

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE
 FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER
 VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR
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JUNE CIRCULATION.
48,945
 State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss. N. P. Feil, business manager of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the average daily circulation for the month of June, 1912, was 48,945.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

With both colonels on the trail, the fall hunting season promises to be exciting.

August is here. It is pretty near the time to stop complaining of warm weather.

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor" belongs to the same decalogue.

Now, which is the real bull moose party—that Aldrich-Yeiser convention or Jasper McBrion's?

When the time comes for dealing with Mr. Orozco he cannot truthfully say he was not duly warned.

Perhaps Miss Helen Gould has been encouraged none too much by the family experience to venture into matrimony.

The age of discretion ought to show itself in the kind of hosiery a man wears. Also in the kind a woman displays.

"Split in Bull Moose Meeting," says a headline. Where there are so many forked horns there is bound to be some hooking.

Cole Younger's pockets were picked of \$95. Younger can truthfully say he never stooped to such small tricks as that.

The next progressive refinement of the steel hammer, as the successor to the steam roller, will probably be a steam trip-hammer.

A free and untrammelled ballot is the fountain head of popular government and that is what the G. O. P. always has stood for, and stands for now.

And now the colonel is going to solve the negro problem at one stroke. If this keeps up there soon will be no problems left for future generations to solve.

It cannot be repeated too often that candidates for office nominated as republicans are hugging a dire delusion if they count on being elected by democratic votes.

Omaha furnishes the new president of the American Osteopathic association. Our Nebraska practitioners of the old schools of medicine and surgery will take notice.

Most college professors are said to be theoretical free traders. When they get out in the world they renounce it, evidently, judging from the case of a prominent Princeton professor.

Hoot mon, the Minneapolis city council, just to prove that it is not afraid of getting stung on tainted money, has decided to accept \$125,000 from Uncle Andy for library purposes.

A Missouri paper complains because the Baltimore meet Bill Stone "traded and sold the Missouri delegates like they were a bunch of calves." And the delegates bawled like it, too.

The late Edwin Hawley leaves an estate valued at only \$5,000,000. He was a bachelor. Just think what with his opportunities he might have accumulated with a frugal wife to help him.

Surely our democratic senator from Nebraska is not going to let that great panacea for trust evils in the form of a graduated tax on output drop out of sight as suddenly as that.

How could burglars intelligent enough to ply their trade pick out Acting Mayor Butler's house for their operations so soon after an expensive municipal campaign? We ask to know.

Taking the Right Tack.
 Chairman Lynch and his associates of the county board are taking the right tack in calling upon the city, business men's and labor organizations to co-operate with them in resisting the increase in Douglas county realty assessments threatened by the State Board of Equalization. The Douglas county county assessment roll has already been boosted as high as it should in all fairness go, and additional increases by arbitrary action of the state board would be a discrimination equivalent to a penalty upon this county as compared with other counties for voluntarily making the raise. The people who pay the bulk of the taxes, and this includes the small home owner as well as the big business interests, should wake up to the situation and take preventive measures.

The Law of the Convention.
 In another column on this page will be found an article from the current issue of The Outlook written by the editor of The Bee, explaining the law and precedent of the republican national convention. This statement, we believe, completely answers and refutes the charge by spokesmen of the minority that the rulings under which the Chicago convention was organized were "contrary to good parliamentary law and good morals."
 In the editorial rejoinder, which the Outlook attaches to the article, the only point sought to be made is that the justification of the law of the convention "is almost wholly technical," and that "this is not a time for technical defenses, or even for technical accusations." The Outlook professes to believe "that in this case a legal justification, even if its legality were admitted, is no justification at all."
 A plaintiff nonsuited in court would be in poor position to assert that the law is all wrong if he had been previously taking its benefits, and had even helped to enact it. In this case the charge that the convention rulings were "contrary to good parliamentary law and good morals" can hardly be upheld when preferred on behalf of a candidate, who not only has heretofore benefited by this same convention law but actually helped to make it.

For Man and Beast.
 Humanitarianism eloquently manifests itself in the modern public drinking fountain, such as those located on the streets of Omaha. A timely sentiment attaches to the combination fountain, where man on one side and his faithful servants, the horse and the dog, on the other, may quench their thirst in the running water. And the sanitary precautions that have been taken only emphasize the concern a great city has shown for the dumb animal as well as the human being.
 People are rapidly coming to see that the most important thing to a community is good health. Some day cities will see this so clearly as to increase their efforts for conserving and safeguarding the physical well being of all.

