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TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1942

INDIA HAS 2 WEEKS

Sir Stafford Cripps on Procedure

THE peoples of India have two weeks in which to make up their minds whether to accept the unanimous Constitutional proposals of the British Government. If they were under a Japanese regime they would get two hours in which to agree that they would do as they were told.

A fortnight may seem to be a short time in which to reach a final decision upon so great a subject, but the whole problem is a completely familiar one to the leaders of opinion in India. They have discussed and canvassed every aspect of it for years. They should therefore be able to make up their minds at once.

The whole future of their country rests upon their decision. Acceptance of the British scheme will carry with it automatically a firm defence of India by all the races and creeds of India side by side with their British comrades and their Chinese allies. Even refusal to accept the scheme would not mean refusal to co-operate in the defence of India, but it might not inspire the people with the single-hearted purpose that is the essence of a victorious crusade.

Fair Offer

Gandhi's pacifist outburst at the moment of Sir Stafford Cripps's arrival is rather typical of the great Indian leader's wayward methods. The other notables of Congress are more practical, and are unlikely to prefer the shadow of their own dreams to the substance of an offer which, while it may represent a compromise, is nevertheless one that so advanced a politician as Sir Stafford Cripps can not only accept but actively advocate.

No doubt every resource at his command will be employed to effect agreement. There will, presumably, be room for suggestions and even for alterations in detail, but the main outlines of the scheme must stand. We hope this will not have the effect of stiffening the objections of any weak men who may happen to hold positions of authority with the people of India.

There is no other way out than this. There is no time for haggling and bargaining. The enemy is at the gates. Even if certain sections of Indian opinion feel that but for this threat to India there would have been no offer from Britain, they should also remember that such an assumption does not make the threat less real. And should that threat materialise the main sufferer would be India.

One Hundred Years Ago.
Aberdeen Journal.
Price 4½d Wed., March 25, 1842. [No. 4915.

PETERHEAD, 21st March.—Eight of the whale-ships belonging to this place have already sailed for the fishing at Greenland, and they will be followed by other two vessels, which are intended to depart for the seal-fishing, and, in the course of a few days. One of these will proceed in the first place to the seal-fishing, and, if unsuccessful at that, she will attempt the seahorse fishing on the coast of Spitzbergen, where these animals are found in great number. At one time, this description of fishing was prosecuted with success, but, in consequence of the whale-fishing having become more important, it was left in the hands of a few foreigners, who still continue to prosecute it with advantage.

POLISH PARATROOPS IN MONKEY GROVE

By G. E. LEY SMITH.

"Press and Journal" War Correspondent

who gives a vivid account of the daredevil feats our Allies have to perform in training themselves for a great effort to free their native land.

They hope to see their native country from the skies, and are determined that their return home shall be a permanent and victorious visit.

IN a Scottish woodland which they have named "Monkey Grove," because they spend so much of their time there dangling from the trees, hundreds of tough, courageous young Poles have been training eagerly as paratroops inspired by the hope that some day not far distant they will drop out of the skies above their native country to free their kinsfolk from the brutal grip of the Nazis.

As so little has been revealed about the rapid expansion of the British and Allied paratroop forces, most people, like myself, will be pleasantly surprised to learn that the Polish paratroops already muster a considerable number of men.

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Everyone of them, from the C.O. downwards, is looking forward to the day when they will descend on Poland. This spirit is revealed even in the name of their magazine, which they call, "The Shortest Way," which, of course, means the shortest way back to Poland.

But first of all a word about their C.O., who greeted me and other War Correspondents who visited them in training, with a rare, lively bonhomie. He is a born leader, with the dash and reckless courage of the soldier of fortune.

Subordinates and men may trouble at quick imperious command, but they will go anywhere with him, for they know his boundless courage. And they know that in moments of danger he will shoulder their side, shoulder to shoulder, shooting his way out as he has done before.

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Every member, be he doctor, liaison officer, or clerk, has to make the jump, and first through the hatch is generally the C.O. himself. By the way, the liaison officer with the Polish paratroop is a Gordon Highlander, Lt. J. Gordon Boyd, with several Aberdeen connections.

He is an Oxford man, who came home from California to join the London Scottish, and gravitated into the mother regiment, the Gordon Highlanders. He will have to make the leap when the paratroops go into action.

