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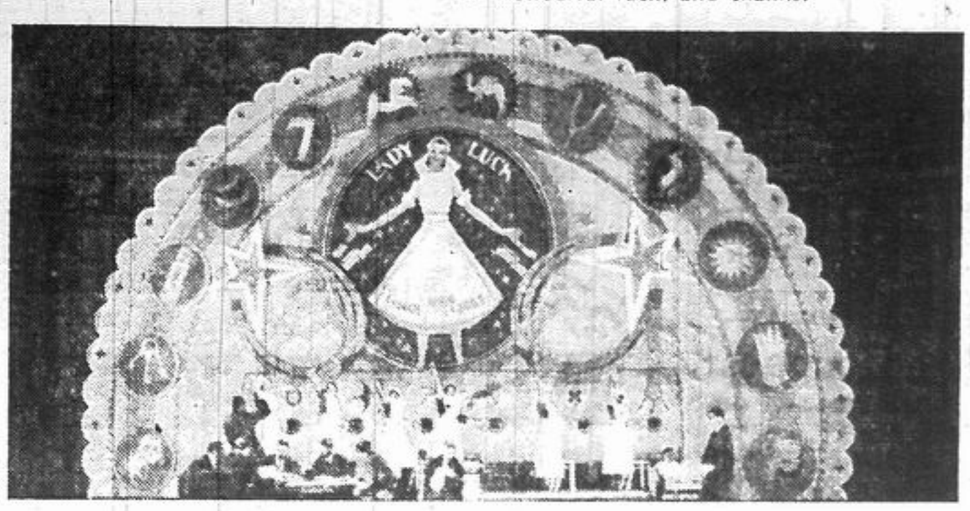
Sweepstake Ticket : a little thing,
That all of us can buy,
But little things bring bigger things,
Good reason we should try.
So while you are in Eire,
Just write the folk back home,
And send them this small token,
From the land in which you roam.
Now all you've got to do to-day
Is just fill in the blanks,
And your gift will soon result, we hope,
In wonderful luck, and thanks.



BIRTHDAY. WEDDING. CHRISTENING. ANNIVERSARY OR JUST REMEMBRANCE

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ANYONE can make deliciously light cakes (even with dark flour) with never a fear of failure, if they use Royal Baking Powder. Here is the Royal Recipe for Swiss Roll.

3 oz. plain flour; 1 level teaspoon Royal Baking Powder; a pinch of salt; 3 oz. sugar; 2 eggs; jam.

METHOD: Grease and coat 12 x 8in. Swiss roll tin with mixture of flour and sugar. Sift together the flour, Royal Baking Powder, salt. Break eggs into basin, add sieved sugar; whisk until mixture is creamy and frothy. Fold in dry ingredients, mix thoroughly. Pour into tin, spread evenly with knife. Bake in hot oven 420° (Regulo 6) for about 7 minutes until cake is firm in centre. Do not overcook. Have ready paper thickly sprinkled with sugar, placed on top of damp cloth. When cooked, turn on to sugared paper, trim edges, spread with warmed jam, and roll up. Remember, Royal raises *evenly* all through. It makes all baking lighter and more delicious.

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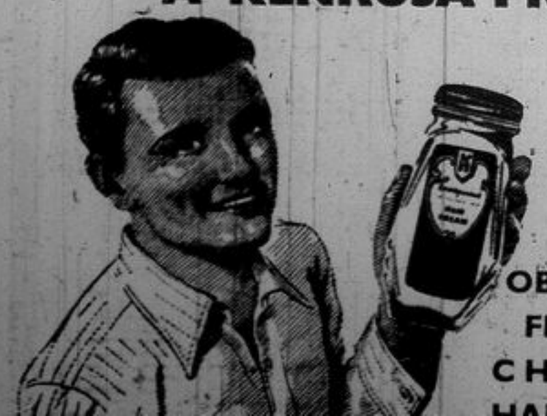

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, HAIRDRESSERS

LOSS TO DIOCESE

Death Of Very Rev. Canon Mangan

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES

With deep and sincere regret we chronicle the demise of Very Rev. Cornelius Canon Mangan, P.P., Rathkeale, which occurred in the Parochial House on Saturday night, following a long illness.

