

The banking system faces a number of challenges and future trends. These include the impact of technology on banking operations, the increasing importance of cybersecurity, the impact of global economic trends on banking, and the evolving regulatory environment.

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“BOOKS OF SECRETS” AS A PROTO-GENRE OF POPULAR SCIENCE REFERENCES

“Books of secrets” – it's a compilation of technical and medicinal recipes and magic formulae that began to be printed in the sixteenth century and were published continuously down to the eighteenth century. These books were a proto-genre of popular science REFERENCES.

It's a compilation of technical and medicinal recipes and magic formulae that began to be printed in the sixteenth century and were published continuously down to the eighteenth century. These popular works contained hundreds of medical recipes, household hints, and technical recipes on metallurgy, alchemy, dyeing, and the making of perfume, oil, incense, and cosmetics. The books of secrets supplied a great deal of practical information to an emerging new middle-class readership, leading some historians to link them with the emerging secularist values of the early modern period and to see them as contributing to the making of an «age of how-to». However, the books of secrets were not merely «how-to» books [1].

They were also intended as serious contributions to the study of natural philosophy, as science was then called. Underlying the books of secrets was the premise that nature was a repository of hidden forces that might be discovered

and manipulated by using the right techniques. Unlike the recondite contemporary treatises on magic and the occult arts, the books of secrets were grounded upon concrete, experimental trials. At the same time, the books of secrets popularized the emerging experimental method and attitudes to the lay public [1].

Researcher Galina Alexandrovna Kosmolinskaya notes that the popularity of these products was due to their relative cheapness, which was achieved due to the small format and low quality of printing. In addition, the ‘books of secrets’ were written in the vernacular language, respectively, they were intended for a fairly wide audience of those who could read. Serious life issues were explained in these collections in a way that was accessible and acceptable to many [2, p. 140–141].

The most famous sixteenth-century book of secrets was a work attributed to Alessio Piemontese – “De secreti del reverendo donno Alessio Piemontese” (1555; “The secrets of Alessio”). This work went through more than a hundred editions and was still being reprinted in the 1790s. The humanist Girolamo Ruscelli (1500–1566), the real author of the “Secreti”, reported that the work contained the experimental results of an “Academy of Secrets” that he and a group of humanists and noblemen founded in Naples in the 1540s. Ruscelli’s academy is the first recorded example of an experimental scientific society. The academy was later imitated by Giambattista Della Porta, who founded an “Accademia dei Secreti” in Naples in the 1560s [2].

Alessio Piemontese was the prototypical “professor of secrets”. The description of Alessio’s hunt for secrets in the preface to the “Secreti” gave rise to a legend of the wandering empiric in search of technological and scientific secrets. Its enormous popularity made the work play a key role in the emergence of the conception of science as a hunt for the secrets of nature. The concept of science as a hunt pervaded experimental science during the scientific revolution. In the «books of secrets», experimental science shaded into natural magic. Giambattista Della Porta’s famous “Magia Naturalis” (1558; «Natural magic») deployed practical recipes in an effort to demonstrate the principles of natural magic. Other books of secrets, such as Isabella Cortese’s “Secreti” (1561), a compilation of alchemical recipes, disseminated experimental techniques and practical information to a wide readership.

Conclusion

Recent research has suggested that the books of secrets played an important role in the emergence of early modern experimental science, acting as intermediaries between the private and esoteric “secrets” of medieval alchemists and magi and the public Baconian “experiments” that characterized the

research programs of the Royal Society of London and other seventeenth-century experimental academies.

The mentioned publications played an important role in the birth of experimental science, as they left a lot of practical technical information for scientists of that time.

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TECHNICAL AND AESHETIC FEATURES OF WALL TILES, RAW MATERIALS FOR BODIES

Wall tiles generally have the following characteristics:

- high dimensional stability during firing, with almost no shrinkage (less than 1%);
- porosity between 15% and 18% (expressed as percentage of water absorbed);
- MOR between 200 and 250 kg/cm².

These properties are only indicative, mainly helping us to classify the product from a commercial viewpoint that takes into account its field of use.

The specifications provided for under ISO 10545.1-17, group BIII, include the dimensional, physical and ceramic properties of the products.