

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Value of Covered Manure. At various times we have pointed out to our readers the profits resulting from covering manure, instead of allowing it to get soaked by the rains or dried by the sun, as is generally done. We have given this advice from what we have actually seen. When rough sheds have been built to cover the manure heap the crops fertilized by this pile have increased in productiveness sufficient to pay for the shed covering the first year. We never have seen any exact figures of the proportionate value of covered and uncovered manures, that we remember, until the following, which we find by Lord Kincaid, a Scotch landowner and farmer. They present the best statement possible, we think, of the advantages of the plan:

Four acres of good soil were measured, two of them were manured with ordinary barnyard manure and two with an equal quantity of manure from the covered shed. The whole was planted with potatoes. The products of each acre were as follows:

Potatoes treated with barnyard manure: One acre produced two hundred and seventy bushels.

One acre produced two hundred and ninety two bushels.

Potatoes manured from covered sheds: One acre produced four hundred and forty-two bushels.

One acre produced four hundred and seventy bushels.

The next year the land was sown with wheat, when the crop was as follows:

Wheat on land treated with barnyard manure: One acre produced forty-one bushels, eighteen pounds (of sixty-one pounds per bushel).

One acre produced forty-two bushels, thirty-eight pounds (of sixty-one pounds per bushel).

Wheat on manured land from covered sheds: One acre produced fifty-five bushels, five pounds (of sixty-one pounds per bushel).

One acre produced fifty-three bushels, forty-seven pounds (of sixty-one pounds per bushel).

The straw also yielded one-third more upon the land fertilized with the manure from the covered sheds than upon that to which the ordinary manure was applied.—New York Independent.

Profitable Crops.

A large number of letters reach us from farmers who inquire what crops we would recommend to be raised upon certain parcels of land, with a view of getting from them the largest cash returns. These are very difficult questions to answer; in fact, any answer must be to a large extent empirical, and the opinion untrustworthy, as there are conditions to take into account of which we can have no knowledge. The nature of the land is to be considered, its fertility, its situation, its nearness to market, etc. Unless land is put in good till, no crop can be raised with profit. A hundred times have we said to farmers, cultivate land and put every rod of that which is cultivated in high condition. It is an axiom in successful farming that one acre must be made to give returns equal to four under the old system of New England farming. Make one acre yield you eighty, or one hundred bushels of corn, or thirty-five bushels of wheat, or three tons of hay, and then you are on the road to successful farming. You cannot afford to drudge away upon your land which gives you but one-third of the results that the other two-thirds have studied carefully, and kept an account of the expenses and value of crops, and it has afforded us much instruction. Last year the acre gave us thirty-five bushels of summer rye and about two tons of straw. The land was sold the present spring for \$1.25 per bushel, and the straw had a cash value of \$5 per ton; the cash value of the crop was therefore \$39.75, and from this we deduct the expenses as far as they can be fairly estimated, about \$28, and we are left with a clear profit of \$11.75 from the acre of land. Now, if a farmer has ten or twenty acres under cultivation, giving like results, they afford him a fair income, and with the return from other farm departments, the business of farming does not appear particularly bad. The truth is, farming cannot be studied and well considered; it must be well conducted, with intelligence, forethought and good common sense. Farmers must look upon their land as a merchant does upon his merchandise, and this question is, how can I make it pay me the best profit? Farming—that is, the right kind of farming—is a good business; we insist upon it, it is a good business for a man to follow.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

Wheat Weevils and Moth.

After wheat is thrashed and put away in the bins it is not safe from the attacks of insects. Perhaps the most common and destructive kind in this country is the red grain weevil. It is a small beetle of a pitted red color, and attacks wheat after it is stored, eating out the inside of the kernel; hence it is not easily detected except by handling the grain or submitting it to a slight pressure, the shell readily breaking when touched. This weevil is sometimes exceedingly numerous about old barns in the Middle States, and considerable care is necessary to preserve seed wheat in good condition for sowing. Infested barns should be well cleaned every season before new grain is put in, even to fumigating with burning sulphur, as well as dusting the cracks about the bins with the same substance.

The Potato Field.

