

quarter of a century ago, when the minions of a mighty Empire were let loose through the world to break the spirit of the people, the Finn family of Tankinstown, one and all, without exception, gave their willing services to the cause of Róisín Dubh. Many a time the Finn home welcomed the members of the ever-venerable East Limerick Flying Column.

**REMNANTS OF I.R.A. PRESENT**  
It was only fitting that the remnants of the Republican Army still in the district should be present at the joint weddings of their former comrades in arms. Sergeant Duggan, of Charleville, and Miss O'Brien were there. So, too, were Johnny Lynch and Mick O'Leary, and Patsy Lynch and others.

The music strikes up once more, the old set tune of an Ireland that is gone, fiddles and hornpipes played with a mastery unequalled in modern days by Junior O'Malley, of Limerick, on his piano accordion, and Dan Foley on his violin. It is marvellous music and I took a floor with the best of them and can't remember the hornpipe I thought I had forgotten. The time I had forgotten I was in in 1882. The power of music is beyond comprehension, and I think it was Moore who used the words when addressing music— "Language fades before thy spell," one tune still rings in my ear, my request it was played seven times. The air was written by Teresa Halpin, of Limerick, to accompany a dance which she herself had framed, and to which she gave the appropriate name, "Rogha an Fhille" (pronounced "Row an illa"), or the "Poet's Dance." The dance has all the grace attached to waltz music and is less strenuous than most Irish dances.

I have lots more to write, but the editor thinks I am long-winded, and perhaps he is right.

### ESTEEMED FARMER'S DEATH

The death occurred recently of Patrick Leo, of Tullybrackey, Bruff, at a comparatively early age (writes our Bruff correspondent). He ceased to be a member of a highly-esteemed family that was well known over a wide area. He was an extensive and progressive farmer and was very popular with his classes, with the result that his death is deeply regretted over a wide area. He was nephew of the late Rev. J. Hartigan, C.S.S.R., and the Rev. T. Hartigan, C.S.S.R. Following Solemn Requiem Mass at St. Peter and Paul's Church, Bruff, the interment took place in the adjoining cemetery. The very large attendance, being representative of all classes, evidenced the high esteem in which the deceased was held. There was also a large attendance of clergy.

### HER LIMBS CREAKED WITH RHEUMATISM

#### Recovers Health with Daily Dose of Kruschen

When your joints start to creak and crack, it is a sign that rheumatism in some form may have invaded your system. If you fail to heed this warning, you are storing up trouble for yourself. Read this letter, from one who suffered for years before she found how to gain relief:—  
"For 25 years I suffered from rheumatism in my right side, and I had attacks which forced me to remain in bed for two or three weeks at a time. When I got up in the mornings, my arms and legs used to creak as though I were breaking wood. One day, I heard of Kruschen Salts. I took a bottle of Kruschen Salts. I took a bottle of Kruschen Salts without feeling much improvement. I tried a second bottle, and at that time I felt better. I have kept taking Kruschen ever since. I am a widow, and at 60 years of age my work every day, without feeling any pains."—(Mrs.) H. L. Kruschen Salts is a blend of natural mineral salts, each of which has a direct or indirect action in the treatment of rheumatic complaints. When you take Kruschen regularly, the deposits of uric acid—the cause of those aches and pains—are dissolved and easily expelled from the system. And if you persevere, those rheumatic pains have vanished for good.  
All Chemists sell Kruschen. Price 3/6 per bottle.

to the Soviet plenipotentiary delegate, also present was Rev. Father Lunham.

Also present was Rev. Father Lunham.

## NEVER COUNTED THE RISK

### LIMERICK OLD I.R.A. MAN PASSES

Yet another of the "old brigade," in the person of the late Maurice Johnson, has passed to his reward. Maurice gave life-long service to the cause of Irish freedom and was one of the first to parade as an Irish Volunteer in his native city of Limerick. When yet little more than a boy he joined the Volunteers, was intensely serious and enthusiastic from the outset, and continued to serve loyally in the cause of the Irish Republic right down to the last shot in the unfortunate Civil War. Away back in 1916 he was in his place to fight during Easter Week, but "the fatal countermanding order" issued by Commander-in-Chief MacNeill deprived him, as well as his companions who were at Killonan, of the opportunity of striking a blow at British Imperialism. Subsequent to this time, when the I.R.A. (as the organisation had become) trained in quiet places early every Sunday morning, Maurice was a regular attendant and one of those who kept the torch of nationality alight when gloom and despondency were enveloping the hopes of the young men of Ireland, as the outcome of the judicial murders carried out by General Maxwell, as well as the wholesale arrests and filling of internment camps. He always felt that the tide would turn and that the day would come when the soldiers of the I.R.A. would march openly and fearlessly through the streets of their own land in the soldier's garb to learn the trade of soldier so that their next blow would be of an effective kind.

