

MORE THAN A THOUSAND WORK HORSES GO TO PARADE.

ENTERED IN GROCERS' CLASS BY SEEMAN BROS.

ENTERED IN THE ICE DEALERS' CLASS BY D. H. ELDER.

MEMORIAL DAY WILL WITNESS AN EQUINE INNOVATION IN NEW YORK.

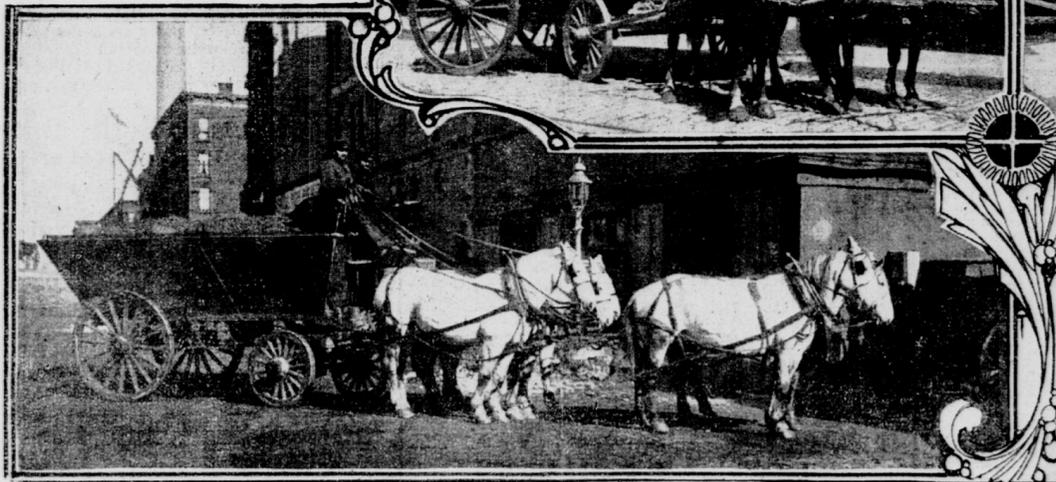
More than a thousand working teams had been booked when the entries closed yesterday for the first annual parade of the New York Horse Parade Association, which will be held on Memorial Day. When the parade lines up at Washington Square for its march to the headquarters of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals on that forenoon there will be few classes of delivery or draft horses that will not be represented. No dock-tailed horses will be allowed in line, and the places of honor will be given to the horses longest in service, best cared for and most considerably handled.

While the classes of work horses to be exhibited will be principally divided according to the occupation of their owners, there are to be several divisions on the basis of age and service alone. The "old horse" class is expected to be most interesting of all of these. Veteran work horses that have been faithfully active in service for long terms of years will be judged in competition according to the care and attention which their condition shows on the part of their drivers. Old No. 27, from the Koehler brewery, is expected to carry off high honors in this class. This big dapple gray has served before the beer cart, week in and week out for fourteen years. So perennial does his youth appear that in recent years he has been repeatedly examined by veterinary surgeons and mistakenly pronounced between six and eight years old.

Charlie and Dick, the star team of ten that have been entered by a Ninth avenue ice dealer, are expected by every eye on the lower West Side to win a prize in the ice wagon class. The coal drivers are looking to the crack five-horse team of the Curtis-Blaisdell Company to win a medal in their class. This heavy group of grays has been picked from some two hundred draft horses in their stable, and long winters of the slippery struggle over icy streets do not appear to have impaired their splendid form and stamina. One of the most slightly "three-abreast" teams that have been entered in the grocers' division is composed of Nos. 71, 78 and 79, from the stable of Seeman Bros. As is the case in many instances, these horses are known only by number and are named only unofficially by the driver, who has driven them for years.

In addition to the drivers of every variety of work horses, except dock-tailed and cab animals, who have been invited to enter their charges free of cost in the parade, an opportunity will be given for the men of the city departments to compete with the most faithful and best cared for of the horses in the city's service. Nine handsome medals have been offered to the winners in eight divisions of city department horses by Mrs. James Speyer, treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who has been largely instrumental in instituting the parade. Horses in the service of the Police, Fire, Street Cleaning, Health, Correction, Park and Charities departments and the city hospitals will compete for these medals. Two of these medals have been offered to the Police Department, one for the mounted force and another for patrol wagon and traffic squad horses. Irish Lad, a handsome dark bay ridden by a policeman named Wilber, is a prominent candidate for honors in the first class. It is intended that these Speyer medals shall be made a regular feature for the faithful horses in the city's ser-

vice, just like those annually presented for bravery at the police parade. Several thousand dollars worth of medals, cash prizes, ribbons, certificates, badges and diplomas will be distributed to the winners in the many classes of the parade from the revolving stand, which will be erected in front of the American Society for the Prevention of



FIVE-HORSE TEAM ENTERED IN THE COAL DEALERS' CLASS BY THE CURTIS-BLAISDELL COMPANY.



