THE LIFE OF DR. K.A.J. MACKENZIE

by

George W. Cottrell

Read before University of Oregon Medical School
History Club, Spring, 1939

This is the story of a good and useful life--a life of unselfish devotion to friends, to family, and to fellow man. Unconsciously dedicated to the betterment of humanity, the life of this man added much to the happiness of mankind. It was his dream that a great medical center be established in Portland. That it stands there now is a monument to his memory. It is in the hope that we may know him better as a man and understand his tenderness of nature and kindliness of deeds that this is written.

Kenneth Alexander James Mackenzie was born on the thirteenth of January, 1859, at Cumberland House, Saskatchewa n. This was one of Hudson Bay Company's trading posts, located on Cumberland Lake near the Saskatchewan River, very near the border of Manitoba. One large house constituted the post in that small settlement in the sparsely populated territory northwest of Winnipeg. With the infant Mackenzie began the thirteenth generation of this branch of the Mackenzie clan. His father, Roderick Mackenzie had come to Canada in 1845 from Ross-shire Scotland. This branch of the Mackenzie family was descended from the old families of Langwell and Aldy, the Earls of Cromary and of Brahan. Roderick Mackenzie's father was Captain Kenneth Mackenzie, and he in turn was the eldest son of Thomas Mackenzie. Thomas Mackenzie was the last tenant of Langwell, there having been nine generations of Mackenzies here before him.

Roderick Mackenzie was born and raised in Ross-shire, Scotland. In 1845, through the influence of relatives connected with the Hudson Bay Company, he came to Manitoba and became a clerk of that company. He rose rapidly to a position of influence and his work at the various posts reflected highest credit on his capabilities and devotion to the company. His contempories described him as a man of great purity and strength of character, widely known for his integrity, and who made a deservedly high reputation for rare executive and business ability. He was a devoted Presbyterian. He was stationed at Cumberland House, Norwax House, and at La Cloche.

He became a chief factor in the Hudson Bay Company and after 25 years retired to a homestead at Melbourne, Quebec, where he resided until his death in 1896 In later years, Kenneth Mackenzie uses to compare his father to Dr. McLaughlin, their record in the Hudson Bay Company being similar.

Roderick Mackenzie's wife was named Jane Mackenzie. She was the daughter of another Roderick Mackenzie, who was also a factor in the Hudson Bay Company in the Northwest. He, too, was descended from an ancient family of Ross-shire. She came from the Fort William settlement in the Lake Superior District, and married Roderick at the Red River Settlement. She was described as "a woman of many graces of mind and heart". She also died in 1896. From this union there were four sons and two daughters. These included Kenneth, the eldest, Peter, who became a well-known advocate in Quebec, Thomas, who became a farmer in Australia, and Francis, a business man in Montreal. The older daughter, Isabella, later came to Portland and married R.L.Barnes. Jane, the younger daughter, was twenty years separated from Kenneth; she married a Mackenzie and lives today in Quebec. She is the only living child of the six.

Coming from such a family of gentility and intelligence, Kenneth Alexander James was endowed these qualities as a birthright. How he fostered them and brought them to successful maturity we shall see.

Little is known of his boyhood. From the time of his birth in the wilderness of Saskatchewan in 1859 until he was seven years of age he was with his family. At seven years of age he was sent to Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Scotland, to the old and celebrated Nest Academy. Here he studied and played for five years. All that we know of this is that in later years Mackenzie told on himself that the headmaster at Nest wrote his father and told him that Kenneth was a dull student and that he might as well take him out of school! At any rate, he stayed at Nest for five years, when he was recalled home. Some accounts say that the death of an older brother who was in school with him at that time, and his own ill health, led to the fact that he was

called home by his solicitous parents. That he had an older brother is not known for certain. He rejoined his parents at La Cloche, an important post of the Hudson Bay Company on the North shores of Lake Huron. After recovering his health he continued his education. He attended a school in Montreal for a time, then went to the Upper Canada College at Toronto- the "Eton of Canada". Here he studied until he was 17 years old. During this time he must have made his decision to study medicine. What influenced him in this direction is not known, unfortunately, nor are details of his schooling, for Mackenzie seldom spoke of his school days in his later years.

In the fall of 1877 he matriculated at McGill University in the school of medicine. Montreal in the 70's a nd for some years to come had unquestioably the best medical school in Canada, if not on the continent. The Montreal General hospital was in close affiliation with the school and students were given a degree of freedom in the wards such as existed in no other large hospita l on the continent.In the words of Osler, who preceded Ma ckenzie 7 years at McGill - the hospital had "Two valuable assets for the student-much acute disease a nd a group of keen teachers.....The bedside instruction was excellent and the clerking a serious business.....there were four first-rate teachers of medicine on the staff--Howard, Wright, MacCallum, and Drake." By 1877, when Mackenzie entered, the school had many more than four first-rate tea chers. Osler had begun lecturing in 1874, and first began instructing students at the bedside in 1879; so Mackenzie must have been a mong the first to receive clinical instruction from Osler. The two became fast friends, and Mackenzie often corresponded with Osler in later years.Osler had a great influence on him, and in later years Mackenzie always hunted him up when he went East. The session for 1877 began October 1st, with a lecture to the assembled students by Osler, just appointed registrar of McGill that year. Of the clinical teachers whom Mackenzie came under, there was Duncan MacCallum in midwifery, George W. Campbell Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery, George E. Fenwick in Surgery,

and J. Morley Drake in medicine. Campbell and Fenwick were bold operators of Pre-Listerian type. Indeed, it was in the very year that Mackenzie entered, 1877, that Thomas Roddick introduced Lister's antiseptic procedure into Canada. One of the chief figures in the school was R. Palmer Howard, Professor of Medicine, " a courtly gentleman, scholarly, industrious, stimulating as a teacher". He was very popular with the students and doubtless had much influence on Mackenzie. Among the well-known and excellent teachers who helped to formulate Mackenzie's medical career also were George Ross, Scott, Shepherd, Gardner, Girwood, Butler, MacDonnell, Dawson, Craik, and Duncan. Mackenzie's years in medical school were years of great change and advancement in medicine. Pasteur studied anthrax in 1877, while Bastion still promoted the theory of spontaneous generation.

Surgery was just emerging from the frock-coat and top-hat operation days. The typhoid bacillus was discovered in 1880. Pathology was beginning to be studied extensively and use was first being made of the microscope in teaching at McGill, largely due to Osler's influence. In 1878 Osler established a physiology laboratory at McGill, a unique thing at that time. Mackenzie must have attended and undoubtedly took a big part in the discussions at weekly meetings of the student society at that time. With other students, he must have coveted the opportunity of assisting Osler in his post-mortem examinations.