A man in New London, Conn., thinks he has made an accidental discovery of a preventive for the potato rot. He had a field of potatoes nearly an acre in extent, all apparently decaying, the vines having withered and turned black. He resolved to pull up the worst of the vines in part of the rows, leaving the potatoes in the hills. A month or so after the crop and found the product of the rows which he pulled to be nearly double that of those left in their former condition.

Ladies' Cloth Suits.

Ladies' cloth is again imported in ready-made suits in stylish shades of slate, blue, gray, green, and plum blue. Flounces are not put on skirts of this heavy material; instead, they are trimmed with rows of braid, some of which are wide and others narrow. The overskirt is very narrow, and is attached to the lower skirt by buttons down one side. The jacket is loose, long, and pointed in front, with a short broad English back, Byron collar, and square pockets. A entrass basque is to be worn beneath this jacket.

Still Aching.

Hurrying down Jefferson avenue, Detroit, to the depot, a man struck a heap of peach skins and fell on his beam-ends, and rolled over twice before he stopped. A boy, standing in the center of the street, anxiously inquired: "Are you hunting for anything, mister?" "Come here, bub," said the man, as he sat up, "come and get ten cents, and some candy, and figs, and plums, and juba-paste. That's a good boy, come and see me."

"Your intentions may be good," replied the boy, as he backed off, "but I guess I'll wait until the other genter booting gets over aching before I get any nearer."

THE TOWN OF INDIANOLA.

Indianola, the town in Texas destroyed by the cyclone, with a frightful loss of life, is the county town of Calhoun county, and is the port of entry of the district of Saluria. It is situated on the west shore of Matagorda bay, twenty-five miles from the gulf, and distant about one hundred and twenty miles from Galveston. The town contains between two and three thousand inhabitants, and is built immediately on the shore of the bay, upon a level beach of white shell sand, behind which a perfectly level prairie extends for many miles. It is the terminus of the Western Texas and Pacific railway, which is to connect it with Austin, the capital of the State, and with San Antonio. This road, which is now completed to Cuero, a distance of seventy-five miles, and which it is thought will soon be finished, has added much to the commercial importance of the place by attracting the population of the neighboring towns of Port Llanes, Old Town, and Powder Horn, which were built before the location of the terminus of the road had been decided upon.

As a part of the city it is next in importance to Galveston, all the trade with San Antonio and the surrounding country, as well as that with New Mexico, via San Antonio, passing through it. The buildings are all of wood, the majority of them being built upon piles, on account of the dampness of the sand, which is saturated with the salt water of the bay. The inhabitants are principally commission and forwarding merchants, small shopkeepers and traders and their employees. The houses being nearly all white, the town presents a neat and pretty appearance to the bay and surrounding country. The facilities for shipping and receiving goods are ample, as several long wharves have been built, which extend far into the bay; alongside which all vessels whose draft of water permits them to cross the bar, at the entrance of the bay, can come. Besides the receipt and shipment of goods to Indianola, there is a large business done in packing and preserving beef, and in slaughtering cattle for their hides and tallow.

In the last-named business the animals are killed, their hides, horns, and hoofs removed, the carcasses placed in large drums, the tallow separated, and the flesh and bones converted into manure by the admission of superheated steam. Steamers of the Morgan line run to New Orleans four times a week, touching at Galveston on their way. The commerce is important, as besides the regular business done by the steamers there is a large trade carried on with the principal commercial ports of the country by means of coasting vessels. The exports are cattle, hides, tallow, wool, cotton, preserved beef, and the manure spoken of above. The imports embrace all kinds of manufactured goods and a large amount of lumber. At Pass Cavallo, the entrance from the gulf to Matagorda bay, there is a large lighthouse, and a number of points of view to the pass and the town there are three more.

About Postal Cards.

The Post-office department at Washington received a letter from a firm in Chicago containing the following additional postage was charged them on a postal card sent to their address, on the face of which, in the lower left hand corner, were written the words, "Sept. 13, 1875." As many complaints of this kind have been received at the department, the following reply to the letter is furnished for the information of the public: GENTLEMEN: In answer to your letter I have to state that by a ruling of this department anything whatever, except an address, written or printed upon the side of a postal card, but not on the back, renders such card unmailable, and the same cannot be legally forwarded unless prepaid at the letter rate—three cents. But if by inadvertence it reaches its destination without such additional postage, it is chargeable with double the letter rates under the provisions of section 152, postal laws edition of 1873. In accordance with the said ruling the card submitted was rendered subject to letter postage by the writing of the date on the side designed for the address, and being forwarded without the prepayment of such postage, it became liable to double the letter rates—six cents. In collecting the above, however, the postmaster at Chicago should have deducted the one cent originally paid for the card.