It was just a year ago that the Polish authorities decided to form paratroops. They began with advantages which neither we nor our other Allies possessed. Before the war there were already experimenting in the dropping of groups of men whose purpose was sabotage.

In addition to this, every officers' school in Poland had a parachute jumping tower and every recruit had to make a parachute leap before he passed out as fully qualified.

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They had, therefore, a nucleus of officers with experience of jumping into space trusting to a parachute to land them gently on the ground. Officers and men came from all sections of the army to join the paratroops—from the infantry, the cavalry, and the artillery. There were men from the famous Black Division whom the Nazis could not smash in the fierce campaign in Poland in September, 1939.

Only the toughest of the toughest are chosen men of the toughest fibre with nerves of steel; men who appear impervious to pain, for they daily receive knocks that would send the average man to hospital.

Contrary to the general idea, paratroops are not men of the guardsman type, though there are some hefty fellows amongst them. Most of them are of medium height, with a resilience of body that seems to make them bounce when they hit the ground.

They are nimble on their feet; mentally and physically they react like lightning, and their courage belongs to the terrier brand which recognises no odds and will fight as long as life lasts.

For the initial training they took us, surprisingly enough, to a wood. We had always associated paratroops with the wide open spaces. In a gymnasium, recruits who had been lucky enough to pass the severe medical test are undergoing a toughening course of physical training designed to strengthen the back and legs muscles to take the impact with the ground at the end of the drop.

At the same time a slightly more advanced class was being taught Ju-jitsu for unarmed combat. Ju-jitsu was a Japanese secret, but most of our paratroops would meet the sons of Nippon on even terms.

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On the word of command there was a flinch of limbs and one or other of the combatants landed on the floor or his face or neck. They took their tumbles laughingly, and the fact that it was the turn of the low who was in a lock from which he could not escape.

Very soon in the course they are trained in dropping through the hatch. Cinema films and pictures have familiarised most people with the routine of parachute jumping from the men seated in the fuselage slipping rapidly one by one through the hatch, their parachutes opening automatically at the line of static line fixed on a rail inside the plane.

To train recruits in the initial part of the jump, the Poles have constructed a complete fuselage in the loft of a farm building, with a hatch through which the men drop on to a bed of sand. Thus they get the exact conditions as near to the real thing as it is possible to achieve.

Usually there are eight in the fuselage ready to leap. When the command is given they drop one by one through the hatch in quick succession. They must all be out of the plane in under ten seconds so that they will land close together.

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Once proficient in the tricks of leaving the plane they undergo with the "Monkey Grove" to learn the more scientific task of controlling the parachute in mid-air. They spend most of their time there dangling from high trees as they are first taught how to stop swinging when hanging from the parachute, because of the danger from a heavy fall. A swinging drop generally means a broken ankle.

As it descends a parachute is carried before the wind and the parachutist must be able to keep it flying towards the direction in which the parachute is travelling. In the "Monkey Grove" he is initiated into the art of "spilling" the parachute by the manipulation of the cords.

The main difficulty is not to make the parachute turn but to make it spin to the ground. Patient practice, however, ultimately gives the paratroops command over the most wayward parachute.

This takes the trainee to the actual landing, which is the most dangerous part of the whole operation. Men who have dropped heavily on the ground have frequently been dragged a hundred yards and more before they have regained control of the parachute. If he has manipulated his parachute correctly in the air, the paratroop will land facing the inflated silken envelope. If he regains his feet politely as the practised paratroop always does, he runs round the parachute which rapidly empties of air and drops limply on the ground.

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On the other hand, if he is in danger of being dragged, he pulls one cord, and the lower side of the parachute started creeping across the ground until the whole envelope is emptied and collapses.

Next the trainee goes to the tower, a mechanical device which the Poles have contributed to the training of allied paratroops. Before the war these towers were dotted all over Poland. When the paratroop were formed, Polish engineers immediately constructed one for the school. The value was at once apparent and the British Army adopted it.

The tower is about 100 feet high and gives the paratroop all the sensations of an actual jump. But his descent is controlled by a hawser hydraulically operated so that he can be halted at any part of the drop and his feet firmly erected.

Now the man is ready for the leap from the aeroplane in flight. For this part of the course, however, he goes to England.

But jumping from the plane is by no means the most important part of a paratroop's training. After all, it is only a means to an end—the shortest way to the objective.