At the end of four years at McGill, Mackenzie received the degrees of M.D. and C. M. He was graduated in May 1881, as valedictorian of his class, having been an honor student all the way through school. He was 22 years old, already an exceedingly handsome man, very tall and straight, with wavy dark hair, a bushy mustache, and a determined and energetic look about him. He had a great zest for life, and already showed that great taste in dress and demeanor which characterized him in later life. Being a Scotchman and a graduate of a school

conducted after the Edinburgh system, it was only natural that he go to Edinburgh for continuing his education. This he did, going directly to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city. He probably traveled about before beginning his work, revisiting some of the places in Scotland he had seen as a boy 10 years before. At any rate, he did not attend the great International Medical Congress held in London under the presidency of Sir James Paget in the summer of 1881, but commenced work soon after arriving. He studied at the Royal College nearly a year, receiving the degrees of L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. From here he went to London and studied a few months in the London and University College Hospitals. Then to the great medical centers of Paris, Berlin and Vienna he proceeded. He could hardly have done more than visit these great centers, for he was in Europe not more than 16 months in all, of which nearly a year was spent in Edinburgh. He enjoyed a month or so of general travel in Europe, then headed westward to the continent of his birth.

When he had finished his study in Edinburgh he was about to take a competitive medical examination for admission to the India Medical Service. He was dissuaded from this by a relative, Surgeon General Alexander Anderson, who had spent twenty years in India. While Kenneth was studying on the continent, his father had been having correspondence with Donald Macleay in Portland, Oregon. He urged Roderick to influence his son to come to Portland, then a young city holding very bright prospects for a well-trained young doctor. The suggestion was readily taken by Kenneth Mackenzie. It was November, 1882 that he arrived in Portland.

Only 23 years old, yet exceedingly well-trained for that day, this young man set out to earn his living by the practice of medicine for the first time in his life. His first few weeks he spent as a guest of the Macleay family. A tiny notice appears in an Oregonian of November, 1882, stating that a young man named Kenneth A.J.Mackenzie was a guest of the Macleays and that he hoped to

start a medical practice in the city. Little did anyone realize what a great influence this man, so briefly mentioned, was to have.

Portland at that time was a city of 28,000. There were no bridges--the first one was built in 1887. The streets were unpaved and were flanked with board sidewalks. On First street, the main street, a horse-drawn car provided transportation for those who did not have a horse and buggy. Undoubtedly the streets were muddy at the time of Mackenzie's arrival, it being November. The mild winter climate and the rain were new to him; even twenty years later, in a letter to his son, he yearned for the crisp cold, the snow, and the sleighs of Canadian winters.

He opened an office in the old Odd-Fellow's Building on First and Alder. He had barely enough money to furnish this pioneer office which consisted of two rooms. He stayed in this office-at least in this building-for nine years. He had very little starvation period. From the first his excellent training was recognized and he was early sought in consultation by the older doctors in the city. It became evident at once that he was an able diagnostician. Indeed, this was his forte all his life. A number of Canadian pioneers in the vicinity soon heard about him, and he got into a remunerative general practice very soon.

Although he knew no one when he came to Portland he was very quick to make friends. "Wherever this good man went he laid a strong hold on the heart of everyone who came into personal contact with him", wrote a friend of his. He had a dominant impressive personality and was perfectly at ease in any company. His bearing itself commanded respect. In spite of this he was very kindly, his manner unaffected, and understanding. He was entirely free from deceit and had not a touch of self-consciousness. His great self-assurance, which was well founded, stood him in good stead in building his practice.

In a surprisingly short time this young man of twenty-three years established himself. He became noted early as an internist, an able obstetrician, and a good surgeon. He was a general practitioner in the old sense of the word, a

typical all around old-fashioned doctor. Through Donald Macleay, who took a great interest in him, he met many of Portland's best people. Thus he laid the foundation for many warm friendships which lasted all his life.

He lived in rooming houses the first year of so, and ate in restaurants when he was not a guest in someone's home. A few months of practice increased his confidence greatly. He was received cordially by the older doctors in Portland, few of whom had studied in Europe. Young as he was, his opinion was sought in cases of all kinds. It cannot be denied that he learned much from the older doctors, and had to profit to a certain extent by unpleasant experience, for no man is a finished cinician at twenty-three. Responsibilities were much greater then, however, and a young doctor had to do many things he is never permitted to do today. Mackenzie worked hard, read a great deal, and took part in every medical discussion possible. He advancement was very rapid. Although versatile in all branches of medicine, he was more of an internist and an obstetrician than anything else at that time.

At the time of Mackenzie's arrival the medical department of Willamette University was located in Portland. Lectures were held in some rooms above a livery stable on Park and Jefferson streets, and clinics in the Good Samaritan And St Vincent's hospitals. On the faculty were Drs. W.H. Watkins, W.H. Saylor, R. Glisan, Henry Jones, S. E. Josephi, and others. Mackenzie soon became close friends with these men, and began to take an interest in the school. Accordingly, on Sept. 17, 1883, he was elected to the position of instructor of anatomy in Willamette University. And so began his illustrious connection with medical education. Mackenzie gave his first lectures in the fall of 1883, to a handful of students. The requirement for eligibility to take the medical examination had just been raised from two to three courses of lectures, each course consisting of 20 weeks. The requirements for admission were " the elements of a good English education", but even this was more than the average American medical school of that time required. Mackenzie took a great interest in the school from the beginning. Perhaps he gained enthusiasm in this from

the high purpose of the men who were the pioneers in medical education in this part of the country. Though their accomplishments fell short of their visions they did much to raise the existing standards. Mackenzie must have been impressed by their industry in trying to run a school under circumstances so discouraging as they were. Doubtless he visioned a great school in Portland even at that time.

Mackenzie was not the only young doctor in the city, however. From Maryland in1882 had come Otto S. Binswanger, trained in Chemistry in Germany and Medicine at the University of Maryland. He, too, established a good practice soon after arriving, and was very active in the local profession. Binswanger and Mackenzie became close friends from the start. Another well-trained young man, Holt C. Wilson, was quite well established by the time Mackenzie arrived. A. C. Panton, George M. Wells, Curtis Strong, Andrew J. Giesy, F. B. Eaton, Saylor, H. W. Jones, and S. E. Josephie were among the outstanding doctors of the vicinity in the early eighties.