The Maoris, or New Zealanders.

From an article entitled "New Zealand," in Appleton's American Cyclopaedia, revised edition, we quote as follows: The Maoris, the primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, are a tribe of the Polynesian branch of the Malayo-Polynesian family. The average height of the men is five feet six and a quarter inches; average weight, one hundred and forty pounds. Their bodies and arms are longer, and their legs shorter, than those of Englishmen of the same stature. The New Zealanders' hair is generally coarse and black, though sometimes rusty red. He has good teeth, a broad nose, dark-brown eyes, large mouth, and an olive-brown skin, which in some is so fair that blushing can be seen, while in others it is dark almost to blackness. The women are not handsome, though when young they are graceful and pleasing, with mild eyes, pathetic voices, and great ease of manner. In tattooing, the New Zealanders have outstripped every people. Tattooing is the fashion; they tattoo not only on the body (whakara), the term tattoo, though of Polynesian origin, being unknown in their dialect. The male New Zealanders tattoo their faces, hips, and thighs; the women their upper lips. The figures are alike among persons of the same tribe. The pigment used is charcoal made from burnt gum and other vegetable substances. Under the skin the charcoal looks blue, and grows darker in the course of years. Since the introduction of Christianity tattooing is going out of fashion.

Ladies' Cloth Suits.

Ladies' cloth is again imported in ready-made suits in stylish shades of slate, blue, gray, green, and plum blue. Flounces are not put on skirts of this heavy material; instead, they are trimmed with rows of braid, some of which are wide and others narrow. The overskirt is very narrow, and is attached to the lower skirt by buttons down one side. The jacket is loose, long, and pointed in front, with a short broad English back, Byron collar, and square pockets. A entrass basque is to be worn beneath this jacket.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad. A revolutionary movement took place recently at La Vega, Santo Domingo, headed by Gen. Juan Gomez. Owing to the energetic measures taken by the government the rising was quelled, and Gen. Gomez took refuge in the woods. Theodore Tilton commenced his lecture season in Fort Jervis, N. Y. His subject was "The Problem of Life." There is every probability that the Herzeegovinian insurrection will soon be put down. The fast mail service between New York and the large Western cities has been inaugurated. The time from New York to Chicago is twenty-six hours. The Direct Cable Company has its wires in working order, and the first day sent over two hundred messages to England at the low rate of twenty-five cents per word. There were over thirty cases of yellow fever at Milton, Fla., and seventy cases and fifteen deaths at West Passaic, N. J. President Grant and General Sherman and Hooker attended the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland at Urick. Extensive wharf frands have been discovered in San Francisco, and revenue officers are occupied of the investigation is to be actively pursued. The Episcopal council for the diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis., met at Green Bay. On the third formal ballot, the Rev. John Henry Hobart Brown, of Cohoes, N. Y., was elected bishop. The safe of Francis Sargent & Co., of Boston, was robbed during the day of \$17,235 in bills, checks and notes by a burglar, while a confederate occupied the attention of the lookkeeper, who was alone. The assets of the Bank of California will probably exceed its indebtedness by one million dollars.

