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Chapter 1 : Threshing board - Wikipedia

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Naval officer, polar adventurer and engineer, Arctic explorations 0 votes so far The American naval officer and polar adventurer George Wallace Melville is known for his Arctic explorations and his mechanical and engineering talents. He graduated from the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute and entered engineering work, but in he enlisted in the U. Navy and served throughout the Civil War. Remaining in the service after the war, Melville exhibited more than ordinary talent, devotion, and ambition. He volunteered in as chief engineer of the Tigress during its Arctic search for the missing Polaris and its crew. In Melville was chief engineer aboard the Jeannette, commanded by Lt. De Long, on its famous but disastrous polar voyage. Reaching the Arctic Ocean by way of Bering Strait, De Long attempted to make a deep penetration of the polar sea; instead his vessel was almost immediately enveloped by solid ice. The Jeannette drifted in its ice pack for two years and eventually was crushed and sank. The De Long party of 33 then attempted to reach land in Siberia, several hundred miles away, undergoing an incredibly arduous journey by sledge and boat. Only the two men sent on to bring help to the others survived. After several months Melville found the last campsite and the bodies of his former shipmates. His book, In the Lena Delta , is a modest, straightforward account of this exploit. In Melville became chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, where he participated in the construction of a new and modern navy. He supervised the machine design for ships, introducing the triple screw, the watertube boiler, the vertical engine, and the repair ship. Two of the vessels whose machinery he designed, the Columbia and the Minneapolis, held the speed record for warships for almost a decade. He also instigated a general reform of the entire naval engineering department. Designated a rear admiral in , Melville retired in that grade in A large, balding, full-bearded man, he presented a gruff exterior that masked an indomitable and innovative spirit. He died in Philadelphia on March 17,

Chapter 2 : calendrierdelascience.com - Human Validation

George W. Sledge Jr., M.D. is part of Stanford Profiles, official site for faculty, postdocs, students and staff information (Expertise, Bio, Research, Publications, and more). The site facilitates research and collaboration in academic endeavors.

