Britain's First Angry Young Man

He was one of Britain's firs revolution - not to win persona power, but to make England, and atually the whole world, a

His methods were simple. He aimed to reform people by talk-ing to them in condemned cells and over crowded hovels.

His name: William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army. Though he died fifty years ago, his great crusade lives on - a rial to the man who befriended criminals and attempted to destroy the outrageous social systems then in existence.

His followers today resemble in many ways those early founders of the movement. They can still be seen standing at the street devoutly and singing heartily.

They are unmoved by the noises around them. The sneers of some and the fact that many others ignore them, walking hurriedly by, are simply challenges which they readily accept.

It is said that the Army has corner of the globe and that there is no place where they are frightened to go unarmed. All crimincouth, are an automatic target to receive their attentions.

"There is no duty or task which their courage will not force them to tackle" is how one Salvationist admirer described them. At the time of William Booth's

birth, at Nottingham in 1829, the world was at a period of history when the most disgraceful social conditions prevailed. Some men died of poverty after lying destitute in the streets for

long hours, without boots to cover their feet or sufficient clothes to protect their bodies. Booth always remembered the time when Queen Victoria came

to the throne. He was only eight years old. but the horrors of that time old age in distress, children crying for bread and the widespre ession that resulted from the poverty - left an imprint on his purity help to dispel much of the

He wrote in later years how, as a boy, he remembered once seeing a man, near the sheep pens at Nottingham's market place, offering his wife for sale. He had led her by a rope that was fastened round her neck: the price he was asking for her was 2s. 6d., a fair one, he considered. But he finally let her go to a navvy who offered him a shilling!

These were the conditions du

ing the period when young Wil-

BUCKSKIN - This model

not a pioneer, she is a sleep-

er She's set for bed in slim

pants with matching gold leather overblouse. Costume

was previewed in London.



on for cataract, Queen Alexandra red after him daily. our. And famous people through

London had ever seen.

Result: Another 60 days-in San ing state property. Obey the traffic signs -



liam Booth, or Wilful Will as he was affectionately called, was ectionately called, was through the difficult

It was a time when his opinions were beginning to form and when his very outlook was start-ing to take shape. And he recoiled at what he saw around him. His people were Methodists and it was among them that he first decided to go to London to teach. But it was difficult to live.

He could not get sufficient to pawnbroking - and loathed it. A great source of strength to him — in fact, often an inspira-tion — was his wife, Catherine.

She was a girl of determination In her early teens she had seen a criminal being dragged to jail with a crowd jeering and throw-

She had walked at his side, so that he would feel there was one person who sympathized. It was she who persuaded

Booth to become a minister. William Booth was not a stron man physically. And he had suffered increasingly from digestive But at the age of thirty-six

when his fifth child, Eva, was born, he started the Christian Mission. The open air was to be his cathedral. The new mission flourished

and after thirteen years he re-christened it with a name that has since become world-famous - the Salvation Army. Uniform ed, with its flag flying, this first little band went into the great wide world to preach its message to all who would listen. Its leader was perhaps the greatest of all generals — he formed the largest private army, but never fired a shot, writes Ursula Bloom in "Tit-Bits."

At first this new idea shocked public taste and he met with stormy interviews. On one occasion Booth found men sleeping on the bare stones

under one of London's bridges. The sight so stirred him that he began collecting money to build Women played their part in the novement, too. In their famous bonnets they would enter many of the dens of vice and by their

darkness and shame around Then Booth found another way of attacking the disgraceful conditions of social life in England. He published a book, In Darkest England, which sold 10,000 copies on the first day.

were sold, with his Army claiming all the profits. The death of his wife in 1890 left William Booth in a state of great grief and personal anguish.
She had refused morphia because

of religious scruples. When her body lay in state, enormous crowds queued to walk past her — the first great instance of the tremendous power

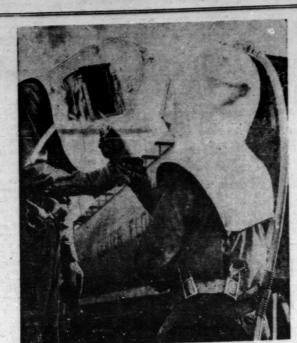
William himself was suffering the effects of old age - he was marching into blindness - although he fought on without In 1908, when he was operated

He died at the age of eightyout the world sought news of the gentle revolutionary during those final hours of his life.

