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Edward Fitch Cushing  
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### Edward Fitch Cushing.

On March 23, 1911, Dr. Edward Fitch Cushing passed away after a brief illness. Hardly more than a year ago we mourned the loss of Dr. Henry Kirke Cushing at a ripe old age, and now the community is shocked at the death of his gifted son in the prime of life and at the height of his usefulness.

The Cushing family, of old and distinguished New England stock, descended from Mathew Cushing of Hingham, Mass., has been identified with the medical, civic and social history of Cleveland for three generations. Dr. Edward Fitch Cushing's grandfather, Dr. Erastus Cushing, son of Dr. David Cushing of Pittsfield, Mass., settled in Cleveland in 1835 and soon won a leading position. He lived to a good old age and was succeeded in practice by his son, Dr. Henry Kirk Cushing, who in turn retired from active practice some eighteen years ago in favor of his son, Edward. It is rare indeed for a community to be served with such faithfulness and duration by three generations of medical men.

Dr. Cushing's mother, who was Miss Williams of Cleveland, was noted for her intellect and culture, charm and grace of manner and devotion to all that is brightest and best.

Dr. Cushing was born in Cleveland June 24, 1862. He secured the Ph. B. degree from Cornell in 1883 and the M. D. degree from Harvard in 1888. After serving full terms in both the Medical and Surgical Services of the Massachusetts General Hospital and in the Obstetrical Service of the Boston Lying-in Hospital he studied medicine two years in London and Vienna. With his characteristic devotion to duty he put aside his early ambition for a career in surgery and trained himself in general medicine, obstetrics and pediatrics, that he might follow his father's footsteps and assist him in his practice. In 1891 he assumed the heavy burden and responsibilities of his father's practice. In a short time these were largely augmented by his own personal following.

Dr. Cushing married in June 1897 Miss Harvey, the daugh-

ter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harvey of Cleveland. He is survived by his widow, his son, Edward Harvey Cushing, a sister, Miss Alice Cushing, and four brothers, Mr. William E. Cushing of the Cleveland bar, Mr. George Cushing of San Francisco, Prof. H. P. Cushing of Western Reserve University and Prof. Harvey Cushing of Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Cushing was appointed Associate Professor of Pediatrics in Western Reserve University and Visiting Physician to the Children's Ward of the Lakeside Hospital in 1894. In a few years he was made full Professor of Pediatrics in the University and Visiting Physician to the new Lakeside Hospital. An enthusiastic and inspiring teacher, he was admired and beloved by his students and house physicians. His influence over the young men under him was remarkably stimulating. His counsel was constantly sought and cheerfully given. He encouraged a number of young medical men of exceptional talent and training to settle in Cleveland.

Dr. Cushing rendered great and far reaching services to the Medical Department of Western Reserve University and to the Lakeside Hospital in a number of ways. The present intimate association between the Lakeside Hospital and the Medical School, which is so essential for the development of scientific medicine in Cleveland, the better fitting of medical men for service and for the best possible care of the sick poor, is due, more than to any other factor, to his conception and advocacy of the logical necessity of such a relation. He held that the influence of a well conducted hospital upon the care of the sick of the city extended far beyond its walls, through the part it plays in producing a more highly trained type of physician than is otherwise possible; that while only a few hundreds can enjoy the benefits of treatment within the hospital, thousands must profit from the care of better trained hospital graduates. Closely associated with this idea in Dr. Cushing's mind was the realization of the importance of filling the principal visiting posts in the hospital with university professors with continuous services and the establishment of a fifth hospital year in the medical course, with a special degree of M. A. in medicine for work of a high standard. Happily he lived to see the fulfilment of this end assured. Dr. Cushing rendered valuable service as a member of the Training School Committee of the Lakeside Hospital. He was a member

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of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee of the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital, President of the Cleveland Medical Journal Company, member of the Committee on Municipal Sanitation of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and of the Cleveland Board of Health. He took an active interest in the Visiting Nurse Association and in the Rainbow Cottage.

To Dr. Cushing's initiative and influence the phenomenal success and rapid growth of the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital are largely due. This work was very close to his heart and he took the keenest pleasure in working out its development and in planning the Dispensary and Hospital Buildings. This work alone is a worthy monument to any man. Dr. Cushing undertook the presidency of the Cleveland Medical Journal Company when the Journal was heavily in debt and its future seemed hopeless. Thanks to his energy and liberality in a few months great local interest was aroused in the Journal; its editorials and book reviews became models of their kind and the original articles were increased in number and excellence. As soon as existing contracts expired, advertisements not conforming with the principles laid down by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association were excluded. Thus in a short time the Cleveland Medical Journal has taken rank with the best monthly medical journals devoted to general medicine and surgery.

Dr. Cushing took the deepest interest and played an active part in the development of the Cleveland Medical Library. So extensive were his activities in various medical and kindred organizations, that it was not uncommon for him to attend three important meetings in a day.

Dr. Cushing gave liberally to charities and delighted in giving. He valued the command of means largely for the power it gave of helpfulness to others. He was a civic, educational and charitable force of unusual strength and was deeply interested in the sociological and medical development of his native city, of which he was proud.

In all the relations of family and friendship, Dr. Cushing was exemplary; he was an affectionate and venerating son, a devoted husband and a model father. He delighted in his home, where he loved to entertain his friends with a cordial and delightful hospitality. Dr. Cushing, though dignified and re-

served, was cordial and genuine in manner. He had a broad sympathy and kindly feelings to all, especially to the sick. Dr. Cushing was highly gifted intellectually. His naturally strong mind was cultivated in many directions and he delighted in acquiring and in using knowledge. With quick perception and a remarkable intuition, a retentive memory and clear and accurate reasoning powers, his mind worked with ease and power. He possessed clear-cut opinions on many subjects and wrote and spoke with clearness and force. Without art, he impressed his opinions upon others. His was the judicial cast of mind and his arguments were presented without personal bias. He was a constant reader of both medical and general literature. Dr. Cushing delighted in nature and was never happier than when among trees, birds and flowers. Children made an especial appeal to him, and he had a peculiar tact and skill in winning and controlling them.

It is, however, as a great practical physician, the friend and counsellor of the family—a type rapidly passing and of which he was a notable example—that Edward F. Cushing reached the height of his usefulness and will be most widely mourned. He had a natural aptitude for practical medicine, and when he entered the sick room, with his simple, direct, earnest manner, full of understanding and solicitous to serve, he won the confidence of all. With his great experience, wide reading and close and accurate powers of observation and examination, he was acquainted with the natural history of disease and skillful in diagnosis. He possessed, in addition to the power of classifying disease, that much rarer gift of making an accurate estimate of the condition of the individual with the disease. He recognized and managed his large practice with the precision of a well conducted hospital ward, with his staff of nurses and laboratory assistant. He availed himself of the latest discoveries in medicine, whether for diagnosis or treatment. No detail that insured the comfort and increased the chances of the patient was too small. A master of therapeutical resources, he used drugs comparatively little, and, understanding *vis medicatrix naturae*, he treated sick people and not diseases. Herein lay one of the secrets of his great success as a physician.

Dr. Cushing was an inspiration to all who came in contact with him. He was the truest and most generous of friends.

Governed by the highest ideals of honor, his character was cast in heroic mold, he was pure in soul, patient and long-suffering in the service of others and incapable of a mean or unworthy thought or action. Without fear and without reproach he was true to every trust.

A great spirit has passed.

W. T. H.

#### The Journal Guarantee Fund.

The action of this Journal, in excluding from its advertising pages such articles as were not approved by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association, greatly reduced its income and resulted in a deficit at the end of the year. To offset this the late Dr. E. F. Cushing, assisted by one or two others, contributed quite a large sum of money, and shortly before his death he outlined a plan whereby a guarantee fund should be secured to permit a wider scope for the Journal and to relieve the management of any financial embarrassment. Within the last few days such a fund has been started and the results have been most encouraging. Appeals to the friends of Dr. Cushing and to others interested in the Journal have already resulted in contributions amounting to over \$1000. Dr. Cushing had great faith in the Journal as an influence for good and of great weight in promoting the interests of the profession. We owe much, not only to his deep interest and wise counsel but also to his generous financial aid. The continuation of the Journal along the high ethical lines that he insisted upon, becomes, now that he has gone, more than ever the duty of those who are left and the establishment of this guarantee fund will greatly aid in this endeavor.

