RADIO BROADCAST

Saturday, August 19, 1950
9:30 p.m., Station KPOJ
Dorothy McCullough Lee

MAYOR LEE: Good evening. For some weeks past, as everyone knows, restrictions on lawn sprinkling have been in effect in Portland. Residents were requested during the hot weather months to hold the watering of their lawns to a basis of once every other day. This conservation measure was of course made necessary because of the heavy increase in the sprinkling load which occurs during the early evening hours in the summer. I might add that the splendid cooperation of the citizens of Portland in husbanding our water supplies has been most gratifying to me.

But because so many Portlanders are voluntarily aiding in the conservation of water in order to maintain an adequate pressure during these summer months, I feel that it would be appropriate at this time to devote one or two broadcasts to a discussion of our water supply, and I should like to do this tonight and on our next program. Having served as

commissioner of public utilities from August, 1943, until the beginning of 1949, I have taken a keen interest in the development of our water supply. This evening, I have asked Public Utilities Commissioner Fred L. Peterson, under whose office the water bureau now operates, to appear with me so that we might talk about the city's water problems.

During my first year as commissioner of public utilities in 1943, the average daily consumption of Bull Run water in and around Portland amounted to forty-three million, six hundred thousand gallons. During the summer months, heavy daily demands for water often went as high as eighty million gallons. Commissioner Peterson, would you tell our listeners how much water the system was called on to supply last year?

PETERSON: I should be glad to, Mayor Lee. During the past year, the demand for water came to an average of fifty-six million gallons per day. During peak load periods, however,

this daily demand sometimes went as high as one hundred and twelve million gallons.

MAYOR LEE: I understand that during the summer months this year, the city's water requirements have even surpassed all past records.

PETERSON: That is exactly so. During the summer peak this year, flows through the Bull Run conduits have averaged one hundred and five million gallons per day. On two especially heavy days during this period, there were flows of as much as one hundred and thirty million gallons a day. This was very close to the maximum capacity of our supply lines, considering the present condition of our oldest line, Conduit Number One.

MAYOR LEE: This points up the fact that the necessity for water conservation during the summer is not due to inadequate water resources. I understand that present storage facilities in the Bull Run river could provide enough water to supply twice the population which presently depends on the Bull Run system. The whole problem of obtaining water centers around

the need for more distribution facilities to bring the Bull Run water into the city--and into the homes of individual consumers. During the war, the population of Portland grew very rapidly, yet at the same time it was impossible to install more reinforcing lines. Since that time, of course, we have been constantly working to meet the increased demand, but we haven't as yet caught up with it.

PETERSON: I recall that--under your direction--the water bureau launched its first postwar expansion program in 1946.

MAYOR LEE: Yes, as soon as materials became available, we laid the thirty-six inch line from Mt. Tabor to the city park reservoirs to insure an adequate supply of water for the west side of the city. In 1948, we also completed construction of a million-gallon steel elevated storage tank in the St. Johns district to help meet peak loads. In addition to the St. Johns tank, we built a similar five hundred thousand gallon tank in the Sellwood district to relieve the situation there.

I know our listeners would be interested in learning about additional improvements which are underway or in the planning stage, Commissioner. Would you tell them what the water bureau is presently doing in that connection?

PETERSON: Well, in addition to a heavy program of installing distribution mains with our own crews, we have just awarded a contract to Parker-Schram company to lay a thirty-six inch steel supply line which will increase the water supply in the Northeast district of the city. This line will cost over four hundred and three thousand dollars, and will supplement the entire east side high gravity system. It will extend from Reservoir Number One on Mt. Tabor to Northeast Skidmore street and 57th avenue--a distance of nearly four and a half miles.

The water bureau has also purchased pipe for a twenty-inch line which will reach from a point at North Lombard street and Wabash avenue to the St. Johns area. Work on this line will be started this year.

And we are preparing plans for a twenty-four-inch distribution line which will augment the supply in the east side intermediate district. It will be laid on east 39th avenue between Southeast Salmon street and Northeast Halsey street. Our whole intention is to bring the distribution system up to a capacity amply sufficient to meet our increasing summer needs.

MAYOR LEE: You mentioned the east side high gravity system and the east side intermediate district, Commissioner. I think it might be well to explain to our listeners that there are four gravity distribution areas on the east side of the Willamette river. These are the High, the Vernon, the Intermediate and the Low. There are two more gravity systems located on the west side. In addition to these gravity systems, several other small areas with higher elevation must be supplied by pumps. These areas include such sections as Mt. Tabor, Council Crest, Portland Heights and Kings Heights. However, ninety per cent of the city is supplied with water by gravity systems.