Many were annoyed he was not to be given an Abbey burial volving encou but this was the biggest funeral A commercial traveller in jail for being drunk was bored-so he carved his name on a bench.

are placed there for YOUR SAFETY.

ISSUE 51 - 1962



BLAST-OFF - Hooded masks are worn for protection while working. Men air-blast railroud freight cars clean at a Huntington, industrial plant. The space-like gear protects them against fine steel grit that fills the air when they blast-off the cars with powerful blasts from air hoses.

Migrating Birds Cause Air Crashes

The crash of a passenger plane in Maryland on Nov. 24, follow-ing collision with a large bird has intensified research on the flight patterns of bird migra-

There is a great deal of information on the time and place of such migrations, but very little as to the altitude at which various birds fly. This information is difficult to come by, according to all author-

ities, including experts in the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. The reason for this mystery lies in the fact that most migrations occur during the night. They cannot be seen visually, and it is only recently that attempts have been made to pick up bird flights on the radar

Even then it is hard to tell whether the specks are actually birds and impossible to tell what kind they are or at what altitude they are flying. Altitude is, after all, the im-

portant thing as far as pilots are One month later, another 40,000 concerned. The pilot of the Unit-ed Airlines plane involved in the Maryland crash after collision with a swan had been informed there were flights of large birds in the area. Obviously he did not see them,

and the assumption is that the plane, which was descending at the time, dropped into the lower flight path of the birds without either the pilot or the birds being aware of each other.

The plane is reported to have been flying at about 6,000 feet at the time of the encounter. Larger birds fly at altitudes between 3.000 and 9,000 feet. One pilot reported observing a duck flying at 21,000 feet. This is the "altitude record" for birds so far as wn in the United States, at

There have been seven plane accidents in the past 11 years initers with birds. In one instance a blue goose crashed through a window of a plane, at 4,400 feet, injuring the copilot. This was the only case of its kind. The plane was not affected and continued on its course. n another instance, a plane takng off from Boston ran into a flock of starlings causing it to crash shortly after being air-

This accident touched off a nation-wide drive to clear air-port areas of bird populations y eliminating feeding areas and filling in the ponds which attract

Birds in migration pose another kind of problem. Pilots are informed of migrations and report the whereabouts of the feathered air travelers wherever they spot them.

The swan — the bird which crashed into the tail section of

the plane in this latest collision - is one of the largest of the migrating birds, weighing from 11 to 14 pounds. Other large birds for which pilots are on the look out are ducks, gulls, and pelicans. They fly at speeds of from 35 to 60 miles an hour.

Although most migrations oc-cur in the spring and fall, the actual time of flight is governed by weather, according to fish and wildlife authorities. It is always possible, they say, to predict a heavy movement of birds following the passage of a cold front. The direction of the wind is also a governing factor. Birds generally fly when they have a tail wind or what is call-

ed "a quartering wind," that is, a wind from the side. They do not fly into a head wind. They fly higher or lower depending on weather conditions and may even change their flight plan because of it. When

it is foggy or overcast, birds fly

under the weather. Or they may

they seek a convenient lake for refuge until skies are clear.

be forced down to a point where

This may throw the whole flight off course and cause a rerouting of the migration. There have been numerous cases where night-flying birds have become confused and forced down to lower altitudes where they crash into flashing airline beacons or lighted buildings. Birds have collided with the

Washington Monument in the United States. In one case some years ago a flock crashed into the Empire State Building in New York, writes Josephine Ripley in the Christian Science It is possible in these cases to gauge the flight altitude by the mark of contact, but authorities

dare not go by this since they believe that the birds may have changed altitude before the col-Different birds have their own formations. Some fly in fairly small groups. Others fly by the thousands in single forma strung out for miles. This fact has been established on bright moonlight nights when they can

be seen silhouetted against the Most daytime flights can be detected by the naked eye, but telescopes are needed to pick up the flights of smaller birds. Astronomers looking for sunspots have occasionally been confused small objects finally identified as birds.

Studies with respect to problems of bird ingestion into plane engines, and ways of preventing this, as well as the strengther ing of airplane windshields against colliding birds have been going on for many years and are continuing. They will now include investigation into methods of strengthening the tail section of planes to prevent accidents such as the recent one in Mary-

Did It All With His Ballpoint Pen

For Howard Lee White, journeyman forger, the pen is mighter than the state pen.