The cattle disease is increasing in England, there has been only a small proportion of deaths. A Papal nuncio has been issued to the Spanish bishops, which claims the fulfillment of the concordat, which forbids the exercise of any non-Catholic creed; claims the right of the Roman pontiff to elect the clergy, and the co-operation of the secular power in suppressing heretical teaching and literature; and says one of the causes of civil war is the way in which religious unity has been misunderstood by previous governments. The Madrid papers sharply criticize the nuncio. The amount of taxes paid on real and personal estate at the office of the tax receiver in New York city during two days was \$1,500,000. Lee & Shepard's liabilities amount to \$287,200, and their assets figure at \$193,432, exclusive of stereotype plates, which cost \$229,000. The thieves who robbed the safe of Sargent & Co., of Boston, of \$17,000 worth of notes and other valuables, returned through the mail the next day all the property but \$73 in cash. A fire in Paderborn, Prussia, destroyed one hundred buildings, whereby three hundred families were rendered homeless. The Brazilian government has determined upon a conciliatory policy in relation to religion. The convention of New York Democrats, held at Syracuse, nominated John Bigelow for Secretary of State, Lucius Robinson for Controller, Charles S. Fairchild for Attorney-General, Charles N. Ross for Treasurer, John D. Van Buren for Engineer and Surveyor, C. L. Waltham for Canal Commissioner, Rodney C. Crowley for Prison Inspector. The platform contained extracts from the national Democratic platform of 1872 and the State Democratic platform of last year, and declared unqualifiedly for hard money, an early return to specie payments, and the maintenance of the public credit. It also contained for administrative economy and reform, and against a third Presidential term and amputatory legislation. Owing to a violent gale on the Gulf coast, the water has been forced upon Galveston, and the principal streets are inundated to a depth of several feet, and much property has been destroyed. Thirty workmen on the breastwork in course of construction by the government, have been cut off, and are probably lost. The Santa Fe railroad bridge across the bay has been swept away, and the Houston railroad bridge is under way. The Pope held a consistory recently, and conferred upon Cardinal McCloskey the ring, and gave him special charge of the Church of Santa Maria Sopra-Minerva. The Pope, after delivering an allocution in the consistory, announced the creation of six new cardinals and several archbishops and bishops. The Greek government has determined to encourage the citizens to participate in the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia. Superintendent Chapman, of the Insurance department of New York, has been appointed secretary of authority of the City Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., to transact business in his State. The eighty-one-gun gun recently completed at Woolwich, England, for the iron-clad Indefatigable was tested with a charge of 250 pounds of powder and a 1,900-pound shot. The result was not quite satisfactory. The Nebraska State Democratic convention adopted a resolution in favor of a sound currency, coin or its equivalent, and against specie payments, and no stop backward. The two hundred and seventy of the Indian massacre at Deerfield, Mass., was celebrated by appropriate exercises. A dispatch from Commodore Cooper, of the Pensacola navy yard, states that the yellow fever is epidemic at Howell's station on Pensacola bay, twenty-five miles above the navy yard. The people have neither food, medicine or attendance. They are crying for relief. The secretary of the treasury has called in \$5,000,000 of the coupon bonds of June 30, 1874, as follows: Fifty dollars, No. 1,001 to No. 2,300, both inclusive; \$500, No. 1,001 to No. 10,500, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 33,801 to No. 59,700, both inclusive. Four boys out sailing on a Sunday afternoon recently were drowned by the upsetting of their boat near the Humber, a few miles west of Toronto. The storm at Galveston, Texas, swept away about one hundred houses and other buildings, and destroyed much property otherwise. The water was several feet in depth in some of the streets. The railroad tracks were greatly damaged. Twenty vessels were known to have perished. Numerous vessels were wrecked. The storm extended along the entire coast, and many marine disasters are being reported. It is estimated that the damage done by the storm has already been done to the wheat crop by the wet weather, and the town of Los Cruces was nearly destroyed by the bursting of a water-pipe. During the recent storm twelve inches of snow fell in Quebec, and much damage was done to fruit and ornamental trees. Wm. Stone, aged nineteen years, while disputing with his father in a machine shop at Newark, N. J., deliberately drew a pistol and shot his father in the face, inflicting a serious wound. A locomotive of a coal train on the Lehigh Valley railroad exploded at Stony Creek, Pa. John Keasler, engineer, John Dwyer, fireman, and Benjamin Hoffman and H. W. Kelly brakemen, all of Fairview, were instantly killed. George Owens, a brakeman, was injured. The Anthony House and an entire block of buildings in Little Rock, Ark., was destroyed by fire, with a heavy loss. The steamer Emory City was burned to the water's edge near Kipton, Tenn. The mail was saved and her passengers uninjured. The freight and boat are a total loss. The cabin

A Novel Thing.

