Public Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that at a special meeting to be held on the 18th day of September, 1964, at 8:00 o'clock P.M. at the Daniel C. Roberts Fire Company Building, Lake Township, the Township Supervisors of the Township of Lake intend to pass the following Ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LAKE, LUZERNE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, DEFINING AND REGULATING INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS; REQUIRING MINIMUM STANDARDS GOVERNING THE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, AND INSTALLATION OF SEPTIC TANK SOIL ABSORPTION SYSTEMS, PRIVIES AND CHEMICAL TYPE TOLIETS; AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS, AND PROVIDING FOR PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS

BE IT ORDAINED by the Supervisors of the Township of Lake, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same:

SECTION I — **Definitions**

1.1 For the purposes of this ordinance, the following words and phrases shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section.

1.1.1 Sanitary inspector — shall mean the legally designated authority of the Township of Lake or his authorized representative.

1.1.2 Individaul sewage disposal system — shall mean a sewage disposal system, other than a public or community system, which receives either human excreta or liquid waste, or both, from one or more premises. Included within the scope of this definition are septic tank soil absorption systems, privies, and chemical type toilets, and such other types as may be prescribed in regulations.

1.1.3 Permit — shall mean a written permit issued by the sanitary inspector, permitting the construction of an individual sewage disposal system under this ordinance.

1.1.4 Person — shall mean any institution, public or private corporation, individual, partnership, or other entity.

SECTION II — Requirements for Individual Sewage Disposal Systems

The following standards shall apply for the installation, alteration, repair or extension of individual sewage disposal systems in the Township of Lake.

ARTICLE 1 — **General**

A. No raw sewage, septic tank effluent, or seepage from a soil absorption system shall be discharged to the surface of the ground, or ground surface water, nor shall it be discharged, except as hereinafter provided, into any rock formation, the structure of which is not conducive to purification of water by filtration.

B. No installations of individual sewage disposal systems shall be made in low areas or areas which may be subject to flooding.

C. In areas with a high ground water table or where limestone or any geological formation similarly faulty is covered by less than fifty (50) feet of earth, the final disposal unit shall be a tile field. The bottom of the trenches shall be above the water table and at least two (2) feet above the surface of the faulty rock formation.

D. No bulldozers, trucks, or other heavy machinery shall be driven over the system after installation.

ARTICLE II — **Sewer Construction**

A. No buried or concealed portion of the building sewer, or building drain or branch thereof serving any premise shall be located less than the following minimum distances:

TABLE I

Sewer and Septic Tank Minimum Distances

Property Line	10 Feet
Occupied Buildings	10 Feet
Buried Water Pipe Under Pressure	10 Feet
Domestic Water Supply	50 Feet
Buried Water Pipe Under Suction	50 Feet

B. The portions of any buried sewer more than fifty (50) feet from a well or buried suction line shall be of adequate size and constructed of case iron, vitrified clay, cement-asbestos or bituminized fiber pipe. Any building drain or building sewer constructed of case iron or cement and asbestos shall be not less than four (4) inches in diameter, and any building sewer constructed of material other than cast iron or cement-asbestos shall be not less than six (6) inches in diameter.

C. Bell and spigot of vitrified-clay pipe shall be prepared to form a concentric opening uniform in width around the pipe of which the opening shall be filled with an acceptable sewer joint compound. Cement joints shall be painted on the outside and left smooth on the inside by drawing a swab or scraper through the joint. The line shall have a grade of not less than 1/8 inch per foot. The ten (10) feet of sewer immediately preceding the septic tank shall slope not more than 1/4 inch per foot. No 90 degree ells shall be permitted, and where the direction of the sewer is changed in excess of 45 degrees accessible cleanouts shall be provided.

ARTICLE III — **Septic Tank**

A. No septic tank shall be located to provide less than the minimum distances as stated in Table I.

B. The liquid capacity of a septic tank serving a dwelling shall be based on the number of bedrooms contemplated in the dwelling, which is listed in the following Table II.

TABLE II

Minimum Capacities for Septic Tanks

(Provides for Use of Garbage-Grinders, Automatic Washers, and other Household Appliances)

No. of Bedrooms	Minimum Tank Capacity
2 or less	750 Gallons
3	900 Gallons
4*	1000 Gallons

The liquid capacity of a septic tank shall provide a sewage detention period of not less than twenty-four (24) hours in the tank. Sewage flow shall be computed according to types of establishment and water use. With sewage flows greater than one thousand five hundred (1,500) gallons per day, the liquid tank capacity shall equal one thousand one hundred twenty-five (1,125) gallons plus seventy-five (75) per cent of the daily anticipated sewage flow.

