

Chapter 1 : AE Kids : All About Electricity

*Things a boy should know about electricity [Thomas M. St. John] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Leopold Classic Library is delighted to publish this classic book as part of our extensive collection.*

Although he never actually campaigned for the turkey to represent the US. Really, this guy needs an entire list dedicated to his crazy achievements. While no heavy drinker, Franklin kept 1, bottles of Bordeaux, champagne, and sherry locked away in his Paris home. Thus they went astray, became abominably wicked, and were justly exterminated by water, which they loved to drink. In one humorous exchange, Franklin debated his own gout, an ailment that plagued him throughout his life. He also knew a few ways to describe getting smashed. Most people believe Franklin made his shocking discovery in with the help of his son, William. According to biographer Tom Tucker, the whole kite story is a big lie. In his book Bolt of Fate, Tucker says Franklin kept quiet about the experiment until the later years of his life. So perhaps Franklin made the whole thing up, or maybe Tucker is a really bad kite flyer. Sure, he never donned a bandana and went rampaging through the woods, but he did lead troops during the French and Indian War. It was, and things were going poorly for the British. The French and their Native American allies the Delaware and the Shawnee were just mowing through English settlements, and when General Edward Braddock tried to stop them, they made mincemeat out of the guy. Leading an army of men, Franklin made it through the wilderness, fighting off enemy attacks, and set about instructing his troops on building a proper fortress. After the fort was finished, Franklin cleared the area of the enemy and built additional strongholds. The whole time, Franklin was assisted by his son William, who had more military experience than his dad. Eventually, the two separated as William was a dedicated Tory, but at the time, they made a good team. In addition to fighting the French, Franklin came up with ways to make his men better soldiers. For example, he encouraged scouts to take dogs into the woods in case they ran across any French soldiers. Everybody got religious really fast. Most impressively, Franklin served as a military officer without pay. His devotion to duty made him a pretty popular fellow among his native Pennsylvanians, and the British were scared he might even lead his troops on Philadelphia and conquer the city. Of course, the English had nothing to fear. After all, Benjamin Franklin would never dream of rebelling against the crown. The debacle started in Things were getting tense with Great Britain, and the colonists were busy wooing the French. As any history student knows, France played an important role in securing American independence. The Commission included a merchant named Silas Deane, a lawyer named Arthur Lee, and Benjamin Franklin, who was the leader of the pack. They set up shop in the City of Lights and started rubbing elbows with French politicians, buying weapons, commissioning European supply ships, and churning out pro-American propaganda. A friend and protege of Franklin, Bancroft was quite the chemist, and Franklin even sponsored the guy for induction into the British Royal Society. Bancroft was also a British secret agent. Curiously, after the war finished, Franklin and Bancroft kept writing letters back and forth. The Founder never knew his protege was a spy. The inventor rented out several rooms on the first floor of a Georgian house on 36 Craven Street and spent his days visiting famous friends, marching up and down the stairs for exercise, and puttering around his lab. But that was hardly the weirdest thing that happened inside 36 Craven. But while they were working in the windowless basement, they made a grisly discovery: There were mutilated leg bones and trepanned skulls. They found the skeleton of an elderly man and the bones of an infant, all buried in a hole 1 meter 3 ft deep and 1 meter wide. Weirder still, they all dated back to the s. Hewson more than likely had grave robbers snatch fresh corpses so he could teach his pupils about the human body, slicing and dicing along the way. As for the good doctor himself, Hewson tragically died of blood poisoning after nicking his finger during a dissection. He could play the harp, violin, and guitar, and he regularly showed up at concerts. He even possibly wrote his own string quartet. Of course, not all his musical endeavors were highbrow. In the s, Franklin enjoyed writing drinking songs, setting lyrics to well-known tunes of the day. Commenting on their lack of alcoholic beverages, Franklin sang: Back in the s, musicians would create music by filling wineglasses with water and running their moistened fingers around the rims. After hearing a performance, a delighted Franklin wanted in on the action. Only in typical Franklin