When he has learned to leap and land correctly he has a job to do. It may be the wiping out of an enemy strong point, or sabotage. For this part of his instruction he serves for a time with the Commandos, and returns a fully trained paratroop.

Other phases of their training, which the C.O. mentioned to me, have no direct association with the actual tasks of the paratroops.

For instance, they are taken rock climbing. This is designed to develop a head for heights, and confidence in moments of danger. It also gives every man a chance to strengthen his powers of leadership during the conditions of danger, for they go out in parties roped together, each taking a turn as leader.

Yes, they are amazing men, these paratroops. None but the very best are selected for admission to their ranks. Something of the high qualities demanded of them can be gleaned in the Polish paratroops' articles of faith. They are:—

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"A paratroop must be strong, courageous, highly disciplined and well-trained. Conscious of his part in modern warfare, he will not hesitate to sacrifice his life if it is necessary to fulfil his task. He must be physically and mentally perfect. His personal affairs do not matter. All he knows is that he belongs to his Motherland. Danger only enriches his experience. He must be cool and alert to profit by every chance. He must never abandon a comrade in a moment of crisis. He must keep willing in the face of death.

"They are men who laugh and joke about the risks they take, am sure that the happiest part of the day I spent with them was the time they swept over the assault course with the swiftness and instinctiveness of a whirlwind. They threw live grenades, fired live ammunition, and blew up barbed wire entanglements with bangalore torpedoes.

As they raced over streams that wound through a gully, bullets from covering tommy guns whined over their heads.

For us who watched it was spectacular and exciting. They overcame the fear normal with such a task, firing at targets that popped up in the most unexpected places.

Here were the finished paratroops at work, a band of fearless men moving at incredible speed across difficult terrain with swift and devastating.

It was the answer to the puzzling brevity of the brilliant exploit by British paratroops at Bruneval.

Swinging from a tree in the "Monkey Grove," this Polish paratroop is learning how to take a fall. Also suspended from trees, the paratroops learn how to control the parachute in mid-air by manipulating the cords.

LONDON LETTER

MINOR JACKALS TO SEE HITLER

Kemsley House, W.C.1, Monday night.

BORIS of Bulgaria, who is to join the Duce and Papen at Hitler's headquarters on the Russian front, is, like Mussolini, to be given marching orders.

Up till now this son of "foxy Ferdinand" has managed to evade the utilisation of his troops on any large scale under Axis direction. Now it has come to hand when compensation for the "protection" of Bulgaria must be paid.

He has consistently — and prudently—refused to permit his army to be used against Russia, as there is no reason to assume that he will now be asked to consent to that course. But, against the Turks, hereditary foe of the Bulgars, would be another matter.

Already Nazi troops and material is massed in Thrace and Macedonia, and Axis papers are beginning to find that Turkey's ideas of neutrality are not in accord with theirs.

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IT is also necessary, in order to call off the Hungarian-Bulgar threat to Rumania, to assuage the Bulgars elsewhere. Hungary has no reserves left to protect Transylvania, but already Rumania while Rumania herself has been bled to the point of anæmia.

With the as yet full-blooded Bulgars engaged elsewhere, the "danger" to Nazi dominance disappears, and Hitler can once again be able to assure his German people that the new offensives will be conducted with a minimum expenditure of man-power—German man-power, of course.

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MR DALTON'S pious hopes that people would not seek to expend their coupons for clothes have been blown sky high—not because of the later cut in purchasing power but because of the forthcoming "reforms" in men's suits.

Tailors in the West End and suburbs of "exclusive" and popular alike, have been swamped with orders for suits to be cut as usual. Some are refusing further commissions.

This revelation of masculine desire to defer the preening of the "new" clothes till compelled is an interesting manifestation. It also justifies the view that an error was committed in giving so much time before the new era becomes operative.

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BEFORE the Commons adjourn for the Easter recess, a number of Socialist M.P.'s desire to raise at a party meeting the question of E.P.T. and party policy, with relation to any possible concessions affecting its incidence.

Some of the more thoughtful members of the party are undoubtedly concerned about the hampering nature of the tax in its present form upon a far-sighted reconstruction policy, but the majority view, I gather, is likely to remain as last year when the matter was debated—conscription of wealth must accompany conscription of life.

The more extreme section is also talking of pressing for the complete nationalisation of wartime industry as a counter to any agitation for reduced E.P.T.

