

BUILDING BRIDGES

World Entwined

Science and Literature

**FOLLOW
YOUR
DREAMS**

Find out how the world
of Literature welcomes
Science with open
arms

**Something
thoughtful
and
earnest...**

THINKING...

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Welcome


It was during our summer vacation at home in the month of June 2020, that we got the brainwave of making this magazine. Sitting in front of the computer from morning to evening for practically everything (school, online zoom parties to celebrate a friend's birthday or to attend numerous webinars offered by universities) was getting extremely dull and boring. Our regular school subjects too had started to become increasingly monotonous.

This idea of integrating various subjects- Science and Literature for this issue; was in the hope of explaining to people how every subject is 'entwined', non-linear, and that the world today would not be what it is in the absence of even one of these subjects.

Personally, both of us are students studying Science in High School, however we do have an immense love for Literature as well. The way different media and forms of literature and storytelling have the power to motivate people, inspire them, educate and entertain them is just fascinating to us. Along with scientific thinking and tools, there is no limit which Literature cannot reach.

Through this edition, we explore the science behind Harry Potter, understand the working of Sherlock Holmes's brain, try to demystify the various scientific terms talked about in the famous American TV show - The Big Bang Theory, and go into the nuances of Shakespeare's plays among various other interesting topics.

So, sit right back and enjoy as the pages of this magazine teleports you to the past, propels you to the future and brings you back to your sitting room couch with a thud!



**THE
INCANTATION
TO TURN AN
INANIMATE
OBJECT INTO A
PORTKEY IS
'PORTUS'**

**PLANT NAMES
LIKE TOADFLAX
AND MUGWORT
ACTUALLY EXIST
IN REAL LIFE**

SCIENCE BEHIND HARRY POTTER

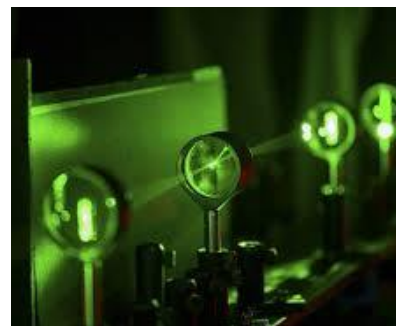
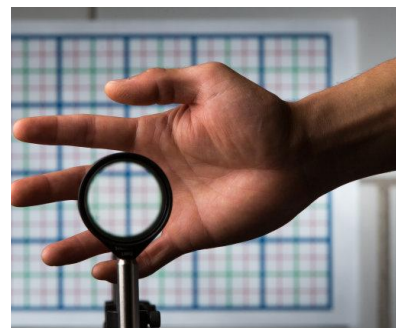
HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED HOW MAGIC IS RELATED TO THE MUGGLE WORLD? IF THIS MAGIC COULD BE SOMETHING REAL? TURNS OUT, MANY OF THESE BEWITCHING CREATURES AND OBJECTS ARE ACTUALLY CLEVER REPRESENTATIONS OF REAL-LIFE SCIENCE!

UNTIL THE VERY END

Portkeys are objects that, once bewitched, have the power to transport anyone who touches it, to a designated place. Wouldn't something like this be useful if it were real? Well, our wishes have come true. Portkey-like objects are real, or at least in theory. Portkeys have a resemblance to what scientists call 'wormholes.'



Wormholes are like tunnels through space. They connect one part of the universe to another, through other dimensions. In theory, wormholes often collapse on themselves. To prevent this from happening, one must create a 'negative energy' space inside a wormhole. Negative energy involves borrowing from a vacuum. This shouldn't be possible right? Well, according to quantum theory, it is. It is often compared to borrowing from a bank. Imagine having a bank account with zero balance. You're able to take out some money even now, even though your bank account has no money. This leaves you with a negative balance. Negative energy is very similar to negative balance. With this type of energy, wormholes may become accessible. Our portkey-dreams may come true!



Did you know, a version of the invisibility cloak can be created in real life too? Arranging four lenses in a straight line helps bend light and can create a sort of tunnel between the first and the last lense, not showing anything that is present in between them. This is known as a rochester cloak. Isn't it cool?

Still clock**Moving clock****High clock****Low clock**

While portkeys allow us to travel through space, time-turners allow us to travel through time. Every one of us wished for time-turners when we saw Hermione use them throughout her third year. Perhaps most of us wouldn't use it to take extra classes, but we would certainly be able to find some use for them. These incredibly exciting devices are actually a representation of Einstein's theory of relativity. To be specific, it refers to Time Dilation. Time dilation talks about how time is relative and that two objects can move differently in time. Time runs in a different way for clocks at different speeds. The time on a stationary clock often moves faster than time on a moving clock. Isn't that exciting?

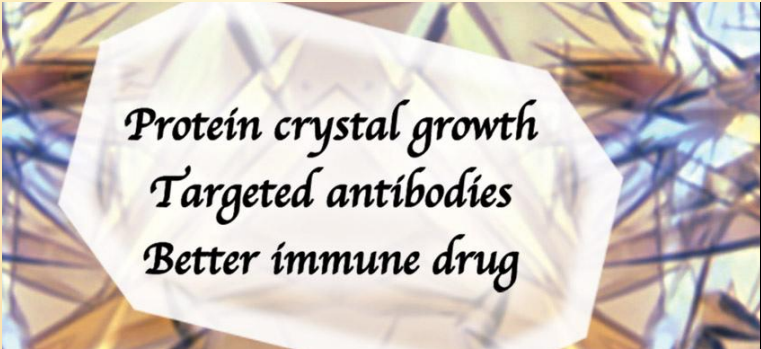
**I mark the hours,
every one. Nor
have I yet outrun
the sun. My use
and value unto
you, are gauged by
what you have to
do.**