PETERSON: I might add that the differences in elevation between different parts of the city--together with changes in the demands upon the water system--account for varying water pressures in people's faucets. Although we are able to regulate water pressures to some extent, these pressures normally may vary from forty to seventy pounds in the residential areas.

MAYOR LEE: It might be said here, too, that the water user doesn't receive his supply directly from the Bull Run conduits. Water which comes from Bull Run is first stored in six reservoirs. From there, it enters the distribution system which carries it to individual homes and business establishments. How much water are we able to store in our reservoirs, Commissioner Peterson?

PETERSON: It is over one hundred ~~and~~ ninety-one million gallons. In addition to these reservoirs, there are twenty concrete or steel tanks and standpipes located at points throughout the city, mainly on the hillside areas of the west side. Each of these varies from sixty thousand to one million

gallons in capacity.

It is difficult to convey an idea of the scope of our water distribution system with these figures, but perhaps I may express it more clearly by saying that our system provides water for nearly half a million people in and around Portland.

MAYOR LEE: All of this is very much in contrast with the early beginnings of our municipal water supply system. Our records reveal that the city's first pipeline--nearly one hundred years ago--consisted of fir logs joined together with a small hole bored through their centers. This crude line brought water from Carruthers creek in Marquam gulch--which today is on the very edge of the West side business district. This first system was privately owned, I believe.

PETERSON: That is true. In 1857, the common council of the city granted a franchise to lay water mains and pipes for a private system to three men. They were Stephen Coffin, Robert Pentland and Jacob Cline. The water supply which they obtained from Marquam gulch soon became inadequate, however,

and a small steam pump was installed on the bank of the Willamette near Mill street to draw from a spring there. This private system was incorporated as the Portland Water Company in 1862, and the first improvement to follow incorporation was the laying of an additional line to bring water into the system from Balch creek in Macleay park. Even in those days, Portland was growing rapidly enough to make constant expansion of the water system necessary.

MAYOR LEE: I understand that the city finally acquired the properties of the old Portland Water Company in 1887 at a cost of about four hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars. At that time, Portland had grown to the point where water had to be taken from the Willamette river, since this was the only nearby source large enough to supply the demand. Water was drawn from the Willamette at the Old Palatine Hill station on the west side, opposite the present Waverly golf course. Commissioner, do you recall when our source of supply was changed from the Willamette to the Bull Run river?

PETERSON: It was shortly after the city assumed ownership of water system facilities. In 1885 the state legislature passed an act authorizing the city to construct and operate a waterworks system adequate to meet the demands of a large city. The state act set up a "water committee" which was empowered to choose a new source of supply. This committee picked the Bull Run river, but it wasn't until 1891 that work on the Bull Run system was started.

MAYOR LEE: The pioneers who made up the Water Committee were extremely foresighted men, as later events have proved. They provided a system sufficiently large in scope to permit the tremendous city growth that has taken place since their time. Four of the city's six existing reservoirs, for instance, were built under the direction of this early Water Committee. The names of many of those Water Committee members are well known to Portlanders today. They included Henry Failing, W.S.Ladd, C. H. Lewis, Frank Dekum, H.W. Corbett, S. C. Reed and R. B. Knapp.

PETERSON: After the Water Committee chose Bull Run river as the source of Portland's water supply, the federal government set aside two hundred and eighteen square miles of uninhabited area as the Bull Run Forest Reserve. This heavily timbered area was reserved for the water supply of the city in 1892. This cleared the way for construction of the Bull Run system to begin.

MAYOR LEE: Yes, and in 1895 the first Bull Run water entered the city through an all-steel conduit reaching twenty-four miles from the source at Bull Run river.

It is of course obvious that those sections of our water system which date back to the time when the system was originally built are now reaching the point where replacement will soon become necessary. This is particularly true of Conduit Number One, the line which originally linked Portland to its water supply in Bull Run river. For many years, this old line has been operated at far less than half of capacity in order to avoid putting any strain on it which would disrupt its service.

I should next like to take up a discussion of long-range plans for the replacement of some of the worn-out facilities of our water bureau, but I see that our time is almost up. We shall, however, resume this discussion at that point next week. I should like to take this opportunity to thank you for appearing with me this evening, Commissioner Peterson, and I shall look forward to having you as my guest again next week.