style, he was going to take wineglasses to the next level. They were all connected by an iron rod which was hooked to a spinning device. When Franklin pumped a treadle underneath, the rod rotated, causing the glass bowls to spin. Then all Franklin had to do was wet his fingers, rub them against the glass, and voila, music! At the time, the armonica was a big hit. Franklin showed it off at parties, and companies started mass producing the new instrument. One of the most famous armonica players was Marianne Davis , a musician who toured Europe. Unfortunately, the armonica caused a few problems before it fell out of fashion. Some musicians believed the armonica sent vibrations into their brains, causing them emotional distress. Today, some suspect these performers were suffering from lead poisoning as there was most certainly lead in those glass bowls. As for the other problemâ€”wellâ€”that has to do with our next entry. Mesmer In , Benjamin Franklin was ambassador to France, but he had more on his mind than just independence. The young monarch was kind of concerned about a new fad sweeping across his kingdom. Once the crowd was in the right mood, Mesmer picked a patientâ€”usually a womanâ€”and stared into her eyes until she freaked out. People would scream, shake, and go into convulsions, releasing that alleged energy. And afterward, they felt fantastic. King Louis was skeptical, so he appointed a team of scientists including Franklin and the infamous Joseph Guillotin to figure out whether Mesmer was a fraud. The trial involved a year-old boy and a bunch of trees. You see, Mesmer and his followers went around touching trees with magnetized rods, supposedly supercharging the plants and giving them healing powers. So the scientists wanted to blindfold the kid, lead him from tree to tree, and see if he could pick which one was magnetized. Well, the kid definitely felt something. By the time he reached the fourth tree, he was sweating and shaking on the ground. Only there was one catch: None of the trees were magnetized. Franklin and his friends had just conducted what some believe was the first placebo-controlled trial in history. The group then published a paper explaining those convulsions had nothing to do with animal magnetism. They were simply caused by overactive imaginations. The almanac served as a calendar, let readers know when the Sun was going to rise, gave advice to farmers, and was full of entertaining stories and pithy sayings. Despite his epic name, Leeds was a lousy writer. Just take a look at this horrible poem: In his next pamphlet, Franklin claimed there was no way a gentleman like Leeds would use such horrid language. That meant his rival had in fact died on October 17, and now someone was impersonating the late Mr. Nevertheless, all good pranks must come to an end, and Titan Leeds finally passed away in Not only were there revolutions, but people were making all sorts of scientific discoveries and technological innovations. On November 21, , these Frenchmen became the first humans to break the bonds of Earth. They soared up into the sky in a hot air balloon , and Franklin was there to see it fly. As you might expect, balloons were all the rage in Paris, and Benjamin Franklin spent a lot of time figuring out practical uses for these big windbags. While his schemes were never put to use, they were pretty darn fascinating. For example, Franklin thought the military could use balloons to transport supplies across wide rivers. But that was only one of his ideas , and they get zanier from here on out. Franklin though it might be a good idea to fill up a balloon with hydrogen and tie it around a servant. In fairness, Franklin had difficulty walking at this point and required four men to carry him to work. Finally, Franklin wanted to use balloons to make an 18th-century icebox. Since the higher you go, the colder it gets, he proposed putting meat into a container, hitching it to a balloon, and letting the box hover up in the atmosphere where the meat would stay nice and fresh. He also thought it would be a splendid way to make ice. Unfortunately, Franklin died before he got a chance to actually ride in a hot air balloon himself. Wanting to calm the masses, the Pope put his best man on the job, a science-minded priest named Father Ruder Boscovich. After some quick research, Boscovich wrote a book explaining how waterspouts were rare but perfectly natural. In other words, calm down, everybody. Pretty quickly, Franklin discovered most scientists were wrong when it came to waterspouts. Many people believed they were made of water, but Franklin asserted they were actually giant columns of wind.