#### Edward Fitch Cushing.

He came among us like a brilliant star  
Approaching earth, a marvelous light;  
A keen and ample mind well charged  
With knowledge in its might.

Then, too, the light was soft, and it was warm  
To those within its radiant rays;  
Great kindness, love, and simple heart,  
These were his means and ways.

And like the star, again, his sudden end  
 Arrested in its azure flight;  
 Ah, yes; but energy is never lost;  
 It still moves on, its oscillations spread;  
 His influence continues, memory holds  
 The inspirations of his life ahead  
 To help us go aright.

C. E. B.

### The Edward Fitch Cushing Memorial Meeting.

On the evening of Monday, April 17, a memorial meeting to the late Dr. Edward Fitch Cushing was held at the Cleveland Medical Library.

The Chairman, Dr. G. W. Crile, in calling the meeting to order spoke as follows:

"I know that I voice the sentiments of this audience in the statement that in the death of Dr. Edward Fitch Cushing this community has lost its most useful citizen. Many of the leading institutions for the promotion of benevolence, of education and of the public welfare have so keenly felt this loss that the Cleveland Medical Journal Company arranged for this meeting for the purpose of giving a fitting opportunity for the summing up of the great work of a great man, for drawing anew the inspiration from the lesson of his life, and for consecrating ourselves to the arduous task of carrying on the work he has left unfinished.

"The principal institutions to which he devoted his rare and brilliant talents were: The Visiting Nurse Association; The Milk Commission; the Rainbow Cottage; the Academy of Medicine; the Medical Library; the Cleveland Medical Journal; the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital; the Lakeside Hospital and the Western Reserve Medical School."

The Cleveland Medical Journal was represented by Dr. W. H. Weir who said:

"Two years ago at the Annual Meeting of the Cleveland Medical Journal Company, Dr. Cushing accepted the office of President. At that time many difficult problems of policy and management confronted the Journal. From the moment that Dr. Cushing assumed the duties of his office one problem after another began to disappear. A new system was established in the business management; the type and appearance of the Journal was improved; the advertisements were limited to those approved by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association; a better class of articles was published and the best talent of the city was inspired to contribute editorials.

"As a result the circulation of the Journal increased; it has been extensively quoted at home and abroad; in Italy,

France, Germany, England, South America, and Canada it has been welcomed as an exchange, and the books sent to the Journal for review have greatly increased in number, thereby enriching the Cleveland Medical Library. The high standard of the Journal has called forth editorial notice from the leading American journals, in fact at this moment the Cleveland Medical Journal stands as a worthy representative of the highest standard of medical journalism.

"After making due acknowledgment of the splendid work of Dr. Cushing's predecessors and the assistance of his co-workers, it is but justice to say that the Cleveland Medical Journal of today is the creation of Dr. Cushing. This was accomplished in the same masterful way in which he accomplished other things; he gave his time, his thoughts, his personal influence and his money without stint.

"Although no one man can fill his place a due appreciation of such service can be shown only by an increased interest and work by all, that the standard set by him may be maintained for the good of medicine and in honor of his name."

The Graduate Nurses' Association was represented by Miss L. Darling, who read the following resolutions:

"Whereas, in the death of Dr. Edward Fitch Cushing the nursing profession has lost one of its most able, most sympathetic counsellors.

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Graduate Nurses' Association of Cleveland take this opportunity to express their deep appreciation of his wonderful, inspiring influence and personal assistance in solving their many problems. His high ideals, his thoughtfulness for others and his great interest in humanity must always remain a beautiful memory.

"Resolved, that we extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Cushing and to his family.

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the Graduate Nurses' Association and be sent to Mrs. Cushing."

The Milk Commission of Cleveland was represented by Dr. J. J. Thomas, who spoke as follows:

"At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine late in the year 1904, during Dr. Crile's term as President, it was sug-

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gested by one of its members that the medical fraternity ought to actively concern itself with the character of the milk supplied to infants and young children, following the lead of the profession in the East, and to no longer place implicit faith in producers largely, if not entirely, influenced by their commercial interests.

"After close study, extending over several years, of the subject of a clean milk supply, it seemed that a golden opportunity presented itself to the Academy at that time to stand sponsor for a movement which would not only ensure a supply of milk of guaranteed purity to infants, children and invalids, but also reflect lasting credit upon the Academy and the profession at large.

"The suggestion was acted upon at once and a Committee of two was appointed to formulate a plan.

"Guided by the experience of the medical profession in other cities, the Committee recommended that a Commission be appointed, to be known as the Milk Commission of the City of Cleveland, to consist of four members from the Academy of Medicine, two from the Homeopathic Medical Society and one from the Chamber of Commerce, the function of this Commission to consist in placing Certified Milk upon the market, the milk to be furnished by producers whose dairies were to be under the absolute control of the Commission and the product to be guaranteed by the certificates issued by the Commission.

"One of the four members of the Commission selected to represent the Academy of Medicine was Dr. E. F. Cushing, and his untimely and lamented death marks the first break in the original personnel of seven members.

"His selection was an especially happy one, not alone on account of his interest in children and his acknowledged ability as a pediatricist, but by reason of his wise counsel and his power to override all obstacles, for it proved to be a herculean task that the Commission had been directed to accomplish, simple though it appeared at first.

"A contingency not foreseen or provided for by the Council was anticipated by Dr. Cushing even before the first meeting of the Commission, viz. securing funds for meeting the considerable expense incurred in carrying out the preliminary details.

"Dr. Cushing was largely instrumental in procuring a fund of \$900.00 from three generous donors, with the promise of as much more as might be found necessary to finance the project.

"In the light of subsequent events, there is no doubt that, without this fund, the activities of the Commission would have been very much restricted, if not, indeed, doomed to utter failure.

"The work of every milk commission, preparatory to placing Certified Milk upon the market, evolves numerous problems which are purely local, and must be solved without reference to the experience of commissions in other cities. After the selection of the expert bacteriologist, chemist and veterinarian, the chief problems have to do with the selection of producers and the numerous regulations by which the production at the dairy and the delivery of the milk are to be controlled.

"Invitations were sent to more than 100 producers supplying milk to the city, to meet with the Commission, in the hope that we could select a number who might, with reasonable alterations in their plants, meet the requirements.

"Only three replied. One was hopeless, his dairy on investigation proving quite unsuitable, even if extensive alterations were made. Another, and the one upon which the Commission had pinned its faith, as it had been supplying special milk for infants for several years, refused to make the considerable alterations required on account of the expenses involved and subsequently became a rival. The third, Mr. Canfield, agreed to meet all specifications and did so to the entire satisfaction of the Commission, thus saving our frail bark from total destruction.

"To the solution of these problems Dr. Cushing devoted himself heart and soul, and often, in the darkest hours, inspired the rest of the Commission to renewed faith by his vigor and optimism.

"I venture to say that few, if any, of the numerous projects with which he was concerned during his useful and busy life, commanded greater interest and enthusiasm than the work of the Milk Commission, in whose ultimate success he was so large a factor.

"During the six months from Dec. 2, 1904, when the Commission was organized, to the following June, numerous meetings were held, often every week, sometimes twice a week, never less than two and often three hours being spent in the

discussion of the various phases of the work as it progressed. From these meetings Dr. Cushing was rarely absent, although his attendance must certainly have been at great sacrifice to his numerous other duties. But, having once entered upon the work, he was determined that it should succeed, and I feel confident that the full measure of success attained was a source of great pleasure to him, as the goal, after all, was not merely the material paraphernalia representing the Commission's work, but the saving of human lives in the most helpless stage of existence, infancy.

"He may, also, have felt a pardonable pride in the material success, as our Commission stands tenth in order of time of organization in an international body comprising nearly 80 units, commissions having been formed not only in this country, but also in Canada, England and Austria. It has been publicly stated by a recognized authority in milk production that the dairy controlled by the Cleveland Commission is the most scientifically conducted in the United States. Our lamented colleague lived to see the proof of this assertion in the gold medal won by the product of this dairy at the national milk contest held two years ago in Milwaukee.