Good evening.

RADIO BROADCAST

Saturday, August 26, 1950
9:30 p.m., Station KPOJ
Dorothy McCullough Lee

MAYOR LEE: Good evening. On my last broadcast, as many listeners will recall, I took up a discussion of our city's water supply together with an analysis of some attendant problems of the water bureau. This week, I should like to continue this discussion, and I have again asked Fred L. Peterson--commissioner of public utilities--to appear as my guest at this microphone.

Commissioner Peterson, on last week's program, we discussed the current improvement program being carried out by the water bureau. We traced the history of our distribution system from the year 1857, when log pipes were first layed to bring water from Marquam's gulch on the edge of what is now the west side business district. It was interesting to contrast these early beginnings with the vast system which now serves nearly half a million people in the Portland area from the Bull Run river thirty miles away.

The fact was brought out that the unusually heavy summer demands this year have broken all past records for water consumption--even during other peak summer periods. Commissioner, would you tell our listeners how many water users depend on the city's Bull Run system?

PETERSON: ~~Yes, I should be happy to.~~ As of June 30 last year, there was a total of one hundred thousand, nine hundred and thirty meters in service, an increase of about two thousand over the previous year. These figures of course indicate the number of residences and buildings which are using water. Since a number of outlying districts have been annexed to the city so far this year, it appears that there will be an additional two thousand or more meters added to the system.

In terms of percentages, about ninety per cent of the meters serve residences, ~~flats~~ apts or rooming houses. Less than five per cent serve stores, offices and business buildings. The remaining five per cent is divided up

among places like filling stations, vacant lots where people maintain gardens, schools, churches and so forth.

MAYOR LEE: Of course we also sell water to a number of private companies which serve residences outside the city limits. There are fifty-seven of these private water distributors and they serve well over one hundred thousand people. Annually, these companies buy about three hundred and fifty million cubic feet of water at a total price of more than three hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The rate which these outside companies pay is considerably higher than that paid by the people of Portland. As a matter of fact, these outside communities pay more for the water before it enters their distribution systems than do Portland citizens for the water in their homes.

Perhaps this is one reason for the annexation movement which is strong in some outlying areas adjacent to the city. Just what problems does annexation of an area create for the water bureau, Commissioner Peterson?

PETERSON: I would say that annexation of a district poses two serious problems. The first is a reduction of income for the water bureau, since the newly annexed area becomes eligible for water service at lower city rates as soon as the area is taken over. The second problem is that these outlying areas tend to follow a mushroom-type growth--and that the supply lines consequently become inadequate within a short time. In order to adequately supply the newly annexed area, the water bureau must therefore lay new mains and by-passes. We are doing this as rapidly as possible and, naturally, it takes time. So far, the water bureau has succeeded in handling this expansion work without complaint. And I should like to add that the people in recently annexed areas are certainly to be congratulated on their tolerance.

MAYOR LEE: I should like to turn at this point to a discussion of the facilities which the water bureau has in its Bull Run watershed. The watershed is located in the Bull Run Forest Reserve. This is an uninhabited area of about two hundred and eighteen square miles which is owned by the

federal government. Within the forest reserve, however, the city owns somewhat more than thirty-two hundred acres of heavily timbered land. Water is taken from the Bull Run river at a point more than twenty miles downstream from its source at Bull Run lake. Portland is unusually fortunate in having an ample supply of mountain water which is as pure, as soft and as unpolluted as the Bull Run source. Commissioner, would you explain to our listeners the sources of supply for the Bull Run?

PETERSON: Yes. The lake is supplied entirely by springs fed by snow and rain on the slopes surrounding Bull Run lake. This is contrary to the popular old beliefs of some people who think the water of the Bull Run river comes from the glaciers of Mt. Hood. Actually, the deep canyons of the west fork of Hood river and the Sandy river lie between the Bull Run watershed and the mountain.

MAYOR LEE: It might be added that snow and rainfall is very heavy on the western slopes of the Cascades, and these slopes create innumerable springs, small creeks and lakes

which feed the Bull Run System. Bull Run lake itself lies close to the summit of the Cascades about seven miles northwest of Mt. Hood at an elevation of about three thousand, one hundred and seventy-five feet. This lake is one and three-quarters of a mile long and three-quarters of a mile wide. The lake alone has a storage capacity of approximately three billion gallons of water. Would you tell us the average flow of the river, Commissioner Peterson?

