The attack on Kilmallock barracks a month after that on Ballylanders was equally successful, the outdoor nature of the town with its extensive open spaces, and the absence of water wells. The men of the East Limerick Brigade, who had learned from the earlier action on Ballylanders and on this occasion were equipped with better weapons and fire bombs, began their attack. The barracks, which was taken by surprise, was set on fire and the men inside were killed. Another attack was made on the Following night in which one of the attackers was killed. A monument to him, the unknown, was subsequently erected in the town.

As in the case of Ballylanders, a woman almost to the very day before the attack, some of the volunteers were out of the town, but the others would set up in the streets and man portable barricades. Further out other barricades and blockading posts were established by local units to prevent British reinforcements reaching Kilmallock from such places as Limerick, Buttevant, and Midleton.

Tom Malone, who had led the attack on Ballylanders, was ill enough to require medical attention. He was carried to the base hospital where he remained for several days. Despite this setback, the other volunteers continued to fight bravely. The attack was a success and the barracks was captured.

After a couple of hours of fighting, the defenders were forced to surrender. The volunteers then gathered around the captured barracks and cheered them on. The attack was a success and the barracks was captured.

In summary, the attack on Kilmallock barracks was a success, as the volunteers were able to capture the barracks and drive off the British forces. The volunteers continued to fight bravely and the attack was a success.