"I am sure that I speak for the members of the Commission in expressing the hope that the results achieved will prove a lasting memorial to the memory of one whose friendship was ever a privilege and a joy, and of whom, departed, it may truthfully be said, "He made the world better for having lived in it."

"As a slight token of respect for the memory of our fellow member, the Milk Commission has adopted the following resolutions:

*"Whereas* the late Dr. Edward Fitch Cushing, one of the original members of the Milk Commission, active in perfecting its organization and development and always one of its most valued advisers has been taken away by death.

*"Be it resolved* that the Milk Commission express to his family and to the profession at large their deep appreciation of his most efficient and faithful services and their sense of profound sorrow at the loss of a friend and colleague and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family as well as inscribed on the records of the Commission."

The Board of Trustees of Rainbow Cottage was represented by Miss Clara P. Sherwin, who said:

"Though Dr. Cushing had no official connection with Rainbow Cottage, its Board of Trustees feel as deeply, as can that of any other organization, the greatness of their obligations and of their loss. Possibly, because we had not the rights which a more recognized relation implies, we appreciate the more keenly the broadness of his interest, the wonderful generosity of his nature, his willingness to cooperate with every effort for the betterment of the sick and suffering and his unselfish giving of himself to all such service.

"We wonder today, as we have wondered for so long, how, with the many responsibilities laid upon him, he could give so much thought, so much time to our problems.

"Rainbow Cottage, as its name might suggest, was, twenty years ago, the outcome of an earnest desire on the part of a circle of young girls to give some of Cleveland's children sunshine, good food and a better chance for useful lives.

"With the growth of all charitable activities and the organization of other institutions we found ourselves four years ago, confronting the problem of duplicating the work, which others could do as well or better.

"At that crisis, for such it really was, we turned to two men, prominent in Lakeside Hospital, for counsel. Through their ready cooperation, their generous gift of interest and aid, a working affiliation was formed with Lakeside Hospital, which has given us a definite work to do and greatly widened our field of usefulness.

"One of these men was Dr. Cushing and it is our gratitude to him we are now striving to express.

"There were many difficulties in the way of transforming a summer home for convalescent children into an all-year institution, on a hospital basis, where serious heart cases could be cured and helpless cripples take their first steps, but Dr. Cushing's ambition, his faith in us were bigger than we dared to have for ourselves, and we found in him a constant adviser always ready to suggest and encourage.

"We have spoken of this work not because it is *ours* but *his*, in that he so helped to plan and execute.

"As the days pass we are learning more and more of all he gave us in unexpected and hitherto unknown ways. Definite

help is coming to us because he spoke to others of our needs.

"While Rainbow Cottage today feels the difficulties, the almost hopelessness of going on without Dr. Cushing's great strength and wisdom, it also feels, as must so many other organizations, the necessity laid upon it to do better work on broader lines, because he believed in its future, expected good work from it.

"To help is no small thing, but to inspire others to their best endeavor, is not that a greater, and to whom was ever given more of that power than to Dr. Edward Cushing?"

The following memorial resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of Rainbow Cottage was then presented:

*"Whereas*, death has lately taken from among us Edward Fitch Cushing, who since the founding of Rainbow Cottage, has been its chief medical adviser, and has aided incalculably the work of this organization, and

*"Whereas*, Rainbow Cottage has suffered irreparable loss, since it seems impossible to find in another the humaneness, tenderness, steadfastness and courage, which, combined with scientific training and natural aptitude, so distinguished Dr. Cushing.

*"Therefore be it resolved*, that the Trustees of Rainbow Cottage hereby express to the world the depth and sincerity of their regret for the untimely removal from life and beneficent activity of this rare man, which leaves them saddened and the world poorer, and

*"Resolved*, that they extend to Dr. Cushing's family their deep sympathy and the assurance that the wisdom and ability which he exercised in aid of this Board by counsel and by service will be held in grateful remembrance, and

*"Further resolved*, that the Secretary be instructed to forward to Mrs. Cushing a copy of these resolutions."

The Visiting Nurse Association was represented by Miss Belle Sherwin, who read the following resolutions:

"The Visiting Nurse Association of Cleveland, assembled at the first meeting of its trustees after the death of Dr. E. F. Cushing, desires to express and to inscribe upon its records the following:

"From the time of the organization of the Visiting Nurse Association until Dr. Cushing's death, he constantly showed himself a warm friend, a wise counselor and a generous supporter,

materially and morally, of the work which the Association seeks to do among the poor of the city.

"Members of the Board of Trustees and of the staff of nurses have always found him quick to consider their perplexities as from time to time they have arisen and to give freely both time and attention to helping solve such difficulties as have been referred to him. The Association has much to thank him for in the way of wise and clear-sighted advice, and it mourns in him one of its most earnest and most able counselors."

Miss Sherwin then said:

"These general resolutions cloak memories of active helpfulness which ought also to be expressed, if they can be. A lively sense of benefits received urges it, and the 'purposes of wisdom' ask it. For the life we can so ill spare taught us daily, and a realization of it from as many angles as possible will help to continue its characteristic influence among us.

"When plans for visiting nursing in Cleveland were taking shape among a group of Dr. Cushing's friends ten years ago, his advice largely determined the form those plans took, especially at those points in which the resulting Association differed from others previously organized elsewhere. For example, no medical man has ever been a member of the Board of Trustees or an Advisory Committee, because Dr. Cushing argued then that nurses whose services were to be given to the patients of all possible physicians ought not to have a particular connection with any physician. He was therefore excluded by his own act from any official connection with the Visiting Nurse Association. But in the same breath he offered to come to its aid whenever he could personally be of use and he did so abundantly.

"Experience and imagination both enabled him to realize swiftly certain definite and important results upon the entrance of nursing to a new field, while many of us foresaw only vaguely the relief of suffering and the promotion of general well-being. Sensitive to the comfort that skilled nursing would bring to squalid homes, his thought ran forward at once to the teaching which would accompany it, to the vision of a new agency, capable of being multiplied indefinitely in the service of preventive medicine. Several appointments of visiting nurses to positions which now seem part of the established order of things

are the result of this early conviction of his, as one or two others are the result of his later perception, that a visiting nurse supplied a long-missed link between the physician in the clinic and the outpatient, bewildered, in a strange city environment.

"Upon more occasions than any minutes show, Dr. Cushing gave the Visiting Nurse Association the benefit of what Dr. Stewart has so happily called his practical sagacity. The point upon which his advice was asked was sometimes one of those details more perplexing than a large policy, and the counsel given was always so right that it afterward seemed obvious. Instances are too intimate to be quoted and are perhaps as unnecessary to those who knew Dr. Cushing at all as to speak of the quality of inspiration in his manner of giving counsel. That undoubtedly had the rare effect of helping one to come to his own aid in the future.

"His appreciation had singular value because it followed a penetrating analysis of the matter in hand and usually laid emphasis on features capable of further development. His approval was stimulating, constructive criticism. When he gave it, he not only endorsed with authority what he praised, he suggested the unperceived possibilities in the familiar thing. No single individual, not a member of its publication committee, has supported the Visiting Nurse Quarterly as Dr. Cushing did by repeating his faith in its ultimate value. No working trustee fully recognized the unique importance of a staff of visiting nurses which should embrace all the various sorts of social nursing done in the city until Dr. Cushing insisted it was fundamental to the best work of each and all.

"Such support was, in reality, leadership. We have lost it. We have lost his practical counsel and his personal influence with many whom we may not know how to reach. We must miss the energy of his mind at work upon our particular problems. But we have had 'the chance of the prize of learning' as from a great teacher, some of the finest uses of life—in days incessantly busy, to welcome with enthusiasm a new cause of wide helpfulness, to give hours generously to its service while spending minutes without waste, to give one's self unsparingly."

The Cleveland Medical Library was represented by Dr. H. G. Sherman, who referred to the deep interest that Dr.

Cushing had always shown in the Library and to his generous aid at all times in increasing its efficiency.