In 1918 he transferred to the 2nd Battalion and became attached to one of the Companies. He was an expert mechanic, eminently capable of repairing defective rifles or revolvers, and those of us who were his companions in those far-off days can remember seeing him in the midst of broken revolvers which needed his skill, or making bombs which, if crude in pattern, were useful in service.

Maurice was of the retiring, shy type, but possessing a keen sense of humour. As a companion he was loyal and affectionate, ever ready to do a kindly act and say a consoling word. No one ever heard him utter a hurtful observation, not to say do a hurtful thing. For many months during the Anglo-Irish War he dare not sleep in his own home, but yet kept at work in the old Powerhouse, where every minute he could snatch from his work as an electrician was devoted to his task as armorer.

When Maurice breathed his last at his home at Fort Green, Ballinacurra, Ireland lost one of her best and bravest sons, one who never counted risk or danger when she called for his services. He bore a painful illness only as a brave man could, and accepted the Will of God without question. Dear, faithful Maurice, we shall miss you from our midst, but are confident that your soul soared to Heaven at the moment of its release from this earth. With those other patriots who went before you, you will be remembered by your companions with love and pride. You did your duty nobly and well and we shall feel better for having known you. M.H.

### LATE THOMAS CHERRY, CRATLOE

The following names were omitted from the list of clergy in the choir at Requiem for the late Thomas Cherry, Cratloe:—Rev. P. Hickey, O.S.A., Dublin; Rev. Father Barry, P.P., Sixmilebridge; Rev. Fr. McLoughlin, Brooklyn; Rev. Father Kinnane, P.P., Killenora; Rev. Father O'Grady, C.C., St. John's, Limerick.

From the list of Mass cards the names of David and Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Power, Limerick, were also omitted. Amongst the telegrams was one from Patrick McInerney, Rahahine, Sixmilebridge (not Patrick McNamara, as previously stated).

### GREENS AFTER POTATOES.

There are, however, nowadays four types of greens suitable for planting after the early potatoes in July. They are kales, sprouting broccoli, late savoy and a newcomer cabbage called January King.

The "curly" "Hungry Cap" and other kales, together with the white and purple sprouting broccoli are well known. They are very hardy and filled a gap this last frosty spring when all other greens were killed, and before the spring cabbage was fit to use.

The real late savoy and January King cabbages are less known, but should be included in every garden where it is necessary to have cabbage all the year round.

For many years now the Dublin market gardeners have been able to produce fine savoy that heart up in January, February and March. They have worked up a strain of their own that matures late.

There is, however, a variety called the "Model" on the market which when sown on or about the 10th of May and planted out from the middle to the end of July will heart up at Christmas and afterwards proving a boon at this time of year.

To obtain this late hearting two essentials are required, the seed must be of a good strain from a reliable source, and it must be sown and the plants put out at the correct time.

January King is a recent introduction. It is the result of a cross between the savoy and the red cabbage, and there is a twinge of red in the leaves. This undesirable feature is offset by the fine, large, solid heads produced from January to March, and January King cabbage has come to stay. Like the late model savoy, it is sown in May and planted out about the 21st of July.

All winter greens should have adequate spacing, i.e., at least 18" between the plants, and the rows should be from 18" to 2' asunder. They should be planted comfortably, head sitting on the ground, in firm, well manured soil. Some superphosphate and some hoof and horn should be hoed in before planting, and lime should be added to old garden soils which have been heavily manured in the past and not limed for some time.

### SPINACH.

Another winter and spring greenstuff which is too little used is spinach.

It is a grand tasty bite when served with butter on toast for the tea.