Early in 1883 Mackenzie became a member of the staff of St. Vincents Hospital, and here he continued to practice the remainder of his life. In this year there came to Portland another well-trained young man, Arthur Dean Bevan, just out of Rush Medical College, and destined to become a national figure in Surgery. He and Mackenzie became close friends at once. Ideas were exchanged freely among all these Portland men, to their mutual benefits. However, the only organization of medical men in the state was the Oregon State Medical Society, organized 10 years before. There was much discussion about starting a local medical society to promote the exchange of ideas. By 1884 plans were sufficiently worked out, and on June 10, at the invitation of W. H. Saylor, a group of doctors convened at the office of Dr. G. H. Wells. Present were Mackenzie, Saylor, Strong, Bevan, Binswanger, Watkins, Lane, Watt, Wheeler, Wilson Smith, and Josephi and Fraser. Their first act after organizing as the Portland Academy of Medicine,(soon changed to the "Portland Medical Society") was to exclude female physicians from membership. Josephi was elected president.

On July 1, 1884, the first meeting was held. Dr. Mackenzie presented the first paper to the Society, entitled "On the History, Symptoms, Treatment, and Postmortem Appearances of a Case of Perityphlitis". It is to be remembered that this occurred two years before Fitz made his classic description of appendicitis as the cause of typhlitis and perityphlitis. Dr. Bevan opened the discussion of the paper with the view that typanites is never due to gases in the peritoneal cavity, but to gas within the intestine.

Two months later, September 3, 1884, Mackenzie discussed a case of a difficult labor he had cared for, in consultation with H.C. Wilson. He also described a case of meningitis he saw for Dr. Josephi, and discussed the subject of meningitis. From the very beginning, then, Mackenzie took an active part in medical meetings. Even at this time he was a polished speaker, though he was heard in later years to ridicule his first talks. In this same year he was admitted to the Oregon State Medical Society. Another life-long friendship began when Dr. Harry Cliff came to Portland in 1884. By this time, probably, he was also a close friend of A. L. Mills of the First National Bank.

In 1885 an energetic young man named Andrew Smith called on Mackenzie in his office. Mackenzie did not see him again for two years but the similarity of their ambitions and the fact that both had studied in Europe made them friends at once. During this year Mackenzie's practice grew and his skill increased. He and Saylor bagan having frequent earnest discussions on medical education. The situation at the Willamette school was not entirely satisfactory. There was considerable talk of founding an independent school.

The first mention of Mackenzie's surgical activities is found in the minutes for the Portland Medical Society of May 25, 1885. Jones, Mackenzie, Bevan, and Bailey had operated on a case of "neuralgia of the anterior crural nerve", stretching the nerve 16 pounds. It is interesting to note that nerve stretching for sciatica was an approved procedure at that time, although the parts supplied by the stretched nerve often became paralyzed and anasthetic, as they did in

this case. In justice to these old-time surgeons, however, it must be stated that the patient finally got well and the neuralgia was gone.

At the meeting of the State medical society that year, on June eighth, Mackenzie presented a case of lead colic, led the discussion on a paper of Bevan's on hernia, discussed urinary retention, and told of a case of skull-fracture of his. Although he had been practicing only two and a half years he must have had a very wide and diverse experience to be so versatile in his discussions. And he must have had a very good income from his practice, for in this year he began the construction of his home.

Sometime in 1885 a gifted young lady had come to Portland to teach music and art. She was a southern girl, having come from Louisiana. Her name was Cora Hardy Scott. Her father, named Pliny Hardy, lived in Opelousa, Louisiana, and once had been secretary of the state of Louisiana. The young lady was a modern, aggressive young woman of that day. Previously married, she now was widowed, and was engaged in supporting her infant son. Somehow she and Mackenzie met. He was attracted immediately by her poise, personal beauty and charm. Soon he began paying her court in earnest. He had had but little time to think of romance up to then, but now he realized that he was in a position to marry. Perhaps the fact that he was very much in love helped make him realize he was ready to marry. At any rate Cora consented to become his bride, and he set about to build a home. He bought a piece of land on 20th and Hoyt streets, then practically in the suburbs of the city. On this he built a substantial house, constructed entirely of stone. On January ninth 1886, Dr. Mackenzie and Cora Scott were married, and soon moved into their new home, completed just before the wedding.

Firmly rooted now to Oregon soil, Mackenzie renounced his Canadian ties to become a citizen of the United States. He took a keen interest in civic affairs, and always turned out to cast his vote. In national politics he took an inactive part, other than to vote the Republican ticket. His interests were chiefly local. His ambition never turned to political office for

himself. His interests were essentially medical and his political ambitions concerned only the advancement of medicine in Oregon.

A ctive, as usual, in the medical societies, he presented cases in February and March, and read a paper on curvature of the spine to the Portland Society. In June at the meeting of the state society he read a paper entitled "The Germ Theory of Disease". This was a remarkably mature paper for one so young in the profession. A thorough discussion of the known facts on bacteria was presented, and this was only four years after Koch described the tubercle bacillus! In evaluation of the characteristics and relative importance of bacteria the paper would stand today with practically no corrections. At this meeting he discussed several of the other papers, and was made a member of the Executive Board of the medical society. At 27 years of age, Mackenzie occupied an enviable position in his profession. His opinion was much respected, he enjoyed a prosperous practice, and he was very popular with his associates. There were minor jealousies, of course, but these never prevented his being called in consultation. He was called mostly in difficult obstetrical cases for his McGill training work. Nevertheless, Mackenzie was always a firm advocate against meddlesome obstetrics. Puerperal sepsis cases were almost unknown in his practice-a rare condition then.

Late in 1886 a son was born to the happy Mackenzies--this boy was named Kenneth A.J.Jr. The infant died in its first year, however. In 1887 another son was born, Ronald Seaforth. He lived to bring Dr. Mackenzie a granddaughter.