POTTERMORE

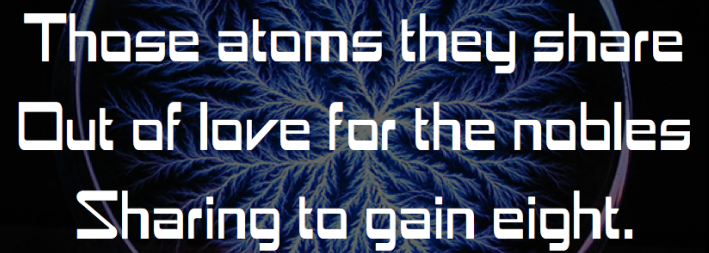
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Apart from objects, some forms of the magical potions in Harry Potter can be found in real life as well. For example, Veritaserum, commonly known as the truth serum, was used in the books to force wizards to reveal the truth. Not surprisingly, a version of the 'truth serum' also exists in the real world. Many drugs, like Sodium Thiopental, can make humans tell the truth. These drugs often interfere with your frontal lobe, the decision-making part of your brain. High doses of such drugs can leave you in a suggestive state, more likely to give honest responses. Even though these drugs often work, they can prove to be fatal. High doses can lead to serious problems and even death! This is one of the reasons why these 'truth serums' are often frowned upon. In some places, they are even considered against the law. Just like Veritaserum, real-life versions of Amortentia, the love potion, also exist. They don't exactly cause someone to 'fall in love,' but they do induce hormones that are abundantly present when someone is in love.

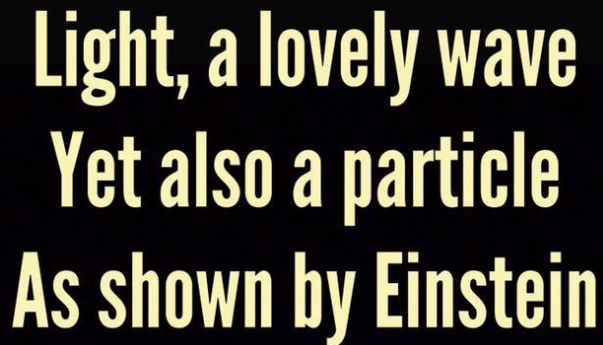




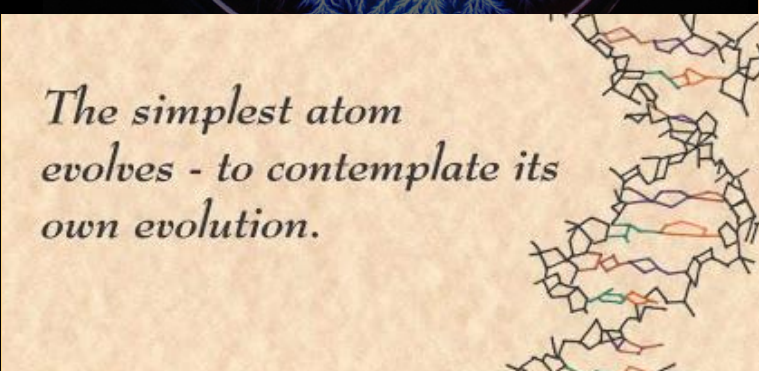
*Protein crystal growth
Targeted antibodies
Better immune drug*



**Those atoms they share
Out of love for the nobles
Sharing to gain eight.**



**Light, a lovely wave
Yet also a particle
As shown by Einstein**



*The simplest atom
evolves - to contemplate its
own evolution.*

Mystery behind Haiku

It's always such a struggle trying to shorten things. Every time you realise that you have crossed the word limit in your exam, that look of disappointment and disgust compares to no other. It's a specific feeling where you just don't want to cut down on words as your fear, your piece of writing will lose its essence. However, have you ever wondered how Japanese short-story writers are able to convey a whole entire story in just THREE lines?

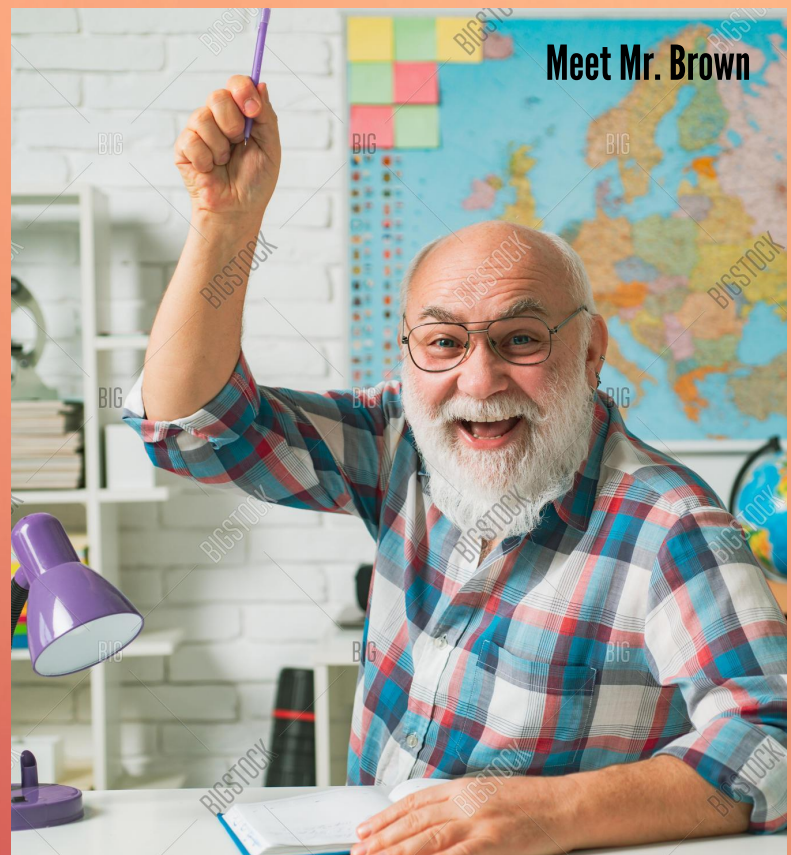
Here , let me explain the magic behind this through the eyes of Mr Brown. It was a Monday morning , Mr Brown , the Economics teacher, was going to give his first lecture at 9AM to his undergraduate students at the university.

It was a dull , gloomy morning and the weather outside seemed to have taken a toll on everyone's mood. Mr Brown started “ The economy of the country has hit an all time low due to the unprecedented time going on in the world right now , crude oil prices have reached a sub- zero level...” He heard some commotion behind him , and on turning to face the students he realised that barely anyone was listening . Some were replying to their emails while others were writing their to-do lists for the day. The next thing that Mr Brown did was what most of you wish would happen in your classes at school - he started teaching through stories!