ENTERED BY THE KOEHLER BREWERY AS FOURTEEN YEARS IN SERVICE.

Cruelty to Animals' headquarters. The effect of these premiums and distinctions which have been put upon the care and consideration of the horses has already been noticed by officers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, under whose general auspices the New York Horse Parade Association has been formed. The working force of the society's patrolmen is reporting that, with the general interest of the drivers in the humane parade, a great deal of the ill treatment of horseflesh in the business quarter is decreasing.

Colonel William Jay is president of the New York Horse Parade Association; Thomas F. McCarthy, vice-president, and Gordon McDonald, treasurer. The directors are August Belmont, George Blumenthal, G. Howard Davidson, Stuyvesant Fish, James W. Gerard, W. C. Gulliver, Archer M. Huntington, Adolph Lewishin, W. Goadby Loew, Clarence Mackay, Paul Morton, Leonard E. Opydyke, M. Taylor Fyffe, Roginald Rivers, Douglas Robinson, William D. Sloane, Frank Sturgis, Henri P. Wertheim, James T. Woodward, Dr. Thomas Darlington, Health Commissioner; Moses Herrman, Park Commissioner, and Francis J. Dantry, Fire Commissioner.

The officers of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who originated the parade, are Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, president; Mrs. Edward Winton, vice-president; Mrs. James Speyer, treasurer; Mrs. F. B. S. Bethune, secretary pro tem.; executive committee, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. F. D. S. Bethune, Miss Katherine Carey, Miss E. Mabel Clark, Miss M. H. Dehon, Mrs. T. L. Manson, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Miss F. W. Whitbridge and Miss Maria Winthrop.

AGASSIZ THE TEACHER.

Centennial of Birth of Swiss Naturalist Who Became an American.

The same year that saw the birth of Longfellow and Whittier on this side of the Atlantic was marked by the birth in Europe of Louis Agassiz, the distinguished naturalist, who became a naturalized American at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War. Both Longfellow and Whittier paid poetic tribute to the merits of the work of the eminent scientist, as did Holmes, who was born two years later, and Lowell, whose birth was in 1819. It will be one hundred years on May 25 since Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz was born in the home of the Swiss pastor, overlooking the Lake of Morat. It was on the occasion of the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of that birth that Longfellow's muse was inspired to sing:

It was fifty years ago
In the pleasant month of May,
In the beautiful Pays de Vaud,
A child in its cradle lay.
And Nature, the old nurse, took
The child upon her knees,
Saying: "Here is a story book
Thy Father hath written for thee."
"Come, wander with me," she said,
"Into regions yet untried,
And read what is e'er I read
In the manuscripts of God."
This week and next there will be especial ob-

servances of the Agassiz centennial in various places. At the museum in Cambridge, Mass., which is adorned with his bust, and which but for his positive prohibition would bear his name as the founder and chief promoter, this will be school week, and the pupils in all the educational institutions in Cambridge will be admitted in groups, with their teachers, on successive days, and the collections will be explained to them by guides. On the evening of Monday, May 27, there will be a reunion of all of the surviving pupils of Agassiz in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, at which the venerable Colonel Thomas Westworth Higginson, long the friend of the naturalist, will preside, and addresses are expected from President Eliot of Harvard, Professor A. Lawrence Lowell, of Harvard, and Professor William H. Niles, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

At Cornell University, where Agassiz was a non-resident professor in the later years of his life, Professor Burt G. Wilder, his associate, will deliver a memorial address on Tuesday, May 28, in which he will embody the impressions he received while under the instruction of Agassiz, acting as his assistant and attending the addresses and lectures delivered by him at Cornell. In Brooklyn, where Agassiz delivered one of the most notable of his courses of lectures to crowded houses in the Academy of Music in 1862, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will have a centennial meeting in his honor on the evening of May 28, and the address will be made by Professor Franklin W. Hooper, director of the institute.

AGASSIZ THE TEACHER.