At the annual state medical Society meeting in June of 1887 Mackenzie was elected to the presidency of the group for the ensuing year. He entered into many discussions, but did not himself present a paper at this time. Early this year the Willamette Medical School moved into its new building at 15th & Jefferson Streets and a period of progress seemed to be in store for it. However, it was destined that a new chapter in medical education begin in Oregon that year. This began with a serious misunderstanding in the faculty of the Willamette school. The causes of this are not apparent today, but the

upshot was the resignation of Mackenzie, Wilson, Wells, and Josephi from the faculty, on May 7, 1887. Mackenzie and Saylor had been discussing for several years the founding of a rival school of medicine. Under these circumstances a group of physicians undertook the foundation of a new school. Included in the project were Holt C. Wilson, Curtis Strong, Otto S. Binswanger, Arthur Bevan, Mackenzie, F. B. Eaton, A. J. Giesy, W. H. Saylor, G. M. Wells, C. H. Wheeler, Harry Lane, William Jones, Henry E. Jones, R. B. Wilson, and S. E. Josephi. Through Dr. Strong, a brother-in-law of Judge Deady, then president of the Board of Regents of the University of Oregon, a charter was granted to the school. Thus began the University of Oregon Medical School. Mackenzie became professor of the Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine. Dr. Josephi was elected dean. Instruction began in the fall of 1887 in a small frame building of two rooms. This was located on grounds belonging to the Good Samaritan Hospital, at what is now the intersection of Twenty-third and Marsha ll streets. The faculty members signed a joint note for $1,000 to finance the building.

In 1889 A. E. Mackay came to Portland. He and Mackenzie got to know each other very soon and remained close personal friends all during Mackenzie's life. Mackay was invited to give courses in bacteriology and in pathology. Many of the prominent doctors, including Mackenzie, attended the bacteriology classes, for Mackay was the first man in the Northwest trained in the new science. In this same year the little school building was moved one block away, to Twenty Third and Lovejoy streets. Here it continued to serve until 1893, when it was moved aside to make room for the larger more complete building erected that year.

On March 28, 1889 Mrs. Mackenzie presented her husband with a baby girl, whom they named Jean. The family consisted now of father, mother, son Ronald, daughter Jean, and Mrs. Mackenzie's son from her first marriage, Pliny. This boy died at the age of twelve.

Some time around 1888 or 1889 Mackenzie apparently made a trip to Europe,

but no details of this are known, other than his reference at the medical society later of being in Pa ris and at the Soho Square Hospital in London. In May 1889, he discussed his experience with fractures at a meeting of the Portland Society, a nd in June at the State Medical Society meetinghe was very active. Here he discussed diabetes, telling of a case he believed was due to "mental a nguish", cured by codeia ; he talked on fibroids and on sciatica, and got into a heated argument on his part in a recent typhoid epidemic. The training and alertness of the young doctor are reflected in the epidemiological work, probably the first of its kind in the northwest,, with which he was connected.

An epidemic of typhoid fever had broken out late in A pril 1889. Mackenzie set to work to determine the source of the infection. It is to be remembered that the typhoid bacillus had been discovered only nine years before and tha t its manner of distribution was still obscure. Mackenzie discovered that 30 of his cases had been getting their milk from a common source, and further, that those members of the crew of a ship in the port who drank the milk developed typhoid, while those who did not remained well. This and other observations made it clear to him that the milk was the source of the infection. "I find the path of his milk wagon strewn with cases of typhoid fever" he stated at the meeting of the state society. Upon this he was advised to present his facts legally in an effort to improve the sanitary conditions of the city. He responded, "If upon simple generalities I should bring about the destruction of a man's business, it would be grave injustice which no apology, a nd perhaps nothing but redress at law would correct. For that reason I was very careful a nd, beyond warning families who took milk it might be better for them to change milk quietly, I took no action." He continued that if he had microscopic evidence of bacilli in the milk he would make it publically known and cause an investigation to be made. He received some criticism as to his course. Dr. Strong stated that he felt Mackenzie "would rather follow up the milkman and doctor those patients to get the dollars and cents, than to stand upon a higher moral ground and say he finds the facts to be thus and so---I think if he fears prosecution to keep a ll his property in his wife's name, a nd come out above board and say what he knows of the matter". The discussion grew hotter, Dr. Wells jumping up to defend as he said, "my friend Mackenzie".Mackenzie then arose and stated that he felt he should be an object of commendation rather than assa ult, for he alone brought the matter before the society. And here the ma tter rested for the time. This assault on Mackenzie is an example of the heated discussions that were common in the society of that day. It also shows a nother side to Mackenzie's character, his great pride. He never would countenance anything which conflicted with his honorable self-respect. His dignity fitted well his appearance and personality. Thirty years old at this time, one glance was sufficient to mark him as a man of distinction. The typhoid matter was discussed for some time after this meeting. On June 21, Mackenzie said he hpped that the Portland Medical Society would take steps to arouse the authorities to improve sanitary conditions of the city. This wa s done finally, after a long and bitter campaign extending over a number of years.

Duting the next few years Mackenzie devoted more and more time to surgery. Nearly every case presented before the medical societies and nearly every discussion into which he entered was surgical. Like most of the men of that time he learned his surgical technique by doing it. As early as 1887 he was doing extensive abdominal operations, such as one he did on a man

who had stabbed himseof while in the throes of delerium tremens. Mackenzie spent nine hours sewing up perforations of the bowel in this case. However, his practice was still general in every sense. He removed fibroids, set broken arms, treated tuberculosis and diabetes, opened ears, treated gonorrhea, delivered babies, and resected ribs. He became assistant to Bevan as surgeon for the O.W.R.&N. Railroad. In this capacity he gained much experience in orthopedic surgery, and he and Dr. George Wilson were really the pioneer masters of this branch of surgery. In 1891 Mackenzie reported a case he saw two weeks after the flexor tendons, ulnar artery, and u nar nerve were severed. He opened the wound, sutured the tendons and the nerve and obtained a complete recovery. In view of his later work on nerve suturing this is of interest.

In 1890 another life-long friendship began when Charles F. Adams came to Portland. He lived close to the Mackenzie home. He relates how he used to go with the doctor on some of his evening calls. He would make calls until 10:30 or 11:30 at night usually, and enjoyed having a companion in the buggy with him. In 1891 his practice had increased so much that he moved from the Odd Fellows Building on First Street to the New Dekum Building on Third and Washington. He remarked to Andrew Smith that he thought he was moving way up town! Here he had a much larger and up-to-date office--508 Dekum Building.

In 1892, on January 31, a third child blessed the Mackenzie household- another girl, whom they named Barbara. A newcomer to the city, Earnest F. Tucker, built his home just back of the Mackenzie home. Dr. Tucker became one of Mackenzie's very closest friends in later years. Described as a hypercritical, very cynical man, he was, nevertheless, well-liked, and later became Professor of Gynecology in the Medical School.