There are four kinds, summer, winter or prickly, spinach beet, and seakale spinach.

The first two are annuals and quickly go to seed. Therefore they should be sown frequently if a constant supply is required. The winter or prickly spinach is really not a winter spinach at all, as it is not quite hardy, and will require the protection of a frame if it is to continue producing useful leaves right into the winter. A crop of it sown now outdoors will give a crop from August to the middle of October, but then it will need glass protection.

These two spinaches are real true spinach, but the two I am about to mention belong to the beet family and are not so rich in food value as the former. They will, however, give a bigger and a longer yield of leaves, and the spinach beet is absolutely hardy, for it stood unharmed with me during last spring's very severe frosts.

To obtain a crop of spinach beet for next spring, the seed should be sown thinly at once, and the plants thinned out to 8 or 10" apart, as soon as they are big enough to handle. The thinnings may be transplanted to give a later crop.

The seakale spinach is a dual-purpose vegetable. Sown in June or immediately and grown in the same manner as spinach beet, it will produce the largest leaves and biggest crop of all. The stalks of the leaves are large and silvery white, and are supposed to taste like seakale when cooked. I tried them once, but it tasted more like poor quality celery to me. Seakale spinach is not quite hardy. It was killed outright in my garden by the frosts last spring.

All spinach requires a deeply dug, well manured soil to do well, especially the summer sorts. In shallow, poorly dunged soil, this crop goes to seed very quickly and does not make the necessary big

mention is made of "chalices of extent during the middle ages century that the manufacture of 18th century began the great rivalling, and in many cases surpassed the Continent. Many glass factories (1782 to 1844); Waterford (1729) cut-glass articles. In 1746 an Act of glass from Ireland crippled a great Pugh of Dublin, whose unique "maker of flint glass in Ireland.

With the Compliments of:—  
**HOSPITALS' TR**

### HEARING RESTORED

Science can at last offer good news to the deaf. A really efficient hearing aid has been perfected which can overcome the handicap of impaired hearing. Even sufferers usually termed "stone deaf" can hear clearly with these aids.

The appliances are comparatively cheap. They are approved by the British National Institute for the Deaf. They can be purchased through the National Health Insurance at considerably reduced cost. They can be taken out on a week's trial with no obligation. They are almost invisible and can be carried in a vest pocket.

This service is now presented to the people of Munster by the Belclare High Efficiency Hearing Service, who have appointed P. J. Hogan, M.P.S.I., 45 Upper William Street, Limerick (Phone No. 195), as their sole agent. Consultations and demonstrations can be arranged without obligation.—(Adv't.).

### "WHIPPED AND CAGED" ALLEGATIONS

General Smuts, South African Premier, has ordered an inquiry into allegations that native labourers, mostly from Rhodesia and Nyasaland, are being whipped and kept in barred wire cages by farmers in the Bethal district, near Johannesburg.

### leaves so essential for a good crop.

**SPRING ONIONS.**  
To produce scallions for the salad bowl in early spring the seed must be sown on or about July 10th. "White Lisbon" is the only good flavoured tender sort, but failing this any of the other white or golden skinned varieties should be tried.

### PARSLEY.

Everybody has parsley from now until January, but to have a crop of it next spring, sow some now. Sow it thinly in lines one ft. apart in well manured soil. Thin it out to at least 6" apart as soon as it is fit to handle. This will ensure a good crop of fine fronds in spring.

### WEEK'S REMINDERS.

Fumigate tomato houses with tobacco shreds for greenfly. Topdress the tomato borders again with artificials, including some dried blood, and give another good soaking of water.

Continue to take off the bottom partly withered leaves, and spray again to keep down mildew.

Mildew has not yet appeared on my immune varieties, and I have marketed the first lot of ripe tomatoes this week.

Begin to dry off arum lilies to be re-potted in August. Stake outdoor and late flowering chrysanthemums, and do not stop the leaders again. Plant out leeks and all varieties of winter greens.

Continue to spray potatoes, celery, and outdoor tomatoes with Burgundy mixture.

Pot up cinerarias and primula obconica and grow in a cold frame facing the north.

Nip out the tops of broad and runner beans. Pollinate marrow and melon flowers. Clip hedges/  
J. J. O'CARROLL, R.Sc. O. Row