The late Canon Mangan, who was one of the best known priests in the diocese, was in his 83rd year. A priest of great piety and learning, he was beloved by his parishioners, to whom his death is a severe blow. He was parish priest of Rathkeale since 1937.

Canon Mangan was born at Shanagolden and commenced his classical studies at the Diocesan College, Limerick, under the professorship of Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer. He went to Mungret College and matriculated in 1883, taking a B.A. degree in mental and moral science in 1886. He went to Maynooth the same year and was ordained in June, 1891.

On the invitation of Cardinal Manning he began his missionary work in Westminster diocese. He returned to Ireland as C.C. at Fedamore and was curate at Bulgaden, Kilfinane and Kilmallock. He was appointed parish priest of Cappagh in 1924, and later was P.P. of the parishes of Kildimo and Pallaskenry before being appointed P.P. of Rathkeale.

An immense gathering conveyed the remains to St. Mary's Church on Sunday evening. Draped in mourning, the sacred edifice presented a sombre picture in keeping with the sorrow manifested by the multitude that filled it to overflowing for the recital of the Rosary. Impressive scenes were witnessed again on Monday, when at the funeral obsequies, the remains were laid to rest under the great Cross in the adjoining cemetery, where, also, repose the remains of his predecessor, the late Monsignor M. O'Donnell, V.G., Dean of the Diocese.

All sections of professional, public and private life were represented and there were over eighty priests in the choir. Most Rev. Dr. O'Neill, Bishop of Limerick, presided at the Office and Solemn Requiem Mass which preceded the interment. Celebrant of the Mass was Very Rev. Canon Wallace, P.P., V.F., Kildimo; deacon, Rev. Martin O'Grady, P.P., Fedamore; sub-deacon, Rev. P. Lynch, P.P., Kilcornan; master of ceremonies, Rev. P. J. O'Callaghan, Diocesan Secretary.

Other clergy in the choir were:—Right Rev. Monsignor Hannan, P.P., V.G., Newcastle West; Right Rev. Dean Mulcahy, P.P., Kilmallock; Very Rev. T. Canon de Bhall, P.P., Ballingarry; Very Rev. D. Canon Martin, President, St. Munchin's College; Ven. Archdeacon O'Brien, P.P., Patrickswell; Very Rev. Canon Murphy, P.P., Croagh; Rev. P. J. Moloney, P.P., Effin; Rev. P. Lynch, P.P., Kilcornan; Rev. S. O'Dea, P.P., Dromin; Rev. H. O'Connor, P.P., Dromcollogher; Rev. C. O'Sullivan, P.P., Killeedy; Rev. D. O'Donnell, P.P., Askeaton; Rev. D. Fitzgerald, P.P., Kilcoleman; Rev. P. Ruddle, P.P., Ardagh; Rev. J. Cowper, P.P., D.D., St. Patrick's; Rev. M. J. Quinlan, P.P., Cratloe; Rev. R. Dunworth, P.P., Kilmeedy; Rev. D. Kelly, P.P., Rockhill; Rev. M. Ryan, P.P., Ballyhahill; Rev. E. Punch, P.P., Mungret; Rev. D. O'Callaghan, P.P., Knockaderry; Rev. M. O'Brien, P.P., Castlemahon; Rev. J. Brassill, Adm., St. John's; Rev. J. White, Adm., St. Michael's; Rev. E. Condon, P.P., Banogue; Rev. P. J. Lee, P.P., St. Mary's.

