, and not so much on the plant side. They still do a little bit of what I call proper dispensing, learning how to make the odd suppository and that sort of thing. I suppose if they are going to go into Hospital Pharmacy they will still have to do it, but a lot more pure chemistry, and when you've finished your three years you then have to do a year's – well, they don't call it 'apprentice' now, but a year's registration – which can be done in Retail Pharmacy, in Hospital Pharmacy or in Industry, depending on which branch of it you want to move into. But once you've done that year, if you choose to put your career in a different way then you can do. Once you are a registered pharmacist you are a registered pharmacist unless you do something naughty and get struck off.

To be continued