The Academy of Medicine of Cleveland was represented by

Dr. John Phillips, who spoke as follows:

"It was my privilege during the past seven and a half years—an unusual privilege indeed, for any young physician—to be intimately associated with Dr. Cushing. During that time I learned to know him well; to know him was to love him for his rare character, and to admire him for his wonderful ability as a teacher and internist. With his death the younger physicians in Cleveland lost their ideal. He was always interested in their welfare, always had a word of encouragement and of appreciation for their work.

"He never lacked enthusiasm; this, together with his wonderful knowledge of his profession, made him an inspiration to all the men who served under him. I think we all wondered how in the busy life that he led, he could keep up so well with his reading, for nothing new in medical literature escaped his eye. I called to see him the last day he was in his office, about a very rare and unusual case that was troubling me, and without a moment's hesitation, he picked up a book from the shelf and turned to an identical case that he had read of in a journal five years previously.

"He knew what each man was doing and repeatedly said to me, 'If I can be of service to any of the younger graduates in planning for their future or in any other way, I wish you would let me know.' To be so thoughtful of others in the midst of such a busy life shows what a great man he was.

"It was his work as a practising physician, that endeared him to his families. To see him at the bedside of a sick child was to see him at his best. He always seemed to know at once the nature of the illness and was so resourceful that he always knew what to do to relieve the little sufferer. The children all loved him and he loved them almost as much as if they were of his own family. He educated each mother to care for her own child, and in that way his influence was felt not only in the families he attended but in many other families in Cleveland. I feel safe in saying, and I am sure my opinion will be upheld by all who knew him, that he was the greatest general practitioner of the present time.

"Though often unable from pressure of work to attend the meetings of the Academy of Medicine, he took a deep interest in its work. While Secretary of the Clinical and Pathological Section, I received from him many helpful suggestions for arranging the programs for our meetings. He stood for all that was highest and best in the medical profession.

"It was his great wish that the Cleveland Medical Journal, the official organ of the Academy of Medicine, should be one of the best journals in the country. One can scarcely mention any great work organized by the physicians of Cleveland for the prevention of disease and for the welfare of the health of the community but he was the prime mover and the dominant spirit in it. Every organization that he was interested in accomplished its work largely because he could inspire others with his own faith and this he did because he led them to believe in themselves.

"Dr Cushing is gone—but has left with us, the remembrance of a blameless life—a life of wonderful activity spent in doing good and this I am sure will always be an inspiration to every member of the medical profession of this city."

The following resolution passed by the Academy was then read:

"In consideration of the splendid services which the late Dr. Edward F. Cushing rendered so ably, so willingly and so wisely to the medical profession of Cleveland in all its branches, as leader, teacher and practitioner, and to the public-at-large through his efforts to assist in all movements, which had as their aim the conservation of health, this Academy of Medicine of Cleveland,

*"Resolved*, that it has lost a keen adviser, a tireless worker, and a loyal and consistent supporter and, that this irreparable loss is greatly to be deplored."

The Board of Trustees of Lakeside Hospital was represented by Dr. A. J. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital, who read the following:

"In the death of Dr. Edward F. Cushing the Trustees of Lakeside Hospital feel that their institution has met with the greatest loss it has ever been called upon to meet.

"Words seem weak and powerless to express their deep

personal sorrow at his death and their appreciation of the invaluable character of his services to the hospital.

"Almost ever since he first began to practise medicine in Cleveland he has been a member of the Visiting Staff of Lakeside, and brought to the fulfillment of the duties of that position not only medical talent of the highest order, but a zeal and devotion and sympathy rare and unusual. He was deeply interested in everything that counted for the best interests of the hospital and its inmates, and the Trustees learned to depend greatly upon his wise counsel, his great resourcefulness, and his untiring activities to assist them in solving all their problems of administration.

"When the new hospital buildings were being planned, his experience and practical suggestions were most helpful, and no one was quite so wise and influential as he in bringing about the reorganization of the hospital administration needed for its enlarged work in its new home, and in cementing the close working alliance with the Western Reserve Medical College that has been so beneficial to both institutions."

The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital was represented by Mr. Arthur Baldwin who said:

"Dr. Cushing was a great lover of children and was singularly beloved by them in return. Many a time when he had no time to give to conversation with grown-ups, he would find it possible to spare five or ten minutes for play with the children, and you may be sure they always gave him the heartiest of welcomes. Sick or well, the children always looked forward to seeing their good friend. It seems to me, speaking as a layman, that a large part of his wonderful success as a practitioner with children was due to the fact that he always had their trust and confidence. What he told them to do, they would do quietly and bravely. The administration of ether, the application of the lance—whatever it might be—seemed to be robbed of a large part of its horrors when Dr. Cushing was there. The time which might have been given over to childish terrors, crying and screaming, he knew how to fill with games with the pencil or scissors, or some such thing, little games that only he could play. When it was all over, the child would forget the knife and the ether and remember the play, or the fact that Dr. Cushing praised him for being a fine, brave, young man.

"So children—rich or poor—were one of his special fields, and the Babies' Dispensary, organized to fight the unnecessary and excessive infant mortality now existing, to give the babies health and a fair start in life, was an institution in which he was intensely interested.

"The conception of the plan in the first instance was, I believe, his; its beginning and its growth hardly could have been brought about without the sympathy and interest which he gave so freely. He had both the mind to conceive and the courage to carry out the conception.

"As a practical man he would see the obstacles in the path but he had the imagination to look ahead and foresee the means that should be taken to surmount these obstacles. Always he was sustained by a clear vision of the ultimate goal to be attained. The seer of visions is usually blind to the practical difficulties. The man who sees the practical difficulties usually misses the vision, and even if he sees it the sense of the difficulties oppresses him and he can not see the way out. Dr. Cushing had this rare and invaluable combination; that he could see the vision and the difficulties at once, and the way that should be taken to pass beyond the difficulties to the desired goal. In this combination of practical man and prophet lay, I think, the secret of his extraordinary helpfulness to the Babies' Dispensary, as well as other institutions in which he was interested. Such was the confidence of his coworkers in his judgment and the inspiration which they derived from his enthusiasm that they followed readily where he might lead. In the case of the Babies' Dispensary he lived to see half of his plan accomplished. That which remains to be accomplished, the establishment of a hospital for babies, in the interest both of philanthropy and science, is, I hope, to be realized in the near future. It was his dream, and, though we shall no longer have him to help and guide in the progress of the work, yet the good that he did will live after him and the institution will be in a large measure his, even though built after his death."

The following resolutions, passed by the Board of Trustees of the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital was then read by Mr. Baldwin:

"Whereas, in the death of Dr. Edward Fitch Cushing the City of Cleveland has suffered an irreparable loss,

*"Whereas*, among the many charitable and benevolent institutions and plans for the relief of humanity in the City of Cleveland which owe their existence to his broad sympathies and intelligent direction, The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital has occupied a position very close to his mind and heart,

*"Therefore be it resolved*, that the Board of Trustees of The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital at this, the first meeting called after the death of Dr. Cushing, take this opportunity to express in so far as they may be able, the debt which this institution owes to him. Its inception was due to his clear foresight and wisdom in suggesting this method for relieving many of the ills to which the poor and suffering are subject. Through the early days of organization and the many difficulties of starting and continuing a new charitable organization of such wide scope, his clear vision and earnest interest enabled the institution to keep the goal which he had foreseen in sight, and to make such progress towards it as only his wisdom and zeal could have accomplished. It has been due to the confidence which the public has had in his ability and foresight, and to his guidance that the sums necessary towards the completion of his purpose have been in so great measure obtained. To those who are working in private institutions and with the Board of Health and city activities for the betterment of everything pertaining to the care of our people, could have come no greater loss than this. To The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital the loss cannot be measured. It but remains for those working for The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital to consecrate themselves to the fulfillment of the work which he has started.

*"Resolved*, that the Board of Trustees on behalf of The Babies' Dispensary and Hospital express to Mrs. Cushing and to his family their deep sense of sorrow and their sympathy with them in their bereavement.

*"Resolved further*, that this resolution be engrossed and placed in the records of this Society and a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting."