History[edit] A diagram of a microtome drawn by Cummings in This allowed for the observation of samples using light microscopes in a transmission mode. One of the first devices for the preparation of such cuts was invented in by George Adams, Jr. The apparatus has enabled a precision in work by which I can achieve sections that by hand I cannot possibly create. Namely it has enabled the possibility of achieving unbroken sections of objects in the course of research. At the end of the s, the development of very thin and consistently thin samples by microtomy, together with the selective staining of important cell components or molecules allowed for the visualisation of microscope details. In most devices the cutting of the sample begins by moving the sample over the knife, where the advancement mechanism automatically moves forward such that the next cut for a chosen thickness can be made. The section thickness is controlled by an adjustment mechanism, allowing for precise control. The most common applications of microtomes are: From there the tissue can be mounted on a microscope slide, stained with appropriate aqueous dye s after prior removal of the paraffin, and examined using a light microscope. This technique is much faster than traditional histology 5 minutes vs 16 hours and is used in conjunction with medical procedures to achieve a quick diagnosis. Cryosections can also be used in immunohistochemistry as freezing tissue stops degradation of tissue faster than using a fixative and does not alter or mask its chemical composition as much. Sections are stained with an aqueous solution of an appropriate heavy metal salt and examined with a transmission electron microscope. This instrument is often called an ultramicrotome. The ultramicrotome is also used with its glass knife or an industrial grade diamond knife to cut survey sections prior to thin sectioning. These survey sections are generally 0. Thin sectioning for the TEM is often done with a gem quality diamond knife. Complementing traditional TEM techniques ultramicrotomes are increasingly found mounted inside an SEM chamber so the surface of the block face can be imaged and then removed with the microtome to uncover the next surface for imaging. These microtomes have heavier blades and cannot cut as thin as a regular microtome. For more detailed analysis of much smaller areas in a thin section, FTIR microscopy can be used for sample inspection. A recent development is the laser microtome , which cuts the target specimen with a femtosecond laser instead of a mechanical knife. This method is contact-free and does not require sample preparation techniques. The laser microtome has the ability to slice almost every tissue in its native state. Compresstome microtome[edit] A variation on the vibrating microtome is the Compresstome microtome, [12] which is designed and made by Precisionary Instruments. The device operates in the following way: The slight compression prevents shearing, uneven cutting, and vibration artifacts from forming. Note that the compression technology does not damage or affect the tissue being sectioned. There are several advantages of the Compresstome microtome: Modern sled microtomes have the sled placed upon a linear bearing, a design that allows the microtome to readily cut many coarse sections. Rotary microtome[edit] A rotary microtome of older construction This instrument is a common microtome design. This device operates with a staged rotary action such that the actual cutting is part of the rotary motion. In a rotary microtome, the knife is typically fixed in a horizontal position. Through the motion of the sample holder, the sample is cut by the knife position 1 to position 2, at which point the fresh section remains on the knife. At the highest point of the rotary motion, the sample holder is advanced by the same thickness as the section that is to be made, allowing the next section to be made. The flywheel in many microtomes can be operated by hand. This has the advantage that a clean cut can be made, as the relatively large mass of the flywheel prevents the sample from being stopped during the sample cut. The flywheel in newer models is often integrated inside the microtome casing. For hard materials, such as a sample embedded in a synthetic resin, this design of microtome can allow good "semi-thin" sections with a thickness of as low as 0. Cryomicrotome[edit] A cryomicrotome For the cutting of frozen samples, many rotary microtomes can be adapted to cut in a liquid-nitrogen chamber, in a so-called cryomicrotome setup. The reduced temperature allows the hardness of the sample to be increased, such as by undergoing a glass transition, which allows the preparation of semi-thin samples. Ultramicrotome[edit] A ribbon of ultrathin sections prepared by room-temperature ultramicrotomy, floating on water in the boat of a diamond knife used to cut the sections. The knife blade is the edge at the upper end of the