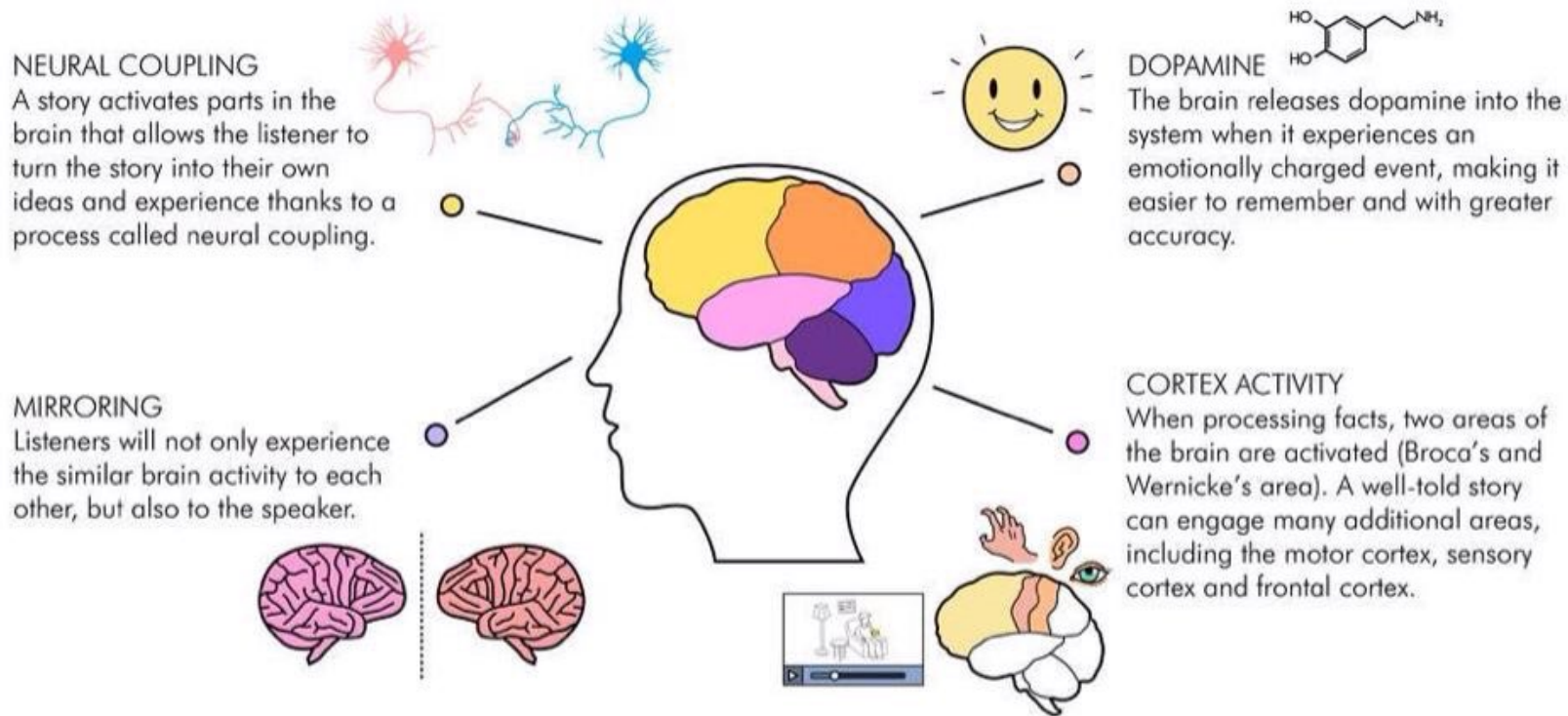
When Mr Brown started again with “ the majority of the population today is faced by either reduced salaries or loss of jobs. Kiara , a young girl born to two middle-class professionals has had to leave school and start providing for the family , due to dwindling incomes” ; everyone started listening in awe, with full attention. This is the power that storytelling has on the brain!

The reason for this sudden change in their behaviour was that the Weiner’s area or the region of the brain responsible for language development got activated.

When elements such as descriptions of the house they lived in and the dress that she was wearing that day were added, the visual cortex got activated too. Further when descriptions of the food they ate were added the olfactory cortex got activated as though the listener could almost smell it. When descriptions of the family were given in terms of how much they had to suffer and sacrifice , listeners could empathise with the characters in the story due to the activation of the empathy areas of the brain.



HOW STORYTELLING AFFECTS THE BRAIN



Research has also shown that if the story is able to affect the emotional side of the person, the oxytocin level (love hormone) rises which causes people to trust the situation and the story-teller and take the required action.

What happens in the case of Haiku, a special form of storytelling is that all of these different parts of the brain start getting activated and visualise and make sense of the story in their own minds, without it being narrated by the storyteller. This is similar to how advertisements work where content is kept short and left to the consumers to interpret for themselves.

Now you know how to ace that essay in your exams! Just be descriptive enough to activate the various parts of the brain mentioned above and make sure people can connect with it emotionally, and there, you may be the next big writer in the making!



Neurotransmitters

Are chemical
messengers

Norepinephrine

Prefrontal cortex

Involved in brain
functions

Decision-making



Contest!

Have you ever heard of a six word story? Isn't it amazing how a whole story can be told in just six words?

Well, now it's your turn to try your hand at writing a six word story!

Email or Instagram us with your entries. The best entries will be published in our next issue!!

For sale:
Baby shoes.
Never worn.

- Ernest Hemingway

'You were my lifeboat
I drowned."