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WHILE there is no confirmation of reports that China, like Japan, is seeking Papal representation at the Vatican, such a move would not surprise diplomats, who have been following this curious development with much interest.

Both the British and the U.S. Governments have brought their representatives at the Vatican, expressed surprise that reports of Japanese intentions should be given circulation, especially after the revelation of the appalling outrages committed by the Japanese at Hong-Kong.

There is also no confirmation of the report that Premier Stalin has sent a private letter to the Pope inviting him to discuss the question of Russian representation at the Vatican. The inference being freely drawn about this story, which came from Italy first of all, is that it is an Axis attempt to make mischief for its own benefit.

Wm. Smith's Garden Notes

Preparing Ground for Vegetable Crop

NOW that the soil is coming into working order, a great deal of work which was held up with the snowstorm will have to be made good.

In a week or so a great deal of seed-sowing will have to be done. Much should be finished over where seeds are to be sown if the digging was not done before.

There will be more green vegetables required this year, such as cabbage, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, kale, and broccoli.

These may now be sown whenever the soil is in good order.

The middle of April is sowing should be ready for planting in May or the first week in June.

CLUB-ROOT DANGER

Club-root is a dreaded disease amongst all the Brassica family and it often begins in the seedlings, so a little extra work should be put on the seed bed. For several years I have used a preparation named Brassican with great success, but I understand it is off the market. Other preventives, however, can be used.

The disease occurs more readily on soils lacking lime. Although I have seen cases of the disease occur on ground which was not deficient in lime. There is no doubt the disease flourishes most on sour soil.

Freshly slaked lime should be applied to the soil where the seeds are to be sown at the rate of 4 lbs. to the square yard, and dug in a week or so previous to sowing. Where lime plots have been badly attacked in the soil in former years do not use lime manures such as sulphate of ammonia and basic slag phosphate; rather use bonemeal at this season and dig in basic slag in autumn.

PAMPHLET ADVICE

The Board of Agriculture has a pamphlet on this disease which they recommend corrosive sublimate at the rate of 1 oz. to three gallons of water. I understand this pamphlet can be procured on application.

When the ground has been made ready for sowing by making it fairly firm by treading and raking the ruts can be drawn out about half-an-inch in depth with the flat of the draw-hoe and the seed sown thinly and evenly. By sowing in the broad no seed will be buried.

In late districts it is advisable to put cloches or frame lights over the seed-beds a week or so. The will not only dry up the soil, but it will raise its temperature and thus hasten seed germination. The lights or cloches can be left on for some weeks afterwards to bring on the young plants.

WHAT TO SOW

If a covering is not used, protection will have to be given against birds. A coating with red-lead and paraffin over the seed or a covering over the bed with a herring net supported one foot above ground level is a protection.

When small growers are sowing a very small quantity of seed they should always remember to sow plenty of the vegetables which are useful in winter such as savoys, brussels sprouts, kail, sprouting broccoli, etc.

If sowing cauliflower get the seed merchant to mix the different varieties of seed, as they won't all come in about the same time.

The following varieties of cauliflower would be about the best for amateurs—Early Snowball, Walcheren and Autumn Giant. These should give a succession until the frost appears late in autumn.

POTATO PLANTING

It is rather early for the general planting of early potatoes, but where there is a south wall sprouted seed potatoes may be planted at the bottom of it provided you give them protection from frost when they appear above the ground.

If old sacking is fixed to the wall it can be let down at nights and lifted in the morning after the frost has disappeared.

If fruit is growing on the wall do not dig the soil at all, just cover the tubers with four inches of soil and when growth shows just add more soil, in small quantities at a time. If you have as much soil as will grow them to maturity.

Sowing at Full Moon

From Mrs Margaret G. Cameron, Milltimber.

(To the Editor)

Sir,—Perhaps at no season for years has there been more need to study the subject of seed germination than at the present time.

Therefore the study of the moon's effect on germination is very important, and there are many who do not know about it or realise its importance and benefits.

At first I considered it something of a fairy tale, which, however, believe me, it is not. I have tried and tested it.

The subject has been dealt with and tested by experiment in various centres in England, and the moon has been shown to have the greatest influence is on plants that develop their crop above ground, though it has also a considerable effect on root crops such as potatoes, carrots, beetroot, parsnips, etc.