trough of water. An ultramicrotome is a main tool of ultramicrotomy. It allows the preparation of extremely thin sections, with the device functioning in the same manner as a rotational microtome, but with very tight tolerances on the mechanical construction. As a result of the careful mechanical construction, the linear thermal expansion of the mounting is used to provide very fine control of the thickness. Diamond knives preferably and glass knives are used with ultramicrotomes. To collect the sections, they are floated on top of a liquid as they are cut and are carefully picked up onto grids suitable for TEM specimen viewing. The thickness of the section can be estimated by the thin-film interference colors of reflected light that are seen as a result of the extremely low sample thickness. The vibrating microtome is usually used for difficult biological samples. The microtome of this type has a recessed rotating saw, which slices through the sample. Laser microtome A conceptual diagram of laser microtome operation The laser microtome is an instrument for contact-free slicing. Alternately this design of microtome can also be used for very hard materials, such as bones or teeth, as well as some ceramics. The device operates using a cutting action of an infrared laser. As the laser emits a radiation in the near infrared, in this wavelength regime the laser can interact with biological materials. Through the non-linear interaction of the optical penetration in the focal region a material separation in a process known as photo-disruption is introduced. By limiting the laser pulse durations to the femtoseconds range, the energy expended at the target region is precisely controlled, thereby limiting the interaction zone of the cut to under a micrometre. External to this zone the ultra-short beam application time introduces minimal to no thermal damage to the remainder of the sample. The laser radiation is directed onto a fast scanning mirror-based optical system, which allows three-dimensional positioning of the beam crossover, whilst allowing beam traversal to the desired region of interest. The combination of high power with a high raster rate allows the scanner to cut large areas of sample in a short time. In the laser microtome the laser-microdissection of internal areas in tissues, cellular structures, and other types of small features is also possible. Microtome knives[edit] A diamond knife blade used for cutting ultrathin sections typically 70 to nm for transmission electron microscopy. The selection of microtome knife blade profile depends upon the material and preparation of the samples, as well as the final sample requirements e. Knife design and cut types[edit] Profiles of microtome knives. Generally, knives are characterized by the profile of the knife blade, which falls under the categories of planar concave, wedge shaped or chisel shaped designs. Planar concave microtome knives are extremely sharp, but are also very delicate and are therefore only used with very soft samples. Finally, the chisel profile with its blunt edge, raises the stability of the knife, whilst requiring significantly more force to achieve the cut. For ultramicrotomes, glass and diamond knives are required, the cut breadth of the blade is therefore on the order of a few millimetres and is therefore significantly smaller than for classical microtome knives. Glass knives are usually manufactured by the fracture of glass bars using special "knife-maker" fracturing devices. Glass knives may be used for initial sample preparations even where diamond knives may be used for final sectioning. Glass knives usually have small troughs, made with plastic tape, which are filled with water to allow the sample to float for later collection. Sectioning[edit] Prior to cutting by microtome, biological materials are usually placed in a more rigid fixative, in a process known as embedding. This is achieved by the inflow of a liquid substance around the sample, such as paraffin wax or epoxy, which is placed in a mold and later hardened to produce a "block" which is readily cut. The declination is the angle of contact between the sample vertical and knife blade. If the knife is tilted, however, the relative motion of the knife is increasingly parallel to sample motion, allowing for a slicing action. This behaviour is very important for large or hard samples The inclination of the knife is the angle between the knife face and the sample. For an optimal result, this angle must be chosen appropriately. The optimal angle depends upon the knife geometry, the cut speed and many other parameters. If the angle is adjusted to zero, the knife cut can often become erratic, and a new location of the knife must be used to smooth this out. If the angle is too large, the sample can crumple and the knife can induce periodic thickness variations in the cut. By further increasing the angle such that it is too large one can damage the knife blade itself.