Chapter 2 : Full text of "Things a boy should know about electricity"

Things a Boy Should Know About Electricity by Thomas M. St. John Induction Coils A Practical Manual for Amateur Coil-Makers by G. E. Bonney Transformers Their Theory, Construction and Amplification, Simplified by Caryl Davis Haskins.

First piloted in Jurong postal codes 60â€”64 in April , the OEM promises more competitive pricing and innovative offers for consumers. The OEM allows one to pick and choose from various price plans offered by 13 approved retailers that would best suit their needs. Previously, consumers would only get their electricity from SP Group, which is priced according to a quarterly-reviewed regulated tariff. These consumers also managed to trim their electricity bills by about 20 per cent, said the statutory board. Looking to switch to a new electricity retailer? Here are five things you should know before you make the switch. When can I switch? Phase one of the nationwide launch began on 1 November for postal codes that begin with 58 to 64. These include districts such as Choa Chu Kang and Yishun. The OEM will be progressively rolled out island-wide over the next six months. What kind of plans are there? There are two types of plans available: Fixed Price Plans essentially allow you to pay the same rate across the entire duration of your contract with the retailer regardless of changes in the regulated tariff. Meanwhile, Discount-Off-The-Regulated-Tariff Plans give you a discount in percentage off the prevailing regulated tariff. Which plan will save me more money? As illustrated above, it all depends on the regulated tariff, which is reviewed every three months. The question here is, which plan suits you best? Discount-Off-The-Regulated-Tariff Plans are suitable for consumers who do not mind that their electricity rates change every quarter, provided it is lower than the regulated tariff. Presently the Fixed Price Plans range between \$0.15 and \$0.25 per kWh. Some retailers also offer modified price plans, such as the peak and off-peak plan where you pay more for electricity during the peak period and vice versa. For the environmentally conscious, there are also plans that utilise renewable energy or carbon neutral electricity. Where can I compare the prices? The Open Electricity Market website has a list of the retailers and price plans, as well as attractive deals and promotions offered online. The DBS Electricity Marketplace is a great option for consumers to compare various price plans and hunt for deals too. Seven electricity retailers will come onboard the portal by the end of November three retailers iSwitch, Keppel Electric and Union Power are already onboard , with additional credit card promotions and perks to boot. Once the switch is done, you can look forward to enjoying your new plan, without any service disruption! Find out more here. What happens if I change my mind? You can always switch back to SP Group if you feel that the fixed or discounted prices are not your cup of tea. Do check on early termination charges if you do so however. Regardless, your electricity supply will not be affected no matter what you choose to do. SP Group will continue to operate the national power grid and deliver electricity to everyone. Your retailer also cannot cut off your electricity supply as and when it pleases. If your retailer wishes to stop selling electricity to you, your retailer is required to inform you at least 10 business days before terminating your contract. Thereafter, you will be automatically transferred back to SP Group at the regulated tariff unless you choose to switch to a new retailer. There will be no disruption to the physical supply of electricity to your premises when you change retailers.

Chapter 3 : 12 Things Every Black Boy Needs to Know

Things a Boy Should Know About Electricity (Illustrated) by Thomas M. St. John For the benefit of those who wish to make their own electrical apparatus for experimental purposes, references have been made throughout this work to the "Apparatus Book;" by this is meant the author's "How Two Boys Made Their Own Electrical Apparatus."