Very Rev. Ephrem O'Shea, O.F.M., Guardian; Very Rev. B. MacMahon, Rector, Mungret College; Rev. D. O'Briain, St. Munchin's College; Rev. H. Murphy, D.D., do.; Rev. M. Purtill, do.; Rev. J. Sadlier, do.; Rev. M. Breen, do; Rev. P. Noonan C.SS.P., Rockwell College; Rev. M. Tynan, D.I.; Rev. J. Mahon, O.M.I., Cahermoyle; Rev. F. Hynes, O.M.I., do.; Rev. J. Connellan, O.M.I., Birmingham; Very Rev. R. McElligott, S.D.B., Rector; Rev. G. Enright, C.C., Rathkeale; Rev. J. Sheehy, C.C., Shanagolden; Rev. J. Burke, Rev. T. Lyons, C.C., St. Michael's; Rev. M. McCarthy, C.C., Effin; Rev. W. O'Grady, C.C., St. John's; Rev. R. O'Sullivan, C.C., St. Michael's; Rev. J. Shinnors, C.F., Sarsfield Barracks; Rev. J. O'Beirne, Ballyhahill; Rev. J. Bluett, C.C., Ballybrown; Rev. T. Cussen, C.C., Foynes; Rev. J. O'Byrne, C.C., Shanagolden; Rev. J. Culhane, C.C., Kilmallock; Rev. Fr. Wilmott, C.C., Ardagh; Rev. W. McDonnell, C.C., Pallaskenry; Rev. M. Brennan, S.D.B.; Rev. G. de Bhall, C.C., Fedamore; Rev. W. Creed, C.C., St. John's; Rev. M. Minihan, C.C., St. Michael's; Rev. J. Kelly, C.C., Granagh; Rev. J. Moran, C.C., St. John's; Rev. W. O'Donnell, C.C., Coolcappa; Rev. G. Ryan, C.C., Bruree; Rev. D. Rea, C.C., Askeaton; Rev. P. Lyons, C.C., Glenroe; Rev. R. Carey, C.C., Rathkeale; Rev. M. Frawley, C.C., Killeedy; Rev. D. O'Keeffe, C.C., Ballingarry; Rev. M. Kennedy, C.C., Dromin; Rev. E. Mullins, C.C., Ardagh; Rev. T. Costelloe, C.C., Rathkeale; Rev. T. Culhane, C.C., Feohanagh; Rev. P. Enright, C.C., Broadford; Rev. J. Sheehy, C.C., Shanagolden.

GRANTS TO FARMERS

Applications will be considered now in connection with the scheme of grants for farm improvement works for the 1948/49 season ending 31st March, 1949. The grant

THE TRIUMPH OF FAILURE

Centenary Of Rising Of 1848

SMITH O'BRIEN IN BALLINGARRY

Men Of Dauntless Courage

(By "SULCOIT")

Undrilled, undisciplined, unorganised, ill-supplied with crude weapons, that in many cases would prove dangerous only to the wielders; without proper, if any, plans; with leaders lacking the most rudimentary military skill or training; without supplies of food, of money, of arms; a poorly armed mob wanting everything but courage, honesty, patriotism and the spirit of sacrifice such were the rebels of 1848, weaponless warriors who dared to wage war against the armed might of an Empire. Like those of '98, '67 and 1916, they were prepared to die to save the spirit of the Irish nation, to feed with their blood, and fan with their dying breaths, the "Phoenix Flame."

In such a cause they felt that "the virtue lies in the struggle, not the prize." In the mere worldly sense, they were rash, foolish failures, like their successors of 1867 and 1916. But our very salvation springs from sacrifice. On the bones of its warriors and heroes, and cemented by their blood, was built the fabric of every nation that has left its stamp on world history. Failure and folly! Apart from the Romans, including Pilate, history records how the vast bulk of the Jews regarded Calvary itself. Courage and spirit! More was demanded by Meagher, Cunningham, the Kavanaghs and the rest in 1848 in bleak Ballingarry and in the grim dock in Clonmel, than when, with hundreds of less known rebels in 1848, they later faced the hellish leaden hail that almost decimated their brigades at Fredericksburg and practically annihilated the remnant at Chancellorville.