Chapter 3 : George's Mechanical Sledge: calendrierdelascience.com: Spencer Winnett: Books

Dr. George Sledge and Dr. Joshua Gruber are 2 of the best physicians ever - knowledgeable, thorough, kind. SHC Patient, Feb Dr. Sledge is an excellent physician.

Preparing sheafs to bring to the threshing floor Traditional threshing with a threshing board in the Near East Sweeping the threshing floor in order to pile up the seed Main article: Beating sheafs of grain against a crushing stone or a crushing lump of wood. Trampling grain spread on the threshing floor; the trampling would be done by a train of mules or oxen Threshing with flails , a type of traditional wooden tool with which one strikes the pile of grain until the seed is separated from the chaff. Threshing with the threshing board[edit] The threshing board is a historical form of threshing that can still be seen in some regions that practise a marginal agriculture. It is also somewhat preserved as an occasional folkloric and ceremonial practice, to commemorate traditional local customs. Some are stacked, waiting their turn, and others are untied and placed in a circle forming a pile of grain that is heated by the sun. Then, the farmers drag the threshing board over the stalks, first going several times around in circles, and then in figure-eights, and stirring the grain with a wooden pitchfork. Sometimes, this work was done with another kind of threshing implement: In this first stage, the straw is detached from the ear; much chaff and dirty dust remains, mixed with the edible grain. Every time that the work of dragging the threshing board is repeated, the grain is stirred again, moving more straw to the edge of the threshing floor. If too much grain is spread on the ground, it has to be raked and swept in order to make a round mound and, if possible, to remove as much straw as possible. After turning the grain and straw upside down and leaving it to dry during a lunch break, the farmers carry out a second round of threshing in order to separate the last of the grain from the straw. Then, they use pitchforks, rakes and brooms to create a mound. A pair of oxen or mules pulls the threshing board by means of a chain or a strap fixed to a hook nailed in the front plank; donkeys are not used, because unlike mules and oxen they often defecate on the crops. The driver rides on the threshing board, both guiding the draft animals and increasing the weight of the threshing board. In recent times, the animals are sometimes replaced with a tractor ; because the driver no longer sits on the board, the weight of stones becomes more important. Children enjoy riding on the threshing board for fun, and the farmers allow it because their weight is useful, as long as the children are not too boisterous. After threshing is finished, to avoid mixing the dirty remnants with the clean, new stalks, the threshing floor must be cleaned first with a rake to move the heavier material, and then with several brooms in the narrow sense: Also the straw was accumulated carefully and stored, because it was a good fodder for livestock. The entire process of threshing generates a thin dust that soaks in through the respiratory system and sticks to the throat. During the sweeping, the husks and the chaff are separated to one part of the threshing-floor, while the grain, still not entirely clean, was winnowed, either by traditional of winnowing with sieves , or by a mechanical winnowing machine. This change, of course, occurred in some areas before others. For instance, in Spain, it happened in the s and s. Whereas the woodworking involved is simple, even rough, the flintknapping and the inlaying of flakes into the bottom of board need specialised skills that were passed from father to son. The most famous Spanish town for this work was, doubtlessly, Cantalejo Segovia , where the craftsmen who made threshing boards were known as briqueros. The artefacts are lithic flakes and, above all obsidian or flint blades , recognizable through the type of microscopic wear that it has. Both count among their specialties the study of microwear analysis , through which it is possible to take a particular piece of flint or obsidian to take the most common examples and determine the tasks for which it was used. Therefore, scholars using controlled experimental replication studies and functional analysis with a scanning electron microscope are able to identify stone artefacts that were used as sickles or the teeth of threshing boards. The edge damage on the pieces used in threshing boards is distinct because, besides the glossy abrasion characteristic of cutting cereals, they have micro-scars from chipping, as a result of the blows of the threshing board against the rock surface of the threshing floor. The archaeological excavations have provided thousands of pieces from the knapping of obsidian suggesting that Aratashen was a centre of production and trade of artefacts of that highly regarded stone ; the rest of the archaeological record consists mainly of fragments of common pottery, ground stones , and other agricultural tools. Analysing a sample of lithic flakes and blades, selected from the best-preserved pieces, it is possible to differentiate between those used in sickles and those used in threshing boards. The lithic blades of obsidian were knapped using highly developed and standardized methods, such as the use of a "pectoral crutch" with a copper point. The threshing boards must have been important in the protohistory of Mesopotamia, since they already appear in some of the oldest written documents discovered: These presumed threshing boards which might instead be sledges [14] have a shape similar to threshing carts that were used until recently in parts of the Middle East where non-industrial agriculture survived. Descriptions also appear in numerous cuneiform clay tablets as early as the third millennium BC. Impression from a cylinder seal from Arslantepe-Malatya Turkey , depicting a ritual thresh, dated to the third millennium BC There are another representation, in this case without writing, in central Turkey. The main figure is sitting possibly on a throne under a dossal. In front is a driver or oxherd, and there are peasants with pitchforks nearby. Frangipane, that the seal may illustrate a religious scene: Professor Sherratt interprets both scenes as presenting manifestations of civil or religious power. So, a threshing floor was not available to just anybody. It was expensive, as we can see from the biblical citations in the following section. Also, it required draft animals, expensive and difficult to drive because this was not a matter of having them walk in a straight line. All this meant that a threshing implement required a large amount of harvested grain to pay off the expenditure. Thus, the rise of the threshing board turns on a distinctive, sophisticated system