A novel method for propelling or towing canalboats has recently been introduced in Belgium, which is described in the Scientific American as follows: The low-path is laid with a single rail, weighing some sixteen pounds to the yard, and fixed on traverses a little more than three feet apart. The locomotive has four wheels, two of which are placed directly along the axis of the vehicle, one in advance of the other, and the others one at either side. The first pair are directing and the second driving wheels. The directing wheels are grooved and fit the rail; the others have rubber tires, which give purchase on the macadamized road, and which press thereon to the extent of 0.07 pounds to the square inch. By means of a simple mechanism, the weight of the machine may be thrown upon either the driving or directing wheels at will. In the former case the maximum, and in the latter the minimum, of adherence is obtained, to suit the conditions of a loaded or an empty boat. There is but a single road, with rotary guides provided at suitable intervals. Each locomotive works one boat; and when a meeting takes place of two traveling in opposite directions, the engines change boats and retrace their paths. The locomotives weigh four tons, and travel about three miles an hour. They are carried on a cargo of one hundred and fifty tons each. This method is doubtless a novel one, but the question naturally arises, in what degree is it better than the common two-track railway, since, though but one rail is used, there is need of a careful grading of the whole road-bed?

At SARATOGA—Two young ladies were conversing at Saratoga, the other day, and one said that her heart was really broken. Charles Angus had proved feckle. "Was he rich?" asked the other. "No," was the reply, "but he was so nice." "Well, my dear," was the consolatory response, "marry old G., who is after you, and mend your heart with diamond chemicals."

Chemical analysis fails to find the least trace of adulteration in Dobbin's Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila., Pa.). For sale everywhere. It is for your interest to try it.

FIRST GRAND EXPOSITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, Pittsburgh, Pa., opens Oct. 7, closes Nov. 6. Address A. J. Nellis, President.

We call attention to the card of Mess. Buckwalter & Co., bankers and brokers, 10 Wall street, N. Y., whom we are informed are a most reliable firm, and that any business entrusted to them will be promptly executed. They are large dealers in railroad stocks, bonds, gold and stock privileges, and are the best of references; and they solicit correspondence with any who wish investments made in Wall street. Send for their circular.

All who suffer from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, and the most to be dreaded of all, consumption, can find sure relief in Dr. Watson's Balsam of the Lungs, which cures the most chronic and fatal cases. Fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.—Com.

We would not recommend the frequent use of constant use of any medicine. It is important to take even a good article judiciously. Parson's Purgative Pills are safe, prompt and reliable as a laxative or cathartic.—Com.

Important to Travelers. Persons visiting New York or leaving by the cars from Grand Central Depot, will save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and baggage expressage by stopping at Grand Union Hotel, 222 Broadway, New York. They will find 350 elegantly furnished rooms and fitted up at a cost of \$900,000. European plan. Guests can find more information in the Directory of the Grand Union that at any other first-class hotel in New York. Stages and street cars pass the hotel all day long. See that the hotel you enter is the Grand Union Hotel.—Com.

Base ball is undoubtedly good exercise and capital amusement, but it often occasions bungled eyes, broken shins and blistered hands. Sciencen's Pilonic Syrup, for THE CURE OF COLICUS AND COLDS. The great virtue of this medicine is that it purges the matter and thins out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure. Sciencen's Pilonic Syrup, for THE CURE OF COLICUS AND COLDS. The great virtue of this medicine is that it purges the matter and thins out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure. Sciencen's Pilonic Syrup, for THE CURE OF COLICUS AND COLDS. The great virtue of this medicine is that it purges the matter and thins out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

How a Trade was Spoiled. The Boston Commercial Bulletin tells a story of a retired dry goods merchant of that city, distinguished for his "deportment," who is said by the boys to have been equally distinguished when in "the trade" for selling apparently unmakeable goods, upon which the salesmen of the city had been making their efforts. It is related that at one time a large lot of alpaca hung heavily, and could not be placed by anybody. At last "the old man" took them in hand, and, waiting the arrival of a buyer of a large retail house in one of the New England cities, he boldly proposed to sell Mr. Tradewell himself. Tradewell was complimented by this mark of distinction, and started off briskly on his bill of goods. Presently the head of the house laid his hand carelessly on a piece of alpaca, and said: "These alpaca, we have got three or four cases of these fine alpaca, a small lot, Boston trade have not taken them yet; rather too fine perhaps for your city, but if you would like to monopolize the line of goods I think we might place the entire three to you at forty-two cents. There are three cases of these goods, Edward, are there not?" (to an attendant youth.) Now, the boy had witnessed the old man's salesmanship with open-mouthed admiration, and when it came to placing the hard old alpaca at forty-two cents he could not help but write on the wrapper "to the inquiry." "Yes, sir, there's three cases here'ten more up stairs."