C. The liquid depth of any septic tank or compartment thereof shall be not less than thirty (30) inches nor greater than six (6) feet.

D. No tank or compartment thereof shall have an inside horizontal dimension less than thirty-six (36) inches.

E. Inlet and outlet connections of the tank and of each compartment thereof shall be submerged by means of vented tees or baffles.

F. The space in the tank between the liquid surface and the top of the tank shall be not less than twenty (20) per cent of the total required liquid capacity, except that in horizontal cylindrical tanks this space shall be not less than fifteen (15) per cent of the total required liquid capacity.

* For each additional bedroom add 250 gallons.

G. The inlet baffle or submerged pipe shall extend below liquid level at least six (6) inches. In no case shall this penetration be greater than that allowed for the outlet device. The inlet baffle must extend at least one (1) inch above the crown of the inlet sewer.

H. The outlet baffles or submerged pipe and the baffles or submerged pipes between compartments shall extend below the liquid surface not less than twelve (12) inches or a distance equal to forty (40) per cent of the liquid depth. The penetration of the outlet baffles or submerged pipes of a horizontal cylindrical tank shall be thirty-five (35) per cent of the total liquid depth.

I. There shall be at least one (1) inch between the underside of the top of the tank and the highest point of the inlet and outlet devices and partitions to provide the required ventilation of the system through the main building stack.

J. The inlet invert shall be a minimum of three (3) inches above the level of the outlet invert.

K. The tank shall be watertight, constructed of sound and durable material and not subject to excessive corrosion or decay.

L. Access to each compartment of the tank for inspection and sludge removal shall be provided by a manhole of at least twenty (20) inch dimension or removable cover. Where the top of the tank is located more than eighteen (18) inches below the finished grade, manholes and inspection holes shall extend to approximately eight (8) inches below the finished grade.

M. If the septic tank has more than one compartment, the first compartment shall have a liquid capacity equal to at least one-half (1/2) of the total liquid capacity.

ARTICLE IV — **Subsurface Disposal Field**

A. The disposal field shall be located in an unobstructed and unshaded area. The distances given below shall be the minimum horizontal separations between the disposal field and the following:

TABLE III

Location Subsurface Disposal Field

Any water supply or buried water suction pipe-one hundred (100) feet.
Streams — fifty (50) feet.
Occupied buildings—ten (10) feet.
Large trees — ten (10) feet.
Property lines or buried pipe distributing water under pressure—ten (10) feet.

B. When coarse soil formations are encountered, the 100 feet distance specified in Item IV, A-1 may be increased by the Department.

C. Effluent from the septic tank shall be discharged to the absorption field through a water tight line with a grade of at least 1/4 inch per foot. Serial distribution of effluent may be required where the grade of the ground surface exceeds six (6) inches in any direction within the area utilized for the absorption field.

D. When a distribution box is used, it shall have a removable cover and insure equal distribution of effluent to tile field lateral lines. At least two (2) lateral lines shall lead from the box.

1. Each tile field lateral line shall be connected separately to the distribution box and shall not be subdivided.

2. The inverts of all outlets shall be at the same elevation and the inlet invert shall be at least one (1) inch above the outlet inverts.

3. The outlet inverts shall be at least four (4) inches above the bottom of the distribution box for the purpose of securing equal distribution of the septic tank effluent to each tile lateral.

4. In the event that septic tank effluent is discharged to the distribution box by pump or syphon, a baffle shall be installed in the distribution box. The baffle shall be secured to the bottom of the box and shall extend vertically to a point at level with the crown of the inlet pipe. The plane surface of the baffle shall be perpendicular to the inlet floor line.

E. Minimum seepage area of the disposal field shall be determined by a stabilized percolation rate. The soil shall have an acceptable percolation rate, without interference from ground water or impervious strata below the level of the absorption system.

The following conditions shall be met:

1. The maximum elevation of the ground water table shall be at least four (4) feet below the surface. Rock formations or other impervious strata shall be at a depth greater than four (4) feet below the bottom of the trench.