ENEMIES' TRIBUTES.

Lee, an enemy, a military genius, spoke highly of the military skill and daring of Meagher, and of the Irish Brigades, attested that "No men than Lee's are braver." Of the same race and generation, an English General, another enemy of Ireland, on far foreign fields was forced to exclaim: "Magnificent Tipperary."

These matters are mentioned because of recent implications excusing poor leadership in able, patriotic men, by a lack of spirit, of courage, among those assembled at Ballingarry and later at Killeanule. Failure, if the word must be used, was due to lack of training, of arms, of organisation, of supplies, of the elements of military strategy or planning among leaders, whose courage, honesty, patriotism, self-sacrifice and even untarined capacity for arms, as proved later in U.S.A., are unquestioned.

But if ever there was an opportune time for an Irish rising, it was in the preceding years when sufficient food was being shipped out of Ireland to feed the millions that died of famine and resulting plague. Even with hurleys as their only weapons, far fewer would have died under less prolonged, less agonising and more merciful conditions. Supplies which affected the lives of millions should have been held at any cost, and the struggle for life involved that of nationhood. The famine was deliberately planned to remove the menace of a big Irish population, a menace to English domination, nationally and economically. The great mind of O'Connell was going, and to his followers conciliation had become a fetish. And so, under Victoria the Good, occurred the greatest disaster in the history of this country, a disaster beside which those of the Carew and Cromellian campaigns pale into insignificance.

SACRIFICE SUFFICIENT.

Since more could not be achieved in 1848, perhaps the protest at Ballingarry, and the later sufferings of the leaders, were sufficient to register Ireland's desire and determination to achieve freedom, when "in the changes of realms and the chances of time" a favourable opportunity should arise. Similarly, the 1916 sacrifices sufficed to achieve what was then possible, paving the path to later achievements.

But no question is settled until it is rightly settled; and with a mangled Ireland, no true Irishman, north or south, could be more satisfied than the true mother in Solomon's story with the slaying of her son. And so becomes necessary a world campaign to shame the Big Powers, on all occasions hypocritically stressing self-determination and the rights of small nations.

And so the "Phoenix Flame," the title given by Desmond Ryan to his fine Fenian story. And so the stirring slogan to the Greeks:—

"Snatch from the ashes of your sires
The embers of their former fires,
And he who in the strife expires
Will add to theirs a name of fear
That tyranny shall quake to hear,
And leave his sons a hope, a fame

of informers is suppressed, the letters A, B, C, etc., being used in alphabetical order instead of the real names. The aim has been to give some indication of those who volunteered for action, the lack of arms and the complete absence of any considered plans; the haphazard nature of the rebel activities, the spirit to act being evident in both leaders and men, while all evidence of military strategy or tactics was missing. Due weight, too, must be given to the fact that informations given in the circumstances to enemies inevitably put the most unfavourable interpretation on the actions and outlooks of forsaken friends. The statements shed valuable light on an interesting period, on which even historians hold confused views.

Extracts from the sworn statement of "A," made at Thurles, on August 6th, 1848, before Messrs. Going and Millett, J.P's, and George Fitzmaurice, R.M.

THE INFORMER'S STORY.

"I was in Ballingarry on Tuesday evening, 25th July, when, about the hour of 4 o'clock, a man whose name I do not know rode into the village on a grey horse in a great hurry, and said he had been sent by Smith O'Brien to call on the people to collect and arm themselves, and proceed at once to Mullinahone to join him in a struggle for their independence; on which signal fires were immediately lighted and the people began to collect, and about half past nine they left the village for Mullinahone with a fife and drum. The fife was played by James Croak, of Ballingarry, and the drum was beaten by James Phelan of said place. The party that went as directed consisted of about 300, some with firearms and others with pikes, pitchforks and other weapons. This party was headed by Mr. McCarthy, the schoolmaster at Mr. Fitzgerald's, of Jessfield. . . . and I also saw among them William Joyce, Thomas Dollard, William Cooke, — Ryan (eldest son of Ned Ryan), — Clancy (whose Christian name I do not know), and Michael Butler (jun.), of Ballintaggart, in said county, and armed with guns.