In his will Agassiz designated himself simply as a teacher, and it was in this capacity that he did

his most notable work. He had the capacity of evoking in others that which he himself felt and inspiring them with his own enthusiasm and interest. As a teacher of teachers he was especially successful, and the great work now done by summer schools may be traced directly to the enterprise he started at Penikese on Buzzard's Bay.

The life of Agassiz naturally divides itself into three periods—that of youth, which he was acquiring the vast fund of information which he used to so much advantage in later years; the period from his twenty-fifth to his thirty-ninth year, when he was a professor at Neuchâtel, in his native land, and the quarter of a century he spent in this land of his adoption, where he did so much for the advancement of scientific study. He was fortunate in his parents, fortunate in following his taste for the study of natural history, fortunate in his companions and associates, among whom are to be reckoned Cuvier and Humboldt, fortunate in family relations, and especially fortunate in the fame which crowned his life work and the record which has made his name immortal among the leaders of science.

"I have no time to make money," was the keynote of his career, and he gave to his life work the fullest attention and devotion, constantly embarking on larger and larger schemes for adding to the sum of human knowledge. One of his biographers sums up his work as follows: "The effect of the teachings and work of Louis Agassiz upon the world has been pronounced and far-reaching, marking the beginning of a new epoch in natural science. His indomitable purpose, his industry, his devotion to the dissemination of knowledge, his love for science—which is only another name for truth—were traits which commended him to all men and insured him a lasting place in their affection and appreciation. Agassiz was the greatest teacher of his time, and his place is still undimmed. He was a noble and heroic figure, one of the stepping stones in the advance of civilization."

When only twelve years old Agassiz began to make natural history collections. He said of himself in later years: "I am conscious that at successive periods of my life I have employed very different means and followed very different systems of study." When he first went to college all his spare time was devoted to searching for favorite specimens or studying the habits of fishes, animals and insects, but he formed the expressed determination to become a man of letters. As natural history engrossed more and more of his attention he induced his parents to forego their purpose to secure a commercial training for him with one uncle and was allowed to follow the footsteps of another in studying medicine.

HOW HE PLANNED HIS CAREER.

He made this proposition to his father when only twenty years old: "If during the course of my studies I succeed in making myself known by a work of distinction, will you not then consent that I shall study, at least during one year, the natural sciences alone, and then accept a professorship of natural history with the understanding that in the first place, and in the time agreed upon, I shall take my doctor's degree?" This purpose he was allowed to carry out, and he received the degree of Ph. D. and had it inscribed on the title page of a work devoted to Brazilian fishes when only twenty-one. Later he took his degree in medicine as he had planned. Of his purpose in life he wrote: "I wish it may be said of Louis Agassiz that he was the first naturalist of his time, a good citizen and a good son, beloved of those who knew him."

After graduating in medicine he sought to build up a practice, but was drawn to Paris as the center of scientific thought, where he was brought into association with the master minds of Cuvier and Humboldt. The former turned over to the young scientist the material he had gathered for a work on fossil fishes and aided Agassiz in carrying out his plans. Humboldt gave Agassiz both the financial assistance and the mental encouragement he needed to press on in his career and aided him in securing the professorship at Neuchâtel, where the Swiss scientist put in thirteen years of important work and valuable study.

This story is told of the youthful professor: Among the visitors to Neuchâtel was Leopold von Buch, the well known geologist of Berlin, an admirer of Agassiz. On one occasion he said: "When I am in Neuchâtel, and knock at the door of Agassiz I am always afraid." "Why?" asked his companion. "I fear to see him, for he has a way of taking me for a new species." It was while in Neuchâtel that Agassiz made the investigations of glaciers in the Alps which gave him a reputation as a geologist as well as zoologist. He was known as a geologist in 1834, when the Wollaston prize for scientific research had been awarded to him, he was subjected to a remarkable test. He was known as a geologist on fossil fishes, of which a new species had just been found in a stratum of such ancient rock that no fossil remains had been believed to exist in it. At a scientific meeting Agassiz was asked to describe the discovery, where he was brought into board and drew the outline of a possible fish. The form there was applause and the original of the fish he had imagined was shown, the two corresponding exactly.