2. The percolation time shall be within the range of those indicated in the following table.

TABLE IV

Absorption Area Requirements for Private Residences

(Provides for Garbage-Grinder and Automatic-sequence Washing Machines)

Percolation-rate (Time required for water to fall one (1) inch, in minutes).	Required absorption area, in square feet per bedroom standard trench and seepage pits.
1 or less	70
2	85
3	100
4	115
5	125
10	165
15	190
30	250
45	300
60	330

1. In every case, sufficient area shall be provided for at least two (2) bedrooms.

2. Absorption area for standard trenches is computed as trench-bottom area.

3. Absorption area for seepage pits is computed as effective side-wall area beneath the inlet.

4. Soils are unsuitable for seepage pits if the percolation rates is thirty (30) minutes or more and are unsuitable for any subsurface leaching system if the percolation rate is sixty (60) minutes or more.

TABLE V

Absorption Area Requirements for Other Establishments

Percolation rate (Time in minutes for water to fall one (1) inch)	Maximum rate of sewage application (gallons per square foot per day) for standard trenches and seepage pits.
1 or less	5.0
2	3.5
3	2.9
4	2.5
5	2.2
10	1.6
15	1.3
30	0.9
45	0.8
60	0.6

1. These figures do not include effluents from septic tanks that receive wastes from garbage-grinders and automatic washing machines.

2. Absorption area for standard trench is computed as trench-bottom area.

3. Absorption area for seepage pits is computed as effective side-wall area beneath the inlet.

4. Soils are unsuitable for seepage pits or leaching systems if the percolation rate is thirty (30) minutes or more.

F. Construction of disposal trenches

1. Trenches in a disposal field shall be constructed in accordance with the following standards:

a. Minimum number of lines per field — two (2)

b. Maximum length of individual lines — one hundred (100) feet.

c. Minimum bottom width of trench — twelve (12) inches.

d. Maximum bottom width of trench — thirty-six (36) inches.

e. Minimum depth of tile lines (bottom) — eighteen (18) inches.

f. Maximum depth of tile lines (bottom) — thirty-six (36) inches.

g. Uniform grade of tile trench — two (2) to four (4) inches per one hundred (100) feet.

h. Uniform grade of tile lines two (2) to four (4) inches per one hundred (100) feet.

i. Minimum aggregate material under tile — six (6) inches.

j. Minimum aggregate material over tile — two (2) inches.

k. Spacing of trenches.

TABLE VI

Distances Between Trenches

Trench width, inches	Minimum distance between centerline of trenches, feet
12 to 18	6
18 to 24	6.5
24 to 30	7.0
30 to 36	7.5

2. Pipe used for the line between the septic tank and distribution box and between the distribution box and tile laterals to the point when the laterals are separated, shall have watertight joints. Pipes used under driveways or other areas subject to heavy loads shall be bell and spigot cast iron with leaded caulked joints or equal.

3. Field tile used in the disposal field shall be four (4) inch agricultural drain tile twelve (12) inches in length and shall be laid with 1/4 inch open joints. Alternate materials may be used if equivalent performance is indicated.

a. All open joints shall be protected on top by strips of asphalt treated building paper or by other acceptable means.

b. All bends used in the disposal field shall have tight joints at each end of the bend.

4. Aggregate materials shall be crushed stone, gravel, or similar insoluable, durable, and acceptable material 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches in size. The filter materials shall completely encase the tile.

5. The top of the aggregate material shall be covered with untreated building paper or a two (2) inch layer of hay or straw to prevent settling of backfill material into the filter material.

6. The trench above the aggregate material shall be filled over and hand tamped with four (4) to six (6) inches of earth.

G. Seepage pits

1. Seepage pits shall be used for disposal of septic tank effluent only when the installation of tile disposal trenches is due to unfavorable soil absorption in top soil mantle, ground water level, topography, and will not reduce the safety of surrounding water supplies. The pit excavation shall terminate at least four (4) feet above the highest known or calculated water table.

2. The location of seepage pits, shall be not less than the stated minimum distances from the following:

a. Any water supply well or buried water suction pipe — one hundred (100) feet.

b. Occupied buildings — twenty (20) feet.

c. Property lines and buried pipe distributing water under pressure — ten (10) feet.

d. Other seepage pits—three (3) times the diameter of the largest pit (edge to edge).

3. Effective absorption area of a seepage pit is the vertical-wall area (based on dug diameter) of the impervious strata below the inlet.

a. Required seepage area shall be determined by the percolation test made in each vertical stratum penetrated. The weighted average of the results shall be computed to obtain a design figure. Soil strata in which the percolation rates are in excess of 30 minutes per inch shall not be included in computing the absorption area. No allowance shall be made for impervious strata or bottom area.

b. All pits shall have a diameter of at least four (4) feet.