White started off this year as he has spent most of the last sixteen years (of his 33) - behind bars as a result of having a ball with a ballpoint pen. Under ence from Criminal Court Judge J. Fred Bibb of Knoxville, he was in Tennessee's Fort Pillow State (Prison) Farm, 50 miles above Memphis near the worked quietly as a clerk in the deputy warden's office, eschewing such flashy scholarship as he had displayed during an earlier term at the Federal Penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kans., where he rewrote the entire prisoner education program. White was busy on something else.

One day early last month, papers arrived in the mail bearing ture of Judge Bibb and stating that Federal time served earlier should count against White's current sentence. Thus, White routinely donned the state's new suit, pocketed its \$1.50 in goingaway money, and disappeared. "As far as we can find out we are only guessing," said War-den W. S. Hunt, sounding a delayed alarm, "he forged these papers and used an old envelope from (the Central Records Office in) Nashville to slip them into the

White was still at large at lat est report leading police a brand-new paper chase. Forged checks are bobbing up all over West Tennessee, all of them passed by a man fitting White's dark-haired description, and all drawn against the Fort Pillow prison ac-

The Committee on Nutrition the Illinois State Medical Society finds it necessary, as a public service, to sound an emphatic warning "salt-free," "salt-poor" or "low-sodium" diet, when un-dertaken on the basis of selfdiagnosis and self-administration. No individual should attempt maintain such a diet except

The only persons who might be benefited by such a diet are those seriously ill of heart or cidney disease, who should therefore be under the constant care

of a physician. This danger is especially menacing in hot weather. The in-creased loss of salt through ex-cessive sweating in summer heat can cause a severe reaction, which might even be fatal, in a person whose salt or sodium re-serve is already depleted by an

Any person who succumbs to the popular fad in the hope of losing weight or reducing blood pressure may be sadly disappointed, since the effect of sodium restriction is largely the loss of water, not tissue, from the body. The water is quickly replaced because of the resultant

ments which are essential to nor-mal body function. Every cell in the body requires sodium in some way; a proper balance among sodium, potassium and calcium, for instance, is essential to normal heart action. Chlorine is also required for health; for instance, an adequate supply permits the body to manufacture hydrochloric acid, a component

of his daily requirements of these two elements from his meals, but part of it is taken in the form of extra table salt, which chemical-

s due to lack of iodine.

therefore, he or she may be dan gerously deprived of these thre elements essential to life—sodi

um, chlorine and iodine. What future does the world Thus there is a great deal of ld for us and, more important, risk in the low-sodium or saltminded that the world's Occasionally a physician will n increases alarmingly take that risk in order to relieve distant future, our lands unable to produce enough od to feed these extra mouths then, is the solution?

One answer could be waterto be more precise, the sea. It is assible that one day, when land urces are depleted, we might move into the sea to be close to ur last great supply. For the sea holds just about

greater abundance than meant many things to humanity —sex, religion, food, death—and

take immediately in case of any sudden additional loss of sodium, such as that due to prolonged heat and excessive sweating. Perspiration contains sodium chloride and the loss of the chemical via the sweat glands is perhaps the first thing can be severe. That may occur even in normal persons exposed to extreme heat-with weakness, nausea, cramps, collapse, coma

It is clear, therefore, that any one subjecting himself or herself to a low-sodium diet, on his own nitiative and without medica supervision, may invite disaster.

and even death ensuing, unless

the sodium deficiency is quickly

deliberately in order to relieve a

RILLY GRAHAM TO INVADE JAPAN

A crusade of "unma scope and magnitude" will take evangelist Billy Graham to Jap-an next March. Accompanied by 600 Southern Baptists, most them Texans, Graham will try to increase the tiny Baptist of 15,000 in a nation of 95 mil ion. According to plan, ham's forces will be split into four-man teams, spreading or

trees, for instance, something called capillary action pulls sap to the highest twigs. Sap is about evangelize 147 Japanese cities. The cost of the Baptist invasion ninety percent water.

A pound of it heated to 100 effort, announced last week: ees will warm your hands in \$300,000. a blizzard for about thirty min-utes. A pound of lead at the The trouble with telling a good story is that it reminds someone same temperature will give you warmth for only one minute

If the earth suddenly became perfectly smooth-no mountains, valleys, etc. — the water on it would spread and cover us to a depth of 3,000 feet. Forty-nine of our known elements occur in sea water, includ-ing gold. But the man who finds

This precious liquid is the most

ways contains something of the

Even rainwater is not pure; it

cks up and dissolves airborne

And water does flow uphill. In

ases and dust on the way down

ings it has touched.

ersal solvent. As such, it al-

poor. There are so many million tons of it, his formula would make gold valueless as a curren-Water has been associated with sex through the ages. It still is. Each June 23, the women of Marsala, Sicily, drink the "proph-

et water" of the ancient Grotto Maidens want to learn whether they'll marry during the coming year. The wives want to know whether their husbands have

the Dark Ages, any man claim-ing a witch had done him claim-could demand all females suspected of witchcraft hurled into a deep pool with stones tied to

Any woman who didn't sink was regarded as a witch and burned at the stake. The others were declared innocent, which was great comfort to their famiies when they put the drowned bodies in the graveyard. Eskimos need less water than ny people in the world. They ardly ever sweat, because of the

refuge.