In his scientific investigations Agassiz was continually incurring expenses in advance of the income, and when his mind was turned to a trip to this country, in 1841, he wrote to a friend: "Do for me, if you can, a letter to the Secretary of the United States, where I might earn enough to enable me to continue the publication of my unhappy books, which never pay, because they are not what the wants of the world." Three years later the opportunity came in an offer for a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, and the tender of 15,000 francs by the King of Prussia for scientific investigations. Of his purpose he wrote to a friend: "In order to prepare for the extra expense, I shall be obliged to

live very economically and in a manner little in accordance with the royal munificence which has furnished the means of making this journey. I learned early that when one has no fortune one cannot serve science and at the same time live in the world. If I have been able to produce numerous expensive publications, it has been only by following this system of economy and voluntary seclusion; and the results which I have obtained thus far have rewarded me so well for the privations which I have suffered that I have no temptation to adopt another style of life, even should I hereafter, and especially in your country, suffer more trouble than I have had to sustain in my own."

It was in 1846 that Agassiz crossed the ocean to spend the rest of his life in this country, save for a brief visit to his old home, a voyage to Brazil and another to California. He left behind him the wife of his youth, whom he never saw again, as her death soon occurred, and then his two children followed him to America in 1849. In 1850 Miss Elizabeth Cary became his second wife and greatly aided him in his after work. His introduction to Americans was through his lectures on "The Fin of Creation." He established his home in East Boston, which he soon made a scientific center. When released from his engagement by the King of Prussia, in 1848, he accepted the professorship of natural history in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, and began the work which was continued, with brief interruptions, for the rest of his life. His instruction proved most popular, and he founded the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, which is now his chief monument. Trips to lecture and secure specimens in all parts of this country soon made him widely known and popular. In 1847 he accepted a professorship in the Charlestown Medical College, but gave it up by reason of ill health two years later. He devoted himself to his Harvard work. In 1855 he and his wife founded a school for young women in Boston, where he lectured for eight years, in addition to his other work, which he believed him from all pecuniary embarrassment. Many offers of important places abroad were refused by him as he was devoted to his Harvard work, and in order to show his sympathy with the North in the Civil War he took out papers as an American citizen. Agassiz was always a collector. One of the favorite anecdotes of his at Cambridge is this, that when his wife called out in terror from her dressing room, "There's a snake!" in my usual work, her husband replied: "One snake! But where are the other six?"

One of the important trips of his later years was his voyage to Brazil, in 1866, and the study of the fishes found in the waters there, of which his wife found his work land, which he believed him from the Pacific Coast was made in 1872. His latest important work was the opening of the Anderson School of Natural History at Penikese, for which John Anderson gave \$50,000, in the summer of 1873, where Agassiz worked and lectured with unflagging vigor. At the end of his life came in December of that year, and he was laid at rest in



LOUIS AGASSIZ. The centennial of his birth is about to be observed.

Mount Auburn, where a stone from a Swiss glacier marks his grave beside which grow pine trees from his native land. A lofty mountain peak in Arizona bears the name of Agassiz, another in Utah, and a lesser one in Wyoming is called Lake Agassiz. The Agassiz Mountains, in the State of Alaska, are named for him, and an ancient glacial lake in Wyoming is called Lake Agassiz. The Agassiz Society, a scientific organization, has chapters in many places. A like organization exists in the State of New York, which only four large volumes of the ten contemplated appeared: "Studies on Fossil Fishes," in five volumes. Of Agassiz in his lifetime E. P. Whipple, the essayist, wrote: "He is not merely a scientific thinker, but a scientific force; and no small portion of the immense influence he exerts is due to the energy, the intensity and the gentleness that distinguished the nature of the man. In a personal intercourse he inspires as well as performs and communicates not only knowledge but the love of knowledge."

After the death of Agassiz Longfellow wrote this sonnet:

I stand again on the familiar shore,
I and best of the waves of the distracted sea,
The rocks, the seaweed on the ocean's floor,
The winds of the meadow and the forest tree,
Wild winds of the Atlantic welcome me:
Then why shouldst thou be dead and come no more?
Ah, why shouldst thou be dead, when common men
Are busy with their trivial affairs,
Are saving and hoarding? Why, when thou hadst read
Nature's mysterious manuscript, and then
What ready to reveal the truth it bore,
Why art thou silent? Why shouldst thou be dead?

MANY ATTEMPTS TO BLACKMAIL DOCTORS

But Methods Adopted to Defeat Such Efforts Are Proving More Efficient Daily.

