PROGRAMME of PARIS TOUR, 1931.

Monday, April 6th.

Departure from Victoria Station, 8 p.m.

Tuesday, April 7th.

Morn. Les Grands Boulevards, les Quais, le Jardin du Luxembourg Notre Dame, la Conciergerie, la Sainte Chapelle.

Aft. Boulevard St. Michel, Hôtel des Monnaies, le Sénat, Eglise St. Séverin, la Sorbonne.

Wednesday, April 8th.

Morn. Les Tuileries, Place Vendôme, l'Opéra, la Madeleine, Place de la Concorde, Chambre des Députés.

Aft. River trips to Sèvres and St. Cloud.

Thurdday, April 9th.

Morn. River trip to the Marne, Château, et Bois de Vincennes.

Aft. Les Gobelins, le Champ de Mars, la Tour Eiffel, les Champes Elysées, l'Imprimerie Nationale.

Friday, April 10th.

Morn. Pont Neuf, les Halles Centrales, Eglise St. Eustache, Place des Vosges, Bastille.

Aft. Trip to Versailles.

Saturday, April 11th.

Morn. Le Bois de Boulogne, l'Arc de l'Etoile, les Champs Elysées.

Aft. Les Halles aux Vins, le Panthéon, St. Etienne, les Arènes

Sunday, April 12th.

Morn. French Protestant Service, Musée du Luxembourg, le Cluny.

Aft. Le Louvre, les Invalidee, le Tombeau de Napoléon.

Monday, April 13th.

Morn. Montmarte, l'Eglise Sacre Cœur, Place du Tertre, les Auberges.

Aft. L'hôtel de Ville, les Grands Magasins.

Evg. Departure, 8.45.

Tuesday, April 14th.

Arrival Victoria Station, 7 a.m.

WANDSWORTH SCHOOL.

The Easter Trip to Paris.

On Easter Monday evening a party of 34 boys from Wandsworth School left Victoria Paris-bound. After a very cold but uneventful crossing we arrived in Paris at 5.30 on Tuesday morning. The most striking thing that we noticed on walking through the streets of the capital was the number of people hurrying hither and thither at that early hour of the morning. After a long walk which gave us a good appetite, we arrived at our hotel where a much-needed breakfast restored our spirits.

It would be impossible to describe in such a short space the many interesting and charming places we visited; we must be content with a short account of the more important. We began on Tuesday morning with a visit to the wonderful cathedral of Notre Dame. The west front is the finest part of the cathedral although the spireless towers appear at first rather stumpy. A peculiar aspect of it can be obtained when viewed from the back for then the spire in the middle of the church is the main factor, while the two towers are almost hidden. The interior of the cathedral leaved a lasting impression on the visitor; its great height overawes one while the dim light streaming in from the huge, wonderfully coloured rose window lends a solemn aspect.

From Notre Dame we went to the Conciergerie, that sombre prison where, during the Revolution, many French aristocrats waited for the word which would take them to the guillotine. In the afternoon we spent two very interestinghours in the Hôtel des Monnais, the French Mint, where an excellent guide showed and explained to us the various steps in the making of French coins.

Wednesday dawned bleak and drear, but underterred we set out for the Madeline, that great church looking more like a piece of ancient Greece than of modern Paris. To reach the church we passed through the immense Place de la Concorde, formerly the Place de la Revolution, where once was erected the guillotine. In the middle of the Place is an obelisk, the counterpart of Cleopatra's Needle, from the foot of which can be seen the Arc de Triomphe at the end of a fine wide avenue. Before returning to "dejeuner" we saw the Chambre des Députés, the French House of Commons. It is a small rectangular building, devoid of any ornamentation except twelve Corinthian columns composing the colonnade; as we inspected this building we could not but notice the contrast it made with our own magnificent Houses of Parliament.

Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning were devoted to two river trips: the first, to Sèvres where we inspected some magnificent pottery in the Museum and were especially lucky in being able to see some of the experts at work in the workshops; the second to Charenton when we walked through the lovely Bois de Vincennes, and paid a visit to the Château de Vincennes, said to have the largest dungeon ever built.

Thursday afternoon was spent in visiting the Gobelins, the home of many wonderfully coloured tapestries; here, as at Sèvres, we saw the men at work, a very tedious job, for many years of toil are required before a single tapestry or carpet is completed. From there we went to the Eiffel Tower, that marvellous achievement of French engineering, towering a thousand feet above the city. The finest excursion of Friday was the trip to Versailles. In the Palace we saw the table on which was signed the Treaty of Versailles which ended the Great War. In the gardens we saw the little hamlet where Marie Antoinette used to stay to enjoy the pleasures of pastoral life. As we inspected the palace and wandered through the grounds we could not but wonder at the extravagence of Louis XIV as far as his own pleasure was concerned.

Saturday morning was taken up by a visit to the Bois de Boulogne, with its two fine lakes and its stretches of woodland; from there we walked along the broad Boulevard du Bois de Boulogne to the Arc de Triomphe, under which France's Unknown Warrior lies. An extensive view of the wide boulevards which radiate like the spokes of a wheel, can be obtained from the top of the Arc. In the afternoon, Flowerdew, one of the Old Boys, who is studying in Paris, was kind enough to take us round the university, the Sorbonne, in the chapel of which is Richlieu's tomb. Above the tomb suspended from the roof by a silken cord is a Cardinal's hat which, when it falls, will release the great man's soul from Purgatory into Heaven. We also visited the Halles aux Vins where wine, some of it over 100 years old, is stored in huge cellars built by Napoleon I.

The Musée du Luxembourg and the Musée du Cluny were visited on Sunday morning. The former contains some very fine specimens of modern sculpture and paintings. These cannot be compared with the works of the Old Masters which are found in the Louvre. The Cluny, once the property of an abbot of Cluny, contains some sculpture, tapestries, pottery and armour most of which comes from the 14th and 15th centuries. The afternoon was spent in the Louvre among the beauties of sculpture and painting. Weeks and even months could be spent in the Louvre but as our time was limited we only saw the finest; the most famous piece of sculpture was the Venus de Milo and of the paintings, Leonardo de Vinci's "Mona Lisa". On our way home we visited Les Invalides where that great conqueror, Napoleon, after life's fitful fever, sleeps among the people he loved so well.

Monday morning was spent at Montmartre, where we visited the Church of Sacrè Coeur gleaming white in the sun like an eastern mosque. From that height we looked down on the roofs of Paris: we descended the hill seeing the old-fashioned inns and quaint back-streets which are fast disappearing to be replaced by modern seven-story buildings. The afternoon was occupied by trying to make the Parisian shop-keepers understand what we wanted, and although they must have smiled sometimes we generally managed to get what we required. After this we had to take a sad farewell of "gay Paris" and, even if the crossing coming home was not all that could be desired, I am sure that each one of the party enjoyed the best holiday he had ever had.