- via (six_word_story)

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 @worldentwined



PAULO COELHO: THE ALCHEMIST

'The Alchemist' by Paulo Coelho is a short novel of immense wisdom. It follows the story of a young boy who is pursuing his 'Personal Legend,' or, in simple terms, the true purpose of his life. Wait, so if the book is about following our dreams, why is it called 'The Alchemist?' It could be because the young boy meets an alchemist who changes his life and helps him pursue his dreams. But it is more

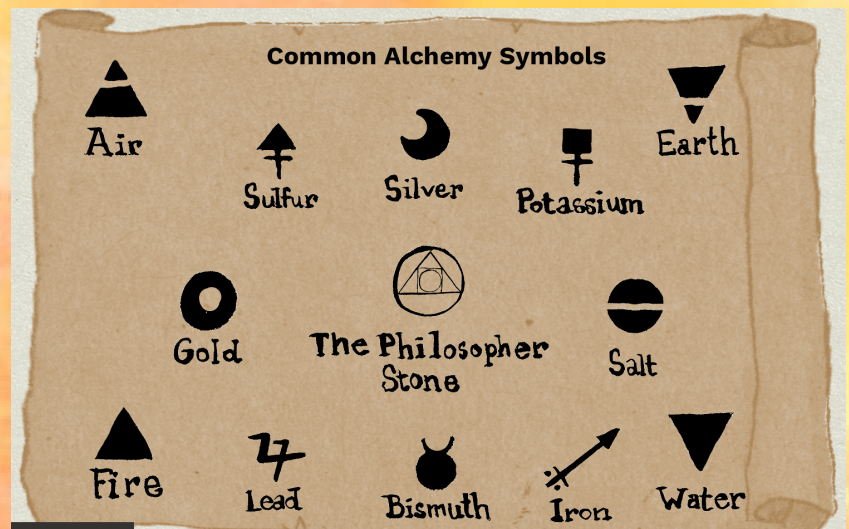
than that. Through the boy's interaction with the alchemist, he realises that fundamentals of Alchemy are not all that different from the fundamentals of life. That alchemy, a forerunner of Chemistry, can teach us about the meaning of life.

Take a peek into the world of Alchemy through Paulo Coelho's lenses and discover the purpose of life.


"People are capable, at any time in their lives, of doing what they dream of."

So, what is Alchemy?

Alchemy, in simple terms, is the study of converting one material into another. Most alchemists focus on 'Chrysopoeia.' This is the conversion of metals into pure gold. Sounds pretty scientific, doesn't it? Well, let's see what Paulo Coelho thinks of this.



We spend most of our lives thinking. Thinking and thinking and thinking. We plan things, but never get them done. Sometimes, it's because we are scared. Of failure. Of rejection. But Paulo Coelho shows us that being scared shouldn't stop us. Because the only way to learn is to take action. In the book, an Englishman asks the alchemist if he could teach him how to turn metals into gold. At that, the alchemist says, "Just try it." The Englishman had spent all his life studying alchemy, but in all those years he had been too afraid to actually try doing it. But meeting with the alchemist made him realise that the only way to really learn what to do is to just do it. "It was my fear of failure that first kept me from attempting the Master Work. Now, I'm beginning what I could have started ten years ago. But I'm happy at least that I didn't wait twenty years."



Most importantly, this book teaches us about evolution and growth. "That's what alchemists do. They show that, when we strive to become better than we are, everything around us becomes better, too." When we work on something, it grows. And when we work on ourselves, we grow. But that's not it. The world around us grows as well. By bettering ourselves, we create a ripple effect. An effect that improves the lives of everyone around us. As alchemists work on evolving metals into gold, they evolve too. "And they (alchemists) found the Philosopher's Stone, because they understood that when something evolves, everything around that thing evolves as well." Alchemy really isn't about being locked up in laboratories and transforming metals into gold. Alchemy is about life. It's evolution. It's growth. Alchemy is symbolic of self-realisation and development. Often in life, the most beautiful things are simple. It is through self-realisation that we can begin to understand just how special these simple things are.

"Remember where your heart is. There you will find your treasure".

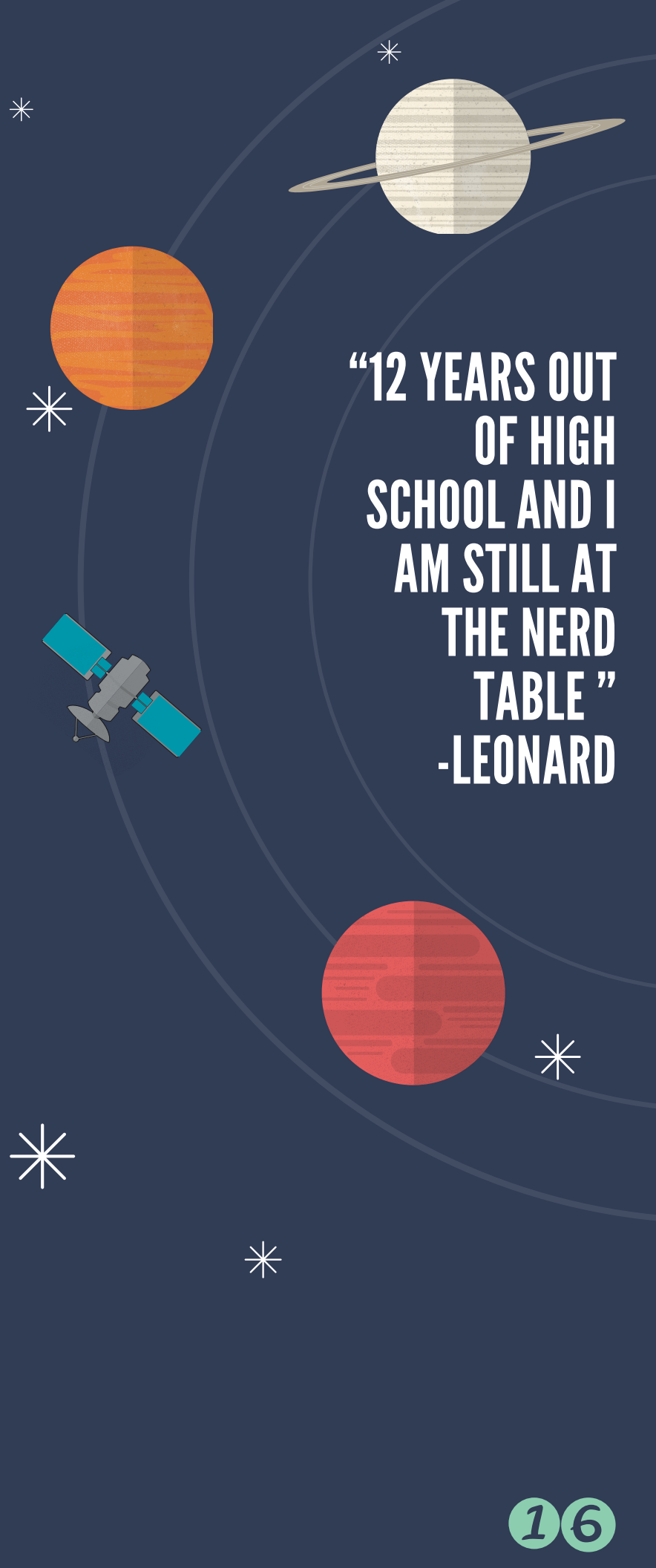
The Twin Paradox

Coming up!!