of powerful elites. The discovery of a ceremonial sledge perhaps a threshing board with gold ornaments in the Tomb of Pu-Abi , one of the "royal tombs" of Ur , dated from the 3rd millennium BC, [19] makes clear the underlying problem of distinguishing in the ancient representations between a true threshing board and a sledge that is, an unwheeled vehicle for hauling freight. Although we know that the threshing board appears no later than the 4th millennium BC as we can see in Atarashen and Arslantepe-Malatya , and we also know that the wheel was invented in Mesopotamia in the middle of that same millennium, still, the utilisation and spread of the wheel was not instantaneous. During this time, some vehicles were hybrids: James Frazer compiled numerous ceremonies of harvest and thresh, that centered on a Cereal Spirit. From the Ancient Egyptian era to pre-industrial period, this spirit seems to have reside d in the first threshed sheaf or, sometimes, in the last one. As such, it was not a shed, building, or any place covered with a roof and surrounded by walls, but a circular piece of ground from fifty to a hundred feet in diameter, in the open air, on elevated ground, and made smooth, hardy, and clean. Here the grain was threshed and winnowed. With a rod or flail. This was for small, delicate seeds such as flitches and cummin. It was also used when only small quantities of grain was to be threshed, or when it was necessary to conceal the operation from an enemy. Examples are found in Ruth 2: With the agalah, Hebrew for "cart-wheel. The term agalah is supposed to have been the same as the morag, "threshing instrument," mentioned in 2Samuel This instrument is still known in Egypt by the name of mowrej. It consists of three or four heavy rollers of wood, iron, or stone, roughly made and joined together in a square frame, which is in the form of a sledge or drag. Rollers are said to be like barrels of an organ with their projections. Cylinders are parallel with each other and are stuck full of spikes having sharp square points. It is used the same way as the charuts. The driver sits on the machine, and with his weight helps to keep it down. Authorities are not agreed as to the differences between the charuts, the morag, and the agalah. The last mode is that of simply treading out the grain with a horse or an ox. The Egyptians used this rather inefficient mode of threshing with multiple oxen, and this mode is still in use in the East. All four methods are discussed at length in the Talmud. In the 1Chronicles account, the purchase of the entire hilltop of Mount Moriah is the subject, which is why the purchase price verse 25 is different from the 2 Samuel account. This selection is highly significant for several reasons: It was selected by the Lord not David 2Samuel The typology of the threshing floor is signified by Matthew 3: It means that only the grain is gathered and admitted into the kingdom of God, while the chaff is cast into the unquenchable fire. Araunah was awed by the visit of the king and offered his oxen to sacrifice and the threshing boards and other implements as wood for the sacrifice. Even so, David rejected any gift to come from a pagan and instead affirmed his intent to purchase first the oxen and threshing floor, then, later, the whole of Mount Moriah that contained it. The references to the purchase are ostensively contradictory about the purchase price; it is 50 shekels of silver according to 2Samuel However, this contradiction is only on the surface. The 50 shekels was the initial price to purchase the two oxen and the threshing floor, but the later price of shekels was paid to purchase the property of Mount Moriah in addition to the oxen and threshing floor contained within and earlier purchased. The wind adds to the typology of the threshing floor, as the wind is a type of the Holy Ghost see John 3: The last biblical mention of threshing floors is in Matthew 3: The term "floor" is the Greek halon which means threshing floor, and this fits the import of the two verses. As for the word "thresh," the last biblical mention is in 1Corinthians 9: Classical Greece and Rome[edit] During the early history of Greece and Rome the threshing board was not used. Only after the development of commerce with occurred in the 5th and 4th centuries in Greece and 2nd and 1st centuries in Rome and the subsequent transmission of information from the near east that it became widely used. Struve, who cites, in part, verses of The Iliad , the Greeks of the 8th century BC threshed cereals by trampling them with oxen: Their methods astonished travellers such as Agathocles and Regulus , and were an inspiration for the writings of Varro and Pliny. One well-known Carthaginian agronomist, Mago , wrote a treatise that was translated into Latin by order of the Roman Senate. The ancient Romans describe Tunisia, today mainly desert, as a fertile landscape of olive groves and wheat fields. In Hispania , the Carthaginians are known to have introduced several new crops mainly fruit trees and some machines like the threshing board, either the version with stone-chips tribulum in Latin or the version with rollers threshing cart, named in their honour plostellum punicum by the Romans. The treatises of agriculture written by Roman experts as Cato, Varro, Columella and Pliny the Elder quoted above , touch the topic of threshing. In the time of Cato the Elder â€"that is, the 2nd century BCâ€"Rome was intensely connected with the conquered areas of Greece and Carthage , whose higher degree of agricultural development threatened Roman traditionalism. Cato preferred threshing by trampling by mules or oxen. In his book of agricultural advice Rerum Rusticarum de Agri Cultura [30] Varro only twice reflects the reality of his times by mentioning threshing boards. He advises, "None of the implements that can be produced in the plantation farm itself should be bought, as with almost all everything which is made from unfinished wood such as hampers, baskets, threshing boards, stakes, rakesâ€¦"; [31] the inclination to self-sufficiency that he demonstrates here would later be harmful to Rome. Varro nonetheless shows himself more open to innovation that Cato: This is made with a wooden board with its underside equipped with stone-chips or saws of iron, which, with a plow in front or a large counterweight, is pulled by a pair of mules yoked together and thus separates the grain from the stalksâ€¦". This writer from Hispania brings a new note to this topic, writing, in this case, about threshing floors: Pliny the Elder 23 - 79 only compiles what his predecessors had written, which we have already quoted. We will speak of the Middle Ages in a broad sense, without entering into great detail and focusing, essentially, on Western Europe because it is difficult to find any trustworthy documents about threshing boards in that era.