The Medical Staff of Lakeside Hospital was represented by Dr. J. H. Lowman who read the following resolution passed by the Staff:

*"The Medical Staff of Lakeside Hospital desires to give expression to its sense of loss in the death of Dr. E. F. Cushing.*

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"It is the first time in many years that its ranks have been broken, and the first time in its history that it has lost one of its younger members. No one more than he saw clearly the great beneficence of a hospital as a scientific as well as a philanthropic institution, and no one was more willing than he to sacrifice his personal interests in order that this great organization might attain the ideals towards which we all believe it should aspire.

"Whether in the wards as a physician to the sick, or in the meetings of the staff of which he was the secretary for many years, or in the committee of the school for nurses where he served from the beginning he was constantly faithful to principle and to detail. He was foremost in devising plans that would develop the hospital as a place to heal the sick as well as a place where the principles of healing could be established.

"No institution can spare a man who saw so clearly its higher planes of service and strove so eagerly to place it there, without suffering a grievous and irreparable loss.

"We desire that these lines be spread upon our minutes and that a copy of them be sent to the family of Dr. Cushing.

Dr. Lowman then made the following remarks:

"Were I to sum up in a word the career and promise of Dr Cushing I would say, as is said of Renan, that he was a man in evolution. That is, that his development was gradual and progressive and that each successive stage was stronger than the one before.

"It happens to many to follow a career successfully along certain well defined lines, but to few only to change effectively their aim, and increase their strength and effectiveness with the change. One must have a clear vision, lofty aims, and fundamental sympathies to compensate for the loss of momentum which a single idea long pursued always gives. Such an one has intelligence, he becomes often an organizer for he quickly eliminates the non-essential and comprehends the spheres of harmonious cooperation. He is not content with the contemplation of scientific problems alone because he sees the close alliance of other questions which as irresistibly impell him. For him it would be service and science and his sympathies would accentuate the service.

"Dr. Cushing began his work here as a physician in private practice for which he was peculiarly fitted by training and in-

heritance and this life he followed unremittingly. He was a frequent visitor to the old Lakeside Hospital and affiliated himself with the new one, as physician to the children, shortly after it was opened. Soon he became a regular visiting physician and divided the duties of the medical side of the hospital with his colleagues. To this service he brought the same keenness of insight and practical direction of the sick room that he had shown elsewhere. The house staff were always eager to accompany him on his rounds, and to these men was always added, during the summer, a group of students. To them he was a teacher. He was not however given to dialectics or to vain speculations; argument and discussion at the bedside were in fact distasteful to him. More than most of his colleagues he dwelt on the therapeutical side of the patient's condition and constantly introduced into the care measures that might add to the comfort and well being of a sick one. He followed closely the daily variations in the patient's condition and was often more interested in the old patients than in the new ones, but it was the children that particularly called for his sympathy.

"On one occasion when leaving, with the young men around him, the bedside of a very young child, who was about to breathe its last, he saw the nurse following, as was the rule, his group down the ward; he turned to her and said in his accustomed manner, 'go and sit by that baby it is going to die.' That touch added a note of solemnity to the remainder of the visit which the young men did not soon forget.

"He gave generously of his substance as well as of his time and installed a room off one of his wards as a clinical laboratory, whereby the scientific work could be done more rapidly and thoroughly. Early in his association with the staff he became its secretary and as such made many valuable suggestions; one of the most important of which led to frequent meetings of the trustees and the staff where matters of mutual interest were discussed. As representative member from the staff on the directing committee of the school for nurses he was in constant touch with the nursing department of the hospital and was instrumental in introducing many reforms there.

"He was particularly earnest in maintaining a high standard among the house staff and supported the idea of opening the positions of house medical officers to schools outside of Cleve-

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land in order that competition might be greater and the positions held in higher honor. It is well known what this policy has accomplished for the hospital and for the profession in general. While the hospital had not a better friend or adviser, his wisdom revealed to him that a teaching hospital must be the great institution. He thought much of the possibility of bringing to the wards the research of the laboratories. It seemed to him that representatives from the laboratories should have a place on the staff that would enable them to bring to the physician the results of their scientific investigation. He often suggested practical measures whereby this ideal cooperation could be effected. One must stand on an elevation towards which many roads lead to realize the great importance of an intimate association of science and art, for the theory of medicine is a science but its application is art. Physicians, of all men, dare not forget in this age in which science has triumphed that in dealing with life there must always be hypotheses and consequently art must eventually triumph. The practice, the doing, is the ultimate thing. After trying this and trying that and throwing aside something here and something there it is in the final workable theory that the truth lies, and therefore everything that turns on the varying life processes should be available for man in his moment of torture. This educational feature was a developing phase in Dr. Cushing's mind and revealed itself on many occasions in the staff meetings. It was not long ago that he said to me, 'We must have a room in the hospital near the wards for the professors of physiology,' and pointed out one that he thought would be convenient.

"Tentative efforts have been made from time to time to show the authorities that hospitals will not completely outgrow their medieval spirit until they recognize that they must follow their recovering patients either to their homes or to convalescent stations. A few years ago this idea began to take form in some large hospitals. Some saw that if physicians assumed the charge of disease they must look farther than a face to face consultation with the sick. Otherwise their holy office would be taken from them and handed to sanitary engineers. An early evidence that this idea had taken root with our friend and was bearing fruit was his effort to have flower beds and window boxes about the hospital. Soon he was ready to sustain an extension of the visiting nurse service to the outpatients; then came the

association of Rainbow Cottage with the hospital. He awakened to the fact that his powers could be used in this direction and he gradually took a more or less public position on general health matters. But this part of his life was somewhat of a conflict between temperament and desire. His tendency and inclination naturally lead him to his private clientele, his home, his study and a few choice friends. Thus his best work was by a personal appeal. Outside the lecture room he appeared but little in public. He shrank from the public eye. Yet having once been convinced that the physician should have other than private aims and that the sick room and study ought not to be his whole world, he went enthusiastically into sociologic medicine. Many of us watched this development with great interest and I believe it was with him a moral triumph.

"Fastidious and reserved he had not the temperamental qualities for public leadership, but he had the moral qualities for it. The rapid growth of the interests to which he gave his earnest support proves this. When a man who has made one career and whose time is full to repletion with his work moves out of the sphere he has formed for himself into another which must rob him of the rest and leisure he has earned, the world recognizes a conscience.

"The training, routine, occupation and ethics of the physician are all against a semipublic commingling with people and few can know the effort necessary to conquer this repugnance. When therefore one who is completely the physician by temperament and by education, redirects his thought forces, controls inclination and modifies character so as to overcome this antipathy he gains a mastery over himself. And with this self mastery there had come to Dr. Cushing a freedom of the spirit that gave him increased power and influence and presaged for this last phase of evolution an even greater productiveness than in any of the foregoing. There must always be a double sense of loss when life is cut off in its ascending stages of development and when, as in Dr. Cushing's case, fulfillment and promise alike held so much of value for others."

The Western Reserve Medical School was represented by Dr. Charles F. Thwing, President of the University, who said:

"In Dr. Cushing was found a unique union of precious ele-

ments of character. He had discernment. He saw truth clearly; he reasoned upon truth accurately; he inferred truths logically. Lord Kelvin says, that in sailing a ship, logic is as important as log. In Doctor Cushing the log, the record, was straight, and the logic was sound.

"With discernment was joined discretion. Discretion is discernment *plus* good taste. The man of discretion, as Newman says in a famous and eloquent passage, 'is ever ready, yet never in the way; he is a pleasant companion, and a comrade you can depend upon; he knows when to be serious and when to trifle, and he has a sure tact which enables him to trifle with gracefulness and to be serious with effect.' Such was our friend.

"To discernment and discretion is to be added the moral element. He was conscience incarnate. He obeyed the categorical imperative. He heeded the 'I ought.' What is more, he helped us all to hear and to heed; he could say 'thou shalt,' but his good taste turned thou shalt into thou wilt, yet he made our wilt still our obligation. We did what he said we ought.

"With these three great elements was joined efficiency. He did things. He was a mighty constructive force in this community. I wish to bear testimony to his help given me in doing things: help constant, wise, untiring, achieving. The call for this, our meeting, illustrates this quality. The societies and organizations concerned, with scarcely an exception, are organized for doing. He had a hand in things as well as a mind in thought and a heart in appreciation.