Civilizing Power of Base Ball.
 We are preaching Americanism to Filipinos, Porto Ricans and Cubans from the coaching lines of the base ball diamond as well as in the school room. Reports say that base ball has supplanted cock fighting in the Philippines and is spreading rapidly in all our insular possessions. What a fine thing that the United States has a national game so attractive and adaptable to all sorts of people. Japan and even China have been gripped by its irresistible force and it is not too much to hope that Old England may some day succumb to it.
 But as a matter of fact base ball is distinctly an American institution. Nothing quite so accurately typifies the alertness, the aggressive force and resourcefulness of the American character as the game Americans play most. It just grew into our national life as a part of it so naturally and quietly that we scarcely realize it has not always been there. Now it comes to serve us in spreading higher civilization among peoples dependent upon us for guidance.

People Talked About
 Claiming the world's pedestrian championship, W. H. Chapman, 64 years old, ranchman of Wyoming, arrived in New Orleans, concluding what he asserts was a 12,668-mile walk.
 Lieutenant John Dawney of Chicago has resigned from the police force to become a banker. During his twenty-three years' service in the department he has accumulated a fortune of more than \$100,000 in investments in real estate.
 Miss E. O. Quimby, a cousin of Harriet Quimby, who lost her life when she fell from her monoplane at Boston, has started for Rio de Janeiro, where she will become the bride of John D. Harvey, Miss Quimby, like her cousin, was interested in flying, and was soon to have tried for her pilot's license. The fate of her cousin made her abandon the idea.
 George R. Rowan of San Bernardino, Cal., gasped in astonishment Saturday morning when he read on his laundry bill a charge for the washing and ironing of four banknotes. He looked through his laundry and found four \$20 bills neatly starched and ironed. Then he remembered that he had forgotten to remove them from the clothing which he had sent away to be washed.
 The estate of Edwin Hawley, the noted railroad promoter, did not reach the high value level of fortune estimators, shrinking from \$20,000,000 to \$5,000,000, according to the appraisers.
 The possibility of another shattered idol breaks into the uplift camp of the reformer that Louis Brandeis, the noted reformer of Massachusetts, is a member of the law firm which is giving legal advice on the formation of a trust of New England shoe manufacturers.

Looking Backward This Day in Omaha
 COMPILED FROM BEE FILES
 AUG. 3.

Thirty Years Ago—
 A small buff Morocco hand satchel containing diamonds and valuable jewelry, a pocketbook with \$17 and other articles, lost several months ago by Mrs. Henry W. Yates was turned up through an effort to sell one of the rings by a Bohemian laborer employed in the smelting works, whose little girl found the valise shortly after it was lost.
 The moonlight picnic at Hanscom park was the social event of the day. Among those present were the Misses Mattie Clark of St. Joseph, Jennie Hardin of Council Bluffs, Kattie Lowe, Libbie Brady, Elsie Harper, Lizzie Nichols of Laramie, Irene Lowe, Lottie Larson, Julia Smith, Mamie Ambrose, May Wagoner, Edith VanArmen, Lizzie Calderwood, Miss Freeman, Tracy Mount, Miss E. Sharp, and Messrs. Caldwell, Hamilton A. W. Saxe, Luddington, Thayne, Seneator, Cravy, Ben Free, Marvin, Crawley, Lucien Stephens, Gratton, McGee, Woodman, Belden, Pogue and Hoyt.

Three more circuses to come this season. The Bee calls this the coolest summer for the last two decades.
 Andy Monnahan, one of the whitest men that ever waltzed over the working board, has accepted a position with Joe Blake.
 George Canfield has presented to Hon. William F. Cody his magnificent rooster, "Mat Patrick," which was shipped to North Platte in charge of Major Frank North.
 The hook and ladder truck was taken to Simpson's carriage factory for repairs. Messrs. Patrick, Duffy and J. D. Reynolds will open a new sample room at the northwest corner of Burt and Sixteenth.

The venerable structure once known as the "Western Barn" on the alley at Twenty-third and Cumming streets, is the latest to disappear. This historical building was one of the first constructed in Omaha.
Twenty Years Ago—
 Reports received from Kearney showed that C. H. Van Wyck had been nominated for governor by the populists and reports from Lincoln forecasted the nomination by the republicans of Lorenzo Crouse "as certain as anything in life can be."
 J. A. Tullih and his racing horse, Clarence L., collided with a horse and buggy driven by a man and woman, with no more serious results than the smashing of the buggy's running gear.
 Z. T. Lindsey returned from a visit to Hot Springs, S. D.
 Mr. and Mrs. William Baird left for Boston, New York and other eastern points.
 Rus McKelvey, his wife and two daughters left for a visit with friends at Leroy, Kan.
 John M. Thurston and family returned from Salt Lake City.
 Assistant General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific denied the requests of the Union Pacific telegraphers, and the telegraphers, through their big chief, G. K. Ramsay, said they would defer any action looking toward a strike until after they had seen General Manager S. H. H. Clark.
 Former Mayor R. C. Cushing and Silas Cobb, a lawyer, left for California to close up contracts for a \$500,000 irrigation scheme by which Cushing proposed to reclaim 8,000 acres of land.