In 1893and 94 Mackenzie extended his surgical practice. In nearly every meeting of the medical societies he had occasion to discuss some operation he had done, varying from prostatectomy to radical amputation of the shoulder. In June, 1894, Mackenzie, Josephi, Eaton, and Smith were elected to be delegates of the Portland Medical Society at the American Medical Association Convention. Around 1894 Mackenzie took a young man into his office-one A.D. Mackenzie, known thereafter as "little Mackenzie". Having such a capable assistant as this young man proved to be a boon to Dr. Mackenzie, a s he wa s able to take trips much more easily than he could before. He made frequent trips East to the great clinics of the country.

In 1892, Bevan had left for Chicago, turning over his job as chief surgeon on the O.W.R.& N. to Mackenzie and George Wilson. In 1895 Mackenzie was made chief surgeon of the railroad, in which capacity he rendered faithful service until his death. Indeed, his long background of training in working for the railroad had much to do with his getting to the top in surgery. He began to have very definite surgical ambitions in the nineties, and hoped to become the best surgeon in the West. He did a great deal of reading and reached out for opportunities to learn work he had not been trained up to. Frequent trips to Rochester and to Cleveland aided in his advancements. His passes on the railroad and his competent assistants made such frequent visits possible.

In 1896, 97, 98, and 99 he was extremely active. He attended every meeting of the various societies and spoke at practically every meeting. He developed the reputation of being able to talk at any time upon any subject. He was never known to be at a loss for words. Like Osler, he was fond of classical quotations, and though he never attained Osler's familiarity with literature, he was an exceptionally well-read man. About this time he began to take a big interest in his clubs. He was a mamber of the Arlington Club and the Multnomah Club, but it was the Arlington Club in particular that he enjoyed. Always fond of mingling with his friends, he delighted in the conviviality of the Club. Whenever he could get away he would spend an evening there, with such friends as Peter Kerr, Charlie Adams, Andrew Smith, A. L. Mills, James Wood, E.F.Tucker, Robert Yenne, and others. Talking, joking, singing, laughing-all enjoyed great good fellowship. Often discussions ranged late into the night, over a glass or two of fine Scotch. True gentlemen, these, delighting in each other's company and bottles of good Scotch.

Though professional rivalry often was intense, these men were the greatest of friends away from their work. When Dr. Andrew Smith suffered a severe infection, in 1899, necessitating the removal of a finger, a story was circulated that Mackenzie and another well-known surgeon had recommended the amputation of Smith's entire arm. Harry Lane, a popular practitioner and a friend of all the men, took this up and made a good story of it--that Mackenzie and the other surgeon really were jealous of Andy Smith and wanted to remove him from competition. Such good natured kidding was common. and no one took offense. Sometime later at a rendevous in the barroom of the Arlington Club, Mackenzie addressed Couch Flanders about Andrew Smith, pretending he did not see Andrew Smith standing near. He continued at great length, his remarks becoming more and more offensive to Andrew: "Andrew Smith isn't a bad fellow," he went on, "but there is one thing for which he should certainly be ashamed". Andrew's fighting blood was aroused by this time, and he made his way toward Mackenzie with clenched fists. Mackenzie, not yet noticing him finally gave his reason for the harangue, that Andrew was responsible for Robert Coffey's locating in Portland. Smith did not get the joke at first, and Couch Flanders had to hold him back, while everyone present had a huge laugh at his expense.

It probably should be recorded that Robert Coffey and Mackenzie never were the best of friends. Coffey came to Portland in 1900, and, as his surgical experience increased he, like Mackenzie, considered none his equal. The two men spoke to each other, but were apt to be unduly severe in criticism of each other's work. This rivalry was not confined to these two alone, but extended to other surgeons in the locale, and at the time was quite well-known.

In 1899, Mackenzie's first paper to be published in a medical journal appeared. This was a discussion of the relative merits of hysterectomy and myomectomy in the treatment of fibroids, in which he discussed eleven of his cases. On October 5th, of this same year he read a paper on gall stone fragments to the Idaho State Medical Society. This, too, was published in the Medical Sentinal, some months later. Dr. Mackenzie's work and his reports were all clinical--he engaged in no experimental work, being a very busy and practical man.

He took few vacations. In 1900, however, a long vacation was forced upon him. While operating upon an infected case he inadvertently pricked his finger. He left that day to go duck hunting, and when he reached the Island, his arm was turning black a nd he was brought home. Then came the terrific fight for his life. The top of his thumb was removed, and huge gashes cut in his arm to drain the pus. Some of the doctors wanted to remove his arm but he would not allow it for it was his right arm. On top of this he got a n acute endocerditis from which he was a long time recovering. A long vacation was necessary, from which he returned gr atly improved. Traces of this disorder remained in his heart sounds during the rest of his days, but he was such a proud man, unaffected by the slighest touch of neurasthenia, that only those intimately connected with him knew about this. He was never willing to admit he was overworked, fatigued, or sick in any way.

In 1901 happiness was suddenly turned into sorrow with the death of Mrs. Mackenzie. She died shortly after delivering a second son, just two days before Christmas that year. This was a terrible tragedy to Dr. Mackenzie. Every Xmas after that was black to him as long as he lived. Ronald, a boy of 13, was at school in the East at the time. In a letter to him a few days later, Dr. Mackenzie said, " We all grieve over the loss of dear old sweet loving mama, but we are happy in the thought that she is watching over us all, that we will all meet again to part no more." He wrote Ronald frequently in the next few weeks, cautioning him to follow the example set by his mother in being "sweet and orderly and clean". His letters showed his deep grief over the loss of her whom he called "his companion and his love", yet he comforted well his son to make his suffering less. Dr. Mackenzie's sister, Jane Mackenzie came now to mother the bereaved family and help raise the new baby, named Kenneth Alexander James.

During the next few years life progressed smoothly. The doctor became more and more attached to his club and his friendships grew stronger. His interest in the Medical school increased and his reputation spread. No distinguished medical man came to Portland without being entertained in the Mackenzie home, shown through the school, and plied with good Scotch at the Arlington Club. In the fall Dr. Mackenzie delighted in hunting. His particular hobby was always duck hunting, but he did enjoy hunting bigger game, and occasionally spent a few days fishing. He said in letters to his son in 1902:"The shooting is fine here this year-we will enjoy it together some day"-and they did.