PETERSON: Well, the average run-off comes to about half a billion gallons a day. Of course, this is subject to wide seasonal fluctuations, and at maximum flood the flow has been known to reach thirteen and a half billion gallons a day. At other times of the year, when the springs and creeks are largely dry, this flow may drop to only forty-one million gallons daily.

MAYOR LEE: That of course explains the necessity for the storage dam on the Bull Run river. This is a concrete gravity dam which is two hundred feet high and nine hundred and fifty feet in crest length. It was completed in 1929

at a cost of approximately three million dollars. How much additional reservoir storage does this dam provide, Commissioner?

PETERSON: Roughly, the additional storage comes to about eleven billion gallons. The dam backs the water up the river in a storage basin which is about three and a half miles long.

MAYOR LEE: Five miles downstream from the storage dam is the headworks where the big conduits that serve Portland draw their water. There at the headworks, another gravity dam forty feet in height diverts water from the river into these conduits. There are three conduits, having a combined capacity of one hundred and forty-nine million gallons per day. They carry the water twenty-four miles to Reservoirs One and Five on Mt. Tabor.

PETERSON: I should like to say here that the condition of the oldest conduit constitutes perhaps the weakest link in the entire water supply system. This first one, which was built in 1895, is now fifty-five years old. The second one

was built in 1911 and the third in 1925. It is therefore evident that none of these pipelines are "youngsters" anymore.

MAYOR LEE: The oldest conduit, which is the smallest in capacity, has reached the point now where it must be operated at a fraction of its original capacity. This must be done in order to hold down pressure that might otherwise cause excessive leakage. Commissioner, in what stage are the plans for replacing this line?

PETERSON: At the present time, preliminary studies are underway on the project. As you said, the line is fifty-five years old--and the time has come when it has become necessary to replace it. Whereas the combined capacity of the two other conduits is one hundred and twenty-five million gallons a day, the old Number One conduit ~~is operated at~~ carries only about ten million gallons a day.

Our plans call for starting work on a new line to replace this one sometime next year. The new line will have a capacity of approximately one hundred million gallons

daily and, at present prices, it will cost in the neighborhood of five million dollars.

MAYOR LEE: I recall that the bonded indebtedness of the water bureau is now only about five and one-half million dollars --as against total assets of twenty five and a half million dollars. In the light of these figures, then, it appears that the water bureau is in an excellent financial position to undertake a major construction project such as this. Would you explain how such an improvement program would be financed, Commissioner Peterson?

PETERSON: Well, it has always been my feeling that the extension of small diameter or temporary distribution lines should be paid for out of earnings. The city charter requires that any such extension made at water department expense must show a return of six per cent. on the cost

On the other hand, I think that major construction of a permanent character should be paid for with funds secured from bond issues. These permanent installations have a useful life far in excess of the life of the bonds,

and sometimes such installations are not utilized to capacity until long after the bonds have been retired. For this reason, I feel that the cost should, to an equitable degree, be paid for in part by future service users.

MAYOR LEE: If the construction of a new conduit is financed by a bond issue, then it will undoubtedly become necessary to increase water rates.

PETERSON: That is exactly the case. Charges on the bond issue will make an increase in water rates necessary. This is particularly so since all estimates indicate that no decrease in operation and maintenance expense is in sight. In fact, present conditions point to the probability that the cost of both personnel service and material is likely to go up.

MAYOR LEE: Even though water rates were raised, however, Portlanders will still pay one of the lowest water rates in the nation. And I might add that even today, with the cost of everything else much higher than before the war, water rates

in Portland are still no greater than they were during the depression of the nineteen thirties.

PETERSON: That is true. The present rates are so low that a raise in them would not be unreasonable. At the same time, such a raise would pay the cost of the bonds issued to finance the new construction. In this way, these bonds would not have to be a general obligation issue, and additional taxes to pay them off would not have to be levied.

MAYOR LEE: Thank you, Commissioner Peterson. It has, indeed, been a pleasure to have you as my guest this evening. Before closing, however, I feel that it might be well to sum up some of the points covered in tonight's discussion. First, we established that the Bull Run watershed could supply enough water for a population twice that which is now supplied. Second, our distribution system is becoming inadequate because of the rapid growth of the city. Third, plans are being made to construct a new conduit from the Bull Run river to Portland. This project will replace the wornout line at a cost of approximately five million dollars.

Fourth, construction of a new line will make an increase in water rates necessary in order to finance the work. Even so, however, the citizens of Portland will continue to enjoy the finest and purest of water at a comparatively low cost.