4. Construction of all seepage pits shall conform to the following requirements:

a. To prevent cave-in, the pit shall be lined with brick, stone, or block at least four (4) inches thick, laid in a radial arch to support the pit walls.

b. The brick, stone or block shall be laid water-tight above the inlet and with open joints below the inlet to provide adequate passage of liquids.

c. A minimum annular space of six (6) inches between the lining and excavation wall shall be filled with crushed rock or gravel.

d. The top of the seepage pit shall be constructed to be capable of supporting the over-burden of earth and any reasonable load to which it is subjected. Access to the pit shall be provided by means of a manhole or inspection hole equipped with a water tight cover. The seepage pit may terminate in a conventional manhole top, frame and cover. The top of the seepage pit shall be not less than twelve (12) inches below the ground surface. Where the top is more than eighteen (18) inches below the ground surface, there shall be provided an inspection pipe of not less than four (4) inch diameter extending through the cover to a point above the tank not more than six (6) inches below finished ground level. The top of the inspection pipe shall be provided with a removable water tight cap and its location shall be marked at the ground surface.

SECTION III — **Permits**

3.1 It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, alter, or extend individual sewage disposal systems within the Township of Lake unless he holds a valid permit * issued by the sanitary inspector in the name of such person for the specific construction, alteration, or extension proposed, upon the payment to sanitary inspector, the fee of Five ($5.00) Dollars.

3.2 All applications for permits shall be made to the sanitary inspector, who shall issue a permit upon compliance by the applicant with provisions of this ordinance and any regulations adopted hereunder.

3.3 The sanitary inspector may refuse to grant a permit for the construction of an individual sewage disposal system where public or community sewerage systems are reasonably available.

3.4 Applications for permits shall be in writing, shall be signed by the applicant, and shall include the following:

3.4.1 Name and address of the applicant.

3.4.2 Lot and block number of property on which construction, alteration, or extension is proposed.

* The permit issued by the sanitary inspector is in addition to the building permit usually required and should be obtained prior to construction, alteration, and extension of the residence or facility to be served.

3.4.3 Complete plan of the proposed disposal facility, with substantiating data, if necessary, attesting to its compliance with the minimum standards of the sanitary inspector.

3.4.4 Such further information as may be required by the sanitary inspector to substantiate that the proposed construction, alteration, or extension complies with regulations promulgated by the sanitary inspector.

3.5 A complete plan for the purpose of obtaining a permit to be issued by the sanitary inspector shall include:

3.5.1 The number, location, and size of all sewage disposal facilities to be constructed, altered, or extended.

3.5.2 The location of water supplies, water supply piping, existing sewage disposal facilities, buildings or dwellings, and adjacent lot lines.

3.5.3 Plans of the proposed sewage disposal facilities to be constructed, altered, or extended.

3.6 Any person whose application for a permit under this ordinance has been denied may request and shall be granted a hearing on the matter before the sanitary inspector within 30 days after receipt of the request.

SECTION IV — **Inspections**

4.1 The sanitary inspector is hereby authorized and directed to make such inspections as are necessary to determine satisfactory compliance with this ordinance and regulations promulgated hereunder.

4.2 It shall be the duty of the owner or occupant of a property to give the sanitary inspector free access to the property at reasonable times for the purpose of making such inspections as are necessary to determine compliance with the requirements of this ordinance and regulations promulgated hereunder.

SECTION V — **Penalties**

5.1 Any person who violates any provision of this ordinance, or any provision of any regulation adopted by the political subdivision pursuant to authority granted by this ordinance, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than Fifty ($50.00) Dollars nor more than One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than five (5) days nor more than thirty (30) days; and each day's failure to comply shall constitute a separate violation.

SECTION VI — **Conflict of Ordinances, Effect on Partial Invalidity**

6.1 In any case where a provision of this ordinance is found to be in conflict with a provision of any zoning, building, fire, safety, or health ordinance or code of this Township of Lake existing on the effective date of this ordinance, the provision which, establishes the higher standard for the promotion and protection of the health and safety of the people shall prevail. In any case where a provision of this ordinance is found to be in conflict with a provision of any other ordinance or code of the Township of Lake existing on the effective date of this ordinance which establishes a lower standard for the promotion and protection of the health and safety of the people, the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed to prevail, and such other ordinance or codes are hereby declared to be repealed to the extent that they may be found in conflict with this ordinance.