The benefit has been greatest when seeds are sown just before the moon is at the "full."

In a garden on Lower Deeside the gardener had been planting potatoes, and I asked him to experiment with putting in some the night previous to the full of the date.

The result was that those planted then came up about ten days before those planted previously.—**Margaret G. Cameron,** Milltimber.

Is Summer Time Modern?

Sir,—I was under the impression that "tinkering with time" was a modern innovation. Is it?

I was perusing the "Aberdeen Almanac" for 1868 and from the calendar for the year I extracted the following:—

		Min.	Sec.
Jan.	14—Clock fast—	7	28
Feb.	1— " —	7	43
	15— " —	8	0
Mar.	1— " —	8	17
	15— " —	8	33
April	1— " —	8	49
	15— " —	9	4
May	1— " —	9	20
	15— " —	9	35
June	1— " —	9	49
	15— " —	10	3
July	1— " —	10	16
	15— " —	10	28
Aug.	1— " —	10	39
	15— " —	10	49
Sept.	1— " —	10	57
	15— " —	11	4
Oct.	1— " —	11	9
	15— Clock slow—	11	12
Nov.	1— " —	11	13
	15— " —	11	12
Dec.	1— " —	11	10
	15— " —	11	6
	31— Clock fast—	11	2
Jan.	14— " —	11	31

There may be a feasible explanation for this, such as latitude and longitude, or the exigencies of travel.

The questions arise, however—Did factory time conform to this? Did railways and buses do likewise then? Did church services vary their hours of worship? Were the watchmen's cries co-ordinated with the fluctuating minutes? And did these altered times apply to the city or county alone, or had each city and county in Scotland their own time of day?—**W. F.**

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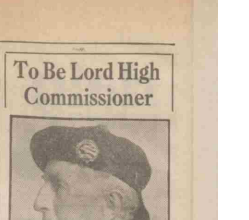
April	1— " —	8	49
	15— " —	9	4
May	1— " —	9	20
	15— " —	9	35
June	1— " —	9	49
	15— " —	10	3
July	1— " —	10	16
	15— " —	10	28
Aug.	1— " —	10	39
	15— " —	10	49
Sept.	1— " —	10	57
	15— " —	11	4
Oct.	1— " —	11	9
	15— Clock slow—	11	12
Nov.	1— " —	11	13
	15— " —	11	12
Dec.	1— " —	11	10
	15— " —	11	6
	31— Clock fast—	11	2
Jan.	14— " —	11	31

There may be a feasible explanation for this, such as latitude and longitude, or the exigencies of travel.

The questions arise, however—Did factory time conform to this? Did railways and buses do likewise then? Did church services vary their hours of worship? Were the watchmen's cries co-ordinated with the fluctuating minutes? And did these altered times apply to the city or county alone, or had each city and county in Scotland their own time of day?—**W. F.**

To Be Lord High Commissioner



IT is announced from No. 10 Downing Street that the King has been pleased to approve that the Duke of Montrose be appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

An elder for many years of the Church of Scotland, the Duke is also interested in Home Rule for Scotland. He is sixty-three, and succeeded his father in 1925.

TRIPLE D.F.C.

A SECOND bar to his D.F.C. has been awarded to Act. Wing Cdr. Frank Reginald Carey, D.F.M., D.F.C. and bar, who joined the R.A.F. as a rigger in 1927.

He has flown on every British war front. His sure "skills" total thirty-nine.

Act. Sqdr. Ldr. Peter Roger Anson Ford, who receives the D.F.C., has carried out a large number of operational flights against the enemy, including successful attacks on Bangkok. His home is in Edinburgh.

FOR "S, AND G." ATTACK

Award of the D.S.O., five D.F.C.'s, and three D.F.M.'s to crews of Beaufort and Hudson aircraft which took part in the attack on the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau off the Dutch coast on February 12 are announced. They are:—

D.S.O.—Sqdn. Ldr. William Hedley Cliff, No. 62 Squadron (Southport, Lancs.).

D.F.C.—Flt. Lt. Alex. Graham Pett, St Leonards, Sussex, and Fl. R.A.A.F., both No. 42 Squadron; Plt. Offr. Thomas Sulton Carson, R.A.F.V.R. (Schooling Master), Plt. Offr. Gilbert Alan Etheridge, Eastbourne, and Plt. Offr. Thomas Alexander Stewart, Emsworth, Hants.—all No. 217 Squadron.