Ten Years Ago—
 Mrs. Catherine McGuire, 64, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Lyman, 1342 South Fifteenth street. The body was to lie in state until August 5, to be taken to Davenport, Ia., for burial.
 The question uppermost in railroad circles was "Has the Rock Island bought the 'Frisco road'?" A prominent railroad official, who forbade the use of his name, told a reporter for The Bee that it had in his judgment, which judgment later proved correct.
 Lyle I. Abbot returned from a business trip to Manitoba.
 John E. Phillips and A. M. Johnson, capitalists and mine owners of Denver, were in the city awaiting the return of G. W. Holdrege, general manager of the B. & M., with whom they had business.
 Hon. John Jenkins, consul general to San Salvador, returned from a business errand to San Francisco and said he would hasten back there upon completing matters in Omaha, to take the first Pacific mail steamer for his post of duty.
 Rev. H. G. Hill of the First Christian church said he would leave on a tour of the south and east during the week to promote the interests of the forthcoming national convention of the Disciples of Christ to be held in Omaha.
 Rev. J. M. Wilson, D. D., of Boulder, Colo., occupied his old pulpit at Castellar Presbyterian church, where his former people greeted him cordially.

"GOOD PARLIAMENTARY LAW AND ALSO GOOD MORALS"
 Article by Victor Rosewater in The Outlook.

The Outlook in its issue of July 15 printed what purports to be a minority report of the credentials committee which failed to get before the Chicago convention, subscribed with thirteen names, containing the following statement:
 At the organization of the convention the chairman of the national committee, contrary to good parliamentary law and good morals, insisted on counting the votes of these contested delegates on the preliminary roll call which elected the temporary chairman.
 As chairman of the national committee calling the republican convention together, I made but two rulings, and I contend that they are not "contrary to good parliamentary law and good morals," but, quite the reverse, conform absolutely with the precedents of similar bodies which must be accepted as good parliamentary law, and therefore as good morals.

In the first ruling I held the only business properly before the convention at that stage of the proceedings to be selecting a temporary organization by the order of the convention. The second ruling was made in my direction to the secretary to call the individual names upon the temporary roll as made up and certified by the national committee.
 My position on these questions was not taken arbitrarily, but after repeated conferences with the leaders for the principal opposing candidates for nomination and the parliamentarians of the convention. I believe I violate no confidence in recalling an interview with Colonel Roosevelt for the purpose of agreeing on some plan of orderly procedure, at which Governor Hadley was present as his spokesman and floor manager, with a request that he be recognized in his representative capacity.
 Notice was given to me by Governor Hadley that he wished to challenge certain names upon the temporary roll in advance of the selection of a temporary chairman. In support of this proposal, Governor Hadley cited two instances in which the temporary roll had been modified or added to by the convention—in 1864 and in 1880—without sending the question to the credentials committee, but the action was taken both times, not before, but after temporary organization.

I suggested that it would be just as easy and effective and at the same time relieve me for him to offer his motion after the temporary chairman had taken charge, when it would be in order and fully within the province of the convention to proceed to make up the permanent roll with or without a credentials committee as it might see fit; that the cases of 1864 and 1880 were not directly in point as precedents for what was now proposed.
 "Perhaps not," said Governor Hadley, "but every precedent must have a beginning" (I quote in substance, not literally).
 "That means, then," said I, "that there are no precedents for such a ruling, or, rather, that all precedents are against it."
 "We ask you to make the precedent," said Governor Hadley.
 In order to avoid all possibility of misunderstanding, I wrote out in brief what was proposed on behalf of the Roosevelt forces, and Governor Hadley and I both initialed this memorandum as follows:
 That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the list of delegates placed in the hands of the secretary be considered and be subject to amendment. Two hours to a side to debate the question, then the previous question to be voted on by the persons now on the temporary roll as made up by the national committee.

