

Agnes Dean, the queen's laundress, had an allowance of £2 6s. 8d. and Alice Massey, the queen's midwife, was paid for the exercise of her office £10. Dame Jane Guildford, governess to the princesses, was paid £13 6s. 8d., and her seven maids of honour had £6 13s. 4d. a piece.

Elizabeth gave birth to seven children among whom was the child who afterwards became *Henry Eighth* who was born at the Palace at Greenwich in 1491. Other children included Margaret Tudor who married James Fifth of Scotland and Elizabeth who died when still very young (September, 1495).

On Candlemas Day, February 2nd, 1502, the queen brought into the world the last of her children, a princess who was named Katherine. It was a whole week afterwards that dangerous symptoms set in; the surgeon, Dr. Hallysworth, had returned to his home beyond Gravesend and all was thought to be well. The king sent for this surgeon but despite the fact that he travelled through the night, with guides and torches to the Tower of London, he was too late—this gentle, pious, lovely Elizabeth died on her own birthday, February 11th, 1502, the very day when she had completed her thirty-seventh year.

The death of the Queen brought real sorrow and we are told the bell of St. Paul's Cathedral tolled dismally by both day and by night.

Meantime the Queen was embalmed at the Tower and for this purpose were allowed "sixty ells of holland cloth, likewise gums, balms, sweet wine, spices and wax, with which, being cased, the King's plumber closed her in lead, with an epitaph, likewise in lead, showing who and what she was. The whole was chested in boards covered with black velvet, with a cross of white damask."

The day after the Queen's demise, February 12th, which in that year fell on a Sunday, her corpse was removed from the chamber where she died to the chapel within the Tower where, unknown to all, the bodies of her little brothers Edward V and Richard reposed.

On the twelfth day after the death Mass was said in the chapel early in the morning, and the funeral cortege moved on to Westminster Abbey.

The funeral procession was probably one of the most impressive ever. In Fenchurch and Cheapside were stationed groups of 37 virgins—the number corresponding with the Queen's age—all dressed in white, wearing chaplets of white and green, the Tudor colours, and bearing lighted tapers.

From Mark Lane to Temple Bar alone were 5,000 lighted torches in addition to the lighted churches.

The heavenly serenity of expression in all her portraits is still more remarkable than her beauty and leads to the conclusion that, when her subjects universally called her "the good Queen Elizabeth," they spoke but the truth.

*Elizabeth the First* first saw the light of day on *Sunday, September 7th, 1533*, and like all Tudors except Henry Seventh, at Greenwich Palace, the favourite abode of her royal parents, Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. Her birth is quaintly recorded by the contemporary historian, Hall:—

"On the 7th day of September, being Sunday, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, the Queen was delivered of a faire ladye, on which day the duke of Norfolk came home to the christening."

(To be continued.)

## Anglo-Danish Sanatorium Scheme for British Children.

THE SPECIAL SCHEME inaugurated by the Anglo-Danish Society and the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis for sending British children to a Danish Sanatorium for several months' treatment for tuberculosis is proving to be very beneficial to the 50 children sent last year. For 1953 sufficient funds have been

raised by the Societies concerned to send up to 100 children, and the first party left this country, on Thursday, March 19th, by specially chartered plane for Vordingborg Sanatorium, South Zealand.

Cases are very carefully selected on medical grounds by a special committee of the N.A.P.T. from recommendations made by Chest Physicians and Paediatricians. The party of 25 children which left on March 19th included 12 from Scotland—from Paisley, Greenock, Port Glasgow and Edinburgh—six from Liverpool and three from the Oxford Region.

Since the scheme started the British Red Cross Society have provided a Welfare Officer to stay with the children at Vordingborg Sanatorium and keep in touch with their parents, but now that more children are going an English teacher is also being appointed to assist the Danish teaching and handicraft staff. Educational work is, of course, arranged subject to medical advice in every case.

Most of the children sent in 1952 have now returned, and all have enjoyed their time in Denmark. The Sanatorium Staff at Vordingborg have been kindness itself, entertainments and birthday parties have been arranged for the children and all of them were delighted at being asked to spend two or three days with Danish families before their return.

## Colour in the Doctor's Office.

By Dr. W. Schweisheimer.

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Dr. Wadsworth has the theory that childhood contemplation of that hideous wallpaper, with green and yellow cabbages everlastingly shrieking for attention, may have started some of the neurotic men and women of today on the path to their neuroses. It is an old experience that, while lying in bed, one involuntarily fixes one's attention to the wall.

Fever-racked patients in particular are impelled to count these alluring patterns; they may become nervous and exhausted from such long-lasting futile activity. In the twilight and at dawn they imagine all kinds of caricatures and monsters lurking in these provoking ornamentations; this is followed by confusion and nervous strain. It has been told that in Spanish or in Nazi jails use was made by such bizarre ornamentation to torture the prisoners in a devilish psychological way.

Quite plain surfaces of the walls, occasionally interrupted by straight ledges and lines, are most appropriate for sick-rooms, and for bedrooms as well. If a decoration or enlivenment of the wall is intended, it may be produced rather by change of the colour.

Blue and similar colours are considered as "cold" while colours containing yellow and red are "warm." A manufacturer near New York redecorated the women's cafeteria in his factory in light blue. As Howard Hetcham reported, the women began to complain that the blue-decorated cafeteria was always chilly—that they even had to wear their coats to lunch. The plant engineer knew that this was impossible since the temperature of the cafeteria was thermostatically controlled. The complaints continued, and a colour engineer was called in. He recommended that the baseboards be painted orange and that orange slip covers be placed on the chairs. When this was done the complaints ceased at once.

It would be wrong to call this experience a case where female imagination had played a trick. The colours of our surroundings influence our physical condition and physical well-being just as much as do heating, airing, food. Colours are well able to affect a man's personality and the feeling of a patient in the doctor's office. Generally we are not conscious of this important influence.

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