EGGSECUTIVE SUITE — Mrs Mina Baker operates a 30fingered vacuum lift which speeds handling and reduces breakage at a modern poultry and egg processing plant. A pushbutton production program for 10,000 hens increases output and produces high quality eggs which often reach grocers' shelves in the area within 48 hours.

THE FARM FRON by John Russell

age crops for Canadian livestock, the Canada Department of Agriculture has reached out to the far corners of the earth. The nursery at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa contains hundreds of foreign species and varieties of grasses and legumes.

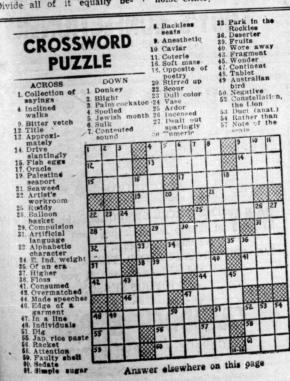
unbelievable and the possibility of it happening lies far beyond . . .

tainous regions. so wrong in the past. Some depict highly developed cities under the sea; homes and public buildings, shaped like nemispheres to withstand the pressure, made from materials extracted from the sea, or mined from the sea floor. They say these cities will be a

ourbs," surrounding a huge cen-

Then as they claim all life originally came from the sea millions of years ago, so it may

Frazzled baby-sitter to parents home either."



In its quest for the best for- | grass about two inches high and native to the highlands of Scot-land; at Ottawa it kills out badly during severe winters. Quaker comfrey is used as a

nal yields of forage. There is a different strain or type of alfalfa for every day of the year in this nursery. One hundred and sixty-five came from the U.S.S.R., 65 from the pelleting it.

U.S.A. and others from Turkey, Hurgary, Yugoslavia, India, Tibet, Australia and Argentina. Strains from warm countries are usually obtained from moun-

Almost all the cultivated grasses and all the forage legumes grown in Canada have been in-troduced by man, notes R. W. Robertson of the Genetics and Plant Breeding Research Insti

brought in seed of the varieties they had grown in their native grass and white clover which became well adapted to the Cana-

In Eastern Canada, reed canary grass is the principal native grass that has been developed as a cultivated species. Most other native grasses were of the hade-loving type that grew in the forests or on the banks of streams. On the Prairies, more use has been made of the native grasses but introduced species such as crested wheat, intermediate wheat, brome and Russian wild rye have greatly increased forage yields in the dryer areas.

Through the cooperation of plant breeders, botanists and agricultural institutions in many countries, the introductory nurseries provide the means of systematically introducing new forage varieties. Each strain, variety r species is grown in short rows as a preliminary test for hardiness, vigor, forage and seed yields and disease resistance. Those with desirable characteristics are increased and seed made available to plant breeders for use in developing new and improved strains. A strain that passes all tests can be registered for sale as a variety in Canada.

Some unusual species growing the nursery at Ottawa are Kochia, Poa annua and Quaker

Kochia, a bushy green plant that turns red in the fall, is grown as an ornamental (burn ing bush) in Canada and is being ested as a possible forage crop in parts of South Dakota. Kochia has become a serious weed in some parts of Manitoba and it is province.

calves fed just the baled hay lost

feeding trial at the Melfort, Sas contained only 6.6 per cent crude protein, reports staffer Dr. S. E. Beacom. It was first-cut hay and ontained stubble from the previous crop.