"This quartette of virtues and of graces were joined together in a character: in a character brave without boldness, tender without softness, based on principles without sacrificing details, faithful to great duties without forgetting the handiest task: a man of vision without visionariness, unsullied, without fear and without reproach.

"On the tombstone of Doctor John Brown, of Edinburgh, author of 'Rab and his Friends' are cut these words, taken from the book of the Prophet Daniel. 'But go thou thy way till the end be; for thou shalt rest, and stand in thy lot at the end of thy days.' These words might fittingly be inscribed upon the marble bearing the name of Doctor Cushing."

The following obituary, written by Dr. J. G. Mumford of Boston, Mass., was read by Dr. L. W. Ladd. Through the

courtesy of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, for which it was written, permission has been granted to print it in this Journal.

"Dr. Edward Fitch Cushing, of Cleveland, and a distinguished graduate of the Harvard Medical School, died on March 23, 1911, from a malignant obstruction of the colon. He was in his forty-ninth year. Dr. Cushing's acute illness lasted but a few days; indeed he was busy about his work up to a week before his death. A sudden and unexpected intestinal obstruction overtook him. It was relieved by operative anastomosis, but he did not rally, and succumbed shortly to a double pneumonia.

"Dr. Cushing's death brings upon our profession a serious loss,—and in more than the conventional sense. He was a man of rare attainments, untiring, devoted, courageous. At a largely attended citizens' meeting held in his memory at the Lakeside Hospital on March 26, 1911, a prominent layman called him the most eminent citizen of Cleveland. There were remarkable qualities in the character and career of Dr. Cushing which justify this eulogy. His was one of the brilliant minds of our profession,—acute, observant, retentive. His student contemporaries will not forget his astonishing comprehension; his lucid explanations; his practical applications and his unfailing resourcefulness. He was an omniverous reader and a profound scholar. He ranged widely through our literature, and stored great information, ready for instant and practical use. He was highly trained. After completing a brilliant service as house-surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital he received an appointment to the medical service in the same institution, where his work was equally effective. He served as house-physician to the Boston Lying-in Hospital also, and spent time in Europe studying diseases of children. In such fashion was he equipped for his career.

"Unlike many other men of fine mind and high attainments, Dr. Cushing was modest for himself and keenly appreciative of the opinions and work of others. He listened to, and assimilated, the views of his colleagues. His intellectual and practical charity were constant and unfailing. He thought no evil. He assumed fair play in others even as he himself practised honorable dealing. He encouraged effort, though it might come to small ends; and he applauded eagerly every sane, forward, progressive and honest endeavor which might lead to the betterment of medicine.

"Throughout his professional life he gave himself to the welfare of the community in which he lived,—without thought for the wider fame which might easily have been his,—but earnestly, faithfully, constantly, for twenty years he devoted his great talents to Cleveland and his native State of Ohio. He accomplished much; his fellow-citizens loved, respected and trusted him; and so he came to hold with them a place almost unique among modern physicians. We all know and respect the highest type of family doctor; the faithful, devoted friend, the wise counsellor, the sound adviser. Dr. Cushing filled this place in a perfect degree, but he brought to the service those great qualities of brain, as well as of heart, whose loss is mourned by his people.

"The outline facts of Dr. Cushing's life appear simple and are soon told: He came of a distinguished line of physicians. His great-grandfather was a physician in New England; his grandfather, Erastus Cushing, was a pioneer and one of the early physicians of Cleveland; his father, Henry Kirke Cushing, a surgeon of the Civil War, practised medicine in Cleveland almost to the time of his death at the age of 83, less than two years ago. Harvey Cushing, of Johns Hopkins and Harvard, is Edward Cushing's younger brother.

"Edward Fitch Cushing was born in Cleveland in 1862; was graduated A. B. from Cornell in 1883 and M. D. from Harvard in 1888. After completing his postgraduate studies he began practice in his native town in 1891, when his father was still active. In the course of years the son took over the father's work. The younger Cushing soon made himself felt in the community. Important assignments were given him, and he created new enterprises. He was visiting physician to the Lakeside Hospital; he fostered the Cleveland Medical Journal, which owes much of its success to his leading and his money; he promoted and established the Babies' Dispensary, a splendid work; he was foremost in organizing the Cleveland Medical Library; and in reorganizing the prosperous and distinguished Western Reserve Medical College. In all questions relating to public health his advice was sought and was liberally given. He was a Vice-President of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association. Such were a few of his many activities. His life was one of service. He was an ideal clinician; perhaps there was no greater

in this country. And with all this, his was a life of self-abnegation. Rarely in this modern world do we see great talents so consecrated to plain duty. We have our professional leaders, our great martyrs to science, our widely heralded surgeons, our Walter Reeds, our heroes of the laboratory;—Edward Cushing might have ranked them all; but he chose what seemed a humbler field; to give himself unreservedly, faithfully, brilliantly to the daily service of the sick. He set a standard which may well be an inspiration and an example to every practitioner, humble or famous, in the land; and in the short space of twenty years he accomplished a work and gained a loyal devotion in a great community which for generations may not hope to see his like again.”—J. G. M.

#### The Lakeside Hospital Memorial Meeting to Dr. Cushing.

A meeting in memory of Dr. Edward Fitch Cushing, a member of the Visiting Staff of Lakeside Hospital, was held at the Hospital on Sunday afternoon, April 9, 1911.

Mr. Samuel Mather, in opening the meeting, made the following remarks:

“It seems very fitting that we should be meeting here together, within the walls of this building this afternoon to express our deep sorrow for the passing away of one we hold so dear, and to express our respect and admiration for his great ability and his rare character; here, within the Lakeside Hospital where so long as I can remember, before these present new buildings in fact were erected, it was his practice daily to come and administer to the wants and sufferings of those who were sick. He was always an inspiration at their bedsides, and brought healing to their distressed souls and suffering bodies with his deep sympathy and wise counsel. We are all stunned by his sudden departure. We can hardly realize that within a few days he who seemed so well should have passed away, he who restored so many sick ones of our households should not have been restored to health himself. It does not seem possible to get along without a Dr. Cushing in our midst. His grandfather took care of our grandfathers, his father of our fathers, and he, of all the members of our own households.

“I shall not attempt to speak of his ability as a physician and what he has done to raise the standard of his profession in

this community. His very arrival and presence inspired confidence in all. His wonderful eyes would seem to pierce down into the innermost parts of our bodies and discover what was amiss, and his ability offered many comforts and the right treatment for our sickness. His very presence was hope-inspiring and that, we all know, contributes largely to the recovery of our bodies. It seemed as though he could almost at a glance comprehend the natures of our little ones as well as their physical needs, and the advice and counsel that he gave parents regarding the bringing up of their children with reference to their mental as well as to their physical good was a great aid to many households in this community. Great as was his activity and usefulness as a physician in our households, his usefulness and activity extended far beyond that. I shall not attempt to say what he was to our medical college or to this hospital, but I wish to speak just a word regarding the Pure Milk Commission, which he organized and founded himself and in which he was the dominant factor. In fact, although so unselfish and so self-effacing in whatever he was interested in, he was always the dominant spirit, the inspiration of all these numberless activities, many of which will be mentioned later by other speakers. I feel that my words are very inadequate to express what I feel regarding Dr. Cushing. He lived among us so quietly, so unobtrusively that I think we hardly realize how great a man he was. Of all the men I have known I find it difficult to recall any with intelligence more piercing or more illuminating, will power more strong, and personality more confidence-inspiring than was possessed by Dr. Cushing.

"It seems to me that his death is an irreparable loss to the entire community and that time alone can make us realize how much he has been to us in many ways."

Dr. H. H. Powell gave the following address:

#### DR. CUSHING AS THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

"It is fitting, before speaking of Dr. Cushing as the family physician, to allude briefly to his preparedness for the important field of labor he was destined to fill. What were the cardinal factors that enabled him in twenty years of service to attain a position so high, and accomplish so much of lasting good for the people of Cleveland.