BIG BANG THEORY

Does it ever intrigue you what the science wizards in Big Bang Theory actually talk about in the show? Does the show still grip you despite you not understanding the majority of the things being talked about? In this article we would be exploring what Quantum Physics basically is in layman's terms; which Howard, Raj, Leonard and Sheldon extensively talk about. Right now, the term 'Quantum Physics' would seem extremely overwhelming to you, which you might feel is beyond your understanding, but the essence of it is actually not! Don't worry we won't be going into the Math of it. Let's dive right in!

In the most basic terms Quantum Physics deals with the physics of particles which you cannot see- yes, subatomic particles. The base of Quantum Physics revolves around the subatomic particles of Quarks, Leptons, Gauge Boson and the world famous - Higgs Boson. These sound weird right?...Let me break them down further



**"12 YEARS OUT
OF HIGH
SCHOOL AND I
AM STILL AT
THE NERD
TABLE"
-LEONARD**

Quarks combine to form composite particles called Hadrons , the most stable of which are protons , neutrons and components of atomic nuclei.

Leptons exist as 2 main classes- charged leptons (electron-like leptons) and neutral leptons (neutrinos). So, electrons can be considered to be Leptons.

Standard Model of Particle Physics



Gauge Bosons are subatomic messengers- they communicate information about the four fundamental forces (gravity , electromagnetism , weak nuclear force , strong nuclear force) between particles . The recently discovered Higgs Boson has gathered immense popularity upon its discovery. It's the subatomic particle which gives mass to all other particles.

This covers the fundamentals of Quantum Mechanics.

In season 1, episode - 'The Tangerine Factor', remember when Sheldon was using concepts of Quantum Physics (Schrodinger's cat) to help Penny decide if she wanted to go for her date with Leonard or not? Does it surprise you how someone's cat can be related to Quantum Physics?



Well, an Austrian physicist, Edwin Schrodinger, in his attempt to understand Quantum Physics put his cat inside a box which had a bomb inside it. This radioactive material could have a 50% mortality effect on the cat, that is the cat had 50% chances of being dead or alive. Schrodinger proposed that before the box was opened to check on the cat, the cat was a mixture of two states, half dead and half alive. On opening the box, the cat got a single state (superposed) of being dead or alive. This theory, back in his day was highly discredited however now this experiment is one of the most instrumental in explaining the wave function- a wave function describes all possible states that these particles can have, including properties like energy, momentum and position.

Explaining all the concepts talked about in the show is beyond the scope of this article but worth the mention. You might want to look up on a few interesting topics like String Theory and Einstein's Twin Paradox. Both of them are concepts which will further leave you awe-struck.

Hopefully by the end of this you will no longer be Penny (a character in Big Bang Theory) in a Quantum Physics discussion but carving your path of becoming another Sheldon!

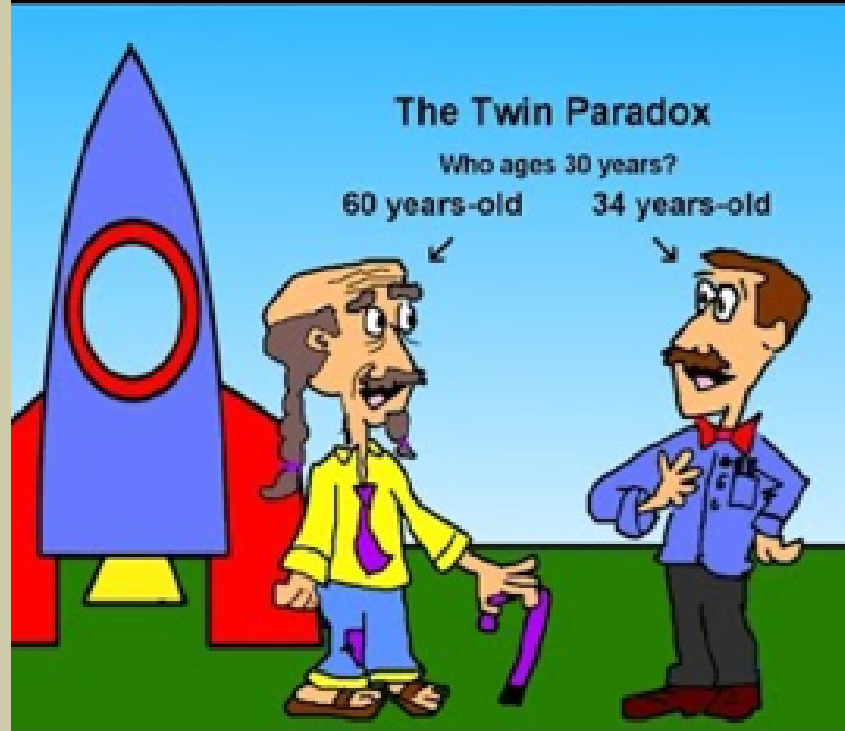
! FUN TIDBITS !

Einstein's Twin Paradox-

On their twentieth birthday two twins Terra and Stella decided to partake in an experiment. Stella would go aboard a spaceship while Stella would remain on Earth. Through this experiment they were to test Einstein's theory of relativity.

Stella's destination in space was 10 light years away and her spaceship was to travel at a speed 86.6% of the speed of light.

Both the sister's got into an argument about who would have aged more by the time Stella returned from her journey. Can you guess?



The explanation involves some very complex Physics such as understanding the Lorentz Factor. However, in a nutshell what the Lorentz factor equation gave us was that time would pass twice as slowly on the spaceship, i.e for Stella. There is even more complex Physics behind this, but just for the sake of knowing who would eventually become the older twin by the end of the experiment, you might want to learn more about it!