Chapter 4 : Digital Millennium Copyright Act - Legal Help

George W. Sledge Jr., MD, is Professor and Chief of Medical Oncology at Stanford University Medical Center. He specializes in the study and treatment of breast cancer and directed the first large, nationwide study on the use of paclitaxel to treat advanced breast cancer.

The laws on archery equipment vary from state to state. We analyzed the regulation books to compile the broadhead laws and regulations for every state in the Union. We hope you find this reference guide helpful in determining what is allowed and what is not when it comes to tipping your arrows. Yes All broadheads must have a minimum of two sharpened edges and a minimum weight of grains. The minimum thickness for a fixed-blade broadhead shall be. Yes A mechanical broadhead can only be used when taking black-tailed deer, wolf, wolverine, black bear, Dall sheep and caribou. Barbed broadheads are not legal. Yes For the taking of big game and turkey, hunting arrows and crossbow bolts with a broad head type blade which will not pass through a hole seven-eighths inch in diameter shall be used. Each cutting edge must be in the same plane throughout the length of the cutting surface. Arrowheads that are designed to open on impact are legal provided they meet the above requirement. Yes Hunters may take deer and turkey using sharpened broadhead arrows min. Yes Crossbows, longbows, recurve bows, and compound bows are allowed for hunting any game or feral hog. Arrows for hunting deer, bear or feral hog must be broadhead type. Yes No person shall possess any arrows equipped with explosive heads or heads containing drugs or poison. No In any hunt, including general any-weapon seasons and short range hunts, it is unlawful to pursue or kill big game animals: With an arrow or bolt wherein the broadhead does not precede shaft and nock. With any chemicals or explosives attached to the arrow or bolt. With arrows or bolts having barbed broadheads, which is a broadhead with any portion of which forms an angle less than 90 degrees with the shaft or ferrule. With any electronic or tritium-powered device attached to an arrow, bolt or bow. Except disabled archery permit holders may use a non-magnifying sight with battery powered or tritium lighted reticles. With an arrow or bolt, and broadhead with a combined total weight of less than grains. Broadheads with fixed cutting surfaces must be metal or flint-chert-or obsidian-knapped; broadheads with expandable cutting surfaces must be metal. Yes Arrows must be tipped with broadheads that are metal, metal-edged, or napped flint, chert or obsidian. Poisoned or exploding arrows are illegal. Yes Longbows, recurve bows, and compound bows shooting broadhead arrows are permitted. No explosive or chemical devices may be attached to the arrow or broadhead. There are no minimum draw weights for bows or minimum diameter for broadheads. Arrows must be at least 18 inches long. Draw locks on compound bows are legal. Yes Each arrow used for hunting shall be equipped with a broadhead point incapable of passing through a ring with a diameter of three-quarters of an inch when fully expanded. A big game hunter using archery equipment may possess non-broadhead-tipped arrows while hunting if the arrows are not used to take or attempt to take big game animals. Yes Longbow, compound bow and crossbow or any bow drawn, held or released by mechanical means will be a legal means of take for all properly licensed hunters. Bow and arrow fishermen must have a sport fishing license and not carry any arrows with broadhead points unless a big game season is in progress. Yes Deer and bear may be taken under the archery provisions only by means of hand-held bow with a minimum draw weight of 35 pounds for moose a minimum draw weight of 45 pounds is required , and broadhead arrow. It is unlawful to use a set bow, or to use arrows with poisonous or explosive tips. Hunters 70 years of age or older may hunt any wild bird or wild animal with a crossbow during any open season on that wild bird or wild animal. Yes Poisoned arrows, or explosive tips, or bows drawn by mechanical means, are prohibited except for crossbows as permitted. Mechanical releases are permitted. Expanding broadheads are legal. Recurve or long bows for deer, bear or turkey hunting must have at least 40 lbs. No arrows may be released within feet of, or across, any state or hard-surfaced highway, and hunting is prohibited within feet of any dwelling or building in use, unless authorized by owner or occupant thereof. Yes Longbows, recurves, compound bows, and crossbows. There is no minimum or maximum draw weight. There is no minimum arrow length. Fixed or mechanical broadheads may be used. Longbows, compound bows or recurve bows of any draw weight; no restrictions on broadheads.