"In his case heredity can not be overlooked. For nigh a hundred years his paternal ancestors in direct line had been family physicians. He was the fourth in lineal descent who had devoted their lives to the study and practise of medicine. It is impossible to pass lightly by the influence of these many years in the formation of type of mind and character. Many illustrations of similar influence have been noted in this country and abroad. Dr. Cushing was carefully prepared for college in the schools of Cleveland. He entered Cornell University and received the degree of Ph. B. in 1883. In 1888 he was given the degree of M. D. by Harvard University. He was House Surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1887 and 1888, House Physician in the Boston Lying-in-Hospital in 1889, House Physician in the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1889 to 1890. In 1890 and 1891 he visited the hospitals in Goettingen, Vienna and London.

"Dr. Cushing was particularly fortunate in taking up the study of medicine at a time, when, what we may term the early morn of modern medical science, was shedding its light in many directions where most needed. He was thus enabled to acquaint himself with the recent developments in the basic departments of modern medical science. Such then was his preparedness when in 1891 he began the practice of medicine with his father who was anxious to retire from active practice. His father was a man of remarkable ability and had been regarded as one of the leading physicians of the city for many years. He was the physician of many of the oldest and most influential families. It would have been impossible for a man of mediocre ability or fitness to have succeeded in such a field no matter what the introduction might have been. Dr. Edward Cushing, as the sequel proves, was fully qualified to be the successful successor of his eminent father. He rapidly gained the confidence of his families and of all with whom he came in contact. Just here we may ask what were the personal traits that aided in the accomplishment of such great results. He was a man of high ideals, with ability and learning sufficient to reach more of them, by far, than the average man. He had wonderful energy and concentrated all his powers upon his professional life. He was a student always and was ever prepared for emergencies. His was a strong personality giving forth what we may term a personal magnetism that few could resist. His personality dominated

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those with whom he came in contact. I have known few physicians who had such perfect control over their patients. His request that this, that, or the other be done was sufficient—such was the confidence placed in his ability and the high regard entertained for him. He was their shield from dangers feared and their rescuer from dangers present. His natural nervousness was diminished in the face of imminent danger and his sympathetic voice diminished fear. Those who have not known Dr. Cushing in the sick room have not known him at his best. It was at the bedside of a critical case that he showed his masterful skill and inexhaustible resources. It was there he was the model representative practitioner of modern medical science. Few family physicians were better posted in the literature and work of the experts in the various specialties of medicine and surgery, and as an able diagnostician he quickly gave his patients the benefit of his skill, saving many lives by his prompt action. He was sufficiently learned to realize his limitations. This is a quality of immense value in the family physician of today and unfortunately is not common. Excessive specialism and specialists have tended to weaken the bonds that were wont to bind physicians and their families, too many are influenced by the fashion of the day and seek the specialist—often suffering the consequences of unnecessary or unskillful work. Dr. Cushing through the confidence he inspired was able to direct all the medical requirements of the families under his charge.

“Thus have I summarized the fitness and the traits of Dr. Edward Fitch Cushing, the beloved, learned and skillful family physician, the arduous philanthropist who gave much of his time and ability to the poor through the many agencies he so materially aided in establishing. We can no longer look upon his inspiring countenance or listen to his words of wisdom; as another has said, ‘We mourn his loss but are thankful that he has lived.’ We bow to the inscrutable decree of his Maker. Many stricken hearts are filled with gratitude for him; gratitude born perhaps at a time when some precious life was in the balance and nourished through many years by the innumerable confidences permitted only between family physician and family. To such I would say, you have been vouchsafed a great privilege to have had such a man for your friend and counselor. He has gone but his helpful precepts will remain with you to guide you for many years. May the great work that he has accomplished prove an

inspiration to those who come after him, and be the means of producing more such family physicians."

Dr. H. J. Gerstenberger gave the following address:

EDWARD F. CUSHING AS PEDIATRICIAN AND  
PHILANTHROPIST.

"My first acquaintance with Dr. Cushing as pediatrician was in my senior year at the Western Reserve Medical College, when I attended his lectures on diseases of children. The impression that he made on me then, as he did on all of the students, was that of a wonderfully clear teacher, and of a personality commanding at all times the greatest respect, a respect born not of fear, but of unconscious admiration and devotion.

"Handicapped by lack of sufficient clinical material for adequate teaching, he had to resort to didactic lectures, but he knew how to present them in a form that was devoid of that dryness which to the medical student of the clinical years seems omnipresent in the absence of the patient.

"Although spending six years in postgraduate work, at home and abroad, and equipping himself with a training that must have been at that time most exceptional, as it still would be even today—nearly twenty years later—he decided to enter general practice, and to carry on the work begun by his grandfather and father.

"The course that he chose explains the fact that although he was, to my mind, the most able clinical pediatrician of our own country, the medical world at large knew little of him. His other activities prevented him from writing and giving outsiders an opportunity to get acquainted with his ability in this special field.

"As Professor of Pediatrics at the Western Reserve Medical College, he kept closely in touch with the rapid advances of modern pediatrics, and it was his sole desire in this position to promote the welfare of this department of medicine and not of himself. It was his definite decision to retire from active work in this department of the University at the age of 50 years. This fact, ladies and gentlemen, better than any other brings out that part of his character which made him so great—personal unselfishness. Although at a stage of life when other men, in similar circumstances, never dream of relinquishing position and

power, although still enormously able and active, although loved by many and admired by all, although in a position to do anything he desired, he chose, as he always has done, not to consider himself for a moment, but to have as his sole object the development of the work, in which he was interested, to its greatest efficiency with as little delay as was possible. In him personal unselfishness was developed to the highest virtue and stamped him the really big man that he was.

"Dr. Cushing, as philanthropist, was presented to me most clearly in his intimate relation to the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital, a work, which of all others was most close to his heart, a work which he, more than any other one individual, helped to establish.

"During the fall of 1906, a few months after the Infants' Clinic had been started in the poorest and most crowded section of the city, Dr. Cushing happened to meet me here in one of the rooms of Lakeside Hospital. He immediately used this opportunity to encourage me, and to tell me how glad he was that such a work had been started, and to assure it his earnest interest. He saw in this work the beginning of a Babies' Hospital, something of which he had long ago dreamt and thought, because he had realized the great necessity for it.

"It was but a few months later, in December, 1906, when, solely on his own initiative, the small work of the Infants' Clinic was put upon a firm basis and incorporated as the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital of Cleveland. From that day to this, he has been the moving spirit and the guiding hand and in this rôle I had the opportunity of seeing in him the rare type of philanthropist that he was. He gave frequently and quietly. He chose such gifts as were necessary, yet not apparent to any but medical men. He fostered the library, the clinical work and the laboratory. But a few weeks ago, he sent me a check for journals which he thought, as he wrote, 'must soon run out.' In reality he knew that the time had expired, and that unless he gave the funds, in all probability, the periodicals would have to be dropped. It was his promise to equip the x-ray room of the new dispensary, and although, through a most generous gift this was not absolutely necessary, he, but four days before his illness, gave the large amount to the endowment fund.

"But these activities of Dr. Cushing, great as they are, represent the least in him as a philanthropist, for he gave much more

than this. He gave, at any and at all times, himself as he was, the man of clear thought and perspective, of ability, of energy, of courage, of will power, of influence and position such as only three generations of eminently able men, he together with his father and grandfather, could create—not for himself, but for the babies. His goal was not only to care for the ill infants, but also to teach and develop nurses and physicians, to study the causes of, and to discover the remedies for the large loss of infant life, in other words to establish an institution that would not only care for the sick, and bring them on to recovery, but would also be a factor in the furtherance of American Medicine.

"Dr. Edward Fitch Cushing, as I knew him, was a philanthropist ideal and real, an eminent teacher and clinician, a man in a class by himself."

