

virgin birth of insect pests, just as many people believe that fleas just naturally grow on dogs. Study has shown that the grain insects fly and are not at all partial to harvested grain in bins and granaries. The rice weevil and grain moth winter in the bins but spend the spring and summer in the sunny fields of green corn and wheat and lay eggs on the wheat heads and corn ears. It is really when the grain is still in the "milk stage", or just teething as it were, when the troublesome infestation really begins.

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#### "YES" LOSING HOLD IN AMERICAN SPEECH

There are too many substitutes for the word "Yes" in the English language, says Prof. Louise Pound of the University of Nebraska in a recent article in American Speech.

Foreigners and teachers of English remark concerning the lessening use in our American speech of the affirmative, "yes". It is still used in written discourse but it seems to be disappearing from oral speech. "Yes" is a compound of "yes-so," or perhaps of the old Anglo-Saxon "gea si", "yea be it". It was well established by the sixteenth century, alongside the historic affirmative "yea" and the competing "aye", which appeared in the last part of the century. "Yes" is now being replaced by a variety of forms.

A canvass of substitutes for "yes" in a room containing more than a hundred young people brought to light the following list as well as others of less interest. Substitutes like "all right", "you bet", "O. K", and the group of nasal expressions, "nh-nh", "uh-huh", etc., were not taken into account. All of the forms listed below were known to many persons among the hundred or more questioned. Those known to only a few individuals were not taken.

yeth	chahss	yap	chassm	ye-us
yum	chuss	yop	hya	ye-yess
yo	'es	yup	eye-ah	yeh
yaw	yair	yurp	yass	ye-ah
yezz	chow	yis	yahss	yessir
chess	yip	yuss	yazz	shassm
chass	yaw	yays	yahzz	yar

Mainly, these mutilated forms of "yes" are colloquial. But they are employed by many who seem never to use "yes" in its standard form.

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A kind of Indian corn is grown in Missouri because the large cobs make good corn cob pipes.

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