Yes Arrows must have broadheads with at least two cutting edges. Arrows and spears containing poison or stupefying chemical or having an explosive tip are prohibited. Yes Arrows used in hunting big game mammals must be at least 24 inches long and have: Yes Archers must have their name and address on arrows. Minimum draw weight for deer is 40 lbs. Yes Bows includes compound, recurve and longbows. Sights on bows may not magnify targets or project light. Arrows must have broadheads fixed or mechanical with steel cutting edges. No drugs may be used on arrows. Arrows cannot be driven by explosives. Blunt-type arrowheads may be used in taking small animals and birds, including but not limited to, rabbits, squirrels, quail, grouse, pheasants. Poisonous, drugged, barbed or explosive arrowheads may not be used for taking any game. It is illegal to hunt big game with barbed arrows. Broadheads with mechanical or retractable blades not manufactured to stay open are legal. Arrows capable of causing damage or injury in excess of that inflicted by the cutting edges of the broadhead are prohibited e. Expandable and mechanical broadheads are legal. Poisoned or explosive arrows are illegal. It is illegal to hunt with or possess mechanical or moveable blade broadheads when hunting game mammals except western gray squirrel. Yes Long, recurve, compound bows minimum draw weight of 35 pounds or crossbows with broadheads of cutting edge design. Broadheads shall not exceed three inches in length measured from the tip of the broadhead to the point that fits against the arrow shaft. Yes Longbow, recurve bow and compound bow must be set at not less than 40 pounds for archers using fixed blade broadheads, and a minimum of 50 pounds for archers using mechanical broadheads. Only broadheads tipped arrows with at least two metal cutting edges are allowed. Yes Arrows must weigh grains or more when hunting a big game animal and be 26 inches or longer from the notch of the nock to the end of the shaft, not including the blunt or broadhead. Broadheads fixed or mechanical must have at least two metal cutting edges when hunting a big game animal, except blunt points may be possessed and used when hunting a turkey and both field points and blunt points may be possessed and used when hunting small game or at any time when possessed and used as practice arrows. A bow must measure more than 50 pounds pull when hunting an elk with a mechanical broadhead and more than 40 pounds pull when hunting any other big game animal with a mechanical broadhead; or a bow must measure more than 40 pounds pull when hunting an elk with a fixed blade broadhead or a bow that measures more than 30 pounds pull when hunting any other big game animal with a fixed blade broadhead. Yes Hunting arrows and bolts must be equipped with sharpened broadheads. Yes While hunting game animals and game birds, a projectile may not be poisoned, drugged, or explosive. Yes Your bow must have a minimum pull of 40 pounds at the draw or the peak, whichever comes first. Your arrows must be at least 20 inches long, from the tip of the arrowhead to the tip of the nock, and must weigh at least grains. It is unlawful to use explosive head arrows or arrows to which any drug, chemical, or toxic substance has been added. You may not possess any poison, drug, or explosive-tipped arrow while hunting. Yes The broadhead of arrows or bolts shall be sharp steel with a minimum cutting width of one inch. Just great deals on broadheads and tips about bowhunting. Sign up today and get a special offer for your next purchase! Sign up today and save on your next purchase!