Good evening.

RADIO BROADCAST

Saturday, September 9, 1950
9:30 p.m., Station KPOJ
Dorothy McCullough Lee

MAYOR LEE: Good evening. The recent increase in polio cases in the Portland area has served to focus public attention on the city's health bureau and to create widespread interest in its operation. Almost unknown to the majority of Portlanders, the city engages in a vast network of health activities through the bureau of health. The major activities in this field of the city's work center around a school hygiene program, public health nursing, the control of communicable diseases, general sanitation, inspection of milk, inspection of meat, and the recording of vital statistics. In connection with these activities, the health bureau operates an emergency hospital, an isolation hospital and a medical and public health laboratory.

Although the activities of the health bureau are so widespread that they affect the lives of every one of us who live in Portland, the work is carried on so smoothly and

quietly that many people know little about this bureau. Tonight, and on the next two programs, I should like to take up a discussion of the health bureau. I have asked Public Utilities Commissioner Fred L. Peterson, under whose office the health bureau operates, and Dr. Thomas L. Meador, city health officer, to join me in these talks.

Gentlemen, the work of the health bureau falls naturally into two parts, the medical serviees and sanitary services. I would first like to cover the work being done in the field of medical services. Perhaps we might start with the school hygiene division.

PETERSON: That would be an excellent starting point, Mayor Lee. I know that all parents who have children attending school are interested in the attention that is being given to their health. It is a well recognized fact that adequate school health supervision is of primary consideration in developing and maintaining the best public health interests of the community.

MAYOR LEE: That is most certainly true, Mr. Peterson. Our school health services benefit all children by making available physical examination, immunization and several special programs. Dr. Meador, would you explain to our listeners how the physical examination program is carried on.

MEADOR: I should be glad to, Mayor Lee. We have a staff of nineteen public health nurses engaged in school hygiene work. Physical examinations are conducted in the schools for all children in kindergarten and the first grade. Examinations are also given to new children who are entering school in Portland for the first time, and to other children who constitute special cases.

PETERSON: Since the war years, however, the staff of the school hygiene division has been seriously handicapped by a shortage of personnel. This was due to a nationwide shortage of medical and nursing personnel, coupled with an entirely inadequate salary schedule in Portland. This year's budget provides for increasing salaries to a level equal to that of salaries being offered elsewhere. An increase in personnel

has also been authorized.

MEADOR: Another part of the physical examination program concerns screening examinations for high school athletes who want to participate in inter-scholastic sports. In this we have been distinctly aided by the local hospitals, who generously contributed the services of their resident doctors and internes through the cooperation of the Multnomah County Medical Society.

PETERSON: I might mention here that in any case where a physical examination reveals a physical defect in the child, the nurse follows up the examination with a home call to make sure that the defect is brought to the attention of the parents and corrected. Our plan is to see that these children get to their family physician for treatment if needed.

MAYOR LEE: In addition to the physical examination program, the school hygiene division carries on an immunization program for Portland children. What is the scope of this service, Dr. Meador?

MEADOR: We are trying to protect the pre-school and school age child against diphtheria, whooping cough and smallpox. The progressively decreasing incidence of these diseases indicates that this service--in conjunction with the efforts of pediatricians and family physicians--has shown notable effectiveness.

PETERSON: One of the special services being made available to school children is the hearing conservation program. We have arranged with the Oregon State Board of Health to provide the services of an audiometrist--together with the necessary equipment--to screen school children in the second, third and fourth grades. These youngsters are checked for hearing deficiencies.

MAYOR LEE: I am aware that the University of Oregon Medical School permits the health bureau to use its sound-proof room facility for follow-up examinations of hearing deficiency cases. Closely allied with the hearing conservation program of course is the vision testing program. How extensively do

you check the vision of school children, Dr. Meador?

MEADOR: Well, in the elementary schools, all classroom teachers are required to test the vision of their students with the Snellen chart. If they find a child whose vision fails to meet a standard of twenty-forty in either eye, they refer the child to the public health nurse. She makes a second check and, if it bears out the teacher's findings, she contacts the parents so that the child may be taken to the family physician or to an oculist.

MAYOR LEE: A special vision testing program has also been in operation in the high schools for the past three years, I believe.

MEADOR: That is correct. Its use at present is limited to the health and physical education classes, but it has already uncovered a good many visual defects among students.

