There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer's clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

**Why Does this Site Require Cookies?**

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

**What Gets Stored in a Cookie?**

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

In general, only the information that you provide, or the choices you make while visiting a web site, can be stored in a cookie. For example, the site cannot determine your email name unless you choose to type it. Allowing a website to create a cookie does not give that or any other site access to the rest of your computer, and only the site that created the cookie can read it.

Extracts of subcortical brains from hibernating ground squirrels, when injected intravenously into rats, caused a mean decrease in oxygen consumption of 35 percent and a decline in body temperature of 5 degree C. The effects lasted from 75 minutes to 30 hours. Brain extracts of nonhibernating squirrels caused no significant changes in these parameters. Science. Vol 195, Issue 4273 07 January 1977. You are going to email the following Antimetabolic extract from the brain of the hibernating ground squirrel Citellus tridecemlineatus. Message Subject (Your Name) has forwarded a page to you from Science. Message Body (Your Name) thought you would like to see this page from the Science web site. Your Personal Message. Send Message. Subcutaneous injections of 10^6 acid-fast bacteria from human lepromatous tissue to hibernating ground squirrels (Citellus tridecemlineatus) is followed by generalized infection of the animals and spontaneous death. The number of mycobacteria is high in the skin of GS during winter and decreases during summer. Animals surviving the first hibernation period invariably die during the second. The number of microorganism in the visceral organs is low at all times. The system of infected hibernating GS is a valuable model for the experimental study of leprosy. Authors: G Galletti; G Cavicchi; G Us