In 1904 he took another young man into his office-Dr. Frank N. Taylor. Like A.D. Mackenzie he proved to be a very capable assistant, and made it easier for the doctor to get away. On one of his trips to Rochester he and Andrew Smith conceived the idea of having a club for the surgeons of the various nations at the clinic. Acting upon this, they founded the International Surgeons' Club of Rochester. A lthough Mackenzie's interests now were frankly surgical, and he was chief of the surgical staff at St. Vincent's Hospital, he still lectured in medicine at the school. A ll subjects interested him, and he enjoyed listening to anyone who had opinions to present. He rarely missed a local medical meeting, and attended all the

important ones in the Northwest. It was a distinct pleasure to him, then, to be appointed head of the committee to send an invitation to the American Medical Association for holding the convention in Portland in 1905. He offered $500.00 to head a subscription list for the entertainment of the delegates. The convention, held July 11-14, 1905, was a great success, and Dr. Mackenzie was elected vice-president of the A .M.A. for the ensuing year.

In 1905 the doctor made a trip to Spokane. Here he met a certain attractive young lady--Mary Higgins Brown. Soon rumors were heard in Portland of an early marriage. These were not without foundation, and the two were married soon in Spokane. They returned to Portland to the big stone house on 20th & Hoyt streets. The new Mrs. Mackenzie was a very gracious woman and hostess, which was fortunate for the Mackenzies were very fond of entertaining and did so often.

Dr. Mackenzie's ability as an organizer and a leader was demonstrated in 1906 when the San Francisco earthquake occurred. He was responsible for the relief corps of doctors and nurses going down to give aid. He set up a hospital in a school-house, and worked, without rest for several days, until the local authorities were able to handle the situation.

This year of 1906 also saw him as President of the A rlington Club, and he was finally appointed to the chair of operative surgery in the school. Those who remember him today describe him as painstaking and carefuly as a teacher. His medicine lectures, held from nine until eleven usually, were always very scholarly and carefully prepared. He was given to embellishing them with classical references, and students long remembered the things he told them. He had a knack of making the dullest subject interesting. His lecture on typhoid fever was a dramatic masterpiece. In that day, it is well to remember, no patients were shown in these classes and the students had to learn from the word pictures of the lecturer. In his surgery clinics later he continued this keenness of approach. It is said he could make any clinical material interesting by his mode of presentation. Students would feel as though they had witnessed a delicate operation when only a paraphimosis had been demonstrated. In addition, they always felt sure of a kindly reception when they sought Mackenzie individually.

From 1906 until 1910 he took part in an incredible number of activities, yet still found time for shooting, occasional golf, social activities, and interest in his Episcopalian Church. He had a part in the founding of the Portland Academy of Medicine, and in 1909 was president of this organization. He took part in the founding of the Tristate Medical Society, and was on the Board of Trustees for Oregon, for the group-the publishers of "Northwest Medicine". His real greatness as a surgeon was recognized in 1908 when he became a member of the A merican Surgical Association. Very few men in the Northwest have attained this distinction. He published a paper on surgery of the duodenum in the J.A.M.A. in 1906 and in 1909 in the S.G.&O. a report of his case of resection of the sciatic nerve, of which we shall hear more presently. In the summer of 1910 he took the entire family, with the exception of his youngest son, Kenneth, to Europe. They traveled on the Continent and in England, visiting Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna, and Munich.

They saw the Passion Play at Oberamagau. The doctor spent most of his time, as might be expected, in the great clinics of these cities. They returned to Portland by A ugust 20th.

The great advances of medical science, meanwhile, had antiquated the buildings of the medical school. The well-equipped medical college building of 1893, of which the city had been so proud, now proved a hindrance to the progress of the school. Development of laboratory instruction on a large scale was impossible in the small building, and although a desire on the part of the faculty to maintain good standards and to make real progress existed from the first, criticisms of the school appeared from various sources. By 1907 this criticism bacame so severe in the Portland press that the student body as well as the faculty became much concerned. In 1910 the school was the object of a scathing criticism in the famous report of Abraham Flexner on medical education in the United States. It stated that neither of the Oregon schools were justified in existence and advised the cessation of medical education in Oregon. It stated, however, that Portland might some day maintain a distant department of the state university, when the financial strength of the university would permit development of a good school. At this time the university appropriated annually only 1,000.00 to the Medical School. The report stated that it felt that use of the name U.ofO. was exploitation of its name by the local doctors in conduction of a low-grade proprietary institution. There were no full time teachers at this time. Lab. facilities were wretched, the library was a joke, and clinical facilities were limited to observation only in private hospitals.

Dr Mackenzie long had seen the need of new and better buildings and equipment , the need of abundant clinical facilities, and the desirability of adequate preliminary education. He strove to raise the standards of the school all along. His appointment as chief of the outpatient department in 1910, plus the acquisition by the school of six full time men raised the standards somewhat. In 1910 Drs. Roberg and MacLaren were engaged full time, a nd in 1911 Dr. F.C. McLean and Dr. R.B. Dillehunt were appointed. Drs. R.L.Benson and J.M. Connoly completed the list. Dr. Dillhunt's appointment as professor of anatomy was the result of much personal effort on the part of Dr. Mackenzie. Realizing that the school needed a younger man than either he or Dr. Josephi to become dean someday and place the school on an equal footing with others in the world, Dr. Mackenzie made frequent communications and a number of trips to the eastern clinics in search of a successor. Through Dr. Bevan he heard of Dr. Dillehunt, just then finishing an 18 month service at Cook County Hospital. How fortunate for the U. of O. Medical School that this young man decided to come to Portland is readily a pparent today.

In 1912 Dr. Josephi resigned as dean. Dr. Mackenzie's long a ssociation with Dr. Josephi as a close advisor in affairs of the medical school led to his being chosen as the new dean. He took over the duties with a great deal of vigor. He appointed Dr. Dillehunt to the position of assistant dean at once. Dr. Dillehunt relates how he and Dr. Mackenzie looked over the Flexner report one day and decided then and there to unite the two Oregon schools. Dr. Mackenzie sat down and wrote a letter to Willamette University.

This University was on its last legs at this time and was only too glad to end the years of rivalry by combining. Dr. Dillehunt drove down to Salem and brought nearly all the equipment of the school to Portland in the back seat of his car! The Willamette men went on and graduated in Portland, and the University of Oregon Medical School became the only school north of San Francisco and west of Denver to offer a full medical course. The merger was concluded March 23, 1913.