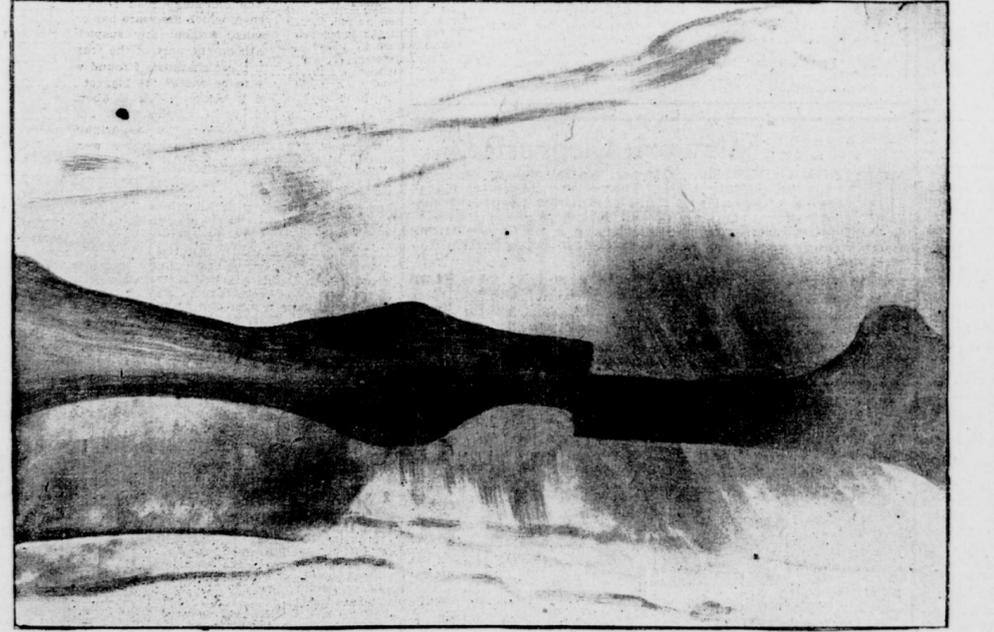
Attempts to blackmail physicians are more numerous than the general public is aware of, for the physician occupies a position in society which makes him especially vulnerable to the attacks of the extortioner. Few reputable disciples of Aesculapius like the publicity of the courtroom, so, often, for the sake of silence, a doctor will pay something to a patient who charges him with malpractice, using the term in the civil, not the criminal, sense. That is, he has done so in the past, and would probably continue to do so in the future, were it not for the system which has been devised in this state and adopted by the state medical societies of ten other states to protect him. Suits for damages are now conducted by the legal representatives of the State Medical Society, every member of a county medical society securing the protection as one of the benefits of membership.

The statistics of the legal department of the New York State Medical Society show that seven years ago one doctor out of every 250 in this state might expect to become the object of a legal attack on the ground of improper care of a patient. Last year the ratio was one in 250, indicating that the work of the society in compelling the plaintiffs to face a jury of their peers was having an effect. Many of the plaintiffs, when they discover that they are to be put upon the witness stand and will be compelled to commit perjury in order to support their claims, drop in the ground. The percentage of cases which are dropped is about 30 per cent. Out of twenty-four cases against physicians listed on a single page of the records of the New York State Medical Society, all except two have been dropped. One has been tried and one remains to be adjudicated.

When asked by a representative of The Tribune regarding the extent of the attempts at blackmailing of physicians, James Taylor Lewis, the legal representative of the society, said the other day that 97 per cent of the cases of which notice of suit was presented were clearly blackmailing schemes, while 3 per cent were cases which raised some question which might properly be presented to a jury.

Within the last seven years 268 suits for damages on the ground of malpractice have been brought. The great majority of these have been based on alleged improper setting of fractured bones and subsequent care of them. Mr. Taylor said that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the plaintiff was a woman, and that in the length of the limb in some instances the ends of the bone together again, the use of the X-ray has facilitated the process of setting of broken bones. She became scarce, and in cases of this sort, a photograph of the section of the bone, showing that it is not in perfect alignment or that it is enlarged at the point of fracture, is enough to make the plaintiff troubled as to the quality of the operation which has been performed upon him. It only requires the statement of a shyster lawyer looking for a case to convince him that he is entitled to a considerable sum of money from the physician. Not all such cases, of course, have been based on a mere allegation, but 3 per cent of such cases are made up in good part of such cases. These are always won by the plaintiffs, however, for the fact that the bone has not the same appearance it once had does not necessarily mean that the limb is not perfectly sound and serviceable.