THE SUMMONS OF THE BELLS.

"On the following day, Wednesday the 26th, the chapel bells commenced ringing to join those already assembled at Mullinahone, and at the hour of 10 o'clock that evening 400 persons assembled, all armed in various ways, and proceeded under the command of the said Mr. McCarthy, John McCormack of Boulea, David Cunningham of Crohane, and Wright of Mullinahone, son of Ben Wright of said place (whose name I believe to be Thomas), with music on the way to Mullinahone. I accompanied them till we met Smith O'Brien, J. B. Dillon, a person called Donohue from Dublin, Devin Reilly and some others, with about 200 persons mostly armed, coming on to Ballingarry. When we came up and halted, Mr. O'Brien inspected the arms and ammunition, and said he knew by the Tipperary boys that he was able to bid defiance to the British Government and that liberty was at hand, that the police had fled from their barracks, that he had Liverpool up and by that time expected Dublin was in a blaze and taken. He then made two divisions of us, placing the men with firearms in front and the pikemen in the rere. He then went to the front and led us into Ballingarry. When we arrived there he stood at the pier of the chapel gate and told the people that he had come there to lead them to their independence and if they would obey and follow him and take his advice he would soon have the country in their own hands. He them he had not time to make a long speech as he had to go through heavy business and long marches. He then retired and Mr. Dillon made a similar speech, after which they proceeded to take a view of the surrounding country and returned to town in about one hour afterwards, and directed the people to collect material to make a barricade at the entrance to the town, and, having erected a barricade, gave instructions how they were to defend it. He told off a number of armed men to remain on sentry during the night. Amongst the persons employed in defending it I saw James Power, Richard Dunphy, James Butler, James Croake, Patrick Cleary, John Cormack, John Maher, James Phelan, James Corcoran and Michael Kiely, all of whom were armed with guns.

DRILLING IN BALLINGARRY.

"On the following morning (Thursday) the chapel bells were rung to collect the people, and about the hour of one o'clock p.m., after Mr. O'Brien had drilled for some time in the street of Ballingarry, he brought us on to Mullinahone. When we arrived there he gave us some bread and expressed his in-

MILKING STRAIN

AND DUAL PURPOSE COW

(To the Editor, "Limerick Leader.")

A Dhuine Uasail—Your correspondent under the headings, "The Best Pay Best"; "The 700 or 800 Gallon Cow," and under the name of M. A. Carmody, seemingly refers to recent lecture and article: "Why the Creamery Industry is Being Abolished," from which the following is a pertinent sentence:—"Indeed the ideal answer to our present policy is not, as you are told, an 800 gallon cow drawing so much fertility off the land, but two 400 gallon two-calf (suckling—as per context) cows, adding to the land's fertility."

Your correspondent might have omitted Tobernea, where there is a predominantly Friesan herd yielding year after year more than 200 gallons per cow in excess of the general average in its Cow-Testing Association. The herd at Mount Coote was a pure dairy, not a dual purpose, herd. The dual purpose calf should at birth realise £15 in excess of the value of a Friesan calf in order to sustain a case for the present Shorthorn from a dairying, apart from a national, view-point.

Your correspondent misreads, misunderstands, misrepresents, and is utterly irrelevant apart from his final paragraph:—"Replace the 200 gallon cow which would rear two calves as good farming at present (neither said nor implied), if this cow and her two calves pay well, would not the 800 gallon cow pay much better, as she would rear eight calves?"

Yes, indeed, apart from the greater genetical difficulties, such a grass pig would all the more efficiently eliminate labour on land and in factory, and such further perversion of our agriculure would be admirably in keeping with the requirements of our times.

LIAM BARRY.

RECENT WEDDING