! FUN TIDBITS !

String Theory-

String Theory , often known as the 'Theory of Everything' is one of the youngest sciences that includes very unusual concepts. Using this science , scientists wish to explain complex theories such as the relation between gravity and quantum physics .



Some of the key features of the concept of string theory are -

All objects in our universe are composed of vibrating filaments (strings) and membranes (banes) of energy.

Several extra dimensions to the universe exist (these are unobservable)

A landscape of string theory solutions, allowing for possible parallel universes

These are just a few of the many bizarre and mind boggling features of string theory. If this brief introduction was too brief , read up more to find out!

THINKING LIKE SHERLOCK HOLMES



Sherlock Holmes is undeniably one of the smartest fictional characters to exist. Whether it is in the books or the TV show, he never ceases to amaze us. He may be a bit of a psychopath – sorry, a high-functioning sociopath – but he does have incomparable wit. Throughout the series, he solves strings of crime using the ‘science of deduction.’ But what is the science of deduction?

The science is divided into two categories– deductive and inductive reasoning. Deductive reasoning involves forming an hypothesis, examining facts and then coming up with a logical conclusion. Inductive reasoning is quite the opposite. It involves collecting data and then drawing conclusions. No assumptions are made, instead the focus is on data. Now let’s figure out which reasoning is used by Sherlock Holmes.

Let’s consider the scene in the The Blind Banker (season 1, episode 2) where Sherlock explains why the stock trader (Van Coon) was murdered, rather than committed suicide.

Observation 1: Van Coon has items positioned around his apartment in way more convenient for a left handed individual than a right handed individual.

Conclusion 1: Van Coon was left handed.

Observation 2: Van Coon was shot in the right side of the head.

Observation 3: Left handed people do not shoot themselves in the right side of the head.

Conclusion 2: Van Coon did not shoot himself.

Conclusion 3: Van Coon was murdered.

In this scenario, Sherlock uses inductive reasoning to conclude that Van Coon was murdered. He collects facts and comes up with a conclusion.

ERA OF SHAKESPEARE- FIRST PHASE OF REVOLUTION

Shakespeare is synonymous with literary brilliance and mastery so 'science' and 'shakespeare' written next to each other might look weird. While there is no doubt about Shakespeare enchanting the masses with his writings through the centuries, his writings also, in fact, had scientific logic behind them. Several of his plays talk about spheres, the universe, stars and constellations which hints towards his immense knowledge on Cosmology- the branch of astronomy concerned with the studies of the origin and evolution of the universe. Let's consider the play Troilus and Cressida. The play revolves around Trojan prince Troilus who falls in love with Cressida, as war rages around them. After vowing to be faithful, Cressida is traded to the Greek camp, where she then agrees to see another man. Troilus witnesses Cressida's unfaithfulness and vows to put more effort into the war. The play ends after further deaths on both sides, and with no resolution in sight.



In this play , Ulysses (one of the Greek leaders) in his speech talks about “ the glorious planet , enthroned and sphered” . At first glance this might seem like medieval cosmology, however, scholars now describe this description to have pertained to a Ptolemaic conception (a geocentric cosmology which suggested that the Earth was at the centre of the universe and stationary) . This was a precursor to modern Astronomy . Other scholars reason that Shakespeare may in fact was talking about Heliocentric astronomy (the sun is stationary and planets revolve around it) , The present model of Astronomy through his mention of the stationary sun in the speech.



One of Shakespeare's most credited plays, 'The Tempest' was written in 1610 , after the discovery of the planet Jupiter by Galileo in the same year. With the discovery of Jupiter , Galileo also discovered it's four moons. In the play 'Tempest',Shakespeare writes about ‘ four ghosts dancing in a circle’ . This could have been an allusion to Jupiter's four newly discovered moons , described by Galelio.

Another stark connection with science is in the play 'Hamlet'. When Hamlet, the prince of Denmark envisioned himself as the 'king of infinite space,' Shakespeare could have been referring to the new, infinite universe that was being talked about by scholars of that time.



The plays of Shakespeare give us an insight into the mind of the greatest playwrights of all times. Not only was he instrumental in entertaining the masses but was also a thinker ahead of his time . A true genius.



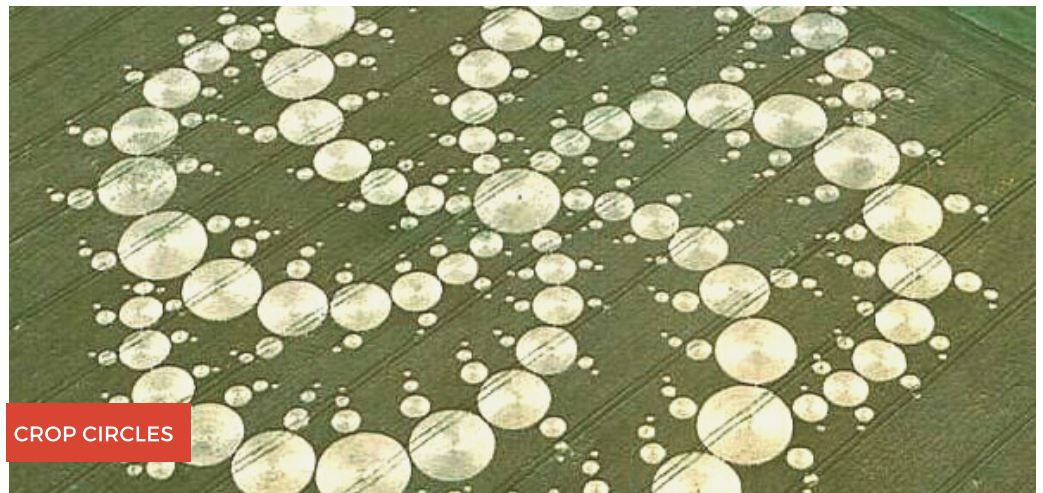
THE BIZARRE CASE OF CROP AND FAIRY CIRCLES

THROUGH AN ANALYSIS OF THE MOVIE 'SIGNS'

Another bizarre phenomenon similar to these are the fairy circles found on the parched, sandy soils on the Atlantic side of Southern Africa, along a thin North-South strip. The smallest fairy circles are about five feet in diameter and the further North you go, the bigger they get. Among their many peculiar qualities is a spooky low-level magnetism: A magnet dragged across the inside of a circle picks up far more soil than it does outside its boundary. From the 1970s, scientists have hypothesised many reasons for the existence of fairy circles. The bare patches could be caused by chemical compounds emitted by *Euphorbia damarana*, a toxic bush. Or they could be the feeding grounds of a ravenous termite called *Hodotermes mossambicus* and so on and so forth. The crux of all of these mysteries is that one can believe in the extra terrestrial with full proof from now on or keep searching for more possible answers to it. It's up to you now whether you are on team extraterrestrial or team scientific research! Let us know!