In other words, all parties concerned conceded that the motion to consider the roll as subject to amendment would have to be voted on by all the persons whose names appeared on the temporary roll of the convention, and, properly so, for if not by these delegates by whom would the motion be voted on? It should be borne in mind that the temporary roll as made up by the national committee—a function which it has been performing unchallenged for more than forty years—in itself discloses no evidence that any delegates are contested; every name is there exactly the same as every other name with no distinguishing marks. In preceding conventions, as in this one, too, many contests made before the national committee are dropped without being carried up to the convention credentials committee. If all delegates against whom

notice of contest is lodged were thereby to forfeit their right to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention, it would be easy for opposing factions to institute contests, or protests, against all the delegates, and thus block the convention altogether.
 So, if Governor Hadley, as the representative of the Roosevelt forces, agreed with me rightly, as he did, that the motion he proposed must be voted upon by the persons whose names were on the temporary roll as made up by the national committee, I submit that Governor Hadley's motion, being out of order, and the selection of a temporary chairman being the only thing in order, the vote on temporary chairman must likewise, on temporary chairman must likewise, to accord with good parliamentary law and good morals, be taken by the same persons whose names appear on the temporary roll as made up on the question whether the temporary roll should be open to amendment.
 As to the order for an individual roll call, the precedent and authority is found in the convention of 1884, which was the only previous republican national convention in which the national committee's recommendation of a temporary chairman was challenged. When another nomination was made, the chairman of the national committee, Dwight M. Sabin, gave similar directions. A delegate moved to proceed with the call by states, but the chairman ruled the motion out of order, and in the incidental discussion a delegate from New York, Theodore Roosevelt, said:
 Now one word more. I trust that the vote will be taken by individual members, and not by states. Let each man stand accountable to those whom he represents for his vote. Let no man be able to shelter himself behind the shield of his state. What we say is, that one of the cardinal doctrines of the American political government is the accountability of each man to his people; and let each man stand up here and cast his vote, and then go home and abide by what he has done.

The individual roll call was calculated to, and doubtless did, enable every delegate, whether contested or not, to cast his own vote, and effectually prevented casting them en bloc as was attempted by California. But in view of the authority I have quoted, I contend that it was good parliamentary law and good morals. The proceedings of this convention of 1884 seem to me particularly corroborative of my position. A report of the credentials committee, read by J. Franklin Fort, shows that the seats of forty-five delegates were in contest before that committee, and the sitting delegates in all of these cases are recorded as voting for temporary chairman. The chairman recommended by the national committee lost out by a shortage of forty votes. If all contested delegates had been excluded this shortage would have been reduced to fifteen, and might have been wiped out altogether, as in all probability a still larger number of contests had been provisionally adjudicated by the national committee. It seems fair to assume that with these distinguished delegates in that convention from New York and from New Jersey, with other distinguished delegates present in the person of William McKinley, Benjamin Harrison, George F. Hoar, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jonathan Bourne, George William Curtis and Andrew D. White, no proceeding could have been had contrary to good parliamentary law and good morals without some of them at least protesting against it.
 Let me close by saying that in arguing the point of order raised against his motion, Governor Hadley commended the spirit of fairness manifested in according him an opportunity to present his reasons. Let me give a sentence also from a letter which I feel free to quote written by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart:
 "I want to express my sense of your courtesy in facilitating my few remarks today, and in general I think the feeling of the convention—both sides—was that you presided with conspicuous dignity, good temper and fairness."
 Is it not natural that I should take pride in having such testimony to contradict the unfounded charge made in overheated partisanship by a few members of the credentials committee?

IN OTHER LANDS THAN OURS
 Some Old World Events of General Interest.

Declining Birth Rate.
 While Great Britain and Germany are scraping the bottoms of the national tills to meet extraordinary demands for great er ships of war, no direct draft is made upon either national treasury to remedy the causes making for decreased birthrate in both countries. The zeal in the one and the indifference in the other suggests the question, "What ultimate value is a great navy if progressive decrease in birthrate continues unchecked?" A few years ago both Britain and Germany launched hurdes of criticisms at France, whose population had reached a stationary stage. Now the critics are silenced by conditions at home which, in their view, made France a decadent nation. The shock experienced in Great Britain when the census of 1911 showed a sharp decline in birthrate comes with great force to Germany which hitherto has shown marked gains in population due to race fertility. The latest official statistics, show a fall in the birthrate from 28.3 per thousand in 1900 to 20.7 in 1910. In the last three years, 1907-10, the decline amounted to one per thousand per annum. If it proceeds at this pace, in twelve years the German birthrate will have sunk to the level of the French, which is between nineteen and twenty per thousand. That the limitation of families is intentional is indicated by the fact that the decline is confined to the cities where the stress of industrial development and the increasing cost of living is most manifest.