D.F.M.—Flt. Sgt. James Waldron Crooks, Sault Ste Marie, Ontario; Sgt. Howard Carson Everett, Tulse Hill; and Sgt. George Hancox, Llandudno.—all of No. 407 (R.C.A.F.) Squadron.

Society and Personal

The marriage between Lord Sherwood, eldest son of the late Sir Charles Seely, Bart., and Lady Seely, and the Honourable Mrs Roger Chetwode, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Harcourt, took place quietly yesterday at Christ Church, Down Street, Piccadilly, the Rev. Frederic Johnston, M.P., was best man.

The Master of Belhaven, Major the Hon. Robert Alexander Benjamin Hamilton, only son of Lord Belhaven and Stenton, has been married in London to Miss Cecilia Mary Binns, daughter of the late Lieut. Raymund Louis Binns, Green Howards, and of Mrs Binns.

Mme. Maria Pavie, received an ambulance given to Russia by the British War Relief Society of America. The presentation took place yesterday.

RADIO

HOME SERVICE

7.0—News; 7.15—Records; 7.30—Reveries. 8.0—News; 8.15—Kitchen Front; 8.30—Records. 9.0—Morning Service; 9.35—Men on the Job; 9.50—Organ. 10.0—Service; 10.15—Service; 10.30—Records; 10.45—Wise Housekeeping. 11.0—Schools. 12.0—B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra; 12.30—Workers' Playtime. 1.0—News; 1.15—American Commentary; 1.30—B.B.C. Dance Music. 1.55—Schools. 3.0—Records; 3.30—Evensong. 4.0—B.B.C. Northern Orchestra; 4.45—Records. 5.0—Weather; 5.50—Children. 6.0—Programme Parade; Domestic News; 6.45—Records. 7.0—News; 7.45—You? 8.15—Records. 8.45—Talk by Mr. Jack Benny. 9.0—Accent on Rhythm; 10.15—Weather; 10.30—Concert. 11.0—Organ; 11.15—Orchestra; 11.45—Records; 12.30—Home Service. 1.0—News; 1.15—Close down.

THE FORCES

6.30—Records; Songs; 2.45—Organ. 3.0—R.C.A.F. Concert; 3.30—Recitals; 4.15—Sincerity Yours; 4.45—Records. 5.0—Variety Parade; 5.45—Some Album. 6.0—News; 6.30—Just Judy; 6.45—Records. 7.0—New Zealand News Letter; 7.5—Music and Mood. 8.0—Records; 8.30—Orchestra. 9.0—News; 9.25—Ghost Walks on Friday. 10.5—Rumrah for Hollywood; 10.35—Records. 11.10—Close down.

Sold Home for Sack of Flour

In Greece a starving woman sold her home for a sack of flour, a man's suit costs 20,000 drachma (about £40 at pre-war rates), and a pair of boots 11,000 drachma (about £22).

These examples of what it is like to live in Greece under the Nazi yoke were given by a traveller. "A high personality whose name and nationality cannot be disclosed.

Cryptic Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Not the sweep's headgear (two words) (5, 4).
7. Vinery (4).
10. Where the jump-bone? (two words) (5, 4).
11. Sailor's two shots (4).
13. What you carry leaves lovely fragrance around (4).
15. Coats for the races (6).
16. Cost (4).
17. Orient I bring not to 2 Down but to the river (4).
18. Lady Macbeth said by day (4).
19. Least not said but duly mended (4).
20. Seen in the road from Verdun to Paris (4).
21. Those who ran this were not to be seen (4).
23. Short time range (4).
25. Gunner's name for Germans (two words) (6, 3).

DOWN

1. Where ecclesiastics find something to think about (two words) (6, 4).
2. Hint. Tommy thought it was to the river Plate (4).
3. It goes with the 1st sufficient (4).
4. Hind, or part of one (6).
5. Famous French port (4).
6. What Major Hagglock was by his own account (two words) (5, 4).
7. They need no porters to carry their luggage (6).
8. A mad girl's songs (6).
9. Prudent neglect for the patient (6).
12. A boy goes up to get it (6).
14. Chants (sang.) (6).
20. Not regarded as completed thing! (6).
22. Iranian port (4).
24. It starts at Kirtle (4).

Solution to-morrow and another puzzle on Thursday.

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