The crop circles are huge, beautiful, intricate designs found on crop fields. No one till date knows who, how or why made these beautiful designs. Some speculate that aliens had come down to Earth to make them, while others believe it is a huge prank played by few people to make others believe in the extra-terrestrial; however, more research is still being conducted to uncover the mystery behind the designs. The movie 'Signs' directed by Manoj Night Shamalayan gives an insight into what the crop circles are, how they look like and why it is under the heavy media coverage.



The plot revolves around a family of four—two children, their father and their uncle—navigating life while staying in a bungalow very near to the crop circles which were under heavy investigation and news media coverage. Two of the much-debated elements – the crop circles and the existence of the aliens have been used by Mr. Shamalayan, the director of the movie, built up the plot. One of the most famous crop circles is called the Julia Set found near Stonehenge in England.

While these may look like simple, rough circles explained away as the result of a strange weather phenomenon, they are quite complex and signify intelligence. Over the years, the number and complexity of the circles increased dramatically, reaching a peak in the 1980s and 1990s when increasingly elaborate circles were produced, including those illustrating complex mathematical equations

Mysterious Plants

Rue

This infamous plant is said to have been the origin of the phrase 'to rue,' which means to regret something. Why would a plant give rise to such a verb? Well, because everyone who studies this plant eventually regrets it due to the plant's tendency to irritate the skin. Even Shakespeare mentioned this plant in his works and gave rise to the saying 'you will rue the day.'

Madagascar tree

It is mythed to be like a giant version of a venus flytrap. It was said to ingest its prey. This myth became famous in science fiction novels.

Mullein

This plant was rumoured to ward off bad witches and traces of sorcery. Perhaps this superstition came to be because Mullein is a great remedy for coughs. Its stems can also be made into candle wicks, something that can symbolise light and the warding off of evil.

Ginseng

Legend says that this plant was once presented to a young korean man who was begging god to come and save his dying father. Needless to say, this plant is great for natural cures of diseases.

Lady's mantle or Alchemilla Mollis

This gorgeous plant, and the dew that it collected, was suspected to have special properties. It was said that this plant had the power to turn metals into pure gold.

This is how the name alchemy came to be (org. alchemilla)

MYTH TALK



MYTHOLOGY- TIME OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY?

Mythology is, at the same time, the most questioned and the most believed piece of literature in the world. Common folk, like us, believe it because of our faith. Our faith can make us believe in things. But that doesn't mean we understand them. But what if we try to understand them? What if we try to find the logic behind them? Let's start with one of the oldest pieces of mythology to exist- the Mahabharata. The Mahabharata is the story of a war that was fought between two sides of a family- the Pandavas and the Kauravas. On the side of the Pandavas were five princes. One of the most important one of them was Arjun. He was a skilled archer and charioteer.

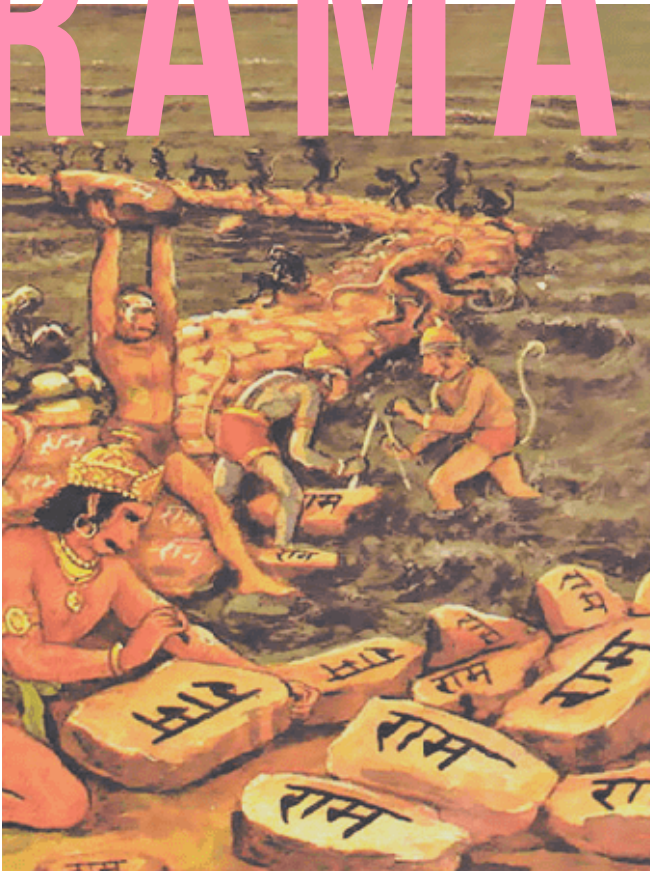
When his wife was about to give birth, he told her how to enter the famous chakravyuh but by the time he got a chance to talk about how to get out, his wife had fallen asleep. This is why his son, Abhimanyu, knew how to get inside the chakravyuh but not outside. This has been criticised by many people throughout history. But modern biology tells us that this actually makes sense! During gestation, the right part of the brain is actually active. This means that a foetus can actually hear what people say.



The Mahabharata also gives us insight into some of Einstein's research. In the Bhagavad Gita portion of the Mahabharata, Lord Krishna stops time to convey the shlokas to Arjun. This gives us an insight into the concept of time dilation. To understand this, we must discuss what time actually is. Time, to be direct, does not exist. It is just a scale of measurement we use to measure the movement of celestial bodies. According to the theory of time dilation, time moves differently based on where you are and how fast you are moving. Time moves differently on a stationary clock as compared to a moving clock.