6.2 If any section, subsection, paragraphs, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance should be declared invalid for any reason whatsoever, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this ordinance, which shall remain in full force and effect; and, to this end, the provisions of this ordinance are hereby declared to be severable.

SECTION VII — **Effective Date**

7.1 This ordinance shall be effective on and after the 24th day of September, 1964.

ORDAINED AND ENACTED this 18th day of September, 1964.

THE TOWNSHIP OF LAKE

By _____
Edward P. Crake, President

Attest:

_____
John H. Stenger, Secretary

_____
Walter Hoover

_____
Sharon Whitesell, Supervisors

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Anna Gedda, John Gedda and Michael Gedda, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, that on August 18, 1964, George Sadowski and Mae Sadowski,, his wife commenced an Action against you to No. 1651 October Term, 1964 which you are required to defend, to quiet title to lands in the City of Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, more particulary described as follows:

ALL the surface or right of soil of and in that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Nanticoke, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING on the southerly side of Grand Street in said Borough one hundred and fifty (150) ft westerly from the southwest corner of the intersection of Grand Street and Market Street on the plot of Lots hereinafter mentioned; thence along the line of said Grand Street South seventy-one (71) degrees twelve (12) minutes West twenty-five (25) feet to the center of lot No 711; thence through lot No. 711 South eighteen (18) degrees forty-eight (48) minutes east one hundred and thirty (130) feet to a corner of a fifteen feet alley; thence along the line of said alley north seventy-one (71) degrees twelve (12) minutes east twenty-five (25) feet to a corner of Lot No. 712; thence along the line of Lot No. 712 North eighteen (18) degrees forty-eight (48) minutes West one hundred and thirty (130) feet to the place of beginning. Containing 3,250 square feet of land. Being the easterly half of lot No. 711 on the Susquehanna Coal Company's plot of lands as plotted in deed book No. 265, page 1.

Together with all the buildings and appurtenances thereon.

Att. Charles B. Lemmond
Miners Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
3x

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted in the Estate of Alice C. Whalen, late of Kingston, Pennsylvania, who died November 10, 1963, to Thomas F. Whalen, of 103 First Avenue, Kingston, Pennsylvania.

All persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make known the same and all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to said Administrator without delay.

NEVILLE B. SHEA, Attorney
3x

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted in the Estate of Norwood H. Brader, late of Dallas, Pennsylvania, who died August 2, 1964, to Elisabeth E. Brader, of 4 Birch Hill Lane, Dallas, Pennsylvania.

All persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make known the same and all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to said Executor without delay.

NEVILLE B. SHEA, Attorney
3x

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LETTERS TESTAMENTARY have been granted to MARTHA M. GRIESMER, as Executrix in the ESTATE OF MARTHA J. GRIESMER, Deceased, (died August 17, 1964). All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present the same without delay to the Executrix c/o her Attorney.

JOHN W. McCORMICK, ESQ.
Miners National Bank Bldg.
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

Jurors For October

Among 240 jurors to serve during October in the Court of Common Pleas are these residents of the Back Mountain:

For the week of October 8: Richard F. Rudy and Pearl Gilroy, Kingston Township; Veronica Sutton, Hunlock Creek RD 1.

Week of October 13: Mrs. Josephine Davenport, Betty DeWitt, Dallas; Mrs. Katherine Edwards, Druid Hills; Helen N. Sweeney, Trucksville.

Week of October 19: Elmer Swelgin, Shavertown; Richard Rees, Trucksville; Mrs. James Durkin and Mrs. John Polachek, Dallas; Richard Hill and Eleanor Jones, Hunlock Creek RD 2; Lewis Sweitzer, Hunlock Creek RD 1.

Two Idetown Boys At Fort Jackson

Two Idetown boys, enlisting for a three-year hitch in the Army, left for Fort Jackson, South Carolina, Monday.

They are Bob Casterline, 18, and Butch Jennings, 19, both graduates of Lake-Lehman high school. Both young men are interested in the communications field.

Following basic training they will go to Fort Gordon in Georgia.

Bob has been helping his father, James Casterline, with the service station in Idetown.

Butch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Jennings, has been employed by L. L. Richardson.