Many of our boys care deeply about respect and consent and are upset that the predominant social narrative paints all males as potential sexual predators. You can help your boys develop a more mature understanding of sexual assault by introducing nuance and context into the conversation. Start with these five facts: Boys can be victims of sexual assault too. The MeToo movement has drawn attention to the many ways women and girls are sexually harassed, assaulted and objectified. Contrary to popular belief, teenage boys often experience physical or emotional abuse in romantic relationships. According to a recent Canadian study , boys are more likely to experience physical abuse than to dole it out. One in 14 boys said they were purposefully hit, slapped or physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the last year, compared to 1 in 25 girls. False accusations are rare. The trend toward believing victims, they say, puts all males at risk of being falsely accused of sexual assault. However, while false accusations do happen, they are rare. According to a review of several research studies , the prevalence of false reporting is between 2 and 10 percent. Over the past year or so, many Americans have learned that sexual harassment and assault are far more common than they thought. We can help our boys by pointing out examples of men who treat men, women and children with respect. We can demonstrate respect and discuss consent within our own families and circles of influences. And we can help our boys wrestle with changing social mores. The male desire to protect is socially ingrained and may be hard-wired. It can also inadvertently keep victims from coming forward. Your daughters told me about their assaults. The best thing a boy or anyone can do for a victim of assault is listen compassionately. Peer pressure is one of the most powerful determinants of sexual assault. Boys who are surrounded by peers who consider sexual activity a measure of success are more likely to feel compelled to seek sex by any means necessary. Conversely, boys who are part of diverse friend groups that include males and females and peers with a wide variety of interests are less likely to commit sexual violence. What you can do is talk to your son about the correlation between peer influence and sexual assault. If your son fears being accused of sexual assault, he should steer clear of guys who put a premium on sexual conquest. You can also support and encourage friendships with girls; as males and females get to know one another as humans, the likelihood of abuse decreases.

Chapter 4 : Electrical Safety - Basic Information : OSH Answers

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The voltage of the electricity and the available electrical current in regular businesses and homes has enough power to cause death by electrocution. Even changing a light bulb without unplugging the lamp can be hazardous because coming in contact with the "hot", "energized" or "live" part of the socket could kill a person. What do I need to know about electricity? All electrical systems have the potential to cause harm. Electricity can be either "static" or "dynamic". Conductors are materials that allow the movement of electricity through it. Most metals are conductors. The human body is also a conductor. This document is about dynamic electricity. Static electricity is accumulation of charge on surfaces as a result of contact and friction with another surface. Static Electricity has more information. Electric current cannot exist without an unbroken path to and from the conductor. Electricity will form a "path" or "loop". When you plug in a device e. This is also known as creating or completing an electrical circuit. What kinds of injuries result from electrical currents? People are injured when they become part of the electrical circuit. Humans are more conductive than the earth the ground we stand on which means if there is no other easy path, electricity will try to flow through our bodies. There are four main types of injuries: These injuries can happen in various ways: Direct contact with exposed energized conductors or circuit parts. When electrical current travels through our bodies, it can interfere with the normal electrical signals between the brain and our muscles e. When the electricity arcs jumps, or "arcs" from an exposed energized conductor or circuit part e. Thermal burns including burns from heat generated by an electric arc, and flame burns from materials that catch on fire from heating or ignition by electrical currents or an electric arc flash. Contact burns from being shocked can burn internal tissues while leaving only very small injuries on the outside of the skin. Thermal burns from the heat radiated from an electric arc flash. Ultraviolet UV and infrared IR light emitted from the arc flash can also cause damage to the eyes. An arc blast can include a potential pressure wave released from an arc flash. This wave can cause physical injuries, collapse your lungs, or create noise that can damage hearing. Muscle contractions, or a startle reaction, can cause a person to fall from a ladder, scaffold or aerial bucket. The fall can cause serious injuries. What should I do if I think I am too close to overhead power lines? Do not work close to power lines. Check with both your jurisdiction and electrical utility company when working, driving, parking, or storing materials closer than 15 m 49 feet to overhead power lines. If you must be close to power lines, you must first call your electrical utility company and they will assist you. If your vehicle comes into contact with a power line: DO NOT get out of your vehicle. Call and your local utility service for help. Wait for the electrical utility to come and they will tell you when it is safe to get out of your vehicle. Never try to rescue another person if you are not trained to do so. If you must leave the vehicle e. Never touch the vehicle or equipment and the ground at the same time. Keep your feet, legs, and arms close to your body. Keep your feet together touching , and move away by shuffling your feet. Never let your feet separate or you may be shocked or electrocuted. Shuffle at least 10 metres away from your vehicle before you take a normal step. Do not enter an electrical power substation, or other marked areas. What are some general safety tips for working with or near electricity? Inspect portable cord-and-plug connected equipment, extension cords, power bars, and electrical fittings for damage or wear before each use. Repair or replace damaged equipment immediately. Always tape extension cords to walls or floors when necessary. Nails and staples can damage extension cords causing fire and shock hazards. Use extension cords or equipment that is rated for the level of amperage or wattage that you are using. Always use the correct size fuse. Replacing a fuse with one of a larger size can cause excessive currents in the wiring and possibly start a fire. Be aware that unusually warm or hot outlets may be a sign that unsafe wiring conditions exists. Unplug any cords or extension cords to these outlets and do not use until a qualified electrician has checked the wiring. Always use ladders made with non-conductive side rails e. Place halogen lights away from combustible materials such as cloths or curtains. Halogen lamps can become very hot and may be a fire hazard. Risk of electric shock is greater in areas that are wet or damp. Install Ground