Novel Strike.
 The strike of British doctors against the government's schedule of pay for medical attendance upon workmen injured by the nation carries none of the thrills of the dockmen's demands for higher wages, but is infinitely more annoying to the government's ministers. Under the law the government proposes to pay the doctors \$1.44 a policy-holder per annum for medical attendance. The British Medical association has insisted upon a minimum rate of \$2.44. Failing to secure concessions from the government, the members of the association, who represent virtually the entire profession, refuse to accept state payment of doctors for services to policy-holders. If workmen insured on the government plan must

pay their own doctors' bills the whole system of national insurance breaks down at the very start. Almost from the day Mr. Lloyd George launched his insurance project in the house of commons the doctors fought it. They protested that it would drive thousands of them out of business. The Medical association held monster meetings, organized for resistance, sent delegations to the government and carried on a bitter campaign in the press and through political channels. Aided by a few women who have figured as special guardians of the domestic servants as a class, the doctors have been the backbone of the opposition to the national insurance system. At last accounts both sides had reached an uncompromising stage.
Americans in Foreign Posts.
 The enforced retirement last year of W. Morgan Shuster from the post of financial manager of Persia has not checked the demand for Americans with American ideas to assume posts of responsibility and honor in the older world. Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, formerly of Cornell university, has just been drafted into the service of the new Chinese republic. Prof. Jenks is well known to the leaders of the republic and is familiar with conditions there, having served on a commission to reorganize Chinese finances in 1903. Nor is he the first American in the Chinese service. John W. Ferguson has long been a figure in the industrial councils of the nation, and former Secretary of State John W. Foster has on occasion given the empire the fruits of his diplomatic experience. In other sections of the orient Americans are working out problems of government for various rulers. Prof. Jens I. Westengard, formerly of Harvard, succeeded the late Prof. Edward Henry Strobel as the right-hand man of the King of Siam. Ralph Cahoon Whitehead, a Vermont native and a graduate of Brown, is general manager of the vast estates and finances of his highness the Maharajah Gaskwar of Baroda, an Indian prince of much renown and imposing regal pretensions. Henry W. Denton has achieved distinction as legal adviser of the department of foreign affairs of Japan and has held the confidence of the ministers through many changes during the past twenty years. Bookman Pasha, an American shipper who commanded the

Turkish warship built in Philadelphia on its delivery at Constantinople and entered the Turkish navy at the urgent request of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid, is still in the service with little chance to distinguish himself as commander of inferior naval junk. The roster is by no means complete. Wherever live ones are needed in the effete east, Americans have the first call.

Army Service for Women.
 A group of advanced women of Düsseldorf, Germany, started a lively discussion on feminine patriotism by proposing compulsory military service for all German women. It is not proposed that women do the fighting, but rather and nursing and succoring of the victims of war in field and hospital. The novelty of the proposal is that it provides that the duty should be imposed by law on all German women, who are to be divided into four categories for the purpose. These are female assistants for transport and refreshment service, nurses for the sick and wounded, assistants for cooking service and assistants for the service of clothing.
 Women in the first category would not have to serve in the field, but would carry out their duties in their home localities, and the same would apply to those in the last category. The idea, in short, is to have an army of female assistants ready for an emergency in addition to the regularly trained members in the various Red Cross societies. German newspapers applaud the spirit of the proposal, but pronounce it impracticable.

Political Colonels in Switzerland.
 Switzerland's legislative bodies, the Bundesrat and the Standerat, have decreed a separation of military officers from civic duties. Under the military organization law of 1907 favored officers have occupied special administrative positions in addition to their army assignments, drawing pay for both jobs, thereby creating a public demand for eliminating colonels from politics. While the system had several strong champions in the Standerat, the unanimity of the Bundesrat in stripping parliamentary colonels of their civic emoluments prevailed. Henceforth division and corps commanders will be restricted to their military duties.

Beating Congress to It
 Boston Herald.
 The income tax amendment, for which the support of only two more states is necessary, will be ratified just about the time that it ceases to be of any importance, through congress's accomplishing the same purpose in another way. It is ever thus. And perhaps this may also be the case with the amendment for the popular election of United States senators.

WILLIE BROKE A WINDOW.
 Newark, N. J. News
 "Willie broke a window!" You can hear it in the street.
 Hear the children marvel at the most prodigious feat.
 "Willie broke a window pane?" they shout the news alone, and so—
 "Not Willie, Fritzy!" interrupted the austere old lady, looking at him over her spectacles; "you're my midnight son."
 Chicago Tribune.

"What would you call that girl's countenance who is constantly changing her expression?"
 "That is the mobile face."
 "And the one with the fixed, expressionless stare?"
 "That's the automobile face."—Baltimore American.

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