One case which the society was called upon to defend was that of a lumberman. A small tree was being drawn through some woods. At one point the trail made a somewhat sharp turn. As the log was drawn around this it was caught between two trees, one at the center of the inside of the curve and the other a little further back on the opposite side. The first tree served as a fulcrum, and the strain on the other end pulled the other end against the farther



X-RAY PHOTOGRAPH OF A MAN'S FEMUR, SHOWING A HEALED FRACTURE AND A NEW ONE. The picture shows what a patient might be led to think was a case of malpractice. The bulb indicates how a broken bone sometimes looks after it has knitted together again. This photograph was taken shortly after the bone broke a second time. The first fracture. The new break is also shown. Photograph taken just before the new fracture was set in the New York Hospital.

tree firmly. The lumberman took his ax and hacked at the end of the bowed log. It suddenly broke, and the pressure released, it crashed against the chopper's leg. Both bones in one of his legs below the knee were broken. One had been fractured near the ankle and the other in a diagonal fashion just below the knee. After the bones had healed, the lumberman felt something on the front of the shinbone like a pea. He was in no wise lame, but he thought the leg was a little shorter than it ought to be. He had the limb photographed by the X-ray process and discovered that in healing the diagonal fracture the upper portion of the bone had slipped down a little and the sides were not in perfect alignment. He sued the physician for good condition as ever. She went with a friend to an owner of an X-ray machine and a photograph was taken. She was horrified when she saw the picture, for it showed that the bone had fractured ends down upon the lower bone, displacing the latter at the wrist. So far as the woman knew, barring a slight stiffness at the wrist after it had healed, her forearm was in as good condition as ever. The doctor, however, located the fracture at the wrist. He received nothing for her pains.

Many cases, according to Mr. Lewis, are those of patients who are trying to evade the payment of a doctor's bill. The physician has treated them and, finally despairing of receiving his

money, has taken steps to secure payment. The patient then brings a suit for damages, alleging that the doctor has not properly treated him. The physician, hesitating about exposing his affairs to the gaze of the public, refrains from pressing the bill. These, of course, are cases of blackmail pure and simple.

The value of facing the extortioner in court is illustrated in one recent case. A nose specialist had been treating a certain patient for a long time. The patient finally wrote the doctor that he could not afford to continue the treatment, as the fee of the latter was too high, and added that he was perfectly satisfied with the treatment. The doctor, in course of time, sued the former patient for the amount of his bill. The patient, through his lawyer, immediately served a summons and notice of an action for \$10,000 for malpractice. The State Medical Society assumed the defense of the physician. As soon as the plaintiff found that the case would be fought and he would be obliged to present his case in court, he asked to have the suit withdrawn. This request the defense finally acceded to, after the plaintiff had agreed to pay \$50 costs.

The audacity and shamelessness of one type of extortioner was exhibited in another attempt to levy upon a physician. A man one dark night had been run down by a heavy wagon near a physician's home. The doctor found him lying in the gutter when he returned home from the theatre. He sent a call for an ambulance, stopped the bleeding of the man's broken limb and bandaged it up. Then he gave the man his card, and told him to say at the hospital who it was that had sent him, as that would insure good care.

One day four months later the man called at

the doctor's house. Ringing the bell, he was admitted, and in his turn saw the doctor. There was nothing to indicate that he was not in good condition physically.

"Doctor," he said, walking up to the physician's desk, "do you recognize me?"

"No," said the doctor. "I must say that I don't know you."

"Oh, yes, you do," said the stranger. "You remember you sent me to a hospital one night when my leg had been broken by being run over. Just look at that leg!" he said, pulling up his trouser leg. "See where you bandaged it. Look at that scar!" He pointed to a scar where the flesh had healed over, for he had suffered a compound fracture.

"What are you looking for?" said the doctor, speaking slowly and looking the man full in the eye.

"I want \$500," replied the stranger. "I think you ought to pay me that for the kind of job you did for me."

The doctor is said to have responded by having the man deposited on the sidewalk.

The multiplicity of cases of like ingratitude has led many doctors to protect themselves by taking an X-ray photograph of the part to be operated on before the operation is performed. This is becoming more common every day.

Occasionally a physician is sued for damages for an X-ray burn. It is said that it is practically impossible to know when a patient is being burned, for the ill effects of the X-ray, if there are to be any, do not show themselves immediately. The physician, according to Mr. Lewis, is protected in a measure by the fact that the courts only require of him that he shall use his best judgment and have experience equal to the standard of the community where he lives.