



sugar cane, etc.) for ethanol production. • Fermentable crops (maize, barley, triticale, Sudan grass, sorghum, etc.) and agricultural residues (chaff, maize stalks and cob, fruit and vegetable waste, etc.) for production of biogas and/or biomethane.

The petroleum age began about 150 years ago. Easily available energy has supported major advances in agriculture, industry, transportation, and indeed many diverse activities valued by humans. Now world petroleum and natural gas supplies have peaked and their supplies will slowly decline over the next 40–50 years until depleted. Although small amounts of petroleum and natural gas will remain underground, it will be energetically and economically impossible to extract. In the United States, coal supplies could be available for as long as 40–50 years, depending on how rapidly coal is utilized as a replacement for petroleum and natural gas. Having been comfortable with the security provided by fossil energy, especially petroleum and natural gas, we appear to be slow to recognize the energy crisis in the U. S. and world. Serious energy conservation and research on viable renewable energy technologies are needed. Several renewable energy technologies already exist, but sound research is needed to improve their effectiveness and economics. Most of the renewable energy technologies are influenced by geographic location and face problems of intermittent energy supply and storage. Most renewable technologies require extensive land; a few researchers have even suggested that one-half of all land biomass could be harvested in order to supply the U. S. with 30% of its liquid fuel! Some optimistic investigations of renewable energy have failed to recognize that only 0.1% of the solar energy is captured annually in the U. S.

This is a story set in Lusaka, Zambia, about Martha, a woman who had been entrapped in an abusive marriage. Her husband, Gerry, had been cruel to her and to the child Martha had had before she met and married him. When she conceived their second child together, he had forced her to have an abortion saying he loved their first child too much to love another. He was blatantly unfaithful, often taking his girlfriend home when Martha was at work, in full view of their children. Suffering the dilemma of having to decide what was best to do for her children's sake, she tried to bear her woes as best as she could. She revived a relationship with an old boyfriend thinking it would give her satisfaction but found out that it only made her feel worse. She finally mustered enough courage to divorce her husband once she realized things would never get better. Once on her own, Martha tried to catch up on things she had longed to do since leaving high school. She had always loved music and she contacted a local hotel about singing there at the cabaret shows they gave. She started singing there, balancing her time between her secretarial job and her music. With support from relatives and friends, she was finally coming out of her shell and blossoming. Then Martha meets a man who promises to help her with her music if she would give up her day job to become a professional musician.

Steeped in the tradition of hard work, American nostalgia, and a simpler way of life, this book contains fascinating and informative details for anyone who farms, grew up on a farm, or finds farm collectibles fascinating. This latest edition of American Farm Collectibles captures the essence of the family farm in 1,000 photos, expertly researched pricing, and details that represent farming's role in the evolution of our society. This enhanced edition contains information about farming in print, farm tools, small-scale farming, farm kitchen collectibles, gardens and vintage tractors.

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