The next few years were eventful ones for the school due to Dr. Mackenzie's wise foresight and statesmanlike planning, which have led to the establishment of the school as it is today. He had long visioned a great medical center on a commanding site in Portland. He set about to accomplish this. "Having been chief surgeon of the OWR&Nfor 17 yea rs, and through his organization, skill, and personal qualities endeared himself to the entire personnel thereof, that company was glad to grant his request to give a site of twenty acres of land in 1915 for the beginning of a suitable campus for purposes of a future medical educational center upon Marquam Hill in Portland. His good friends in the railroad service, J.D. Farrell, President of the OWR&N., W.W.Cotton, Counsel for the Company, and Carl Gray, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who admired his enthusiasm, respected his purity of purpose, and believed in his objectives, furthered Dr. Mackenzie's efforts in this". Following this, a building appropriation was secured from the State Legislature. The mere statement that Dr. Mackenzie secured this appropriation does not do justice to the facts. Several years of lobbying were necessary, and a man had to be elected to the legislature expressly for this purpose. This man, I.N. Day, took up the interest of the medical school and finally was able to get the bill through. The role of this man and of Dr. Mackenzie's good friends, Charles Adams and A.L. Mills, in obtaining this deserves mention. When the bill was passed, it held a clause that the city of Portland must raise $25,000 within two years to make the state's appropriation effective. Dr. Mackenzie was responsible for raising much of this, aided by such good personal friends as C.F. Adams and A.L. Mills, who made substantial contributions themselves. With these funds the first building of the Medical School was built. It was occupied in 1918. In 1919 the building at 25th and Lovejoy streets, burned while equipment was being transferred to the new building.

Dr. Mackenzie next turned his attention to the necessity of hospital and clinical facilities. He offered a tract of seven acres on the campus for the construction of Multnomah County Hospital. In this he was aided by such staunch friends as Dr. Harry Cliff, Mr. Rufus Holman, Mr. R.W. Hoyt. Dr. Mackenzie, however, was not destined to see the consummation of this wise affiliation.

Thus "Mackenzie's Dream", as it was called, was realized. His contributions are summarized by Dr. Dillehunt: "thus in eight short years as Dean, from 1912 to 1920 , he had brought together the fundamental elements in a new era of medical education and research, in point of physical requirments; but these were not more valuable than his contributions to the spirit of the school and the advancement of standards of teaching and scholarship through curricular changes and amplification of Staff. His tenure, therefore, marked an epoch."

In addition to these activities, Dr. Mackenzie's last years were marked by much activity in other lines. In 1913 he was founder and first President of the North Pacific Surgical Assn. In 1915 he was President of the City and County Medical Society, and also President of the Oregon State Medical Society for the second time.

He became a charter member of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the American Thoracic Society. He was also state chairman of the American Society for control of cancer. In 1916 he was state chairman of the medical section of national defense, and in 1917 State chairman of the Red Cross. Indeed, he was profoundly affected by the war. Intensely British in his sympathies, he was greatly disappointed when informed that his age and health would prevent him from seeing active duty. Already a lieutenant in the medical reserve corps, from the Spanish American War, he was raised to the rank of captain. He became Medical Aide to the Governor of Oregon, and advisor to military headquarters in Washington. In all this he was indefatigable. On many occasions he discussed the war publically, in a manner characterized by vigor of expression, courage, and high patriotism. He wanted the war fought, and fought to a finish. At St. Vincents he and Otto Bingswanger, who was pro-German, engaged in terrific arguments, which upset them both. These frequent controversies were not new, however, for the two had argued loud and long at the time of the Boer War. In spite of this they remained friends, and usually concluded by patting each other on the back. It might be mentioned here, too, that Mackenzie and Ernest F. Tucker, who was one of his very closest friends, also used to indulge in loud arguments in the doctors' room of the hospital, usually over some point in the management of one of their cases.

He found time to attend conventions and meetings, a nd published a number of papers. Each year he a ppeared before the American Surgical Association and presented a paper. In 1914 he discussed his experiences with radium in treatment of cancer in an article in Northwest Medicine. In 1916 he discussed the prevention and cure of cancer in the same journal. Other papers appeared, including one on the role of the movable kidney in intestinal and vascular stasis, one on the surgical treatment of fistula in ano, one on hernia operations, one on methods of handling injuries on transportation systems, one on a new method of treating empyema, and one on neuroplasty of the sciatic nerve. The last two topics are of particular interest. Mackenzie felt that his greatest operation was one he did on the sciatic nerve. As mentioned previously, he had published a case of resection of the sciatic nerve in 1909. This described a case in which he removed 10 inches of the sciatic nerve in the thigh for a tumor. Several months later he bridged this gap by a flap from the main branches of the nerve, the flap being over 16 inches in length. His incision extended from the hip to the ankle! The fact that this case did what is now known to be very rare, in that regeneration of the nerve took place, apparently led Mackenzie to believe he had discovered a new principle in surgery. The return of function in the leg previously devoid of all sensation and motion was so striking that the doctor took the man back to Philadelphia with him in 1909 and exhibitied him to the A merican Surgical A ssociation. In 1915 he performed two more operations on nerves. These were a credit to his surgical technique, but did not prove to be as successful functionally as the first. Mackenzie published the entire series in 1918 in the S.G.&O. and also in Annals of Surgery. At the time a great deal of interest was aroused, and he presented his finding again to the American Surgical Assn, in Cincinnati, June 1918. Since then much has been learned of peripheral nerves, however, and since in only a very few cases has anyone been able to reproduce his results with nerve flap operations, they have largely been discarded. It must be remembered,

however, that Mackenzie deserves credit for pioneer work on peripheral nerve surgery, and made a definite and valuable contribution in this work, in spite of the fact that the identical procedure is not used today.

His most noteworthy contribution a pparently was not regarded as so important by Dr. Mackenzie. In 1914 in the Transactions of the A merican Surgical A ssociation appeared an article entitled "A preliminary report on a method of treating empyema without resort to pneumo thorax." This was the first mention in the literature of the use of oil in the pleural cavity to collapse the lung, and as such is credited today in the history of oleothorax. (The method was suggested to Dr. Mackenzie by Dr. Ralph C. Matson, who deserves credit for being the real originator of the idea). A lthough he reported its use in empyema, he suggested it might be of value in treating tuberculosis. Its use today in selected cases bears out his idea.