PETERSON: Then, too, there is a special vision research project which will enter its fourth and last year this fall at Benson Polytechnic high school under the supervision of a

public health nurse. In this experiment, special equipment is being used to test the eyesight of students who work around machinery. The project was started at Benson in 1947 in co-operation with the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company and the Vision Institute of Purdue University.

MAYOR LEE: Unquestionably, the activities carried on under the school hygiene division are farflung. The public health nurses also work with the Portland School Administration in providing health services for handicapped children who are unable to attend regular schools. In this capacity, they must make visits to homes of children who are deaf, crippled, have poor vision or low vitality. Making visits to these homes naturally requires considerable time.

MEADOR: In the case of crippled children, our policy is to send a nurse to the child's home to explain the services of the Shriners' Hospitals and the Crippled Children's Division of the University of Oregon Medical School. The nurses help parents to make out applications for these services and then check back later to see that the child is getting proper care

in the home.

PETERSON: We are frequently called upon to have our public health nurses furnish field services similar to those Dr. Meador just described for other community agencies--such as the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the Multnomah County Welfare Association, the Child Guidance Clinic, and others.

MAYOR LEE: I should like to turn at this point to the work of the main office of the health bureau. It is there where the vital statistics for the city of Portland are gathered and kept. As health officer, Dr. Meador is also the local registrar for all births and deaths occurring within the city limits. In this connection, I recall that Portland has received nationwide comment because of its unusually low infant mortality rate.

MEADOR: That's very true, Mayor Lee. Portland has consistently ranked at or near the top among cities of its size in maintaining a remarkably low infant mortality rate. In 1938, this city established a record among first class

cities with a mortality rate for infants under one year of age of only thirty and seven tenths deaths per thousand population. By 1946, this rate had been lowered still further to an even twenty-seven. Last year, it had again fallen to a rate of twenty-three and four tenths.

PETERSON: It may be remarked here, too, that our records on vital statistics also include figures on total deaths in the city, injuries and the number and kinds of communicable diseases. These records consitute a sort of "health bookkeeping" for the city as a whole.

MAYOR LEE: I think we have just enough time left to touch upon another division of the health work of the city--the operation of the laboratory service. I am sure that the vital importance of a good laboratory in the function of an adequate city health program may readily be seen. Dr. Meador, would you explain the work of the health bureau's laboratory.

MEADOR: Yes. The division of laboratories acts as a service unit for the various divisions in the bureau of health. It

furnishes information to them on specimens and materials which they submit for analysis. This service is not limited to the bureau of health. It is also available to other bureaus of the city, to local organizations and agencies, and to the medical profession.

MAYOR LEE: As I recall, the laboratory constantly performs clinic examinations for the city isolation hospital and emergency hospital. It also makes examinations and analysis for the public health clinic to aid physicians in their diagnosis and also to furnish them with information on the response of their patients to treatment.

MEADOR: That is correct. Last year alone, the laboratory performed several thousand diagnostic examinations. As a result, hundreds of cases of disease which required treatment were uncovered.

PETERSON: Another important aspect of the work of the laboratory is to make tests of the city's water, milk and food supply. Last year, approximately twenty thousand such

examinations were made by the laboratory.

MEADOR: That is true. This service is indispensable in the maintenance of clean and disease-free food and water supplies for the city. Not only is milk, meat and some other kinds of food checked, but the health of the people who handle this food and the sanitary conditions of the firms which process it are also investigated.

MAYOR LEE: The work of the laboratory in connection with the city's milk inspection program is also invaluable. The inspection and regulation of milk in Portland has been rigid--so much so that Portland's milk supply has won the reputation of being among the cleanest and safest in the country.

PETERSON: In this connection, I well remember that during the last war, the U.S. army selected its milk for use at Fort Lewis from suppliers in the Portland area. This selection was largely based on the known quality of our milk.

MAYOR LEE: Thank you, Commissioner Peterson and Dr. Meador. I should like to continue this discussion of the health

bureau next week with an analysis of the work being done to control communicable diseases. I am certain that our listeners will be interested to know what progress is being made in the fight against tuberculosis and the effort to control venereal diseases. We shall also try to cover the services which are being rendered to the community by the isolation hospital and the emergency hospital.

I have invited Fred L. Peterson, commissioner of public utilities, and Dr. Thomas L. Meador, city health officer, to participate in next week's continuing discussion of the health bureau. I trust that our listeners will join us again at this same hour next Saturday.

Thank you, and good night.