The hay was fed over an eightweek period in long (baled), chopped, ground and pelleted form to four groups of steers -Calves fed long hay consun

ed an average of 6.5 pounds each daily and lost an average of 0.14 pound of body weight per head

-With chopped hay, consumption was 7.1 pounds per head and gains 0.22 pound per head daily. -A third group ate an average of 10.3 pounds of ground hay daily and chalked up gains of one pound a day. -Consumption of pelleted hay

by the fourth group crept up to pounds daily and average gains of 1.3 pounds per day were . . . When ground or pelleted, the

hay was harder to digest. This was more than offset by increas-ed consumption which allowed the calves to gain a pound or Dr. Beacom ran a second trial

in which good quality hay of 17.5 per cent protein was fed. Calves in all groups gained on this feed, ranging from 1.32 pounds per day on the long hay to 2 pounds per head daily on pelleted hay. Pounds of feed consumed per head daily ranged from 10.4 to

pelleted hay required a week to 10 days before they would accept

No Fun Looking In Your Mail-Box Now

wanted mail may dwindle to a weekly wheelbarrow load, but come fall the mail box seems the come fall the mail box seems the only visible outlet for Federal garbage. The box, at home or at the post office, has enough bizarre comeons, gimmicks, two-bit investment schemes and just for a for a form of the company of the comp plain junk to make a fire for a

green feed in Europe; it is high in protein and European growers have the junk carted off.

This technique paid off in tests at a prairie experimental farm of the Canada Department of Agriculture. Steer calves ate more of the poor quality hay and

> IT'S TOO CLOSE if it's less than one car length for every 10 miles per hour

HOW CLOSE DO

YOU FOLLOW?

football pep rally ...

claim that it produces phenome-Left with a lot of poor quality Before feeding it in its present form this winter, give some thought to chopping, grinding or

might be able to declare a whop-ping dividend. If not, personal ess would have to improve. For hardly anyone dares to try to calculate how much time he loses

> and Observer. When washing socks or sweaters, try turning them inside out beforehand. Then, if any balls of they will be on the inside where they won't show.

A secret is something you tell o only one person at a time.

PASIINDAY SCHOOL

By Rev R B. Warren, B.A., B.D. What Is Eternal Life? John 17: 1-3; Romans 6: 4-23; I Corinthians 15: 3-28; I Peter 1: 3-9.

The most common conception about eternal life is that it means duration of existence or "forever ness." It does, of course, include this but so does the term immorlity. If the term eternal life implies no more tence, then it is merely a syn onym for immortality and all men have that. Jesus never imlife. In the words of Jesus which form our Memory Scripture we have the only Scriptural definihave the only Scriptural defini-tion, as follows, "And this is life these the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Jn. 17:3.

The last verses of Romans 5 and 6 like two great brackets, each make reference to eternal life. Between the two are important truths concerning eternal life. Whereas in the old life before conversion we were dead in sins, now we are to be dead to sin. Paul makes clear that eter-nal life is a quality of the Christian's present existence and con-sequently must manifest itself in certain characteristics. In baptism he sees a symbolic likeness to Christ's crucifixion, and be-cause of this, the Christian must regard himself as completely identified with Christ in His leath and resurrection. The re sult is to be a resurrected life in which the Christian's relation ship to sin is altered.

In the extended metaphor that

century world. As a slave could

be transferred from the service of one master to another, so the

Christian is to be changed from

the service of sin to the service

of God. He who lives the resur-

rected life must be a servant of God. He must yield his body to

God's service just as freely as he once yielded it to the slavemas-

ter, sin. This consecrated service will be a testimony of his posses-

sion of God's gift, which is eter-

In the lesson portion from l

resurrection was only the first

resurrection, eternal life has also

a future aspect.
Peter points out that Christians

do not escape trial. But the trial

In both trials, steers fed the follows (6: 15-23) the picture in tended belongs to the system of slavery so common in the first

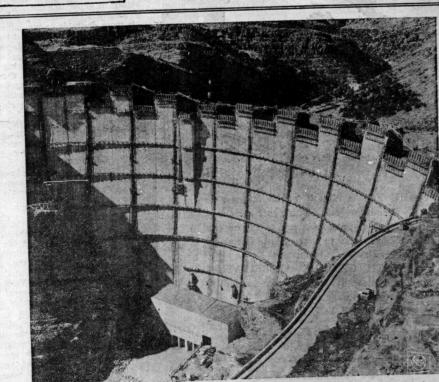
In summer an individual's un-

It used to be fun to wait for the mailman or to open a box.