Tradewell "tumbled" to the boy at once, and grinned quietly while the old man, setting his stock, and swallowing an imaginary lump of sugar, said, blandly: "Very well, Edward, very well; but another time you need not tell me things that I do not wish to know. Mr. Terms, will you take Mr. Tradewell now?"

How to Stop a Paper. Do not take your paper to the postmaster and tell him to send it back; in nine cases out of ten you will fall to stop it in this way. Do not attempt to return the paper to the publisher, as his list is corrected; this is against the law, and lays you open to a fine. Before your subscription expires, send to the editor a postal card, saying your subscription expires on such a date; please your name, and the town where you live, so that your paper is sent in full. If the paper has been sent two weeks or more over the time for which it was paid, don't send a postal card; it will do no good; rather write a letter and inclose what is due for arrears, always allowing that one number will be sent before the letter reaches the publisher and his list is corrected. By observing these simple rules, your requests will always be promptly attended to.

Byrning.—An exchange tells a story about a shopkeeper who advised a lady to buy two molar switches instead of one, as the article was becoming scarce. He said that the man he had hired to hunt moses had only caught two within a fortnight.

The Markets.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities such as flour, sugar, and other goods. Includes sub-sections for 'NEW YORK' and 'THE MARKETS'.

FASHIONS and GOLD COIN PRESENTS!

Advertisement for A. Burdette Smith's 'Monthly World of Fashion' magazine. Includes an illustration of a woman in a fashionable dress and text describing the magazine's content and subscription rates.

\$4,500.00 in Gold Coin to Give Away!

Advertisement for a gold coin giveaway promotion. Details the rules for winning \$2,000.00 in gold coin and \$2,500.00 in gold coin, including prize lists and entry instructions.

Advertisement for 'Your Best' magazine. Promotes the magazine as a valuable resource for fashion and style, offering a free trial and subscription information.

Advertisement for the New York Tribune. Highlights its status as a leading newspaper and provides details on advertising rates and subscription options.

Advertisement for Pennsylvania. Promotes the state's attractions, including scenic views and historical sites, and offers information for potential visitors.

Advertisement for 'Come and See' at the Grand Union Hotel. Invites visitors to see the hotel's facilities and services, including the new dining room and accommodations.

Advertisement for Geo. P. Rowell & Co. Promotes their advertising and printing services, highlighting their extensive reach and quality work.

Advertisement for Opium. Promotes the medicinal benefits of opium, particularly for pain relief and other ailments, and provides information on where to purchase it.

Advertisement for 'Mark Twain' books. Promotes a new book by Mark Twain, highlighting its humor and popularity, and offers information on where to buy it.

Advertisement for 'Don't' books. Promotes a series of books by 'Don't', offering practical advice and entertainment, and provides details on pricing and availability.

Advertisement for 'Present Conflict'. Promotes a book or publication titled 'Present Conflict', discussing current events and issues, and offers information on how to obtain it.

Advertisement for 'How to Obtain It!'. Promotes a guide or manual on how to obtain various goods or services, offering valuable tips and information.

Advertisement for 'Smoking'. Promotes various smoking products, including cigars and pipes, and offers information on the best brands and where to purchase them.

Advertisement for 'Cook Agents Wanted'. Promotes a business opportunity for cook agents, offering attractive commissions and support for those interested in the field.

Advertisement for 'Arabistan'. Promotes a book or publication about Arabistan, offering insights into the region's culture, history, and geography.

Advertisement for 'Electricity'. Promotes the benefits and uses of electricity, particularly in the context of home appliances and industrial applications.

Advertisement for 'Is Life'. Promotes a book or publication titled 'Is Life', exploring philosophical and scientific questions about the nature of existence.