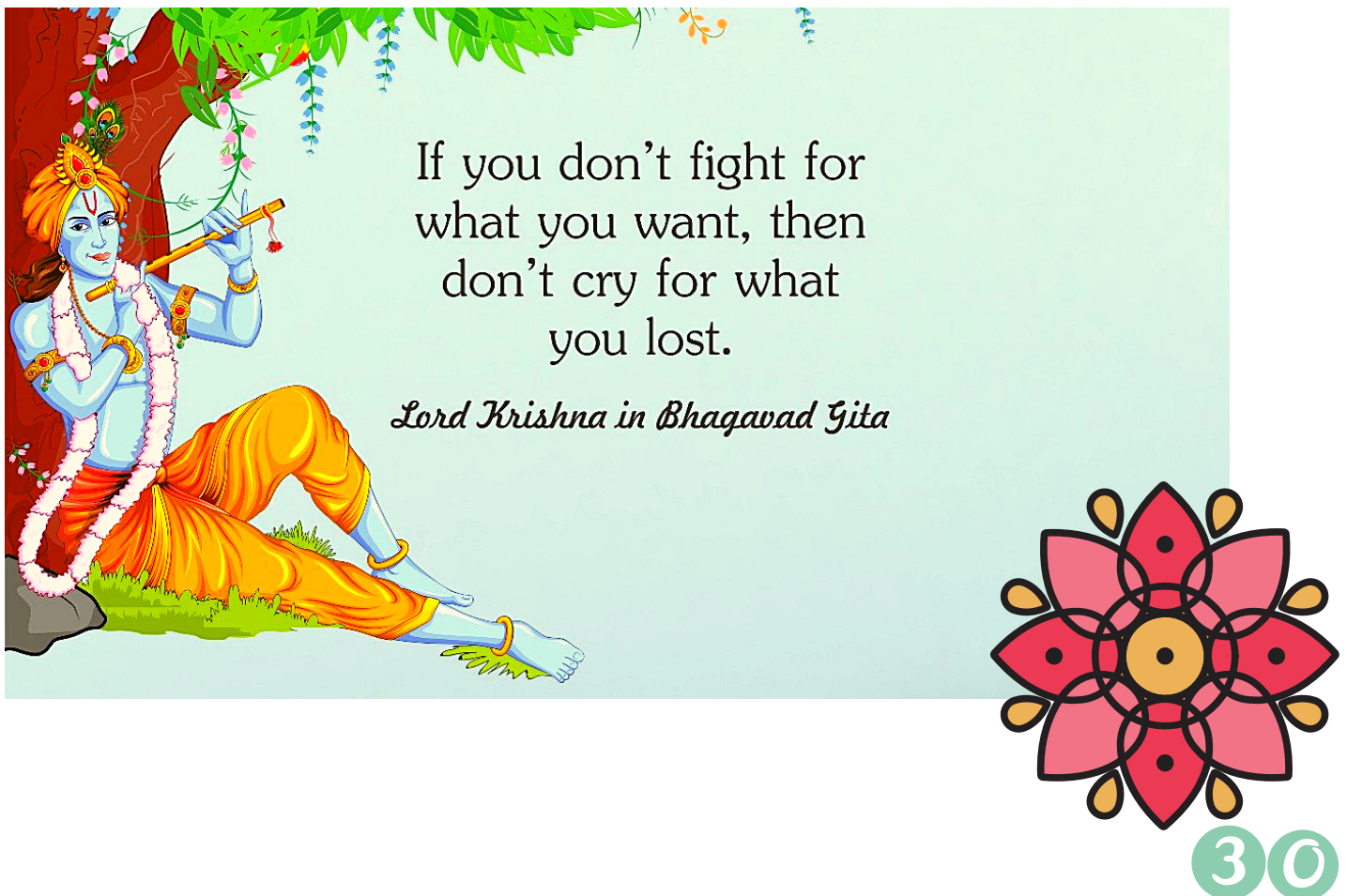
During this scene, Lord Krishna actually tells Arjun what he needs to know in a matter of minutes. But it seems to stretch for much longer than it. Arjun, due to what Lord Krishna said, was taken into deeper states of consciousness. This makes him feel as though everything around him has stopped. He was faced with the ultimate truth and, feeling the significance of it, he fell into a more conscious state of mind. The stoppage of time was but his slow transcendence in a deeper state of being. He felt time differently, just like time is different in the different parts of the universe. Isn't time such a magnificent concept? Moving on from the pandavas, let's talk about the kauravas. They were a hundred children. That sounds extremely unrealistic, doesn't it? You'd be surprised to know that is not that as unrealistic as it may seem. What happened was that the one embryo was split into a hundred parts, each of which formed one baby. It is kind of like modern test tube babies. Advanced, isn't it?

RAMA SETU



Okay. That is officially too much of Mahabharat. Let us move on to the Ramayana. In Ramayana, Lord Rama had built a bridge to save Sita from Raavan. This bridge was incredibly strong and was built by installing stone structures into the deep sea. This bridge came to be known as the Rama Setu. Sounds like a myth? There are google satellite pictures available. This is just one of the examples of the advanced engineering methodologies that were used in the past.

Mythologies have a great deal to offer in terms of science. We just need to be patient enough to learn.



★ MADE OF STARDUST ★

If we are really made of stardust
then

why do we wait for others
to tell us our worth?

the stars will always be beautiful
even when no one tells them

If we are really made of stardust
then

Why do we doubt ourselves?
the stars don't need anyone
to tell them what they can do

If we are really made of stardust
then

Why don't we reach the stars?
Why don't show the world who we are?
why do we hide behind the light of others
when we are all made of the same luminous particles?

If we are really made of stardust
why don't we shine like them
give our own light to the world
why don't we follow our own path
make a life that just belongs to us

If we are really made of stardust,
let's be like stars.

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If this magazine made you think beyond your textbooks, see these subjects more than just something you need to learn for school, then tune in next time for another exciting edition!

Can you guess what the next edition integrates? All we can say is, if you are a Computer Science and Technology buff or even want to explore these fields, join us again soon!

You can even subscribe to our mailing list so that you are the first to read when we come out with our new editions. (There is a link for it on our Linktree) Bye for now! It was lovely having you with us on this journey :)

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