Chapter 5 : Dr. George W Sledge Jr. - Stanford CA, Medical Oncology

George A Sledge is listed as a President with Trufit Mechanical Insulation, Inc. in North Carolina. The address on file for this person is Po Box 95, Zebulon, NC in Wake County. The company is a North Carolina Business Corporation, which was filed on September 25, The filing status is listed as Current-Active.

Biomarker prediction of chemotherapy-related amenorrhea in premenopausal women with breast cancer participating in E Ruddy, K. Biomarker prediction of chemotherapy-related amenorrhea in premenopausal women with breast cancer participating in E DNA double-strand break repair genes and oxidative damage in brain metastasis of breast cancer. Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 7. Past, present, and future challenges in breast cancer treatment. Journal of Clinical Oncology , 32 19 , â€" Improving the quality of cancer care in America through health information technology. Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association , 21 5 , â€" Decade in review-targeted therapy: Clinical Oncology, 11 11 , â€" Journal of Clinical Oncology , 33 3 , â€" The future of breast cancer systemic therapy: Journal of Molecular Medicine Berlin, Germany , 93 2 , â€" Genomic analysis reveals that immune function genes are strongly linked to clinical outcome in the North Central Cancer Treatment Group n Adjuvant Trastuzumab Trial. Journal of Clinical Oncology , 33 7 , â€" Anti-vascular endothelial growth factor therapy in breast cancer: Journal of Clinical Oncology , 33 2 , â€" Predicting early brain metastases based on clinicopathological factors and gene expression analysis in advanced HER2-positive breast cancer patients Duchnowska, R. Predicting early brain metastases based on clinicopathological factors and gene expression analysis in advanced HER2-positive breast cancer patients. A Call for Viewpoints. JAMA Oncology, 1 4 , ? Targeted Therapy for Cancer in the Genomic Era. Cancer Journal , 21 4 , â€" Trastuzumab plus adjuvant chemotherapy for human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive breast cancer: Journal of Clinical Oncology , 32 33 , â€" Clinical Cancer Research , 21 12 , â€" British Journal of Cancer, 6 , â€" Everything old is neu again: Journal of the National Cancer Institute, 5. Curing Metastatic Breast Cancer.

Chapter 6 : George W. Melville biography, birth date, birth place and pictures

George's Mechanical installs and maintains most major brands of furnaces, boilers, ductless mini split systems, and heat pumps and will implement a plan that is cost effective, energy efficient, and done on a timely manner to maintain and enhance the comfort of their customer's homes.

Chapter 7 : George W. Sledge Jr., M.D. | Stanford Health Care

Joining me today is Dr. George Sledge, Professor of Medicine and Pathology at the Indiana University Simon Cancer Center and also current president of the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO).

Chapter 8 : Home | George's MechanicalGeorge's Mechanical

Overview. Dr. George W Sledge Jr., MD, is a Medical Oncology specialist in Stanford, California. He attended and graduated from Tulane University School Of Medicine, having years of diverse experience, especially in Medical Oncology.

Chapter 9 : George W. Sledge, Jr, M.D.

George W. Sledge, MD, is a professor of medicine and pathology, and chief of the division of oncology at Stanford University's School of Medicine. He was previously the BallvÃ©-Lantero professor of oncology and co-chair of the breast cancer program at Indiana University School of Medicine.