Dr. G. N. Stewart spoke as follows:

"I shall not attempt to wed to appropriate words the emotions of this hour. It is a hard thing for me, who knew him so well as a friend to stand here today as a spokesman for the faculty and the profession of which he was so eminent a member. I desired earnestly that this cup might pass from me and when Dr. Crile urged me to speak I said to him, "You, of all others now with us, are the man who ought to say what should be said." He replied, "You knew Cushing well, but I knew him better and I feel that I cannot do it; it would be too much for me." I accepted his plea and saw that it was just, and I assumed the sad task of trying to express our sense of what we have lost. And now I fear this is too much for me also. I suppose that I ought to have written down something which could be read and thus to have girt on some armour of defense against the crushing sense of sorrow and desolation which seems to fill this room. I thought of doing so, and then it suddenly seemed impossible in any adequate way to put down on paper, in formal words, what he was to us who knew him as friend, as colleague, as brother in a common profession, or what he must have been to so many of you as guide, counsellor and stay in time of trouble. It seems now just as impossible to say anything fitting or adequate as it did then to write it. What can we say? Our friend is gone! Edward Cushing is dead! When I have said that, I have said all. Anything else I could add would appear trivial. What can be said in the face of such losses as that which we

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deplorable has been said ten thousand times, and the saying of it has never really satisfied the heart of man and never will. The iron still hot upon the anvil and the artificer who should have fashioned it, suddenly gone on a far journey. The plough deserted in the furrow while the sun was still high. The shuttle silent in the loom with the web half woven. Work cut short untimely! The man of power, enthusiasm and usefulness called away in his prime! This has been the immemorial theme of the poet, the philosopher, the prophet and the preacher. And they have made nothing of it. How should poor I attempt to scrutinize the inscrutable?

"But if I knew our friend at all I feel sure that he would not have wished that this hour which we dedicate to his memory should pass without any allusion to his work. For the man lived in his work, and will live. Details would be out of place and, for many of us, would be superfluous. The results of his manifold activities are evident upon every hand. Mr. Mather has spoken of his position as a citizen. He has told us, and we know it, how this quiet self-effacing but most persistent worker impressed his personality upon the civic life of this big, bustling town, especially in questions related to the public health, as in the organization of machinery to combat the spread of infectious diseases and to safeguard the purity of the milk supply, on which the health and well-being of our children so intimately depend. And if with his characteristic qualities he was able to impress himself upon our public life, how much more, think you, did his influence show itself in the small and intimate circle of a college faculty. I think the keynote of Dr. Cushing's great influence in the faculty was the fact that he was known to be absolutely devoid of any desire for self-aggrandizement. This quality was so conspicuous that it was always taken for granted. So that when he brought forward a proposal the idea never occurred to anyone that he had any other object in view than the good of the school. His proposals might not always be accepted, nor was any man more ready to yield to a criticism shown to be just, but that he meant exactly what he said and promoted his schemes for precisely the reasons which he gave, was assumed as self-evident. His practical sagacity too was such as is perhaps rarely combined with such idealism and such enthusiasm for his ideals. In the deliberations of the faculty he was a tower of strength, and some knotty point of business or policy was often

cleared up a terse practical suggestion, quietly thrown out in a conversational tone of voice in the middle of a discussion tending possibly to lose itself in generalities. It is related that for a long time after the death of Mirabeau when questions of difficulty arose in the Constituent Assembly all eyes turned instinctively to the vacant chair where he had been accustomed to sit. In our small college faculty an empty chair where once sat wisdom and counsel may also long continue to draw our eyes.

"Perhaps the most striking feature of his work as an organizer was the largeness of his conceptions and the width of his outlook. It was really the development of medicine as a whole in this community, as a harmonious and indispensable setting for a great medical school, that he worked for, and apparently on a consistent plan throughout. Quiet as he was in his habits, undemonstrative in his methods, the schemes on which he brooded in the seclusion of his study in time proclaimed themselves from the housetops in accomplished facts, and will yet do so, perhaps still more. He was a mighty worker, with such a head for planning and such wisdom and perseverance in carrying out big plans, but withal such a positive genius for keeping himself in the background that to the superficial observer the successive developments which he inspired seemed almost to have come of their own accord in the fullness of time. What he did for medicine in this city, largely by working through others, is best appreciated by those who know what medicine and medical education were in Cleveland fifteen or twenty years ago and what they are today. While the change has, of course, been the result of the labors of many men, no single person could be compared with him in the influence he exerted. This influence was a peculiar one, due partly, no doubt, to his hereditary position in the community, but very largely to his personal qualities, and the confidence in his wisdom, his perfect integrity and singleness of aim, which, without being sought, was everywhere spontaneously accorded him. Thus it was that his quickening touch, usually exerted, as has been said, through others, shot life and vigor through every fibre of the medical body corporate in his native city. Now it was the Medical Library which he spent his energy upon, as a great apparatus for bringing the whole profession in Cleveland into touch with what was being done throughout the world in their art and science. Again, it was the Cleveland Medical Journal, which he was resolved should represent more

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adequately the activities of the local profession and arouse their loyalty. Then it was the development of the hospital and the dispensaries, including the Babies' Dispensary of which Dr. Gers-tenberger has spoken. Above all, particularly in later years, he devoted his best thought and his untiring efforts to the advancement and improvement of the Medical School. Here he was particularly interested in two things: the placing of the clinical branches upon an endowed basis, and the encouragement of clinical teaching and research by this and other measures. He understood in a wonderful way for one who was not a specialist in laboratory work that, however important the development of formal medical education might be, it was from the Medical School and from hospitals closely affiliated with it as centers of research that the quickening ferment of enquiry alone could spread which would eventually leaven the whole lump of everyday practise.

"I cannot think it is inappropriate to mention what was in his mind the last time he was in my laboratory, the H. K. Cushing Laboratory of Experimental Medicine, founded by Mr. H. M. Hanna and Col. Payne, and named after his father. In this laboratory he took an enormous interest and used to drop in whenever opportunity offered. It was, I think, eight or ten days before he fell ill that he came into the laboratory. He stayed three-quarters of an hour and talked apparently with all his characteristic earnestness and infectious optimism, especially on two topics which most deeply engaged his interest: the progress of the effort for raising additional endowment for the medical school, and the establishment of the so-called fifth year, a scheme for systematizing to a certain degree the work of our young graduates during the year after graduation when they are filling appointments as internes in the hospitals. He was most anxious that the fifth year scheme should have a fair start this year. He saw great possibilities in it and felt that if it were properly carried out, some of these young men might have their activity directed into research work and might receive an impulse which would inspire their whole career. It was hoped that some of them might desire, and might have the requisite preparation to attempt, some work in the laboratory before taking up their hospital appointments, and he was especially concerned lest in the comparative slackness of the summer vacation months they might be dis-

couraged at the outset by lack of sufficient oversight and direction. This was particularly on his mind because, as many of you probably know, he had planned to go away to Europe for a while about the end of March. We had served together on a committee to develop the fifth year scheme. He knew that I was much interested in it also, and, in a way, he seemed to hand the matter over to me for the furtherance and support which for a while he could no longer give it. It would be easy now to read into his insistence upon this subject the pathos of presentiment, a foreboding that his days of planning and striving for the common weal were almost over. Dr. Crile has since told me that he had noticed in him for some time a certain significant lessening of energy. This, however, was not the case with me, possibly because I had not seen so much of him. In that last talk he seemed as full of life and virile interest in the affairs of life as ever. I hope it is not out of place, I do not think it can be, to mention these matters here. I feel that he would have wished that we should think even more of the work which he had planned but which he was not destined to see accomplished than of that which he actually brought to fruition. I cannot imagine any more suitable way of honoring the memory of this devoted friend of medical education and research than by striving to carry forward to completion those large and sagacious plans to which so many of his most laborious hours were given, which he dreamt of, and hoped for and worked for with his whole heart and strength and mind.

"There is one other thing which comes into my mind—it was told me by Dr. Crile, who, of course, was much with him during his last days—and I hope that this, too, it will not be out of place to mention. Amidst the cares and worries of his large practise I suppose Dr. Cushing had many anxious hours. He seemed to have less anxiety about his own case, knowing well how it must end and how soon, than he often had for those of his patients. The spectacle of that brave man dying as a philosopher, above all as a medical philosopher would wish to die, is something too precious to be passed by in silence in this assembly where there are scarcely any, I suppose, who were not united to him by some personal tie.

"And now I have said my say, and as I foretold, it amounts to nothing. We have lost our friend. Our dear comrade has

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fallen in the ranks and we must march onwards without him. I end as I began. Cushing is gone from us! What else have I said? What else have you felt? Nothing, nothing! That is all that matters."

The meeting was then concluded with prayer by Dean DuMoulin.

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