Just about everybody gets a little fruits (the earliest yield of the orchard giving evidence of a coming abundant harvest). Since Christians are to share has also excited at the prospect of interesting mail, but now everybody feels he is the personal foil for gimmick-artists and his box is a garbage can. If postal inspectors knew how much mail is thrown away, they'd wonder how small towns can afford the money to If this mountain of drivel had to be sent first-class, rather than in bulk-rate, the post office

is designed to season our faith that it may be found unto praise and honour and glory at the ap-pearing of Jesus Christ. How im-portant it is that we may know Jesus Christ and possess ete life. Our life will be changed and also our eternal destiny. Eternal life is God's free gift to u through Jesus. opening and angrily disposing of the semi-frauds and trash forced Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking upon him.—Raleigh (N.C.) News THE WORLD BE AND THE BOARD TO T

ISSUE 48 - 1962



FLAMING GORGE DAM — View looking upstream shows Fluming Gorge Dam and power plant being built on the Green River in northeastern Utah as part of the giant five-state Upper Colorade River Storage Project. The dam will be 502 feet high above bedrock and will contain approximately one million cubic yards of concrete. A section of highway that will cross over the dam is located in lower right.

A Warning About "Low-Salt" Diets

unsupervised low-salt diet.

Sodium and chlorine are ele-

Moreover, in area such as the Great Lakes basin, the soil is de-ficient in iodine, which is essen-

the symptoms of certain patient suffering from heart or kidne disease. In congestive he ure, for instance, water can accumulate in the tissues, a condi-tion known as edema or, pop-

der close, constant supervision ularly, "dropsy." That imposes a tremendous extra strain on the by a physician. It is dangerous disturb the salt balance of the already weakened heart, so the physician tries to release much of the water, by reducing the intake water in the body This is a calculated risk, taken

more immediately dangerous con-dition. The patient must be constantly watched to see that his sodium reserve does not drop below the minimum essential to health, even to life. The physician must also be ready to increase the sodium in-

of the gastric juice which is necessary to digestion.

The usual American gets much

tial to proper function of the thyroid gland. Iodine is usually added to table salt in order to prevent that type of goiter which When table salt is removed from the diet of the citizen,

Fashion Hint

Man's Last Chance for Enough Water

tween everyone on earth, and each person would need a tank something the size of the Empire State Building to hold his share. No one knows why, but the develop as do those of land creaable to those of our lowest mam Whales, seals and porp

which told hours of the day by

The first thing man learned to

with water besides drink it

The clay vessel represented a

naking the first wheel.

don't count; they are really land animals that have gone back to Man has used water to regulate his life. The Egyptian temple priests invented water clocks

from jars of known capacity. Throughout history man ha erything we need to live comtably-food, metals, cloth and veloped new water sources and r drinking water-and holds pense to turn deserts green and give cities enough to grow on. He has even fought bitter battles

for water.

now it offers the world a chance was to carry it. Historians say to stay alive. Water, the most plentiful of this was almost as much a milesubstances on earth, will always stone in man's deveolpment a be one of man's most pressing was learning to use fire and

he became conscious of himself. Water is the most plentiful, yet new wave of progress. The jug gave him mobility. There is one source of water so imes the scarcest necessity ssible, so plentiful, and so It is the source of all life and endless that if man can ever tap ustenance on earth, and is the some of nine-tenths of all living it he will probably never have to worry about his water again. this planet - both There is only one thing wrong with it: it isn't fit to drink. cies and number.

Water makes up three-fourths It is the sea. f the weight of our bodies! in The problem is simply; remov aman protoplasm is only the salt and make it fit to drink. The solution is difficult. So far, water with many substances disdesalinization has been imposs the only substance found sible except at high cost. Only two basic methods are considert, it is the only natural liquid ed practical at this time (1) dis tillation and/or freezing and (2) osmosis, the method of passing

sea water through a membrane which catches the salt and allows fresh water to pass through the minute openings. There are experimental plants North Africa and the Middle East. Success here would put an area almost the size of the U.S. under cultivation. Freeport, Texas, has a huge

experimental de - salinization

prorgamme of the distillation type going right now, one of the five planned by the U.S. Depart-ment of the Interior which is investing \$20,000,000. We can and must learn more about the sea. A mass exodus into a new, watery world sounds

In the meantime, of course, other sources could be developed which would make such an exa way to extract this gold will be odus unnecessary. But thoughts of men beginning a new life under the sea cannot be dismissed lightly. Scientists say this is possible and they have proved the "Doubting Thomases"

our lifetime.

cluster of communities, or "sea-

They envisage communication by underwater subway; passages in and cut of cities by subma-But, they admit, this will probably not come to pass until the

return to the sea-man's last returning home later than arranged: "Don't apologize — I wouldn't be in a hurry to come



now unlawful to plant it in that Poa annua is a small perennial