Wed At East Hartford

MRS. JAMES E. OLENICK

At a lovely late summer wedding, Miss Joan Mary Pelligrinelli, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oreste J. Pellegrinelli, Jr., East Hartford, Conn., became the bride of James E. Olenick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Olenick, Lincoln Drive, Shavertown, on August 22 at 11 a.m. in Saint Rose Church, East Hartford.

Father J. Scheafer performed the ceremony before an altar banked with white gladioli.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a floor length gown of silk organza fashioned with a scoop neckline etched with Swiss applique, long tapered sleeves, natural waistline and straight princess skirt, whose back detail and bow ended in a dull chapel train. Her veil of silk illusion was held in place by a pill-box cap of nylon tulle caught with tiny rosebuds. She carried a bridal bouquet of white orchids, interspersed with baby's breath, streamers and ivy.

Matron of honor was Mrs. John Case, and bridesmaids were Miss Patricia Olenick, sister of the bridegroom, Mrs. Albert Pelligrinelli, sister-in-law of the bride, Miss Linda Bennett, Mrs. Ronald Di Nardo.

Mr. John Bradley served as best man and ushers were Oreste Pellegrinelli, Albert Pellegrinelli, brothers of the bride, Raymond Champ, Ralph Monroe, Jr.

All attendants wore identical dresses in blue to that of the bride and carried matching bouquets.

The mother of the bride chose a blue silk shantung dress with dark blue accessories. Mother of the bridegroom selected a two piece apricot silk shantung with white accessories.

A reception followed at the Wagon Wheel Restaurant, East Hartford after which the couple left on a honeymoon through the New England States and Canada.

They will reside at 11 Hopewell Street, East Hartford. Mr. Olenick is employed at Pratt Whitney.

Attend 101st Airborne Meet

Mr. and Mrs. Jack L. Evans, 253 Carverton Road, Trucksville, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sokol, 152 Tunkhannock Highway, Dallas, were among the 700 delegates attending the 19th reunion of the 101 Airborne Division at the Penn Sheraton Hotel in Pittsburgh August 28 and 29.

The two couples left Thursday to attend their first reunion with the group so active in World War II in the European Theatre and returned home Sunday night.

On Friday evening a Memorial Dinner was held in which tribute was paid to their comrades who had fallen in France, Belgium and Holland. Congratulatory messages were received from the Holland Division, General Maxwell Taylor, former commander and now ambassador to Vietnam and Gov. William Scanton.

The Sokols and the Evans's were introduced to present commander General B. E. Powell who extended them a personal invitation to attend the 20th reunion at Fort Campbell, Ky., the early part of August, 1965. The division was reactivated in 1956.

During their stay, the two couples enjoyed a two and a half hour ride on the Gateway Clipper over the waters of the Monongahela, Ohio and Alleghany Rivers and appeared on TV in an informal chat with R. E. Davies, co chairman of the reunion and an official of the Tri State Chapter. The ladies also toured the H. J. Heinz Company at Pittsburgh.

A dinner dance Saturday evening concluded the festivities.

Mr. Sokol and Mr. Evans would like to form a chapter in this district if enough members could be found. Any one interested may contact either gentleman.

Penns Woods Notebook

By Jim Hopple

With September upon us and hunting season just around the corner; it's time to get hunting equipment in shape. It's also time for youngsters who have reached their twelfth birthday to start to think about getting out in the woods to do some hunting.

When youngsters start to talk about hunting, questions start to pop in their parents minds. One question is, why do youngsters want to shoot? Because shooting is a part of our American tradition, the gun is at the core of our history. Dan'l Boone, Davy Crocket, the Kentucky rifle, Sharps buffalo gun, the frontier six shooter, and the Springfield are all American symbols. The average boy wants someday to satisfy his hunting instincts and to join the millions of sportsmen on the trails of wildlife.

How old is old enough? The real measure is that of responsibility. Would you leave your youngster in the house alone for two or three hours? Would you send him to the grocery store with a shopping list and ten dollars? If your answer is yes, then he or she is ready for a gun, under proper supervision.

In Pennsylvania, a hunter must be twelve years old and must be taken into the woods by someone 21 years of age if the hunter is under 16.

Always observe the ten commandments of shooting safety. Constant correct gun handling insures continued pleasure from your favorite sport. The first requiremen in using any firearm is to know how and practice these common sense precautions. Know your gun and how to operate it properly and safely.

Do your part, and keep shooting a safe sport.

Silverleaf Club

Kunkle Silver Leaf Club will meet Tuesday evening, September 15 at 8 p.m., at the home of Mrs. Virgie Elston.