One thing marred Dr. Mackenzie's happiness in these last years--the death of his second wife in 1916. While in the East with Kenneth Jr. she suffered a fall of some kind and hastened home. A short time later it was discovered that she had an acute leukemia, from which she died within five months. This was a great loss to the doctor, though she never did fill the place of his first wife. His children relate how the doctor used to talk of their mother and dream about her during the family gatherings on Sunday night, the last four years of his life. These Sunday suppers were very pleasant affairs for them all. The doctor had a very sweet voice and he loved the old Scotch songs, such as "Annie Laurie", and "Flow Gently Sweet Afton". He loved these gatherings about the piano with his two married daughters, his married son, and his younger son, when he was home from school. He was always a great home lover and preferred being at home in the evenings to anything else. He had his own study with his medical books and magazines. A fter his wife died he took to bringing home his secretary to help him in his incessant work on papers, presentations, etc.

His biggest hobby was hunting, particularly duck hunting. A .L. Mills and C.F.Adams were usually his companions. For years they hunted on Sauvie's Island and in Washington, until finally they built a shelter on Deer Island. Every Saturday afternoon they used to take the steamer down there. They would spend the evening in the lodge playing cards, drinking Scotch, talking, and in the morning would go out and bag two or three hundred ducks. This was always a source of the greatest delight to them all. As might be expected, Dr. Mackenzie was a lover of guns, and every time a new gun came out he would purchase it. He enjoyed many hunting trips with his sons. In the summer he usually sent his boys to his cousin, Donald McCrae, sheep ranch owner in the John Day country. He would go there himself whenever the opportunity presented itself; and spend several days hunting, fishing, and camping with one or both boys. From 1915 to 1919 he went deer hunting every year with his son Kenneth, in Curry County. One year when they expected an enjoyable vacation, their guide came down with the measles, and Mackenzie had to spend his vacation doctoring him! In 1915 Dr. Mackenzie and a friend of his, John N. Coghlan, went to Wyoming after elk. This was a particularly severe trip, but they were successful in bagging their elk. He made frequent arduous fishing trips, such as one to the headwaters of the St. Joe River, miles from the nearest road. Perhaps his last big trip was an elk hunt in the Olympic Mountains, only a year or so before he died. This proved to be a severe strain on an already overloaded heart, and undoubtedly contributed to his death.

Dr. Mackenzie never admitted that he was not in the best of health and never would consent to take life easier. A round 1916 he first noted some shortness of breath. Only to his most intimate friends did he disclose this. Walking up a hill with him one afternoon, Charlie Adams saw that he was quite breathless. "Oh Charlie", he puffed, "I guess I'm not as good as I used to be". In 1918 he had an attack of angina pectoris. This he kept a dark secret and continued on with his work. In June of 1918 he was in the East with his daughter Jean--the time he presented his work on nerve surgery.. Of this his daughter, now Mrs. Earl Whitney of Cincinnati, says:"I was with father one year at a meeting of the American Surgeons in Cincinnati--Sir James Mackenzie was there, too--he was at that time the greatest heart specialist in the world. A ll the Eastern doctors were seeking him but he would stay only with us, saying he wanted to be with his own clan. At that time he told father that he had to give up, that his heart could not stand the strain of father's terrific amount of energy, but father said, no he would not give up, that he preferred to 'die in the traces', and the next year this happened". He could not be persuaded to rest, but continued to go to his large office in the Corbett Building. His patients made such demands on him that sometimes, he would miss a call for two or three days, then phone and say he was sorry but that he had been very busy. That his patients still wanted him to come was a credit to his greatness. His reputation was so great that he was called into consultation all over the Northwest, and even to Montana and Idaho. On one occasion a special train was chartered by a wealthy banker in Wallace, Idaho to bring Dr. Mackenzie for a n operation.

All of this told on him In the summer of 1919 there were some signs of cardiac decompensation, but only his medical advisors knew of this. Then in September, while attending a meeting of the Washington State Medical Society in Spokane, he was stricken with acute chole cystitis and gastro-duodenitis. He was confined to bed for six weeks. Thereafter he visited California until December. Mr. C.F.A dams tells of running into Dr. Mackenzie's daughter in Yosemite park and inquiring as to the whereabouts of her father. "He's out tramping the hills", was the reply, "you can't make him rest". A dams reonstrated with him when he came back, but the doctor only laughed, and continued to be active, Then he returned in December, he resumed his work, insisting that he was on the high road to recovery. Those who knew him best, however, knew he was not well. Early in March, 1920, influenza assailed him and he returned to the sick chamber. A pparent convalsecence was soon established and he had arranged for a meeting of the faculty of the Medical school at his home on Tuesday, March 16. This was never held, for he was attacked the night preceding by angina pectoris and at 7:30 P.M. closeddhis eyes for the last time. He died, as he had hoped, " in the traces", from a cardiac disorder that had begun twenty years before from a wound sustained also "in the traces". His death was unexpected to all but his most intimate friends. So marked in him was the power of mind over physical conditions that very few knew of his having an affliction of the heart. In January he told his son Ronald that he had angina and had to keep a bottle of medicine at his bedside, but enjoined him to keep this a secret. A few days before he died he said to Dr. Mackey, "Oh Mac, you fellows don't know how sick I am." Apparently he knew that death was imminent. Discussing his condition with an intimate friend only a few weeks before he died, according to W. D. Wheelwright, he said that but for the pain of parting from those he loved he could look on the near approach of death with calmness and with serenity of mind, without sadness and without fear, feeling that he had lived a full life, had been blessed with much happiness, and had done some work.

It is a pity he could not have lived to witness the fruition of his labors in the Medical School. He was only sixty-one years old, and his spirit enabled his many friends to carry on. His death was a great personal loss to hundreds of people---his fellow physicians, many of whom loved him as a brother, his innumerable patients, some to whose families he had ministered through three generations, his host of friends, his family, his students; all were deeply grieved. He never lost that human sympathy which is so often overshadowed by scientific investigation and knowledge. A friend, later, wrote of him:"What power was it that enabled him without the least effort to bind the affection of men and women so firmly that the tie became tighter as time went on? I have been trying to fathom it and my only conclusion is that he was endowed with an exceptionally large share of the divine gift". His daughter said of him: "His personality was so wonderful, always so happy and kind. I have realized how much greater he was with his simple and beautiful character and his cheery words for all his patients, with no aloofness or consciousness of his real greatness".

Though Dr. Mackenzie has now been dead nearly twenty years he is not forgotten. His work has and is being carried on. His vision of a great medical center is being realized. His part in bringing to the Northwest the highest grade of professional work and the most exalted medical ideals will never die. It rests heavily upon those of us in the profession today to carry forward the consummation of his great vision in the Pacific Northwest.