Fault Circuit Interrupters GFCIs as they will interrupt the electrical circuit before a current sufficient to cause death or serious injury occurs. Make sure that exposed receptacle boxes are made of non-conductive materials. Know where the panel and circuit breakers are located in case of an emergency. Label all circuit breakers and fuse boxes clearly. Each switch should be positively identified as to which outlet or appliance it is for. Do not use outlets or cords that have exposed wiring. Do not use portable cord-and-plug connected power tools with the guards removed. Do not block access to panels and circuit breakers or fuse boxes. Do not touch a person or electrical apparatus in the event of an electrical accident. Always disconnect the power source first. What are some tips for working with power tools? Switch all tools OFF before connecting them to a power supply. Disconnect and lockout the power supply before completing any maintenance work tasks or making adjustments. Ensure tools are properly grounded or double-insulated. The grounded equipment must have an approved 3-wire cord with a 3-prong plug. This plug should be plugged in a properly grounded 3-pole outlet. Do not use electrical equipment in wet conditions or damp locations unless the equipment is connected to a GFCI. Do not clean tools with flammable or toxic solvents. What are some tips for working with power cords? Keep power cords clear of tools during use. Suspend extension cords temporarily during use over aisles or work areas to eliminate stumbling or tripping hazards. Replace open front plugs with dead front plugs. Dead front plugs are sealed and present less danger of shock or short circuit. Do not use light duty extension cords in a non-residential situation. Do not carry or lift up electrical equipment by the power cord. Do not tie cords in tight knots. Knots can cause short circuits and shocks. Loop the cords or use a twist lock plug. When a loss is detected, the GFCI turns the electricity off before severe injuries or electrocution can occur. A painful non-fatal shock may occur during the time that it takes for the GFCI to cut off the electricity so it is important to use the GFCI as an extra protective measure rather than a replacement for safe work practices. GFCI wall outlets can be installed in place of standard outlets to protect against electrocution for just that outlet, or a series of outlets in the same branch circuit. A GFCI Circuit Breaker can be installed on some circuit breaker electrical panels to protect an entire branch circuit. Portable in-line plug-in GFCIs can be plugged into wall outlets where appliances will be used. Test permanently wired GFCIs monthly, and portable devices before each use. Press the "test" and "reset" buttons. If the GFCI is working properly, the light should go out. If not, have the GFCI repaired or replaced. If the "RESET" button pops out but the "night light" or lamp does not go out, the GFCI has been improperly wired and does not offer shock protection at that wall outlet.

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Chapter 6 : Things a Boy Should Know about Electricity : Thomas M (Thomas Matthew) B St John :

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