order them, and send them to all who request reprints and also to those who don't request them, if you believe the latter will make good use of them. This is the common system in many of the good American and a few European institutions. You may believe that the eventual waste of ten reprints is largely compensated by the one that is actually used, and this would not be true in any other system.

The purchase of a large number of reprints is as much a part of the cost of research as the purchase of a desk, a microscope, or a pencil. If your university questions why it should pay for your reprints, ask why it pays for your postage. Should this cause the administrators to begin an economy drive and revoke the practice of paying your postage, you will then have a still clearer picture of one reason for the "brain drain." I know very well the answer to your question, Dr. Clark, because I have plenty of experience, from both sides of the Atlantic.

MIGUEL MOTA Department of Genetics, Estação Agronómica Nacional, Oeiras, Portugal

## The Imperturbable Feline

Doty and Jones's report on learningset formation in various mammals (24 Mar., p. 1579) reminds me of a paper prepared for Science by W. A. Rhoads and F. Turner of the UCLA School of Nuclear Medicine and me on learning in cats. The paper was never submitted because, like UFO and Grant Swinger reports, it might have been misconstrued as trivial.

Three cats were observed for 12 months in three widely separate areas of Los Angeles. The cats were two American shorthairs and a cross-eyed pedigreed Siamese. Specifically, eartwitching was observed while the cats were dozing. Sounds which did or, more important, did not cause ear-twitching were noted. None of the three cats ever twitched to the following sounds: (i) wife shouting in kitchen, (ii) champagne cork popping, (iii) people falling into swimming pool, and (iv) approaching police sirens.

I have been unable to persuade my co-authors that we were walking in the footsteps of Pavlov.

H. W. PITTENGER Planning Research Corporation, Los Angeles, California 90024

12 MAY 1967

What else should you expect from plastic **Econo-Cages** besides low price?

Plenty. Like choice of sizes and materials and sturdier construction that takes hard use. Expect them all in the complete Econo-Cage line.

Naturally, you expect to save money when you choose plastic over more costly steel cages. But you get even more value when you choose one from the leading manufacturer of plastic cages. For example, you'll get a cage that meets all your requirements . . . anything you want - permanent cages in a wide variety of sizes and advanced plastics; a special disposable cage, plus metabolism and restraining cages. You'll also get top quality. We're the leader. We have to make our cages better and sturdier than anyone else's. Expect fast service, too. Our distributors across the country will deliver whatever cage you want, when you need it.

#### **PERMANENT ECONO-CAGES**

Best buy in cages. Cost much less than stainless steel. Stronger and 20% heavier than competitive cages.

- · 20% thicker walls-won't warp like cages with thinner walls • Take repeated sterilization cycles
- Meet or exceed I.L.A.R. Standards
- Wide choice of sizes and materials

#10 SERIES. Housing hamsters, rats, and mice. 11" x 81/2" x 6" deep

**#20 SERIES.** Housing and breeding mice.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $7\frac{1}{2}$ " x 5" deep.

#30 SERIES. Housing and breeding mice.  $19'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{8}''$  deep.

#40 SERIES. Housing and breeding rats and hamsters.  $19'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{8}''$  deep.

#50 SERIES. Housing and breeding hamsters and rats.  $12\%'' \times 14\%'' \times 6\%''$  deep.

#60 SERIES. Housing and breeding mice. 131/8" x 85%" x 51/8" deep.

#70 SERIES. Housing cage for rats, guinea pigs, hamsters.  $16'' \times 20'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$  deep.

All cages available in these materials . .

POLYCARBONATE. Completely autoclavable, tem-peratures to 290°F (143°C.) Transparent. Unbreakable.

**POLYPROPYLENE.** Economical, washable and sani-tizable at temperatures to 250°F (121°C). Resists chemicals and solvents. Translucent. Good impact resistance.

ACRYLONITRILE. A clear material at a budget price. Temperatures to 180°F (82°C).

**DISPOSABLE ECONO-CAGES** 

- Low-cost disposable cages make cleaning obsolete.
- Throwaway cages eliminate labor and cleaning equipment costs
- Let you use new cage for each
  experiment
- · Need no supports

ECOND-CAGE #21. Clear, polystyrene rigid cage for mice.

111/2" x 71/2" x 5" deep.

#### **ECONO-CAGE LIDS**

Models available to fit all cages: zinc wire mesh; galvanized wire mesh mounted on polycarbonate plastic frame: stainless steel.

### ECONO-METABOLISM UNITS

- A plastic metabolism unit with 100% visibility for less than \$40.
- Complete separation of urine and feces
- Clear, unbreakable polycarbonate Withstands temperatures to 290°F (143°C)

ECONO-CAGE #110. For mice and hamsters.

# ECONO PLASTIC RESTRAINING CAGES

Provide maximum visibility and easy access to restrained rodents. Avail-able in three sizes.

For complete details call your Econo-Cage distributor ... or send for our new catalog showing the complete Econo-Cage line.



EC-R